

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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VOL. XVII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1834.

NO. 44.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
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.

From the New Monthly Magazine for  
September.

TOM FANE AND I.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

"Common as light is love  
And its familiar voice wears not ever."  
Shelley.

TOM FANE's four Canadian ponies were whizzing his light phaeton through the sand at a rate that would put spirits into any thing but a lover absent from his mistress. The 'heaven kissing' pines towered on every side, like the thousand and one columns of the cistern of the Palæstological at Constantinople, their flat and spreading tops shutting out the light of heaven almost as effectually as the world of Mussulmen, mosques, kiosks, bazaars and glimmers sustained on those innumerable capitals, darken the subterranean wonder of Stamboul. An American pine forest is as like a temple, as a sublime one, as any dream that ever entered into the architectural brain of the slumbering Martin. The Methodists in their camp-meetings, have but followed an irresistible instinct to worship God in the religious dimness of the forest.

Tom Fane and I had stoned the storks together in the palace of Croesus, at Sardis we had read Anastasius on a muffled tomb in the *Nekropolis* of Scutari. We had burnt with fig-fewers in the same caravan-serai at Smyrna; we had coloured out hot foreheads and cursed the Greeks in emulous Romanic in the dim tomb of Agamemnon at Argos—we had been grave at Paris, and merry in Rome, and we had picniced with the beauties of the Fanar in the Valley of Sweet Waters in pleasant Roumelia—and when, after parting at Paris, he had returned to England and his regiment, and I to New England and law, whom should I meet in a summer's trip to the Lawrence, but Captain Tom Fane of the *Arcturion*, quartered at the cliff perched and doughty garr son of Quebec, and ready for any 'lark' that would vary the monotony of duty.

Having eaten seven mess-dinners, driven to the falls of Montmorency, and paid my respects to Lord Dalhousie, the hospitable and able governor of the Canadian, Quebec had no longer a temptation; and obeying a magnet, of which we were anon, I announced to Fane that my traps were packed, and my heart set on a *Pavane* courier to Saratoga.

'Is she pretty,' said Tom.  
'As the starry-eyed Circassian we gazed at through the grille in the slave-market at Constantinople.' (Heaven and my mistress forgive me for the comparison—but it conveyed more to Tom Fane than a folio of more respectful similitudes.)

'Have you any objection to be driven to your lady-love by four cattle that would buy the soul of Osbaldeston?'

'Objection, quotha?'

The next morning four double-jointed and well-groomed ponies were munching their corn in the bow of a steamer on the St. Lawrence, wondering possibly what, in the name of Bucephalus, had set the hills and churches flying at such a rate down the river. The hills and churches came to a stand still with the steamer opposite Montreal, and the ponies were landed and put to their mettle for some twenty miles, where they were destined to be astonished by a similar flying phenomenon in the mountains girdling the lengthen waters of Lake Champlain. Landed at Ticonderoga, a few miles trot brought them to Lake George and a third steamer, and with a winding passage among green islands, and overhanging precipices, loaded like a harvest-wagon with vegetation, we made our last landing on the edge of the pine forest, where our story opens.

'Well, I must object,' says Tom setting his whip in the socket, and edging round upon his driving box. 'I must object to this republican gravity of yours. I should take it for melancholy, did I not know it was the complexion of your never-smiling countenances.'

'Spare me, Tom! I see a hand you cannot see! Talk to your ponies, and let me be miserable if you love me.'

'For what, in the name of common sense? Are you not within ten hours of your mistress? Is not this cursed sand your natal soil? Do not

'The pine boughs sing  
Old songs with new gladness?'

And in the years we have dangled about here-and-thereabouts together, were you ever before grave, sad, or sulky, and will you without a precedent, (and you a lawyer,) inflict your stupidity upon me for the first time, in this waste and beingless solitude? Half an hour more of the dread silence of this forest, and it will not need the Horn of Astolpho to set me irremediably mad.'

'If employment will save your wits

you may invent a scheme for marrying the son of a poor gentleman to the ward of a rich trader in rice and molasses.'

'The programme of our approaching campaign, I presume.'

'Simply.'

'Is the lady willing?'

'I would fain believe so.'

'Is Mr. Popkins unwilling?'

'As the most romantic lover could desire.'

'And the state of the campaign?'

'Why, thus: Mr. George Washington Jefferson Frump, whom you have irreverently called Mr. Popkins, is sole guardian to the daughter of a dead West Indian planter, of whom he was once the agent. I fell in love with Kate Lorimer from description, when she was at school with my sister; saw her by favor of a garden wall; and, after the usual vows—'

'Too romantic for a Yankee, by half?'

'Proposed by letter to Mr. Frump.'

'Oh, bahos!'

'He refused me.'

'Because—'

'Imprimis, I was not myself in the 'sugar line, and, in *secundis*, because my father wore gloves and 'did nothing for a living; two blots in the eyes of Mr. Frump, which all the waters of the earth would never wash from my escutcheon.'

'And what in the deuce hindered you from eloping with her?'

'Fifty shares in the Manhattan Insurance Company, a gold mine in Florida, heaven knows how many hogheads of treacle, and a million of acres on the banks of the Missouri.'

'Pluto's flame coloured daughter' defend us! What a living Eldorado?'

'All of which she loses, if she marries without old Frump's consent.'

'I see—I see! And this I do and her Argus are now drinking the waters of Saratoga.'

'Even so.'

'I'll bet you my four-in-hand to a sonnet, that I get her for you before the season is over.'

'Money and all?'

'Mines, molasses, and Missouri acres.'

'And if you do, Tom, I'll give you a team of Virginia bloods that would astonish Asclepi, and throw you into the bargain a forgiveness for riding over me with your camel on the banks of the Hecates.'

'Santa Maria! Do you remember that spongy foot stepping over your frontispiece? I had already cast my eyes up to Mount Spring to choose a place where you would out of the rockmen tombs of the kings of Lydia, I thought you would sleep with Ahyatis, Fred?'

We dashed on through the dark forest and open clearing—through glens of tangled cedar and wild vine, over bog bridges, corduroy marshes and sand-hills, till, toward evening, a scattering shanty or two and an occasional sound of a woodman's axe betokened our vicinity to Saratoga. A turn around a clump of tall pines brought us immediately into the broad street of the village, and the flouting shops the overgrown hotels, riddled with windows, like honey combs, the fashionable idlers out for the evening lounge to the waters; the indolent smokers on the colonnades, & the dusty and loaded coaches driving from door to door in search of lodgings formed the usual evening picture of the Bath of America.

As it was necessary to Tom's plan that my arrival at Saratoga should not be known, he pulled up at a small tavern at the entrance of the village, & dropping me and my baggage, drove on to Congress-hall, with my best prayers and a letter of introduction to my sister, whom I had left on her way to the Springs, with a party, when starting for Montreal. Unwilling to remain in such a tantalizing vicinity, I hired a chaise next morning, and, despatching a note to Tom, drove to seek a retreat at Barhydt's—a spot which cannot well be described in the tail of a paragraph.

Herr Barhydt is an old Dutch settler, who, till the mineral waters of Saratoga were discovered some five miles from his door, was buried in the depth of a forest solitude, unknown to all but the prowling Indian. The sky is supported above him, (or looks to be,) by a wilderness of straight columnar pine shafts, gigantic in truth, and with no foliage, except at the top, where they branch out like round tables spread for a banquet, in the clouds.

A small, ear-shaped lake, sunk as deep into the earth as the first shoot above it, black as Erubus in the dim shadow of its hilly shore and the obstructed light of the trees that nearly meet over it, and clear and unbroken as a mirror, save the pearl spots of the thousand lotuses, holding up their cups in the blue eye of heaven that peers through the leafy vault sleeps beneath his window; and around him, in the forest, lies still unbroken the elastic and brown carpet of the faded pine tassels, deposited in the yearly layers since the continent rose from the flood, and rotted a foot beneath the surface to a rich mould, that would fatten the Symplegades to a flower-garden.

With his black tann stock with trout, his bit of a farm in the clearing near by, and an old Bible, Herr Barhydt living a life of Dutch musings, talked in Dutch to his geese and chickens, sung Dutch psalms to the echoes of the mighty forest, and except on his far-between visits to Albany, which grew rarer and rarer as the old Dutch inhabitants dropped

faster away, saw never a white human face from one maple-blossoming to another.

A roving mineralogist tasted the waters of Saratoga, and like the work of a lath-and-plaster Aladdin, up sprung a thriving village around the fountain's lip; and hotels, tin tumblers and apothecaries multiplied in the usual proportion to each other, but out of all precedent with every thing else for rapidity. Libraries, newspapers, churches, livery stables and lawyers followed in the train, and it was soon established from the plains of Abraham to the savannahs of Alabama, that no person of fashionable tastes or broken constitution could exist through the summer without a visit to the chalybeate springs and populous village of Saratoga.

It contained seven thousand inhabitants before Herr Barhydt, living in his wooded seclusion only four miles off, became aware of its existence. A pair of lovers, philandering about the forest on horseback, popped in upon him one June morning, and thenceforth there was no rest for the soul of the Dutchman.

Every body rode down to eat his trout, and make love in the shades of his mirrored lagoon; and at last, in self-defence he added a room or two to his shanty, enclosed his cabbage garden, and put a price upon his trout dinners. The traveller, now-a-days, who has not dined at Barhydt's with his own campaigner cold from the tarn, and the white headed old settler 'gargling' Dutch about the house, in his manifold vocation of cook, oster and waiter, may as well not have seen Niagara.

Installed in the back chamber of the old man's last addition to his house, with Barry Cornwall & Elia, (old fellow travellers of mine,) a rude chair, a ruler but clean bed and a troop of thoughts so perpetually from home that it mattered very little what was the complexion of any thing about me, I waited Tom's operations with a lover's usual patience. Barhydt's visitors seldom arrived before two or three o'clock, and the long soft mornings, quiet as a shadowy elysium on the rim of that ebony lake, were as solitary as a lover could desire. Didst thou but know, oh gentle Barry Cornwall, how gratefully thou hast been read and mused upon in those dim and whispering isles of the forest, three thousand and more miles from thy smoky weatherboard, me thinks it would warm the flush of pleasure around thine arid lips, even in the dead of night.

I could stand it no longer. On the second evening of my seclusion, I made bold to borrow old Barhydt's superannated roadster, and getting up the steam with infinite difficulty in his rickety engine, higgled away at a pace to which I could not venture to affix a name, to the gay scenes of Saratoga.

It was ten o'clock when I dismounted at the stable of Congress-hall, and giving *der teufel*, as the old man ambitiously styled his steed, to the hands of the oster, stole round through the garden to the eastern colonnade.

I feel called upon to describe 'Congress-hall.' Some fourteen or fifteen millions of white gentlemen and ladies consider that wooden and windowed Babylon, as the proper palace of delight, a sojourn to be sighed for, and economized for, and sacrificed for—the birthplace of loves, the haunt of Hymen, the arena of fashion, a place without which a new lease of life would be valueless—for which the conjuring-cap of King Errisus could not furnish a season-ticket—it might lie as unnoticed on a lady's toilet as a bride's night cap a twelvemonth after marriage. I say to myself sometimes as I pass the window of 'White's,' and see a world-sick nobleman with the curl of satiety and disgust on his lip, wondering how the next hour will linger on to its death, if you but knew, my lord, what a campaign of pleasure you are missing in America—what belles than the blue-bellies slighter & fairer, what accents than the dew-drops fresher and clearer, are living their pretty hour, like gems undivided for in the ocean; what foliage, what Titans of trees, what glorious wildernesses of rocks and waters are lavishing their splendors on the clouds that sail over them—and all within the magic circle of Congress-hall is the centre, and which a circling dove would measure to get an appetite for his breakfast—if you but knew this, my lord, as I know it, you would not be gazing so vacantly on the steps of Crockford's nor consider the 'grey-beard' such a laggard in his hours.

Congress-hall is a wooden building, of which size and capacity could never be definitely ascertained. It is built on a slight elevation, just above the strongly impregnated spring, whose name it bears, with little attempt at architecture, save in a spacious & vine-colored colonnade serving as a promenade on either side, & two wings, the extremities of which are lost in the distance. A relic or two of the still astonished forest towers above the chimneys in the shape of melancholy group of firs; & five minutes walk from the door, the dim old wilderness stands looking down on the village, and its primeval grandeur, like the spirits of the wronged Indians whose tracks are scarce vanished from the sand. In the strength of the summer solstice, from five hundred to a thousand dine together

at Congress-hall, and after absorbing as many bottles of the best wines of the world, a sunset promenade plays the valve to the sentiment thus generated, and, with a cup of tea, the crowd assembles to dress for the nightly ball. There are several other hotels in the village equally crowded, and equally spacious, and the ball is given alternately at each. Congress hall is the 'crack' place, however, and I expect that Mr. Wescott will give me the preference of rooms on my next visit to Saratoga, for this just and honorable mention.

The dinner-tables were piled into an orchestra and draped with green baize and green wreaths, the floor of the immense hall was chalked with American flags and the initials of all the heroes of the revolution, and the band were playing a waltz in a style that made the candles shiver and the pines tremble audibly in the tassels. The ball room was on the ground floor, & the colonnade upon the garden side was crowded with spectators, a row of grinning black fellows edging the cluster of heads at every window, and keeping time with their hands and feet in that irresistible impulse of their music-loving natures. Drawing my hat over my eyes, I stood at the least thronged window, and with my face concealed in the curtain, waited impatiently for the appearance of the dancers.

The berry in the drawing-room was sufficiently strong at last, and the lady patroness banded in by a state governor or two, and here and there a member of Congress, (the founders of our future nobility) achieved the *entree* with their usual intrepidity. Followed beaux and followed belles. Such belles! Slight, delicate, fragile-looking creatures elegant as Reizel's angels, warm eyed as Mahomedan houris, limbed like nothing earthly except an American woman.

I would rather not go on! When I speak of the beauty of my countrywomen, my heart swells. I do believe the new world has a never moulded by mothers and daughters. I think I am not prejudiced. I have been years away. I have sighed in France; I have loved in Italy; I have bargained for Circassians in an eastern bezzestein, and have lounged at Howell and James's on a sunny day 'in the season,' and my eye is trained, and my perceptions quickened, and I do think (honour bright, and health to the gods!) that I can find God in a woman.

Later on, Fane in a Stultz coat and Sparding tights looking as a man who had been the mirror of Bond-street might be supposed to look, a thousand leagues from his club-house. She leaned on his arm. I had never seen her half so lovely. Fresh and calm from the seclusion of her chamber, her transparent cheek was just tinged with the first mounting blood from the excitement of lights and music. Her lips were slightly parted, her fine-lined eyebrows arched with girlish surprise, and her ungloved arm lay carelessly and confidently within his, as white, slender, and matchlessly turned as if Canova had wrought it in Parian marble for his *Psyche*.

If you have never seen a beauty of northern blood nurtured in a southern climate, the cold fairness of her race warmed up as if it had been steeped in some golden sunset, and her deep-blue eye darkened and filled with a fire as unnatural as the diamond—and if you have never known the corresponding contrast in the character, the intelligence and constancy of the north kindling with the enthusiasm and impulse, the passionateness and the abandon of the more burning latitudes, you have seen nothing, let me insinuate, 'Though you have been?' 'Indies twice,' that could give you an idea of Kate Lorimer.

She waltzed, and then Tom danced with my sister, and then resigning her to another partner, he offered his arm to Miss Lorimer, and left the ball-room, with several other couples, for a turn in the colonnade. I was not jealous, but I felt unpleasantly at his returning to her so immediately. He was the handsomest man out of all comparison, in the room, and he had dimmed my star too often in our rambles in Europe and Asia not to suggest a thought, at least, that the same pleasant eclipse might occur in our American astronomy. I stepped off the colonnade, and took a turn in the garden.

Those 'children of Eternity,' as Walter Savage Landor poetically calls the breezes, performed their soothing ministry upon my temples, and, having replaced Tom in my confidence with an heroic effort, I turned back to the colonnade. A swing hung between the gigantic pines just over the balustrade, and flinging myself into the cushioned seat, I abandoned myself to the musings natural to a person 'in my situation.'

The sentimentalizing promenade was long, and backward and forward above me, and not hearing Tom's drawl among them, I presumed he had returned to the ball-room. A lady and gentleman, walking in silence, stopped presently directly against the swing. They stood a moment, looking into the dim shadow of the pine grove, and then a voice, that startled me as if a trumpet had brayed

in my ear, remarked, in a silvery tone, on the beauty of the night.

She was not answered, and, after a moment's pause, as if resuming a conversation that had been interrupted, she turned very earnestly to her companion, and asked, 'are you sure—quite sure—that you could venture to marry without a fortune?'

'Quite, dear Miss Lorimer.'

I started from the swing, but before the words of execration could struggle to my lips, they had mingled with the crowd and vanished.

I strolled down the garden walk in a frenzy of passion. Should I call him immediately to account? Should I rush into the ball-room and accuse him of his treachery, to his face? Should I drown myself in old Barhydt's tarn or join an Indian tribe, and war on the whites, or should I—could I be magnanimous and write him a note immediately, offering to be his groomsmen at the wedding?

I stepped into the punch-room, asked for pen, ink and paper, and indicated the following note:

DEAR TOM—If your approaching nuptials are to be sufficiently public to admit of a groomsmen, you will make me the happiest of friends by selecting me for that office. Yours very truly,

FRED.

Having dispatched it to his room, I flew to the stable, roused up 'der teufel,' who had gathered up his legs in the straw for the night, flogged him furiously out of the village, and giving him the rein as he entered the forest, enjoyed the scenery in the humor of mad old Hieronymo in the Spanish Tragedy—the moon dark, the stars extinct, the winds blowing the owls shrieking, the toads croaking, the minutes jarring, and the clock striking twelve.

In the course of the next day, Tom's 'tiger' dismounted at Barhydt's door, with an answer to my note as follows:

DEAR FRED—The devil must have informed you of a secret I had presumed safe from all the world. Be assured I should have chosen nobody but yourself to support me on the occasion, and however you have discovered my design, a thousand thanks for your prompt and generous consent. I expected no less from your noble heart.

Yours devotedly,

TOM.

P. S.—I shall endeavor to be at Barhydt's with the materials for the fifth act of our comedy to-morrow morning.

Comedy, can you guess, Mr. Fane? I felt my heart turn black, as I threw down the letter. After a thousand plans of revenge, formed and abandoned, borrowing old Barhydt's rifles, loading them deliberately, and then with a changed purpose discharging them in the air, I flung myself exhausted upon my bed, and reasoned myself back to my magnanimity.

I would be his groomsmen! It was a morning like the burst of a millenium on the world. I felt as if I should never forgive the birds for their mocking enjoyment of it. The wild heath swung up from the reeds, the lotuses shook out their dew into the lake as the breeze stirred them up, and the senseless old Dutchman sat fishing in his canoe, singing one of his unintelligible psalms to a quick measure that half maddened me. I flung myself upon the yielding floor of pine-tassels, and with the wretched school philosophy of '*si gravis est brevis est*,' endeavored to put down the tempest of my feelings.

A carriage rattled over the little bridge mounted the ascent rapidly, and brought up at Barhydt's door.

'Fred!' shouted Tom, 'Fred!'

I gulped down a choking sensation in my throat, and rushed up the bank to him. A stranger was dismounting from his horse.

'Quick,' said Tom, shaking my hand hurriedly, 'there is no time to lose. Out with your inkhorn, Mr. Poppletree, and have those papers signed, while I show the ladies up stairs, and tie up my ponies.'

'What is this, sir?' said I starting back as the stranger deliberately presented me with a paper, in which my own name was written in conspicuous letters.

'He gaped at me with a look of astonishment.

'A contract of marriage, I think, between Mr. Frederick —, bachelor, and Miss Catherine Lorimer, spinster. Are you the gentleman named in that instrument, sir?'

At this moment my sister, leading the blushing girl by the hand, came and threw her arms about my neck, and drawing her within my reach, ran off and left us together.

There are some pure moments in this life that description would only profane. We were married by the village magistrate in that magnificent sanctuary of the forest, old Barhydt and his lotuses astonished and only indifferent witnesses of vows as passionate as ever trembled upon human lips.

I had scarce pressed her to my heart, and dashed the tears from my eyes, when Fane, who had looked more at my sister than at the bride, during the ceremony, left her suddenly, and thrusting a roll of parchments into my pocket, ran off to his horse.

I was on the way to Saratoga, a married man and my bride on the seat beside me, before I had recovered my astonishment.

'Pray,' said Tom, 'if it is not an impudent question, and you can find a spare breath in your ecclesiastical how did you find out that your sister had done me the honor to accept the offer of my hand?'

The resounding woods rang with his unmerciful laughter at the explanation. 'And pray,' said I, in my turn, 'if it is not an impudent question, and you can find a spare breath in your ecclesiastical, by what magic did you persuade old Frump to trust his ward and her title deeds to your treacherous keeping?'

'It is a long story, my dear Fred, and I will give you the particulars when you pay me the Virginia bloods you wot of. Suffice it for the present, that Mr. Frump believes Mr. Tom Fane, alias, Mr. Jacob Phipps, sleeping partner of a banking-house at Liverpool, to be his ward's accepted suitor. In his overwhelming delight at seeing her in so fair a way to marry into a bank, he generously made her a present of her own fortune, signed away his right to control it by document in your possession, and will undergo as agreeable surprise in about five minutes, as the greatest lover of excitement could desire.'

The ponies dashed on. The sandy ascent by the Pavilion Spring was surmountable, and in another minute we were at the door of Congress Hall. The last comers from the breakfast table were lounging down the colonnade, and old Frump sat reading his newspaper in the portico.

'Ah! Mr. Phipps! back so soon, eh? why I thought you and Kitty would be biling it till dinner time.'

'Sir!' said Tom very gravely, 'you have the honor of addressing Captain Thomas Fane, of his majesty's—th Fusiliers, and wherever you have a moment's leisure, I shall be happy to submit to your perusal a certificate of the marriage of Miss Catherine Lorimer to the gentleman I have the pleasure to present to you, Mr. Frump, Mr. —.'

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At the mention of my name, the blood in Mr. Frump's ruddy countenance turned suddenly to the color of the Tiber. Poetry alone can describe the feeling pictured in his countenance:

'If every atom of a dead man's flesh Should creep each one with a particular life Yet all as cold as over-awakened just so. Or had it drained itself of points of frost Upon a feverish head made suddenly bald.'

George Washington Jefferson Frump Esq., left Congress Hall the same evening, and has since ungraciously refused an invitation to Mr. Fane's wedding—possibly from his having neglected to invite him on a similar occasion at Saratoga. This last, however, I must say, is a gratuitous supposition of my own.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.  
LETTERS OF A TRAVELLER IN VIRGINIA.  
No. 1.

I left Philadelphia on the 19th August, 1834, in company with my friends S. and N. to perform a tour of six or seven weeks in the mountains of Virginia. We left Chesnut st. wharf at 6 A. M., in the Robert Morris, an excellent boat, no doubt as good as that of any other line. We vapored across the Peninsula in an hour, and were paddled down the Chesapeake in the Carroll of Carrollton. An excellent practice obtains in this boat: one or two servants are constantly employed in wiping up the extract of tobacco, with which our Southern friends are wont to describe parabolic curves in every direction; touching which singular custom the refined Trollope has some pertinent remarks. This is done by the servants with a view of keeping the skirts of the ladies clear of this great offence; and—no quick high Miss, as Terence hath it.

We were detained half an hour near the mouth of the Patuxec, by putting some passengers and baggage on board the Norfolk boat. When the boats approached each other, the effect of their mutual attraction was evident.

We arrived at Baltimore at 3-1-2 P. M., and stepped from the steamboat into the Coach for Washington, where we arrived at 9-1-2 P. M. The road is very bad and will grow worse, and is expected to become impassable just as the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road becomes ripe for use. Thus we Americans make the two ends meet.

We went to Fuller's, where every thing was good except the weather, which was altogether too hot for comfort. I take this opportunity of hinting to friend Fuller, that it is a bad plan in very hot weather to set out a dinner for 5, on that end of his long dining table which is immediately over his furnace.

We made an attempt to reach the happy spot, but the heat drove us to take refuge in private apartments, where we had an excellent dinner at greater cost.

As I intend these letters to be useful as well as agreeable, I shall here set down a few items of route information. You can go by Frederickburg or Richmond; but when you have come to Washington, the former is the best route: the latter I think preferable for those who do not wish to visit Washington, and who can transfer themselves to the Norfolk boat near the mouth of the Patuxec, and be in Richmond the following evening.

To go by Frederickburg you leave your hotel at 6 A. M. in an omnibus, to which you pay half a dollar for carrying you and your baggage, to a very good



...of about four millions of dollars, which sum is but little, if any, more than its estimated expense, and that by the construction of this work, the further distance of 75 miles, which may be done at an additional cost of about one million and a half of dollars, a line of Canal will be completed from tide water to Cumberland, in the midst of a region abounding with bituminous Coal of the very best quality and inexhaustible extent, that would immediately yield from tolls to be derived thereon, income enough to pay more than the simple interest of the whole cost of said Canal. And WHEREAS it also appears to us that the rapidly increasing Commerce of the WEST, proceeding along the Lakes and the Valley of the Mississippi and Ohio, by artificial ways to and from the Atlantic cities, will at all times, and the operations of our State and National Governments will especially in times of war, imperiously require the use of as many avenues as can be provided for the transportation of persons and things between the Western and Eastern portions of this Union, and particularly along the central course of this Canal, which in its whole line will ever be free from foreign violence, and is shorter and for a greater period of the year is less obstructed by ice than any more northern work; And whereas it also appears, that the value of the vast national domain beyond the Alleghany Mountains, and the large portion of the City of Washington still owned by the Nation, would be greatly enhanced by facilitating and cheapening the intercourse between the West and the East, and the expenses of the United States Government, and of those who administer it, would be much diminished, by the great reduction which, so soon as this Canal shall be finished to Cumberland, will occur in the price of the fuel required and used in large and increasing quantities for the public works at Harpers Ferry and the Navy-Yard, and for the Public Offices, Hotels and private establishments near the Capitol, all placed by the Constitution under the exclusive control, and therefore entitled to the fostering care of the national authorities; and as in fact "no State in the Union; not one of its many markets; nor any branch of its industry, whether it spread the plough, or spread the sail, or ply at home the shuttle or the hammer, whether its activity be exerted on land or sea, to the North or South, the East or West, is without an interest in the accomplishment of this National Work"—and as the funds heretofore subscribed for its accomplishment have been quite all expended, and the completion of said work must depend upon aid being obtained from Congress or the Governments of those States whose inhabitants are more immediately interested in its being soon finished, it seems to us proper and to be only necessary that a concert of action should be had, to express opinions very generally entertained, and wishes long and anxiously felt by the people of several Cities and States in a manner so explicit as to entitle them to the highest and most deferential consideration by all persons in authority, and thus assure the triumph of those opinions, and the early fulfillment of our wish;—therefore, it is, by this Meeting,

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Convention in the city of Baltimore, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the second Monday (the 9th day) of December next, to be composed of three or more Delegates from the towns, cities and counties of the District of Columbia, and the several States that feel an interest in the early completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and may find it convenient to be represented therein, for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures as shall to them seem most likely to cause that Canal to be soon finished; and such other works of National character to be undertaken as may advance the welfare of Maryland and her sister States.

2. Resolved, That David Shriver, J. H. H. M. C. Sprigg, S. P. Smith, Moore N. Fall, Thomas J. McKaig, Joseph Shriver, J. Smith, Thomas Perry, and William Matthews, be, & they are hereby appointed the Delegation to represent Allegany county in the aforesaid Convention, with power to fill any vacancies in said Delegation, or to add to its number.

3. Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Corresponding Committee, viz: David Shriver, John H. H. M. C. Sprigg, Robert Swan, J. M. Lawrence, Thomas J. McKaig, Andrew Bruce, David Lynn, John McHenry, M. C. Sprigg, Wm. McMahon, Richard Beall, B. S. Pigman, John McNeill, Jacob Snyder, James M. Smith, Levi Hilteary, George M. Culloh, William Ridgely, George Hebb, Thomas Perry, John Piper, Ezekiel Totten, Meshech Frost, George M. Swan, Robert Bruce, William Matthews, James Smith, James Prather, Alpheus Beall, John G. Hoffman, Norman Bruce, Joseph Shriver, Daniel Raymond Wm. Shaw, Samuel Charles, Perry Worthington, R. C. Hollyday, Wm. Thistle, Moore N. Falls, R. Worthington, Jos. Fradiz, S. M. Semmes, Daniel Blocher, James P. Carleton, George W. Devecum, Jeremiah Barry, Jr. Henry Hamilton, Joseph Dilley, William Reid—and charged with the duty of publishing and communicating these proceedings to such persons as may be zealous and influential in promoting the views of this meeting, and inviting their prompt and cordial co-operation.

4. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication in several newspapers printed in the District of Columbia, the State of Maryland, the Western portions of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

...that Company, from tide water, along

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.  
Great Meeting in Allegany County Maryland—October 18th, 1834.

AT a very large assemblage of the Citizens of Allegany County, Md. convened at the Court House, in Cumberland, on Saturday the 13th October 1834, at 10 o'clock P. M. in pursuance of public notice, to consider what measures should be adopted to hasten the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—the Court being in session, Chief Justice John Buchanan presiding, and Judges Abraham Shriver and Thomas Buchanan assisting, politely adjourned to afford their fellow citizens the use of the House and a favorable opportunity of expressing their opinions and wishes on a subject so important to Maryland and her sister States. Previous to the adjournment of the Court, Chief Justice Buchanan made some very eloquent and appropriate remarks commendatory of the objects of the meeting. The meeting was then organized by calling W. M. McMahon, Esq. to preside over it, as assisted by DAVID SHRIVER, and WM. RIDGLEY, Esq's. & appointing THOS. J. MCKAIG and JAMES SMITH, to act as Secretaries.

The objects of the assemblage were then stated at large by B. S. PIGMAN, Esq. and the appointment of a committee proposed to prepare and submit a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of sense and wishes of this meeting upon the important subjects then under consideration—

Whereupon the following persons, to wit: B. S. Pigman, Richard Beall, S. P. Smith, Joseph Shriver and William Matthews were appointed said Committee, and accordingly reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which, after several spirited and eloquent addresses, evidencing the deep and momentous interest felt by the citizens of this and the neighboring counties in the early completion of this great national work, were severally considered and adopted with unanimity:—

WHEREAS it appears to this meeting, that the Governments of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the United States of America, considering the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal a work of National importance, as well with reference to the Agriculture, Manufacture & Commerce of these States, as the preservation of the Union in which we happily live, wisely accorded the wishes of very many of the most enlightened & patriotic citizens of the Nation, by granting a Charter to the Company incorporated to execute that work, and furnishing capital to be expended thereon;—and whereas it also appears, that this Canal has been successfully and well constructed by that Company, from tide water, along

DAVID SHRIVER, J. V. Pres'ts.  
WM. RIDGLEY, Secretaries.  
Thomas McKaig,  
James Smith;

Extraordinary case of Larceny.—Walter Halbrook again made his appearance at the police office, but this time he came not voluntarily, being brought up in the custody of the officers. It appears that he went down yesterday afternoon to the U. S. Branch Bank, in Wall street, and after talking quite rationally for some time, presented an order to the cashier, purporting to be an order from Andrew Jackson, (which he said he had signed himself, he being the bona fide Andrew Jackson) ordering the thirty five millions of deposits to be transferred to him. The cashier told him he had better call again, but he went into the inner room, where he insisted on remaining until the money was surrendered to his keeping. Officers were sent for and he was taken to the police office; while he spoke apparently in the most rational manner, he said that no man could act more temperately than he had done, or practice greater forbearance; "for," said he, "I called on the Directors of the Branch Bank, several days since, and after stating the nature of my claims, they told me to bring an order either from Nicholas Biddle or Andrew Jackson, and they would give me the property." He then said, he knew that he had been making an improper use of my money, by hiring all the lawyers in the city, not to defend my cause, but to answer it; and as I am Andrew Jackson myself, it was no use to write to the other one, calling himself "J." I called on the Directors, and therefore I signed the order and presented it myself. I told them that if I did not make such a disposition of the money as should satisfy the country of the rectitude of my intentions, I would forfeit all my money and my head into the bargain.

"I offered to establish one hundred woollen factories in the State of Vermont, which would cost \$100,000. I would plant 100,000 wool berry trees for the cultivation of silk in the valley of the Mississippi; this would take \$100,000. Then I would lay down a railroad from Boston to Albany, thence to St. Louis, State of Mississippi, and then on to New Orleans. I would improve the navigation of the Connecticut river, diminishing its width one third by building a stone wall and embankment from its mouth up to Dartmouth College, and then by laying down a rail road from the College to Saratoga, I should have all the trade from Vermont to be brought by that course to New York, and thereby benefit this city more than if I built 10,000 houses. I also proposed to send out fifty missionaries to the western country, who should take 500,000 bibles for I hold this course indispensable in a new settlement, where a man being left to the guidance of his civil passions without a strong religious check is apt to plunge deeply and quickly into vice.

"I also propose to let each member of Congress have \$1,000 to afford him leisure to improve his understanding, and this would create an elevation of mind in that body, which would tend materially to the welfare of this country. I consider them at present like so many Street Inspectors, appointed to cleanse, purify & repair the streets and alleys of the Constitution, but if like our Street Inspectors of New York, they merely enjoy the office and salary, without fulfilling the duties assigned them, they are a curse instead of a blessing. Now, sir, I think my arrangement reasonable and commendable; they would take about twenty millions of money with the rest I would provide for my family. I am but a poor man, and though the sum is large, still therein no reason why I should be troubled from such a flagrant piece of imposture, as to go unpunished. They have no right to claim credit for me, and I am not a madman; but I either look on it like a crazy man, or would a man keep his temper or practice forbearance as I have done? When I returned home the other day, I found they had placed seven phials in my room, which they pretended to say were the seven phials spoken of in Revelations, and wishing me to believe that the fulfillment of the prophecy was at hand, but I know the trick and avoided the snare; nevertheless, at the proper time I shall produce my proof, and convince them of their error; and now I feel much more comfortable in my mind than they possibly can, for I have undoubtedly the presence of God with me."

These were his sentiments word for word, which we took down from his own mouth. He was sent up to the Lunatic Asylum.

N. Y. Transcript.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

LATEST FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Dreadful Hurricane at Dominica.

By the Brig Edward, Capt. B. D. Smith, arrived at this port from Barbadoes, whence she sailed on the 5th, we have received files of Barbadoes papers to that date.

The Islands generally continued quiet, but the laborers were very lazy, and not inclined to work when they could avoid it.

These papers give us an account of a most dreadful and destructive hurricane, which occurred on the night of the 20th September, on the Island of Dominica. The works on two thirds of the principal Sugar Estates were levelled to the ground, the canes blown flat to the earth, and in many instances buried in the mud and blown from the soil; every description of provisions above ground completely swept away, and the face of the country which exhibited before the storm the appearance of a general conflagration having passed over it.

There are not 50,000 feet of lumber in the Island, nor 100,000 shingles. Every vessel that was in the roads at the time shared the same fate; the sloops Dolphin and Antelope and a small sloop from Monseratt. An American schooner was driven on shore, bottom up on the Island, opposite to Martinique.

The offices, Barracks and Hospital at Morne Bruce are mostly blown down, and those standing in such a dilapidated state as to make them unsafe to occupy. Every building on the island has suffered severely, the spacious hospital, lately built on an improved plan, has been partly unroofed, and the Barrack Masters, and Adjutant's offices have been entirely destroyed, and it was with great difficulty that the troops escaped without loss of life.

The left side of the Government House was blown down & other parts of the building partially damaged. The office of the Auxiliary Commissioners of Compensation, adjoining these premises, has been materially injured, and a great many of their original documents destroyed. The new Commissariat building—the Custom House—Market House—the Jail and the Protestant Church and almost every considerable building in the town, have suffered considerable injury from the effects of the hurricane.

The Mercantile houses of Messrs. Thomas Laing & Co., Messrs. James Garraway & Co., and Thomas W. Doyle, Esq. on account of their proximity to the sea, have also experienced most heavy losses.

Throughout the whole island, and on every estate, the most dreadful destruction took place. The account of which would fill a column.

The northern part of Martinique has suffered severely, and many vessels have been lost. St. Pierre did not escape, and considerable loss has been sustained at Fort Royal. Great fears were entertained that the people of Dominica would suffer from the want of food, and measures were taken at Barbadoes and elsewhere to send supplies to the suffering inhabitants. All accounts go to show that this has been one of the most destructive hurricanes ever experienced in the West Indies.

Yesterday, this city was visited by one of those remarkable obscurities, which have occasionally been recorded in the annals of the Province. Towards 2 o'clock the sky became tinged of an orange colour, which from time to time changed to a dark green, and gradually increased in density till about three o'clock, when the darkness was so complete, that houses and shops were lit up as at night. A wind sprang up from the north-westward, and a slight shower of rain. The water, which fell, was of a dark ink colour, testing as well as much smoke, and depositing, when allowed to settle, a black ashly powder. Towards six o'clock, the sky was as clear as they usually are at that hour of the day. The wind, during the greater portion of the day, was warm, and the thermometer stood at 63 deg.

This strange appearance, which to many minds portended a severe storm, was no doubt occasioned by some extensive fires in the north-west of this City. A similar, though not equally intense appearance, it will be recollected, occurred some years ago, at the time of the great fire near Miramichi, New Brunswick. During the first week of November in 1829, another much more dense, was perceptible in this city, during which a storm arose, and the spire of the Catholic Parish Church was struck by lightning. Old almanacs mention a very great darkness to have occurred on the 16th October 1785, and is still known to our old residents as "the dark Sunday."

Montreal Gazette.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Gibbon's definition of a Monarchy.—The following definition of a Monarchy is taken from the commencement of the third chapter of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. The reader, who would feel his full force, should cast his eye again over the President's Protest, and refresh his recollections of the right of control claimed by the President, (allowing him all the benefit of the qualifications of his message, explanatory of the protest, over the public funds. What matter of gloomy reflection is not contained in the fact, that the historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, should, from all his study of the abuses of that corrupt government, deduce a definition of Monarchy, in its true idea, which so exactly corresponds with the present administration of the government of the United States! The sentence is as follows:—"The obvious definition of a Monarchy seems to be that of a State, in which a single person, by whatever name he may be distinguished, is entrusted with the execution of the Laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army."

The President is, by our Constitution, vested with the execution of the laws and the command of the army. General Jackson has added the right of constraining laws by private interpretation against the decision of the Courts and of suspending the operation of those, which he chooses to consider inapplicable to the present state of things; the right, through the removing power, of controlling the Treasurer and discretion of all other official functionaries; the right of removing the public revenue from the Treasury, and of creating, by law, for the purpose of his private ends, a government which not only taxes up, but transcends Gibbon's definition of Monarchy.

Horrid Murder.—We learn, by accounts from Norfolk, that a shocking murder or murders, were committed on Friday of last week at a place called Mount Pleasant, between what is termed Black-water and the Great Bridge, in Norfolk county, Virginia. The report is, that a man named Fentress and a neighbor of his, had obtained permission of a Mr. Miller, recently removed from thence to Norfolk borough, to turn their stock into the enclosure of Miller's farm, at Mount Pleasant. A man named Sykes, took the liberty, it seems, without leave, to do similar things; where Fentress, and his neighbor went together, took down a fence, and drove Sykes's hogs out of Sykes's son and nephew, armed, (the first with a gun, the latter with a pistol) came up at the time, when some words passed between Fentress and Sykes, and the latter deliberately raised his gun and shot Fentress through the body, at the distance of only a few paces, the load entering the pit of his stomach. Fentress fell dead. As his friend and neighbor turned to flee, Sykes's nephew fired at him and shattered one of his arms. He turned to beg for his life, when Sykes seized the other pistol from his son, and shot the wounded man in the side, who fell, and is supposed to have been so badly wounded as to be unable to survive. A coroner's inquest had been held, but the result, or further particulars about the murders, had not been heard at Norfolk, when the steam boat left on Sunday.—Patric.

We find the subjoined letter in the public papers.—To its temper and style we might well object, considering the subject—but as a reference to the writer, and to what he considers the provocation of the epistle, may supply an apology for the publication of the piece.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

NATCHEZ, Sept. 26th 1834.

SIR—I have this moment read in the Richmond Whig, a letter addressed to you, dated Montpelier, Va. August 25th, 1834, which concerns myself, and claims my attention. It is true I do not leave the stage at Gordonsville, and it is also true that I know the President of the United States to be at the hotel at which the stage stopped to change horses; but the inference, that the presence of the President, or of any other person, influenced my conduct on that occasion, is utterly false. I felt indisposed from fatigue and loss of sleep, and preferred to remain quiet, while the other passengers were refreshing themselves. A man may flatter the vanity of President Jackson, and no doubt do, to imagine himself so bold a lion, that a feeble mortal like myself would tremble in his majesty's presence. It is true I felt that if in any manner I may have been the cause of imparting happiness to this august personage, in the midst of his afflictions, public and private, I had the satisfaction, rather mortification, regarding him as the Chief Magistrate to look upon him surrounded by stage drivers and caterers, in the portico of the hotel, but I confess the scene did not constitute a particular inducement with me to form one of the coterie. Of his liberal offer to pay the landlady for my breakfast, and the language which he used on that occasion, it may be proper for me at this time to say only a few words, reserving further developments until I shall arrive at the City of Washington. So long as General Jackson made the columns of his prostituted organ, "the Globe,"

the medium of fulminating his vile calumnies against me, I have thought it due to my own dignity and self respect to remain silent; but since he has disrobed himself of his cunning, and forgetful of the high station which unhappily for the country he occupies, has made himself the founder of personal slanders of myself and family on his own "responsibility," I shall treat him as becomes a man whose sensibility has been thus wantonly assailed. If the assertion made by Mr. Jackson, was as true as it is ridiculously false, that I induced my wife to marry me by a promise of twenty thousand dollars as her dower—I have at least the consolation to know that I did not steal her from the lawful owner! perhaps Mr. Jackson may understand the allusion. As to the dower of which he speaks, I think it would be more difficult for him to purchase it, at five times the sum he has imagined, of the lady, who has attracted his sympathy than he has found it to speculate on the choice of cotton lands of the Mississippi, at the minimum price of the Government. But his cup of malicious vituperation, it would seem, could not be filled by any thing short of the foul calumny that I was paying off this dower by stripes daily inflicted on the wife whom I had thus purchased. This infamous libel on me, as a private gentleman, calls for a reply which cannot be made in this communication.

Mr. Jackson has entered the arena with me not in his character as President of the United States, but as plain Andrew Jackson—robust, and of hands unfettered. He is well aware of the real responsibility which he incurred, and must meet it, unless he is as recent in the privacy, as he is, in veracity. The word of a Prince has been said to be sacred and inviolable; that of the President of a great nation ought to be equally so. Will not every high minded, honorable man in the community hang his head in shame and sorrow, when he is obliged to confess that the highest public functionary of the Republic, has sunk to the level of an ale house slanderer? Oh my country, to what humiliation hast thou fallen, under the misrule of a military tyrant, whose undisciplined passions lead him into excesses, which violate all the decencies of social life! I know full well, that Andrew Jackson has always a trained band of witnesses at his command, by whom he can prove almost any fact he may desire to establish; but yet with all these, and the Treasury to boot; I defy him to adduce, from any source worthy of credit, the slightest evidence of any act of mine, bearing the remotest resemblance to the puerile and ridiculous imputation which he has attempted to cast on me. He is at liberty to put in requisition, under the solemn obligations of an oath, every member of the highly respectable family of my wife; he may appeal to the lady herself; to every individual who has at any time been an inmate in my house; to all my intimate friends, and they will all respond to him, "you have basely lied." History gives us no account of a bold cavalier who possessed the qualities of Baron Munchausen.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your most obt. serv't.

GEO. POINDEXTER.

Those Editors who have noticed the above transaction, are requested to give this communication a place in their columns.

From the Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

Mr. Weyer who was the bearer of despatches to our minister at Madrid, has been in that city during the prevalence of the Cholera, and signified himself by his indelicate attendance at the hospitals, and his patient performance of those duties from which even hired nurses, commonly recoil. By this fearless benevolence he astonished as much as he gratified the Spaniards. When the cholera prevailed in this city, in 1833, Mr. Weyer and Baron Stockenberg exerted themselves in a similar manner, voluntarily encountering the most painful scenes, and assuming the most disagreeable offices, with no other apparent object than that of assuaging agony and alleviating the gloom which surrounded the bed of the dying. I understand that letters have been received from Mr. Weyer, in which he speaks highly of the efforts and the popularity of Mr. Van Ness, and recounts the political prospects of the country as unsettled. From his observation, he has come to the conclusion that the Carlists are much more numerous among the people than is represented in the newspapers; and that it will require all the efforts and ingenuity of the other party to prevent them from becoming so formidable as to put the crown in jeopardy. The majority is said to be opposed to the administration.

The adherents of the kitchen cabinet are making loud shouts, and chanting their litanies on account of the results of the northern elections. If it should turn out that New England go against the Whigs, it is impossible to calculate the excesses into which Mr. Kendall and his party will suffer themselves to be hurried. Their audacity will not only keep pace with their triumphs, but will far outstrip them; and we may expect from them, powerful exhibitions of that baseness of nature, which is incapable of sustaining prosperity, without playing such fantastic tricks as make angels weep.

Our races terminated on Saturday, with what is called in England, a hurdle race. The name is taken from the movable fence in use abroad, when it is intended to pasture cattle in a portion of a field; and by means of which the pasture can be enlarged as may be required, the hurdles, which resemble a five-barred gate, but are more light, being very readily removed. In this race, the gentlemen having competitors rode their own horses, having to leap about six of these fences in the course of the race. Some of the gentlemen who, had been trained at the Washington Hunt, came off without scath doing no other injury than demolishing a fence at every leap. Others, however, less practised, were less felicitous in their efforts, and were to be seen, horse and rider, hurled down from their aspiring attitudes and engaged in the more humiliating exercise of indenting the grass and gravel with their athletic forms, wreath of dust instead of laurels circling their pallid brow, and all the expected progeny of a glorious enterprise consumed in a vile abortion, writhing, struggling & expiring under the double suffocation of sand and shame. Still, judging from the amount of laughter, the wild hurrahs, the running, leaping, capering gymnastics of the multitude, it must have been a most exciting spectacle, and the world may expect to see a graphic sketch of the scene recorded in the chronicles of the turf, and destined to all the perpetuity which a colonial can bestow.

Col. Watmough is in this city. I have not heard his account of the mode by which his election has been defeated; but if the various statements which have been circulated among individuals fresh from the scene, are to be relied on, it would seem to be impossible that he could fail in establishing the superiority of his claim to the seat in Congress, over that of the individual who may come by virtue of the formula in his pocket, to take possession of it.

THE POLITICAL SCREW.—A paper published in Augusta, Georgia, has adopted for its motto the following sentence, uttered in

(the Senate of the United States many years ago, by Abraham Baldwin, a Senator from Georgia:—

My own opinion is, that it is the nature of all delegated power to increase: it has been very aptly said to be like the screw in mechanics; it holds all it gains, and every turn it gains a little more.

On this the Political Examiner has a commentary, attempting to show that the government of the United States, from having been a pure confederation of states, has, "by a turning of the political screw, been converted into a consolidated empire, one and indivisible." We have its unity and indivisibility are not undervalued by the Examiner, in whatever manner achieved. Beside some other turns of the screw, which the Examiner says were made by Congress and the Supreme Court, it notices, in the following manner, the atrocious conduct of the President, in the assumption of the power which belongs to Congress alone:—

No sooner had the Legislative branch of the Government been driven away from the screw, than the Executive thought it was an outrageous thing that Congress and the Supreme Court should make laws, and so he took the screw into his own hands. The first turn he took, was on the 10th of December, 1832, which completely annihilated the sovereignty of the States; and established a single military despotism over what were before twenty-four distinct free republics—Finding that the people were delighted at this, his first effort at the screw, he gave a second turn, and completely crushed the power of Congress, by taking away from it the control of the public treasury. This he followed up by sundry gentler turns, such as appointing cabinet ministers without the advice and consent of the Senate, denying to that body the right to express an opinion upon what is deemed an executive usurpation of power, &c. until finally he has converted the government into a complete autocracy, in which his will is the law of the land. In this position, does the matter now stand; and it would be difficult to show wherein this government, as now administered, is less of an absolute monarchy, than that of Turkey.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Nov. 1.

We notice in the "Caroline Advocate" of the 30th ult. an editorial article complaining of our admission, into our columns, of certain communications, respecting the appointment of the United States Senator. But for the temper of this article we should have passed it by in silence; being well assured that every honorable man, at a glance, would see that they were pieces sent to us for publication, by subscribers, and not "squibs" as they are classically termed by the writer in the Advocate, and insinuated by him to be of our own getting up and manufacture. We gave them place, as we will now give place to any other respectable pieces, commendatory of the claims of any other gentleman to public consideration—we gave them insertion on this score, only, and as being unexceptionable in their character. They spoke harshly or disparagingly of no other gentleman's character or talents, and as to dictation to the rest of the state, it would puzzle a would be "Caroline Lawyer" even to extract any thing of this kind from them—As evidences of public sentiment and feeling we admitted them and on no other ground.

Towards the publisher of that paper, raised as he was under our care, we can recognize no feelings of an angry nature, were the piece even one of his own coinage and manufacture; even then we would refrain from indulging any such feeling; but now assured, as we are, "that it is a power behind the Press, greater than the Press," which for certain purposes is wielding it and its influence, we only advise the editor not to let the cloven foot be so perceptible in future, & suggest to the publisher that he may find, too late, that he is giving into the hands, not of his best friends, but those who are using him for certain ends, and will drop him in turn as has often been the case before with others, when those ends are achieved: With these hints and with a full assurance that the public, knowing the editor of that paper and of course the paternity of that article, will appreciate properly its object, and at the same time perceive the difference between communications addressed to us, and editorials ready manufactured and sent forth, as is this of the "Advocate," we dismiss the matter wholly and entirely.

The election in New York takes place on Monday next and continues three days.

Bank Robbery.—On Thursday afternoon the Branch of the Upper Canada Bank, at Niagara, was entered, and the amount of from five to six thousand dollars taken away. We are informed that the robbery was committed between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, during the absence of the clerks to dinner. The cashier, Thomas McCormick, Esq. was absent on his way to Toronto, having left that afternoon in the steamboat Canada. The office was left in charge of the son of the cashier, and another young man, a clerk. It appears rather mysterious, that these young gentlemen should have gone to dinner, after the usual hour of closing the bank, and not secured their money.

Gov. Poindexter.—We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin, that the Hon. George Poindexter, President protem, of the U. S. Senate, left that city on the evening of the 8th inst. in the ship Kentucky, for New York.

In taking leave of the citizens of New Orleans, Gov. P. was complimented by the discharge of fifty guns.







## POETRY.

**A LAMENT.**—By Mrs. Opie.  
There was an eye whose partial glance  
Could ne'er my numerous failings see;  
There was an ear that heard untired  
When others spoke in praise of me.

There was a heart time only taught  
With warmer love for me to burn—  
A heart, when'er from home I roved,  
Which fondly pined for my return.

There was a lip which always breathed  
E'en short farewells in tones of sadness;  
There was a voice whose eager sound  
My welcome spoke with heart-felt gladness.

There was a mind whose vigorous power  
On mine its own effulgence threw,  
And called my humble talents forth,  
While thence its dearest joys it drew.

There was a love which for my weal,  
With anxious fears would overflow;  
Which wept, which prayed for me, & sought  
From future ills to guard—now!

That eye is closed, and deaf that ear,  
That lip and voice are mute forever,  
And cold that heart of anxious love,  
Which death alone from mine could sever.

And lost to me that ardent maid,  
Which lov'd my varied tastes to see;  
And oft of all the praise I gain'd,  
His was the dearest far to me!

Now I, unlov'd, uncheer'd, alone,  
Life's dreary wilderness must tread,  
Till he who heals the broken heart  
In mercy bids me join the dead.

Oh, thou! who from thy throne on high,  
Can heed the mourner's deep distress;  
Oh, thou! who hear'st the widow's cry,  
Thou! father of the fatherless!

Though now I am a faded leaf,  
That's sever'd from the parent tree,  
And thrown upon a stormy tide—  
Life's awful tide that leads to thee!

Still! gracious Lord! thy praise  
Shall spring spontaneous from my breast;  
Since, though I tread a weary way,  
I trust that he I mourn is blest.

## For Sale.

The subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of

**Rice's Patent Wheat Fans,**  
of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centreville, Queen Anne's county, Md. No. 1 will cut and clean one hundred bushels of wheat, per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.

References: Perry Wilmer, W. Grason, G. Galt, Courser, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. H. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Anne's county, Md. William M. Hardesty and Robert Hardesty, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James G. Le, of Kent county, Md. Thomas R. Perkins, Centreville, Queen Anne's county, Md.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Queen Anne's County, sometime in the month of July or August last, as a runaway, a negro boy named

## BILL.

he is about fourteen or fifteen years of age, black complexion, four feet nine and three fourths inches high, had on when committed a pair of linen trousers and shirt. He says he belongs to Mrs. Margaret Goldsborough, of Talbot county, Maryland. The owner (if any) of the above described negro boy, is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

**THOMAS H. FORD, Sheriff,**  
Queen Anne's county.

Oct. 19  
The Baltimore Patriot and National Intelligencer will copy the above once a week for eight weeks, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of vendition expensis issued out of Talbot county court, and to the effect, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robert H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones and Thomas Henrix, at the suits of the following persons, viz: One at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of James Price, one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore, and the other at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Isaac Atkins; also a fieri facias against Joshua M. Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, Wm. H. Dawson, and Wrightson Jones, at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Wm. Townsend, will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 11th day of November next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. & 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, viz: All that Farm or tract of land situated on the waters of Broad Creek, where said Jones lately resided, near St. Michaels, and known by the name of Beverly, containing about two hundred acres of land, more or less, two unimproved Lots in the town of St. Michaels, and a large two story Brick House and Lot in said town, all seized and taken as the lands and tenements of said Jones, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned vendition expensis, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by  
**Jo. Graham, Shff.**

Oct. 25

## Valuable property for Sale.

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms; together with the lot attached to it on Dover street. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House.

For terms apply to  
**JAMES C. WHEELER,**  
Easton Point.

Oct. 25

## TAILORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and in the most fashionable style. Having made arrangements so as to receive the fashions every season, as soon as they come out, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. To render every thing satisfactory, he pledges himself in case of a misfit, to make a new garment or pay them for their cloth, on this ground he humbly solicits a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient serv't.  
**THOS. J. EARICKSON.**  
Sept. 20

## To Rent for 1835.

That framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Enalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.

Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.

And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.

All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to  
**WM. H. GROOME.**  
Easton, Sept. 27

## NOTICE.

**FREDERICK F. NINDE** takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that they will have an opportunity of making payment on or about the 23d inst., at which time he expects to be in Easton, and previous to which, their notes will become due. The nature of his business will not allow him to grant longer indulgence.

Oct. 4

## NEW FALL GOODS.

**WILLIAM LOVEDAY,**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, a very

**HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**

Among which are a handsome variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & CASSINETTS.

He thinks he has purchased his Goods at low prices and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.

Easton, Sept. 27th 1834.

## Agricultural Implements, &c.

He has removed to the new Ware-House on Light street, 3d door north of Pratt street, where their better arrangements for business will enable them to furnish all articles in their line promptly, and at moderate prices. The assortment of

**Wheat Fans**  
embraces nearly all the improved kinds, from the different patterns of three horse ploughs, down to the sward plough; of the latter, there are three models particularly adapted to seedling, viz:—number 00, self-sharpening, the 6 inch, with cast shear, and a new pattern with wrought shear, which we designate by No. 61.

**CORN SHELLERS**  
Of best quality at different prices from \$15 to \$25. **CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS** with which hay, straw, corn tops, or any kind of long forage, is cut with great rapidity and ease. Those of largest size, 30 inches wide, suited for horse power, \$75, 41 inch boxes \$45, 11 inch, \$27, subject to 5 per cent discount for cash.

**Grass Seeds.**  
Sapling and common Clover, Timothy, Herd and Orchard Grass Seeds.

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees,**  
Attached to this establishment is R. Sinclair, jr's. extensive assortment of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS. Catalogues, gratis.

Baltimore, Oct. 4

## Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 30th day of July last, as a runaway, a black boy, who calls himself

**HENRY BROOKS,**  
he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of his breast near the collar bone, and one on the left shoulder, flat nose, and has lost his left eye tooth, no other perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat, cotton pants, and a black fur hat; says he is free, and last from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come, and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

**MAHON TABBOTT, Shff.**  
of Frederick county, Md.

Sept. 23

## Corn and Pork Wanted.

The Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of CORN and PORK; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 10th of November, either by the subscriber or Mr. W. A. F. C. KEMP, overseer of the Poor House.

By order of the Board  
**WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.**  
Oct. 18

## WALDIE'S

## ECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Bibles from the Brevintia of Nassau.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

Krutzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass; written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter, a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart: a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page, a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV., by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch: an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels say the London Magazines of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking, from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted, from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelow, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2 50!!!

Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th. Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by

**ADAM WALDIE,**  
Philadelphia.

June 28

## TANNERY

To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensboro, Caroline county. Attached thereto are large and commodious bark, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c. This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the city.

Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.

Apply to  
**Ann H. Godwin, or Geo. W. Harrington**  
Greensborough, July 12.

Strayed or Stolen,  
From the subscriber's pasture on Sunday last, a bay Horse, age not known,—has a white ring round his neck, occasioned by tying him by the neck with a halter. Also, a black Mare, 7 years old this spring, she goes well in gear.

**Edward Harris.**  
Talbot co. near the Oak, Oct. 11.

FOR SALE.  
The subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, will dispose of all his Stock, farming utensils, &c. at Public Sale on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November next; if fair if not the next fair day. He will also dispose of a good substantial BAROUCHE.

The terms of Sale will be a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers 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 before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given till 1 o'clock, P. M.

Oct. 13

**Rural Mill Family Flour.**  
FAMILY FLOUR of the above brand, warranted very superior, in whole and half barrels, manufactured and for sale by the subscribers, who have always in store City Mills and Howard street FLOUR.

**ED. BRATY & CO.**  
Pratt street, adjoining Rice Road Depot. The Easton Gazette, will publish the above six times and charge the Patriot office.

Oct. 4

## MARYLAND

**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
19th day of September, A. D. 1834.

On application of Benjamin Parrott, Administrator of Rachel Wilson, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand & the seal of said court, this 19th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test  
**JAS. PRICE, Regr.**  
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 Gossage 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, or John Bullen, her Agent, on or before the 1st day of March next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of September 1834.

**MARIA GOSSAGE adm'x.**  
of Thomas Gossage, dec'd.

September 13

## NOTICE.

A Stray Heifer came to the farm of the subscriber, in Deep Neck, Talbot county, sometime in July last—the marks on said heifer, are a swallow-fork in each ear—the flesh marks are red and white. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

**Richard Denny.**  
Deep Neck, Talbot co. Oct. 11

## Mr. & Mrs. HAMILTON'S

**BOARDING SCHOOL**  
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most beautiful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland streets, Baltimore. After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for young ladies, for several years, in North Carolina, and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. H. removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a scientific and liberal plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus, necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's & Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a Harp.

Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a Prospectus of the Seminary, by applying to the Editor.

Baltimore, Aug. 30

## PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

May 27

## PROPOSALS

To publish by Subscription, in the city of Baltimore a weekly Literary Newspaper, to be entitled the

"Baltimore Young Men's Paper," Under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

The Baltimore Young Men's Society was instituted to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the Young Men in the city, to unite them more intimately in the bonds of mutual acquaintance, and to extend kindness and fellowship to those, who coming from parental homes hither, in pursuit of wealth or distinction, are particularly exposed to all those temptations to vice and dissipation, which in every large city, are too often fatal to youth and inexperience.

To carry out this principle, no means could be employed more effective than the press. With a periodical journal published under its auspices, the Society will be enabled to extend more fully a knowledge of its existence, and of its objects, while, by the same means, whatever of moral influence it may exert, whatever of power to do good it may possess, will be called more actively into operation, and find exercise in a more extensive field.

Believing that the public favor would be bestowed upon such a journal, the Society has determined to issue the Prospectus and specimen number of a Periodical to be called the "Young Men's Paper;" to the support of which the patronage of the friends of Young Men, and of the lovers of morality and good order, is now solicited.

The character of the "Young Men's Paper," will be consonant with the principles of the Society of which it is the organ. Combining Literature with Morality, its aim will be to amuse and instruct; while, in accordance with its title, the general tenor of its influence will be to awaken Young Men to a sense of their obligations, to induce them to consider their vast capabilities, and to direct towards noble objects, that ardour which is too often wasted in frivolous dissipation, or let loose in vicious extravagance.

A portion of the paper will be occupied by reviews and critical notices. The character and talents of the gentlemen whose names are appended to this Prospectus, will be an assurance not only that this department will be sustained with ability, but also that nothing undignified, scurrilous or vindictive, will find place in it.

The "Young Men's Paper" will be printed on a royal sheet, quarto form, with new type at the subscription price of \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms. The following named gentlemen have consented to contribute to the columns of the "Young Men's Paper."

Professors, N. R. Smith, " E. Geddings, " J. A. Collins, " J. T. Ducalet, " G. W. Musgrave, " J. A. Miller, " J. Johns, " S. K. Jennings, " G. G. Cookman, Francis Waters, D. D. " J. P. Henshaw, Dr. J. Fonerden, " Wm. McKenney, H. Dickelut, A. M. " N. C. Brooks, A. M.

Baltimore, June 21

## A Stray Hog.

Came to the Subscriber's farm sometime in September last, a stray HOG—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away.

**Elizabeth Bartlett.**  
Oct. 25

## THE STEAM BOAT

**MARYLAND;**  
Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

On Monday the 31st inst. she will commence a route from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day; Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages &c at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order  
**L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.**  
April 12

## TO RENT

For the ensuing year, the brick Dwelling House and premises on South Street, in Easton, where Mrs. Hammond now lives—all the Buildings, viz: the Dwelling house, kitchen, stable, carriage house, &c. are convenient and in good repair.—Also 2 or three smaller houses in the town. For terms apply to  
**A. CAROLINE HAMMOND or JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
Sept. 20

## Collector's Notice.

All persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice.

**John Harrington, Collector**  
of Talbot county.

Aug. 30

## \$100 REWARD.

Ran off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

**JACOB,**  
of tawney complexion and about 5 ft 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before of Sunday of the Whitenside Holidays.—He is a shrewd and sensible fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.

**ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,**  
near Easton Talbot county Eastern Shore of Maryland

## TO BE RENTED

**THE UNION TAVERN**

IN EASTON.

A commodious new dining room having been just finished and a very agreeable Dwelling house and lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the Stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.

**JOHN LEEDS KERR.**  
Easton, Sept. 27, 1834.

## OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore lookout for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again LOOK OUT!

**JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.**  
July 26

## TAILORING.

THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services, to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will, or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. If ease, combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.

Oct. 4

## WANTED

AN Overseer for the ensuing year, to one who can see well recommended, will meet with employment by applying to  
**Wm. H. DeCourcy.**  
Q. Ann's county, }  
Oct. 4 Sw }



# 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. XVII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1834.

NO. 45.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
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.

From the Farmer & Gardener.

**RICE DELICACIES.**—So little seems to be known about the various methods of cooking Rice, that we have concluded to prevent our readers with the following receipts. By the by, why is it that the Mills do not prepare Rice flour?

**To make Loaf Rice Bread.**—Boil a pint of rice soft, and add a pint of lard, then three quarters of the flour, put it to rise in a tin or earthen vessel, until it has risen sufficiently, divide it into three parts, then bake it as other bread, and you will have three large loaves.

**To make Journey or Johnny Cake.**—To three spoonfuls of soft boiled rice, add a small tea-cup of water or milk, then add six spoonfuls of the flour, which will make a large Journey Cake, or six waffles.

**To make Rice Cakes.**—Take a pint of soft boiled rice, a half pint of milk or water, to which add twelve spoonfuls of the flour—divide it into small cakes, and bake them in a brick oven.

**To make Wafers.**—Take a pint of warm water, a tea-spoonful of salt, add a pint of the flour, and it will give you two dozen wafers.

**To make Rice Ruffs.**—To a pint of the flour add a tea-spoonful of salt, a pint of boiling water—beat up four eggs, stir them well together, put from two to three spoonfuls of fat in a pan, make it boiling hot, and drop a spoonful of the mixture into the fat, as you do in making common fritters.

**To make a Pudding.**—Take a quart of milk, add a pint of the flour, boil them to a pap, beat up six eggs, to which add six spoonfuls of Havana sugar and a spoonful of butter, which when well beaten together, add them to the milk and flour—grate nutmeg over the mixture and bake it.

**Another.**—Boil one pint of milk, add two spoonfuls of rice, stir it in while the milk is boiling, afterwards add a small piece of butter, five eggs, one nutmeg, one glass of wine, the juice and peel of one lemon and sugar to your taste.

**Rice Flour Sponge Cake.**—Make like other Sponge Cake, except that you use three quarters of a pound of rice flour, thirteen eggs, leaving out four whites, and add a little salt.

**Rice Flour Blanc-Mange.**—Boil one quart of milk, season it to your taste with sugar, rose or peach water. Take four table-spoonfuls full of rice flour, mix it very smooth with cold milk, add this to the other milk while boiling, stirring it well. Let all boil together about ten minutes, stirring occasionally, then pour it into moulds and put it by to cool. This is a very favorite article for invalids.

**Rice Cake.**—Mix ten ounces of ground rice, three ounces of flour, eight oz. of powdered sugar; then sift those articles by degrees into 8 yolks and 6 whites of eggs, and the grated peel of one lemon. Mix the whole well together in a tin stewpan over a very slow fire with a whisk, then put it immediately into the oven in the same pan, and bake forty minutes.

**Plain Rice Pudding.**—Wash and pick some rice; throw among it some alspice finely powdered, but not much; tie the rice in a cloth, and leave plenty of room for it to swell. Boil it in a quantity of water for an hour or two, when done, eat it with butter and sugar, or milk. Put in a lemon peel if you choose.

**Rice Pudding with fruit.**—Swell the rice with a very little milk over the fire, then mix fruit of any kind with it, currants, gooseberries scalded, pared and quartered apples, raisins or black currants, with one egg in the rice to bind it. Boil well and serve with butter and sugar. If apples are used, it is better to enclose them in the rice, as with paste. This makes a very delicious pudding.

**Dutch Rice Pudding.**—Soak four ounces of rice in warm water half an hour, drain the water from it, and throw it into a stew pan, with half a pint of milk, a stick of cinnamon, and simmer it till tender. When cold, add four whole eggs well beaten, two oz. of butter, melted in a tea-cupful of cream, 3 oz. of sugar, a quarter of a nutmeg, and some lemon peel. Put a light puff paste into a mould or dish, and bake it in a quick oven.

**A Rich Rice Pudding.**—Boil half a pound of rice in water with a little salt, till quite tender, drain it dry. Mix it with the yolks and whites of four eggs, a quarter of a pint of cream with two ounces of butter melted into it, four ounces of loaf suet or marrow, finely spread, three quarters of a pound of currants, two spoonfuls of brandy, one of peach water or nutmeg and lemon peel, when well mixed, put a paste round the edge,

and fill the dish; slices of candied orange, lemon, or citron, if approved. Bake in a moderate oven.

**Savory Rice.**—Wash and pick some rice, stew it very gently in a small quantity of veal, or rich mutton broth, with an onion, a blade of mace, pepper and salt, when swelled, but not boiled to mash dry it on the shallow end of a sieve before the fire, and either serve it dry, or put it in the middle of a dish, and pour the gravy round, having heated it.

Besides the above, it is a good food for children; and it may also be used for the thickening of soups, custards, pies, &c.

## BREAKING COLTS.

The habits of a horse, whether good or bad, are frequently the result of the first efforts to subject him to the service of man. On these mainly depend his future usefulness. It cannot be denied but there are a variety of tempers among these noble animals which may require diversified means to effect their subjection; yet in no case should gentleness be disregarded. The practice, too generally prevalent, of letting colts arrive at almost their full vigor before an attempt is made to accustom them to the bit or saddle, is believed to be erroneous. By the saddle, we do not mean that the colt should be made to bear heavy burdens before he has arrived at a suitable age; but by an early use of it, he will become so habituated to its use, as to receive at a proper time, the addition of weight without remonstrance or fretfulness. If the colt has acquired considerable age before an attempt is made to curb his waywardness, nothing should be neglected to render the attempt successful and decisive. If the colt is to be broke to the saddle, care should be used in securing it firmly upon him, because carelessness in this, may lead to bruised limbs, besides being a positive injury to the temper of the horse. To prevent the colt from rearing, and falling backwards as is frequently the case, a rope should encircle his body near the fore-legs—another, passing over his neck, and between his legs, should be firmly tied to the one enclosing his body, which will effectually prevent his rearing. For further suggestions on this point, we subjoin the following from Deane's New England Farmer.

"The way of breaking a young horse that is mostly used in this country, is highly absurd, hurtful and dangerous. He is mounted and ridden before he is taught to stand. He will not go forward he is most unmercifully beaten, by which his spirits are broken, and his strength impaired. If he rears up, he is pulled backwards, with the risk of hurting both horse and man. If he runs and starts, as he probably will under such management, he flings the rider, perhaps is frightened, gains his liberty, and is encouraged to do just so the next opportunity; and the unfortunate rider blames himself, as he has reason to do if he escapes without broken limbs. Or if the horse should chance to go kindly, the rider continues the exercise till the horse is fatigued, discouraged and injured.

"Instead of this mad management, the way practised in the older countries should be adopted. Let a horse first of all be tamed with the bridle by leading him again and again; in the first place after, or by the side of another horse; and after he walks well, bring him to trot after the leader. In the next place, put on the saddle, and lead him in that time after time. Then lay a small weight on the saddle, and if he be apt to start, fasten it that it may not be flung off, increasing the weight from time to time, till he learns to carry what is equal to a man's weight.

Lastly, let a man gently mount him, while another holds him by the bridle, and fix himself firmly in the saddle. The place of riding is recommended to be a ploughed field. Let him thus be ridden with a horse going before him, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop, or go forward at the pleasure of the rider, and without the application of much force. Being exercised in this manner a few times, and treated with all possible gentleness, there will be no more occasion for leading him. He will go well of himself, and be thoroughly broken, without so much as giving him one blow, and without danger or fatigue to the horse or his rider. And what is much to be regarded, the horse's spirit will be preserved, though he be successfully tamed. In teaching a horse to draw, gentleness must be used. He should be tried first in company with other horses, whether in carting or ploughing; and the draught should not be so heavy as to fret him or put him to great exertion till he has learned to draw steadily. After this he may be put to a pleasure carriage, but coupled with another rather than alone, and to a sleigh rather than a chaise."—*Id.*

## From Niles' Register.

In the last Register we made a few remarks on the importation of paupers and vagabonds and scoundrels from Europe into the United States—which instead of being only "the refuge of the oppressed of all nations, has become or is becoming, an 'asylum' of the worst classes of foreign society—to many of whom our poor houses are palaces, and even our penitentiaries a home—but others, many others, dash into bold enterprises, and

have no limit to the desires of their corrupted hearts; and let the question be carefully reviewed by whom it may, the truth has become manifest—that strong means must be taken to reduce the transfer of such wretched or wicked bipeds to our shores. We propose to take up this subject seriously at some future day. Let those who have "sucked the orange" not tax us with the keeping of its skin let those who breed rogues keep them for their own uses!—to hang them, or to populate New Holland, as they may think most expedient.

The police justice of Albany says: "Shall Europe be permitted to cast upon our shores the contents of her prisons and her poor houses?" The remark is called forth by the number of vagrants brought before him, many of whom state that their passages were paid by the parish to get rid of them. One who had just been brought before him says, "that in June last, the parish officers paid the passages of himself and about forty others of the same parish, from Chatham to the city of Boston, in America, on board the ship Royalist, capt. Parker, and that they landed at Boston in the month of July last. That the parish officers gave him thirty shillings sterling, in money, in addition to paying his passage. That he is now entirely destitute of the means of living, and is unable to labor, and prays for relief."

A small tax is laid in some places to indemnify the cost of such impositions upon us. It is totally inadequate, and should be raised to 10 or even 50 dollars per head, until the account is fairly balanced. We would that the innocent should not suffer for the guilty—but so it is that they must, in all human affairs. What has the common soldier, killed or maimed on the field, to do with the question for which he is made a "fighting machine"—but, though the man may be pitted the destruction of the instrument is commended.

The land is infested by hordes of foreign wretches, pickpockets, thieves, robbers, forgers, &c. &c. Only the other day, a young Englishman, arrived at New York, was so deeply versed in the mysteries of his trade, as to forge, and receive payment, for several checks on the office of the bank of the United States, in the large sum of \$11,400—but, at last, he was caught, and the whole amount recovered, \$50 dollars excepted. As there will be a "collar" on each foreigner, it is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken to be built at Battersea, by the name of the *Bonaparte*, for the purpose of conveying the Emperor of France and his family to America.

The vessel was to be built of two such planks placed in a horizontal position. These planks were so well caulked and cemented together, that the thickness of the sides of the vessel did not exceed that of an ordinary washing tub. The masts were so contrived that they could be lowered to a level with the deck, and the whole vessel might be sunk in shoal water with the crew on board, without danger.

Ample means were provided for supplying the vessel with fresh air. The plan was to sail up at night within a short distance of St. Helena, and sink the vessel until the next or subsequent night, when the vessel was to be raised, Bonaparte to get on board, and sail away in the dark. It happened, however, that Bonaparte died before the vessel was finished; and it is a quite curious coincidence that the vessel was to be coppered the very day the news of his death arrived.

Johnson was to receive £40,000 as soon as the vessel got into blue water, exclusive of the reward to be given in case the enterprise succeeded. This Johnson had previously offered his services to the Admiralty, and affirmed that he could blow up any ship without doing any hurt. Accordingly, a trial was given him in the Thames near Westminsterbridge, and a number of naval officers and scientific gentlemen were invited to inspect the process. The sea-water was brought from off Ramsgate, and fully impregnated with the same principle; some of it was in very pure and dirty condition. The apparatus invented by Mr. Wells consisted of a cast-iron cooking machine, a cube on a comparatively small scale, especially when we looked to the extraordinary utility of its operation. It seemed about four feet in height and the same in width; and contained ovens, roasting fire, pots, pans, kettles, &c. &c. sufficient to dress a dinner for seventy or eighty men.

The consumption of fuel is very small about two bushels are used in 24 hours, and yet, by the internal application of the heated air, by means of spiral and circular tubes surrounding the boiling and baking, were carried on with the utmost regularity and precision. Here alone would be a valuable addition to the conveniences and comforts of life, whether ashore or afloat, and even without the far greater improvement yet remaining to be described, would entitle Mr. Wells's invention to high encomium and general adoption. Whilst the cooking is proceeding, the sea water is gradually supplied from a cask or tank, as may be most ready, and passing into the interior of the machine, is there submitted to distillation. In its distilled state it then flows into a pipe of cast iron, or of copper lined, which pipe is fed over the

bow of the vessel and along the cut water into the sea; and thence along the bottom of the ship till it returns into the hold with a common stop cock to draw off the water.

The grand improvement in this, is the making the element in which the vessel floats the condenser of the altered liquid; which runs off at the rate of about a quart a minute, perfectly fit for drinking, for washing, and for every other purpose for which fresh water is employed. We tasted it both before and after undergoing the process, and we used soap in washing our hands with it; and we can truly declare, that in the first instance it was sweet and palatable, and in the second soft and pleasing. The process, however, proceeds to filter it through charcoal, in order to restore the carbon which is lost in the distilling; and you have the pure and sparkling element, equal in every respect to spring water. We have thus minutely stated what we saw and tested; and we do so with very great satisfaction, since it is hardly possible to imagine any economic discovery of such vast importance to the navy and to the nation. All the watering of ships rendered unnecessary, and the ocean itself converted into one abundant and everlasting fountain of supply, forms, indeed, an epoch in the history of navigation.

We need hear no more of the sufferings of brave and hardy sailors, from the want of this essential article of human subsistence. The room required in merchantmen for the storage of water for the voyage, may now be filled with goods of any kind. In fine, it would be difficult to estimate the value of this admirable invention, which, there can be no doubt, will be speedily and universally adopted, and will, we also trust, amply reward the inventor of a benefit to his country and fellow creatures, the worth of which can hardly be excelled in the annals of useful humanity. The sea, around a ship is incessantly converted into excellent fresh water fit for every purpose; and the ocean itself is made the chief agent in this metamorphosis. It is a great and wonderful achievement.—*Literary Gazette.*

**Projected escape of Bonaparte.**—It is not generally known that a vessel was undertaken to be built at Battersea, by the name of the *Bonaparte*, for the purpose of conveying the Emperor of France and his family to America.

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particularly the oaks. For this purpose he had already travelled over a large part of Europe, and many of the South American provinces. On his arrival in this city, he embarked immediately for Charleston, S. C., and after travelling over that and some of the contiguous states, making very large collections of specimens and acquiring much information with regard to his subject, he returned to the north. He arrived here in the autumn of 1833, having consumed the summer in his southern exploration. Until last spring, he was engaged in visiting the different localities in this State, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in remitting to his employers a part of his extensive collections. Early last spring he departed for the "far west," with the intention of crossing the Rocky Mountains, and of continuing his researches over those regions which have never yet been carefully examined. He appears to have turned back from this dangerous expedition, inasmuch as he died at the above-named military post, after having gone beyond it a considerable distance. He was a native of the Haritz Mountains in Germany, and was educated in the University of Gottingen. Although a perpetual traveller, his constitution was infirm, and a chronic form of asthma with which he was afflicted, perhaps induced him to abandon the idea of facing the inclement weather of the Rocky Mountains. Like all persons whose lives have been exclusively devoted to the study of the Natural Sciences, he possessed a character of childlike simplicity. His powers of endurance were very great, enhanced, perhaps, by that kind of philosophy which one acquires by extensive travel. He spoke the German, French, Spanish and English languages well, and was profoundly versed in Geology. We will always bear in remembrance his affable and pleasing manners, as also his readiness to communicate any of the vast amount of knowledge of which he was master. When at sea the thermometer and microscope were always in his hand, making comparative observations upon the temperature of the Ocean water and the Gulf stream, and examining the small animals and plants which a wave often dashed upon the deck. These instruments, with his note book, his flint, and steel, and his pouch of cigars, of which he used a great many, were his perpetual travelling companions. With him were buried among us one too, whom all respected.—*Balt. Gaz.*

**A GENEROUS ACT.**  
A gentleman at New Orleans, not remarkable for his liberality, had a tenant who had occupied a building of his for some years. During the recent pressure the tenant called upon his landlord, and said that he was unable then to pay his rent for the preceding month, and reminded him that he had punctually paid him his rent (\$24 per month) for seven years. The landlord was inexorable, and told him he must move, and gave him fifteen days to find a house. Before fifteen days expired the tenant called and paid his rent, saying "there is your receipt." Upon the expiration of the fifteen days the tenant again called, and informed the landlord that he had obtained a house, and was moving. The landlord replied, "you are a fool, sir! you are a fool! go look at your receipt; you will find that it is in full for twelve months." The tenant had not examined it, went home in great surprise, and when he found it to his still greater astonishment, it was a bill of sale of the whole property, worth at least fourteen thousand dollars! —*Natchez Courier.*

The following account of an extraordinary phenomenon, witnessed at Palermo, and which has excited some interest, appears in the *Journal des Deux Siciles*:—"Giuseppe Gonzana, a child scarcely three years old, has attained the height of four palms and a third Sicilian measure, or about four feet and a half French measure. His limbs are well formed, he is extraordinary strong and vigorous, and he is a man in every sense of the word. The savans who have seen him, say that their examinations have led to discoveries of great importance in pathology; and Dr. Diego Sogropo, one of the most distinguished physicians of Palermo, says, that if Giuseppe's growth should not be arrested by accident or illness, he will be one of the most astonishing giants ever seen."

**Le Cabinet de Lecture.**  
Nurses.—No class of men (except printers) deserve better encouragement than those who invest their capital and employ their time, in furnishing to agriculturalists every kind of fruit that the climate will ripen. Horticulture has been shamefully neglected until within a few years. A garden was hardly tolerated on a farm, & fruit, except the spontaneous crabs of a common orchard, were not to be tasted without great price. As the season for safe transplanting, is approaching or already come, we recommend our friends to follow the counsel of old Dumbdickes—"Be aye sticking in a tree, Jock; they'll be aye growing while ye're sleeping."—*Boston Courier.*

**A Large Wire.**—A correspondent of the Southern Patriot states that a wire three eighths of an inch in diameter, and 550 feet in length, has been placed across the North Santee River, S. C. for the purpose of conducting the Ferry Boat; it is secured on one side to a stout Post and on the other to a windlass by a chain 50 feet long. The advantage of the wire is, the first cost is less than one half that of a rope, and will probably outlast several, as it has been in operation one year and exhibits no marks of wear; no rope has ever lasted more than one year.

There is announced in some of the lists of intended publications in England, a treatise on *Attilology*, which shall define the nature and limits of certainty and probability. Bishop Berkly, Home, Priestly and Gregory are all to be outdone, and the hoary honours of many years are to be brushed off of them, like dust and cobwebs. We suppose that the book will conclude with the usual sentiment with which all failing authors bid farewell to their readers, viz: that where the questions remain undetermined, we must infer that it cannot be decided in the present condition of mankind. There is a physical fact which we think it would be well for this author to study, and which shows how much faster sometimes our head travels than our heels. "During the continual revolution of the globe, the parts nearer the circumference move faster than those at the centre, and always in proportion to the distance from each point."—*Balt. Gaz.*

**A COSTLY COAT.**—The London Correspondent of the New York Observer says he has ascertained that the coat which is a part of the Court dress of Prince Esterhazy, an Austrian, in London, cost £100,000 or \$444,000, and he estimates that the other parts of the same dress cost as much as the coat. It is said that every time he wears the coat, it costs him about \$1000 to make good the jewels which are brushed and shaken off in company. His whole person sparkles with jewels.

**Kamschatka Civility.**—D'Israeli tells us that these worthy subjects of "the autocrat" kneel before their guest when they wish to be particularly polite, cut a large slice from a sea calf, cram it entire into their friends' mouths, and then cutting off what hangs about his lips swallow it themselves, as the greatest possible mark of attention they can show him.

**IF, AND HIS PROGENY.**  
If every body would just mind his own business, there would be more business done.  
If you want to get rich, work hard and spend little.  
If the mistress would scold less she would have less reason for scolding.  
If we conversed less about men, and more about things, we would have better friends, and more sense.

**CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR DOWNING.**  
WASHINGTON, 18th Oct. 1834.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.  
I find from the returns of New Jersey like them of Maine, that there was a little too much 'post office tape, blanks and twine,' for the whigs—but that won't last for ever, and the only way is to hang on & do the best you can, and as my old friend, capt. Zebulon Goodnow used to say in the old war, when he was battin again the enemy and was obliged to retreat for a spell, 'well says he I didn't lick em this time, but I did give him a most mortal whelmin'.

Talking about the old war reminds me to say a word or two about the pension business. There is a plucky many rats at that two, and there is no telling yet how many may be rooted out.

Last winter the senate got looking into the business, and as they thought that wherever there was any money to be had there the rats were at work, nibbling, it was best to look into this pension matter. They had just rooted up a most everlasting raft of rats in the post office and they thought best to set the ferriers to work smelting into the pension office, and see if there wasn't some rats there too, but the trouble was how to get at it, they looked over the pension list, and one on em said, 'Well, if general Washington had such an army of rale warriors, as we have here, battin the number that was killed in battle (for they did fight like all natur in the old war) and the number that must have died since of old age, it's a wonder he didn't lick the British in 1781 than six weeks after they landed here.' So they concluded there must be some rats at work somewhere and the only way was to go to work and order all the names of the pensioners printed, so that folks all about the country should see in one glance how many pensioners were living, and how many rats was getting the pensions of dead pensioners. (I haint got time now to look and see how the vote stood in the senate on this resolution, but my friends Gales and Seaton, who keep a strict account of these matters can tell.)

Well as soon as this resolution was



past, the rats began to smell... and there will be considerable of a scamp by the time the senate meets again, or I miss my guess; unless some of the pension agents takes the same stand major Barry did among the post office rats, and say that the senate bait got no right to hunt rats in that quarter, that congress aint the people, & pay for the people whose pockets have to be pinched, and 'Snap,' and 'Sanco,' and 'Tou-ber,' and 'Ferri,' and all siffin round the pile of old barrels and lumber, they know there are rats among it, and that they must come out pretty soon, and then we shall have a rat chivy. If the people only stand by and see fair play, and don't throw stones at these faithful watchdogs, there won't be a rat left to nibble at the public crib.

I am your friend and an enemy to rats,  
**J. DOWNING, Major,**  
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

From the New York Mirror.  
**FIRST IMPRESSIONS, OR NOTES BY THE WAY.**

BY F. W. WILLIS.

Bring all the shops of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, together around the City Hall, remove their fronts, pile up all their goods on shelves facing the street, cover the whole with a roof, and metamorphose your trading clerks into bearded, turbaned, and solemn old muselmans, smooth Jews, and calked and rosy Armenians, and you will have something like the grand bazaar of Constantinople. You can scarcely get an idea of it, without having been there. It is a city under cover. You walk all day, and day after day, from one street to another, winding and turning, and trudging up hills and down, and never go out of doors. The roof is as high as those of our three story houses, and the light glows so favorable to shopkeepers, comes struggling down through skylights, never cleaned except by the rains of heaven.

Strolling through the bazaar is an endless amusement. I. is slow work, for the streets are as crowded as a church-afterservice; and, pushed aside one moment by a bevy of Turkish ladies, shuffling along in their yellow slippers, muffled to the eyes, the next by a fat slave carrying a child, again by a *Kermes* armed to the teeth, and clearing way for some coming dignitary, you find your only policy is to draw in your elbows, and suffer the motley crowd to shove you about at their pleasure.

Each shop in this world of traffic may be two yards wide. The owner sits cross legged on the broad counter, the height of a chair from the ground, and hands you all you want without stirring from his seat. One broad bench or counter runs the length of the street, and the different shops are only divided by the slight partition of the shelves. The purchaser, seats himself on the counter, to be out of the way of the crowd, and the shopman spreads out his goods on his knees, never condescending to open his lips except to tell you the price. If he speaks "bazaar" or "kala," (the only word a Turk ever knows of any other language,) he is stared at by his neighbors as a man would in Broadway who should break out with an Italian *bravura*. Ten to one, while you are examining the goods, the hoarse trader creeps through the hole leading to his kennel of a dormitory in the rear, washes himself and returns to his counter, and proceeds to his duties with a religious duty. Five times a day, if he were running from the plague, the muselman would find time for prayers.

The Frank purchase attracts a great deal of curiosity. As he points to an embroidered handkerchief, or a rich shawl, or a pair of gold worked slippers. Turkish ladies of the first rank, gathering their *perunchas* securely over their faces, stop close to his side, not minding if they push him a little to get nearer the desired article. Feeling not the least timidity except for their faces, the true children of Eve examine the goods in bazaar, watch the stranger's countenance, and if he takes off his glove, or pulls out his purse, take it up and look at it, without ever saying "thy leave." Their curiosity often extends to your dress, and they put out their little hen-na-stained fingers and pass them over the sleeve of your coat, with a gurgling expression of admiration at its fineness, or if you have rings or a watch guard, they lift your hand or pull out your watch with no kind of scruple. I have met with several instances of this in the course of my rambles. But a day or two ago I found myself rather more than usual a subject of curiosity. I was alone in the street of embroidered handkerchiefs (or, if you will, of Turkish slippers), and wishing to look at some of uncommon beauty, I called one of the many Jews always near a stranger to turn a penny by interpreting for him and was soon up to the elbow in goods that would tempt a female angel out of Paradise. As I was selecting one for a purchase, a woman plumped down upon the seat beside me, and fixed her great, black, unwinning eyes upon my face, while an Abyssinian slave and another white woman, both apparently her dependants, stood respectfully at her back. A small turquoise ring (the favorite color in Turkey) first attracted her attention. She took up my hand, and turned it over in her soft, fat fingers, and dropped it again without saying a word. I looked at my interpreter, but he seemed to think it nothing extraordinary, and I went on with my bargain.

Presently my fiancé eyed friend pulled me by the sleeve, & as I leaned toward her, rubbed her forehead very quickly over my cheek, looking at me intently all the while. I was a little disturbed with the lady's familiarity, and asked my Jew what she wanted. I found that my rubicund complexion was something uncommon among those dark skinned orientals, and she wished to satisfy herself that I was not painted! I concluded my purchase, and putting the parcel into my pocket, did my prettiest at an oriental salam, but to my mortification, the lady only gathered up her *peruncha*, and looked surprised out of her great eyes at my freedom. My Constantinople friends inform me that I am to lay no "unction" to my soul from that notice; such liberties being not at all peculiar. The husband exacts from this half-dressed woman only the concealment of her face, and they have no other idea of impropriety in public.

As the stage of the bazaar, occupying about as much space as the body of the City Hall in New York is what is called the *bazaar*. You descend into it from four directions, by massive gates, which are shut, and all persons excluded, except between 7 and 12 of the forenoon. This is the core of Constantinople—the soul and eteal of oriental life. It is devoted to the sale of *araks* & to costly articles only. The roof is loftier and the light

safe than in the other bazaar, and the merchants who occupy its stalls, are old and of established credit. Here are the subjects for the pencil. If you can take your eye from those Damascus shawls, with their jeweled hilts and costly scarbards, or from those gemmed daggers and girds inlaid with silver and gold, cast a glance along that dim avenue and see what a range there is, of glorious old grey beards, with their snowy turbans. These are the Turks of the old regime, before Sultan Mahmoud disfigured himself with a coat like a dog of a christian, and broke in upon the customs of the orient. These are your opium eaters, who smoke even in their sleep, and would not touch wine if it were handed them by Houris! These are your fatalists, who would scarce take the trouble to get out of the way of a lion! and who are as certain of the miracle of Mahomet's coffin as of the length of the pipe, or of the quality of the tobacco of Shiraz!

I have spent many an hour in the bazaar, enjoying my fancy in its rich orientalisms, and sometimes trying to make a purchase for myself or others. It is curious to see what perfect indifference these old cross legs attend to the wishes of a Christian. I was idling round one day with an English traveller, whom I had known in Italy, when a Persian robe of singular beauty hanging on one of the stalls attracted my companion's attention. He had with him his Turkish dragoman, and as the old merchant was smoking and looking right at us, we pointed to the dress over his head, and the interpreter asked to see it. The muselman smoked calmly on, taking no more notice of us than of the white clouds curling through his beard. He might have sat for Michael Angelo's Moses. Thin, pale, calm, & of a stature like some of our nobles, and posture with a large old fashioned turban, and a curling beard half-mingled with gray, his neck bare, and his fine bust enveloped in the flowing and bright colored drapery of the east, I had never seen a more majestic figure. He evidently did not wish to have any thing to do with us. At last I took out my snuff box, and addressing him with "effendi" the Turkish title of courtesy, laid my hand on my breast and offered him a pinch. Tobacco in this unaccustomed shape is a luxury here, and the amber mouthpiece emerged from his mustache, and putting his three fingers into my box, he said "pekhet!" the Turkish ejaculation of approval. He then made room for us on his carpet, and with a tooth measure took the rub from us, and spread it before us. My friend bought it unhesitatingly for a dressing gown, & we spent an hour in looking at shawls, of prices perfectly startling, arams, chairs for in-ense, spotless amber for pipes, pearls, bracelets of the time of Sultan Selim, and an endless variety of "things rich and rare." The closing of the bazaar gates interrupted our agreeable employment, and our old friend gave us the parting salam very cordially for a Turk. I have been there frequently since, and never pass without offering my snuff box, and taking a whiff or two from his pipe, which I cannot refuse, though it is not from his mouth, except when offered to a friend, from sunrise till midnight.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.  
**JOHN ADAMS**—It will no doubt be interesting to every American patriot, to have the anniversary of a day brought to his recollection on which Providence gave to our country one of its most talented sons; and this must be particularly interesting to the inhabitants of Philadelphia in whose city, according to the language of Jefferson, he became the "chief among the Argonauts." viz: chief among the chiefs in preparing the bold and arduous enterprise, and writing them by his powerful eloquence, the difficult and dangerous to declare our country free and independent.

On the 30th day of October, 1735, John Adams, the subject of these biographical sketches was born, and he seems to have been destined by the Great Disposer of events, to become an efficient leader for effecting one of the most important political revolutions that ever was produced among the nations of the earth.

His mind, in his early years, was occupied in contemplating the destinies of his country, and it is believed that he was the first native American, that committed the bold idea to paper, that the then colonies must inevitably be free, and powerful nation. But although he had then hardly arrived at the state of manhood, it is not probable that he had at the time even a faint hope of living to witness the grand event, and it is still more unlikely that he could have then had the faintest idea that he should ever become, what his friend Jefferson justly styled him "chief among the chiefs," in bringing to maturity this stupendous event.

The great talents bestowed on him, improved by a finished education and untiring industry, and a mind glowing with patriotism and love of virtue, with a firmness that bid defiance to danger, fitted him in a peculiar manner, to become an energetic encourager and leader among that patriot band that declared our country free and independent.

He was appointed a member of the first Congress in 1774, and became one of its most conspicuous leading members, and was re-appointed to it in 1775, in the summer of which year he nominated George Washington for the appointment of commander-in-chief of all the forces then raised, or to be raised in defence of American liberty. In the same year, viz: 1775, Thomas Jefferson, who afterwards acted so conspicuous a part in drafting the Declaration of Independence, was appointed to Congress, and as Mr. Adams said, immediately a warm friendship took place between them, which endured only with their lives.

The British nation having engaged in war against the colonies early in this year, Mr. Adams saw the necessity of preparing the minds of the members of Congress, and the people, for shaking off all dependence upon the British Government: But it was a subject that required the most delicate and cautious management, as the members of Congress, and the people in general showed an aversion even to thinking of such a step, and when it first became known that he was desirous that the colonies should, without delay, assert their right to freedom and independence, he was regarded and spurned by many, as a dangerous man, and it was only by continual perseverance, that he could induce even the boldest of his fellow patriots to listen to the proposal. It was not until the 7th of June, 1776, that Congress could be brought seriously, to consider the subject.

On the 7th of June, 1776, a motion was made on the floor of Congress, by Richard Henry Lee, as follows: Resolved, that these United colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states; and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved. This resolution was seconded by John Adams.

Before a committee was appointed to take this resolution into consideration, Mr. Lee received information that his wife was dangerously ill, and obtained leave of absence to visit her, which was the cause of his not being appointed one of the committee. That committee was composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Ad-

ams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and R. R. Livingston.  
When the balloting for the committee, was about to commence, Mr. Adams went among the members, and obtained all the votes he could for Jefferson, and gave him his own vote, which made him chairman of the committee, and gave him the opportunity of drafting the Declaration of Independence, which contributed greatly to his fame.

When the report of the Declaration of Independence, as framed by Mr. Jefferson, was laid before Congress, that body treated it with great severity, and struck out and altered about one fourth part of it, which caused him much vexation; and in addition to this he had to submit to the pain of listening to a long speech of one of the most learned and eloquent members on the floor against adopting the declaration, and such was the powerfully discouraging effect of the long string of objections brought forward by that member, that several members informed the writer of this, that it was their belief, that if a vote upon the subject had been immediately taken upon the closing of that speech, that a large majority would have voted against the Declaration.

This became a painfully embarrassing moment to Mr. Jefferson. According to the usual practice in such bodies, a reply to the speech of the objecting member, should have been made by him, in defence of his reported Declaration, but although Mr. Jefferson was a ready writer, he did not possess a talent for speaking in a public body. But his friend John Adams rose, and so firmly rivited the attention of the members, that they took no account of the length of time he occupied in addressing them. His eloquence, however, must have been of the most powerful kind; as according to the account of it by Jefferson and others, in closing his address, he started every member from his seat, and as an indubitable evidence of its merit and powerful effect no other member considered that he had left anything that it was necessary for him to say upon the subject, and all except two signed the Declaration.

It would require a volume to detail all the great services of this eminent patriot to his country; the writer will therefore close these few sketches of his revolutionary services, by copying one of the votes of thanks to him by the U. S. Congress on his retiring from the office of Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain and the United Provinces of Holland. Journal of Congress, 5th Oct. 1787.

Resolved, That Congress, entertain a high sense of the services which Mr. Adams has rendered to the United States in execution of the various important trusts which they have from time to time committed to him, and that the thanks of Congress be presented to him for the patriotism, perseverance, integrity and diligence with which he has ably and faithfully served his country.

After Mr. Adams' return from Europe, he was rewarded by his country with the Vice Presidency of the United States, two successive terms, and then on the retirement of Washington, with the office of President. At Washington he was appointed to that high office in the most stormy time of Political party conflicts, and had to sustain a hostile contest with the French nation, who had nearly swept our commerce from the ocean, yet in the course of his four years administration, induced that nation to agree to an honorable peace, and in that short space of time, established a respectable navy, and made ample arrangements for extending it, and at the close of his Presidency, our nation had peace with all the world; we had a well organized and overflowing treasury; our commerce whitened every sea; and our strength was such as to command respect.

Mr. Adams was a distinguished statesman, in describing the powerful effect of a speech made by James Otis against the noted writs of assistance, says, that "when and there, the child Independence was born," but it may be quite as justly said, that at the close of his own speech in defence of the Declaration of Independence, in this city, that there and then the child Independence was born. W. W.

The Tennessee papers have evinced a commendable willingness to agree to the nomination of Mr. Speaker Bell, as successor to General Jackson, under favor of course of the Baltimore Convention, and perhaps, with a view of strengthening Mr. Bell's claims or hopes. The editor of a paper has given a speech recently made by the honorable gentleman, in which he is certainly among the curiosities of modern politics.—U. S. Gazette.

MR. BELL.  
On Monday evening, the first day of the Court, the Hon. John Bell addressed a portion of the citizens of Nashville, in the Court house in this place. Having no sketch of his speech, we furnish from memory, some of its most prominent outlines. We do not design speaking of its merits, it was declared to be purely defensive.

The speaker set out with the declaration, that, when elected, partly by the citizens of Tennessee, and partly by Congress, he determined to act always on principle, and that his support of men, had been tributary to that design. He spoke of the late use of his name in this and other counties, relative to his attendance during the last session of Congress, and denounced those who used it, as hypocrites, who wished to drive him into the Opposition. He said, that they were men who were now laboring to reap a reward hereafter. That various conventions had been held in Nashville, and that this country had been represented in them, to work his destruction. That various efforts had been unsuccessfully made to extract from the President, an expression of opinion against him, and that an honest old farmer of this county, had been dragged up on a pilgrimage to Gen. Jackson's to pick up a crumb against him. That no sooner had that poor old man, almost broken down in the service of his country, crossed the Mountain, than his Mr. B's enemies, had been him, to obtain some grounds for his condemnation.

Mr. B. did not admit that the President had expressed a preference for any particular candidate for the chair, and declared that those who attributed such a preference to him, were his enemies. He denied as totally false, come from what quarter it may, the assertion, that he had been requested to defend the changes made against the President of being a Tyrant, Despot, and Usurper, because these epithets had been used until they ceased to have meaning. That none answered them in their arguments.

Mr. Bell insisted, that he had rendered an efficient support to the measures of the administration; for possessing talents, and influence in the Congress of the U. S. (and he believed that a portion of both had been attributed to him) he could have changed the six or seven majority at his will, and defeated all the measures of the Administration.—But on the contrary, he had supported the measures of the administration, although they militated against his own principles. He would not, however, be understood as agreeing with the measures of the administration, joined with the Opposition, who were as far from either extreme. He preferred going with the President and his party

notwithstanding their measures crossed his own principles.  
Mr. Bell declared that, although he had been provoked and grieved, even pained to abandon General Jackson, he had, and still would adhere to his own principles. He could have been elected to the Speaker's Chair, more easily before the Bank and deposit question was settled, than after. In fact it was his strength that kept off the election until near the close of the session—it was the fear of his elevation that kept the mission to England from being sooner filled, and that Mr. Stephenson was retained in the chair, under the pretext of avoiding a vacancy at such a juncture, as dangerous to the party. The deposit question must be settled before venturing upon an election, when in fact, it was because Mr. B's enemies knew, that he was too strong for them at that time, and they deferred it, until they could weaken and break him down. He did not charge the President with entering into those machinations against him, but he was deceived.

Mr. Bell said, that it was asked, why the opposition had voted for him? He would answer it, by asking why should they have voted for his honorable and distinguished colleague. They had voted for himself, (said Mr. B.) because he had treated all with courtesy, he had not wounded the feelings of any, by an arrow uselessly sped.  
Mr. B. would vote for no bank until it was ascertained that the experiment of the President would not answer the purposes of the government. And if it did not, the people would then vote with him in support of a bank. The general government did have the constitutional power, and the exclusive power, under the provision for regulating the currency, to establish a bank but that the states possessed the right to veto the establishment of branches within their limits. He believed that there could not be successfully established a gold and silver currency: it was the basis only of other currency; the great clamor about such a circulating medium, was a humbug, a trick of politicians. But that the gold bills were beneficial to the country.

Mr. B. said, he had other competitors for the Speaker's chair, besides his honorable and distinguished colleague; that Mr. Wayne and Mr. Sutherland were likewise prominent, but that their friends had brought no charges against him. Mr. Wayne and Mr. Sutherland had treated him like gentlemen. And had he, Mr. B. been defeated, he would have admitted, and insisted, that his friends should not have complained. Mr. Bell concluded, by saying that these calumnies against him, were intended to prostrate another individual; that he knew well the designs of the slander against himself. They were intended for the injury of another, whom he would leave to defend himself as he best could.

From the National Gazette.  
The dead and the living family of Rufus King are again reviled, in a most savage spirit, in the Washington Globe. Contumelious epithets and sinister designs are applied to the late statesman. Barings of London. Who still have the great London bankers engaged, or do they meditate, to America, or an American, that they should be thus abused in the official journal of our government? In what social or domestic virtue, what personal or professional merit, what duty to the public, to his station and means,—has Mr. James G. King, who is particularly railed at, been ever known to fail or falter? Whoever has any real acquaintance with the man and his history can at once supply an answer to those questions. We copy, to day, from a New York paper, an anecdote of Mr. King, which exemplifies his character, and may naturally provoke fresh effusions of rhabdology from the following letter from Col. R. King.

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the adjustment of Congress, and consequently have in these elections expressed their approval or disapproval of the leading measure of the administration.—First in the list of regenerated states is

**VIRGINIA.**

At the Presidential election in 1832, the majority for the Jackson electoral ticket was 22,365.  
At the election for members of the Legislature in April, the aggregate Jackson Van Buren vote was 16,159.  
The aggregate whig vote was 19,018.  
Whig majority in 1832, 2,850.

Making a clear gain since 1832 of 25,224.  
The whigs have elected 79 members of the Legislature.

The Jackson party 55 do  
Whig majority 24  
So complete is the whig triumph in this state, that even the Argus, with its brazen front, dares not claim it.

Mr. Rives, the Van Buren Senator from the "Old Dominion," resigned his seat in the Senate, to test the question whether Virginia would approve of the removal of the depositees, &c. by electing a legislature which would re-elect him to the Senate.—The people did elect a legislature with reference to his election, and the result was, that Virginia was willing to confide her interests in that body to Benjamin Watkins Leigh, the present incumbent.

**LOUISIANA.**

In 1832 the majority for the Jackson electoral ticket in Louisiana was 1521.  
The majority for E. D. White, the whig candidate for Governor, at the election in July, 1834, was 1617.

Clear whig gain in Louisiana in two years, 5198.  
Perhaps no state suffered more in proportion to its population and business operations, from the illegal seizure of the public monies, and the President than did Louisiana, and with an emphasis not to be mistaken, did the people of that state tell Gen. Jackson that the battle of New Orleans was a splendid triumph over a foreign foe, but that it would not authorize the "Hero" to triumph over the constitution and the laws.

**INDIANA.**

The election in Indiana took place on the first Monday of August last. In 1832, the majority for the Jackson electoral ticket, was 6,080.  
In 1834 Monroe, the whig candidate for Governor has a majority of 9,631.

Nett Whig gain 15,711.  
This State is settled chiefly by emigrants from New England, who are enlightened and patriotic, and have shown a great discrimination in choosing for their chief Magistrate, a Whig in principle and in practice. "The doctrines of the Protest find no disciples in Indiana."

**ILLINOIS.**

The majority for the Jackson electoral ticket, in 1832, was 8,718.  
In August, 1834, Duncan, Whig candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority of 7,340.

Nett Whig gain 16,058.  
Illinois, like Indiana, has thrown off the yoke, and taken her place in the ranks of Whig States with Indiana, Louisiana and Virginia. Van Buren can never get a foot-hold upon her rich prairies, nor cheat her intelligent population.

**KENTUCKY.**

At the State election, in 1833, the Jackson party elected 61 members of the Legislature, and the Anti Jackson 77. At the State election, in 1834, the Jackson party elected 51 members, and the Jackson party 41, (and doubtful) making a Whig gain of 18 members. This secures the re-election of Mr. Bibb, to the U. S. Senate, or the choice of some other gentleman, equally devoted to the great interests of the Union and the Constitution.

**NEW JERSEY.**

The Jackson majority for members of the Legislature, at the State election, in October, 1833, was 6,732.  
The same party have now elected their Congressional ticket by a majority of 1,130.

Nett Whig gain, 5,602.  
Last year the Whigs had only eight members of the Assembly, now we have elected twenty-eight; being a gain of twenty members, and more than five thousand votes. Yet the Argus claims a great victory in New Jersey, and the Jackson men of New York fired 100 guns! It is all in vain.—This State will never give her electoral vote to Mr. Van Buren.—New Jersey.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

The majority for the Jackson electoral ticket in 1832, was 24,267.  
At the election in October, 1834, for members of Congress, the Jackson majority was reduced to 12,650.

Nett Whig gain 11,617.  
We have this year elected eleven members to the next Congress: at the election two years ago we elected only nine; thus we have gained two members of Congress and 11,617 votes. It is doubtful whether we have not a majority in the Legislature. A whig Senator in Congress was therefore elected in the place of Mr. Wilkins. It is proper for us here to state, that efficient measures will be taken by the whigs of the 24 and 3d Congressional districts to contest the seats of Sutherland and Ashpas facts have come to light sufficient to put beyond doubt that the illegal votes polled for these candidates, were more numerous than their majorities over Watmough and Gowen, the Whig candidates.

**MARYLAND.**

In 1832, the Anti-Jackson electoral ticket succeeded in the first and fourth electoral districts, giving seven electors. The Jackson ticket succeeded in the second and third districts, giving three electors, and the aggregate Anti-Jackson majority was only four votes. Last year the Jackson party elected 47 members to the Legislature. At the late State election, they elected only eighteen out of the whole number, which is 80—and the Whig gain in the city of Baltimore alone is about nine hundred.

The recent election in Maryland is a striking commentary upon the conduct of Mr. Tazewell, who, in despite of law and equity, became the instrument of General Jackson, in removing from the custody of Congress, the people's money, & placing it in the pockets of irresponsible and unknown depositees. After the Senate had rejected his nomination, as Secretary of the Treasury, he went home and appealed to the people. They have affirmed the decision of the Senate. "So much for Buckingham."

**DELAWARE.**

There are three counties in this State. One of which, viz: Newcastle, gave a majority for Jackson in 1832. That county has now declared against the usurper, and stands redoubled, beside the whig counties of Kent and Sussex.—Delaware like Vermont, Maryland and

Virginia, has not a drop of Van Burenism to stain her soil.

**RHODE ISLAND.**

At the election in April last, Francis (Jackson) was elected Governor by a majority of 150 votes; and the legislature, having a Jackson majority, nullified the election of Mr. Robbins by a previous legislature, and sent one Elisha R. Potter, a blue light federalist, to Congress, to claim Mr. Robbins's seat. The committee of the Senate, however, gave Mr. Potter leave to withdraw his claim. The whigs of Rhode Island, at their election in October, have elected 44 members of the legislature, and the Jackson men 28. So that we have gained this State also.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

The majority for the Jackson electoral ticket in North Carolina in 1832; was 20,299.  
At the election for members of the Legislature in August last the Whigs elected 112 members.  
The Jackson men elected 90 do.

Whig majority 22.  
This secures the election of a Senator in Congress in the place of Bedford Brown, a Jackson man whose term expires 4th March next.

**MAINE.**

The Jackson electoral ticket in 1832 had a majority of 6,087.  
At election in September the Jackson candidate for governor was elected by 3,728.

**VERMONT.**

Of this State we say nothing, because at her late election she has completely upset Jacksonism.—Not a fragment of it is left on her Green Mountains, or the delightful valleys at their base. In that region Van Burenism is extinct.

The Chestertown Telescope, of the 24th ult. contains the following communication:

**THE NEXT SENATOR.**

"It appears that the Governor and Council of Maryland, at their late session, made no appointment to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, caused by the retirement of the Hon. E. F. Chambers; and although we cannot concur in the reasons which rumor states to have influenced their course in this instance, yet their motives were certainly highly praiseworthy and laudable.

They were deterred from making an appointment, *pro tempore*, it is said, from a patriotic desire not to interfere in the ultimate action of the Legislature in selecting a successor to our late Senator; in order that the claims of the gentlemen respectively spoken of for that high station—a station of great responsibility in the present crisis in our national affairs—might go before that body unsupported by any thing like Executive influence or partiality.

Such a delicate regard toward the rights of a co-ordinate branch of our State Government is indeed highly meritorious, and contrasts in bold relief, with the policy which has been invariably pursued by the present national Executive, in similar cases; but, under existing circumstances, while we cannot but applaud the motive, we must dissent from the policy of the course which they have adopted, and for the following reasons:

1st. Maryland has just given a decisive vote against the Jackson Van Buren party, and in support of Whig principles; and, other considerations apart, it is highly important that she should be fully represented at the very commencement of next Congressional campaign.

2d. The next session of Congress must necessarily be a short one, commencing on the 1st of December, and ending on the 3d of March. The Legislature of Maryland will not meet until the last of December, and even if an immediate election of Senator is gone into, the person elected can scarcely take his seat before the 10th of January, by which time nearly one half of the Congressional session will have passed.

3d. The approaching Session of Congress will be one of deep excitement, and rife with subjects of absorbing interest. The investigation ordered to be made by the respective committees on the Post Office Department and the Bank, will claim the earliest attention of the Senate, and the late conduct of the Post Master General, toward the committee of that body charged with the investigation of the affairs of his department, will be very far from lessening the importance of the subject.

4th. Other matters of serious moment will also claim the immediate attention of Congress, among others, our foreign relations, more especially those with France. After having been humbugged for three years, with the splendid advantages of the French Treaty, that *Chef d'œuvre*, of Mr. Rives, it is no longer denied that France neglects, if she does not positively refuse, to carry the provisions of that treaty into effect—in the mean time the French claimants, comprising a numerous class of our citizens, whose interests, too, were largely sacrificed by the treaty of Mr. Rives, are not only kept out of their just and acknowledged dues, but our national character, is slighted, our public credit injured, our Government drafts, drawn on the faith of a solemn compact between the two nations, protested, and our admitted claimants treated with silent indifference, if not with arrogant contempt; for it is well known fact, that the French ministers, to have carried an appropriation to liquidate our claims, had they desired to do so.

Such are some of the reasons which induce us to think that a temporary appointment should have been made; and, although as we before stated, we appreciate most highly, the motives which are said to have induced a different course, we cannot, under all circumstances, but regard it as emanating from a morbid, although most amiable, feeling of deference on the part of our State Executive.

**EAST**

**Saturday**

In a prospect offered to the readers of receiving an adjutor in our accounts, of our paper twice a week. Owing to circumstances, not deem it to be abandoned, for purpose which. At a future proposition, undertake it due to the lingsness to well as to a statement.

**CONGR**

Monday in New York till the 4th of service of the Senate.

New Jersey elected Vice President. R. Ryall, position. Parties divided (son) 26, Day and on the was elected six years for vote stood V. Wall was the Quaker theodex.

**From the**

NEW Evening's the city at succeeded great hope success in ing the co other Whi tion very about the taken as spring.

The New York "We un Committee the duty gations in ruptions under the Kendall, to hold a ments for at the A of Ohio, we are Tuesday.

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# BASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Nov. 8.

In a prospectus we sometime since offered to the consideration of our patrons and readers, we stated our expectation of receiving the assistance of an able coadjutor in our editorial labours, and on that account, proposed the enlargement of our paper and the publication of it twice a week, by which arrangement we hoped to impart to it an increased value. Owing to circumstances, which we do not deem it necessary to detail, we have abandoned, at least for the present, the purpose which we had thus contemplated. At a future time we may renew these propositions; but when we cannot now undertake to say. We have thought it due to those who manifested their willingness to aid us in this arrangement, as well as to ourselves to make this brief statement.

CONGRESS will meet on the first Monday in December, and continue in session till the 4th of March, at which time the term of service of the present House and one third of the Senate will expire.

NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature assembled on Tuesday last. John Patterson was elected Vice President of the Senate, and D. B. Ryall, Speaker of the House, without opposition. On choice of Clerk of the House parties divided; Richard P. Thompson (Jackson) 26, David Johnson (Whig) 21.

On Friday Gov. Grover was re-elected, and on the same day GARRET D. WALL, was elected member of the U. S. Senate for six years from the 4th March next. The vote stood WALL 55 FARRINGTON 28. WALL was the Counsel for the Hightakes in the Quaker trial, Frelinghuysen for the Orthodox.

From the Balt. Patriot of yesterday.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS. Speculation will soon be at end. This evening's mail will furnish the result in the city at least—and if the Whigs have succeeded in electing their ticket there, great hopes may be entertained of their success in the state. But, notwithstanding the confident tone of the Courier and other Whig papers, we hold the city election very doubtful. It is probable that about the same number of votes will be taken as at the election for Mayor last spring.

THE POST OFFICE COMMITTEE.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "We understand that the Post Office Committee of the Senate, charged with the duty of making further investigations in regard to the unparalleled corruptions of the Post Office Department under the administration of Jackson, Kendall, Barry, Cobbett & Co., is about to hold a session in this city. Apartments for that purpose, have been taken at the American Hotel, and Mr. Ewing of Ohio, has arrived. The committee, we are informed, are to assemble on Tuesday."

The ship Manchester, at Philadelphia from Lisbon, brings advices to the 26th September. The chief news is the death of Don Pedro, which occurred on the 24th.

A London paper says:—We state with considerable confidence that Mr. O'Connell will ere long be a member of the Melbourne Administration. The information we have upon the subject, is not such as to warrant any positive assertion, but we believe Lord Duncan's visit to Ireland will complete an arrangement which has been in course of negotiation ever since the accession of the present Government to office.

The brig Wm. Tell, arrived yesterday from the coast of Africa, has on board the great male lion (Bashaw Memoun), and the two beautiful jet black Arabian stud horses (Abderhaman and Lide Haman), considered of the purest blood and swiftest breed in Barbary. These animals were presented by his majesty, the Emperor of Morocco, to the U. S. Government, through our consul general, Mr. Leib, and by him shipped on board "W. T." on the 20th July. She has also on board rams from Tallah, north foot of the Atlas mountains, their wool very fine, said to be from the original stock with Spanish merinos, and superior breed sheep.—N. Y. Gaz.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

## CONGRESS.

The second session of the Twenty Third Congress will commence on Monday, the 1st of December next. The following table will show the representation in Congress from each State of the Union, from the organization of the government up to the present time, with the several ratios of representation, as also the number of electors to be chosen in 1856:

STATES	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	Ratio	No. of Electors
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	7	8	7
Massachusetts	8	14	17	20	23	26	12
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	4
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	8
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	42
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	8
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	26	36	42	36
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	9	10
Virginia	10	18	23	32	41	50	23
North Carolina	5	10	12	15	18	21	15
South Carolina	5	6	6	6	6	6	9
Georgia	3	4	4	4	4	4	11
Vermont	0	2	4	6	6	6	7
Kentucky	0	2	6	10	12	15	15
Tennessee	0	0	3	6	9	12	15
Ohio	0	0	0	6	14	19	21
Indiana	0	0	0	0	8	8	11
Illinois	0	0	0	0	8	8	11
Alabama	0	0	0	0	3	3	7
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Florida	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Missouri	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Totals	65	105	141	191	213	240	288

Every steamboat ought to be furnished with a fire engine like that which is now on board the "Benjamin Franklin," and which is thus described in the New York Traveller:

The engine on board the Benjamin Franklin is of great power, though occupying the most trifling space. It is placed on the forecastle, quite out of the way of every thing wanted in working the vessel, and contained in a small box 2 feet by 2 feet 4, and 3 feet 8 in height. It is worked by moveable cranks, long enough for 10 hands, and the supply is of course obtained from below the boat. By the use of it, the men are enabled to fill the boilers in much less time and labour than by any other means, and its power is such that we saw half a dozen hands send a handsome steam full ten feet above the chimneys. Hose is attached to it that will lead to any part of the vessel or machinery, and being totally unconnected with the engine rooms, there is no danger of its being rendered useless by the fire's cutting off the supply. The machinery works with great ease, and the improved rotary pump has a section of singular power as compared with the size of the engine.

When so many fine vessels have been burned to the water's edge, and numerous valuable lives lost by fire at sea, and on our rivers it becomes little less than criminal for any steamboat to be without such an efficient protection against that fearful calamity, and we hope our editorial brethren, especially those in the South and West, will impress this on the minds of all connected with steamboats. The expense of the engine is a mere trifle. The maker is David G. Fales, of Central Falls, R. I.

John Barney, Esq., of Baltimore, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Republican, of which we subjoin a part that relates to Mr. Poindexter's case.

"My attention has been directed to an editorial paragraph in your journal of yesterday, commenting in language not altogether complimentary to the writer of the letter dated Montpelier, Virginia. If it be treason to have been its author, the traitor no longer wears an anonymous mask. If a crime to furnish supplies to our gallant Navy, I am a fearless criminal."

"The obnoxious paragraph alluded to is as follows:

"Having read various accounts of President Jackson's department and language on his route to Tennessee, I inquired of a highly respectable gentleman what were the facts in regard to Senator Poindexter. He stated, that when the stage drove up to the tavern door, Mr. P. declined getting out, on ascertaining that the President was an inmate. The General on being informed of it, said to the landlady, I will in justice to you for the loss, and pay you better than he has done his wife, whom he induced to marry him by a promise of twenty thousand dollars, and her dower has been stripes."

"Its authenticity having been questioned, I have taken measures to sustain my own version. Should the Chief Magistrate of the Republic authorize any respectable person to say this was not his language, I will freely admit my informant must have misunderstood him; he is incapable of wilful misrepresentation."

THE CHOLERA.—A Medical Correspondent of a London paper says:—The causes which especially predispose to an attack of cholera are a weakened state of the lining membrane of the stomach and alimentary canal. This state is so decidedly obviated by eating freely of common salt with our meals that I believe full two-thirds of the cases which occur, might be prevented by having recourse to this simple preservative remedy. The quantity taken should be exactly what the stomach will bear without inconvenience; from one quarter to one third of an ounce during the day is sufficient. Salted meats and other preparations into which salt enters or is dissolved, are totally different in their action from salt in a pure state. The chemical change produced on salt by heat, and its long admixture with other matter, not only entirely destroy its preservative character, but renders substances or fluids thus impregnated in many respects prejudicial. If cholera be contagious or infectious, I have from my observation, been frequently exposed to its influence, and the above is the sole preventive measure I have adopted. Permit me, incidentally, to remark, how absurd it is to suppose that eating fresh fish, fresh vegetables, or ripe fruit, predisposes individuals to attacks of this horrible disease. On sound stomachs, when taken moderately, they produce a beneficial influence, which lessens the susceptibility to all disorders."

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The spectators who attend the Exchanges of Paris and London, now correspond by means of carrier pigeons, the letters being written in cyphers. The aerial ship at Paris is not, it appears, yet defunct. It will make a new attempt to ascend at the end of October. The autocrat of Russia, it is said, is about to visit Vienna. He is laboring, it is affirmed, under a serious pulmonary affection, and the Paris paper alluding at the same time to the coincidence of the illness of Don Pedro says, "it is remarkable that the two youngest sovereigns of Europe are both in precarious health, and that absolutism and liberalism may, at the same moment, each lose its most declared supporter."

The French papers make invective and disparaging comparisons between the modes of travelling adopted by the Emperor of Austria and the King of the French, the former being pronounced far more plain and republican, far less pompous and ceremonial, and therefore more becoming a "roi citoyen," as Louis Philippe professes himself to be. Louis Philippe is getting a splendid tent finished after the model, it is said, of that of the late Dey of Algiers. The Carlist bands of Biscay and Navarre, though led by priests, nevertheless, unceremoniously shoot every monk caught in the service of the Queen. Rod serves the Carlist monks in the same way, and his officers, it is said, call this

cruel sport the "Chasse aux Cures." The poor priests, between the two contending parties, fare but badly.

The famous cedar of Lebanon, the glory of the Garden of Plants, planted by the celebrated Jussieu, is not destroyed, as the elegiac regrets of one of the Journals would have led us to suppose.

The enterprising merchants of Havre have constructed a line of superb steamers to run between that city and Hamburg.

The murder of a family in London, by a father created great excitement. The people were desirous of getting possession of the body for the purpose of burning it, some difficulty was experienced in carrying it to the place of interment, and stratagem was used for the purpose of withdrawing the people from the spot, those about to convey it away, being fearful of an attack, by those who expressed a wish to obtain it, after it was carried on the ground. The following particulars of its burial is given by one of the London papers:

INTERMENT OF STEINBURG.—Thursday, at 11 o'clock, pursuant to the Coroner's warrant, the mortal remains of Nicholas Steinburg were interred in the poor ground of Clerkwinwell parish, in Ray street, Clerkenwell. Immense crowds were assembled round the north entrance of St. James' church. A party of men with lighted flambeaux led the officers and the bearers of the deceased's body, to a hole or grave about 18 or 20 feet deep, and after exhibiting his body to public view, it was taken out of the shell, and pitched headlong into it, and the hollow sound of the body, when it went to the bottom, was shocking, and excited a feeling of horror, but not a soul seemed to sympathize for him. When in the grave the men with the links shook them over the body, and made contemptuous remarks with the greatest levity.—The windows looking into the church yard were crowded by persons, who cried out 'why don't you burn him?' 'Hang him up on a sign post, the wretch, the brute,' were made use of.

The earth was thrown over him, and the crowd quitted the church yard. The wretched man had on the same clothes in which he was found, after he had perpetrated the horrid acts. Several persons, however, had cut little pieces of his ravers off, as curiosities, and one man on the ground regretted that he had not cut the deceased's ear off, before he was buried, so that he might preserve it in spirits of wine.

Storm in Mississippi.—A very severe storm occurred in Mississippi during the early part of this month. It rained almost incessantly for six days. The Grand Gulf Advertiser of the 6th inst. states that more rain fell than was ever known to fall before in that section of the country, in the same length of time—for three days and three nights the very portals of Heaven appeared unloosed, and torrents descended in copious quantities. The Advertiser adds:

From the best information which we have been able to procure, we ascertain that the storm which prevailed here, has been general throughout our state, as far as heard from, and that great and irreparable injury has been done to the soil, as well as to the Cotton. By some of the most intelligent planters, it is estimated that the cotton crop in this state has been cut short fully one half, and by others, one third. The former opinion we are induced to believe the nearest the fact, judging the devastation which has been produced in some plantations which we have examined near our town. At any rate, the loss to our planters is great and discouraging in the extreme. But a few short weeks back, the flourishing condition of the cotton fields promised the most bright and delightful prospects to the industrious planter—and was just upon the eve of a consummation of their happy anticipations—and now alas! they are as it were "nipped in the bud," and their very fondest hopes dissipated and scattered to the devouring elements. None can regret more sincerely than we do, such untoward and discouraging results—but as the story of Jacob Faithful says—"What's done can't be helped, and its no use crying—better luck perhaps next time."

A SCENE IN AN AUCTION ROOM. The witty editor of the New York Transcript—a spirited daily—gives the following amusing sketch of a scene in an auction room in that city.

Lately dropping in at a book-auction, there happened to be a man who annoyed the company and the auctioneer, with a sear. The book had gone up to twenty-seven cents and a half, and the auctioneer dwelling upon it, cried, "And a half, and a half, and a half"—when smelling the annoyance, he shouted out, "D—n your sear—and a half, and a half, twenty seven and a half—thirty—thirty seven and a half—thirty five—thirty seven and a half—curse that sear smoke!—\$ a half, and a half—I'd rather have the devil about me—and a half, and a half, and a half—it gives me the phthisis—and a half, and a half—going, going—forty, forty cents—forty two and a half—who's putting brimstone on the stove?—and a half, and a half, and a half—I wish I had hold of that boy—and a half, and a half—I'd choke the rascal—and a half, and a half—going, going—who says forty five—half the price of the book—and a half, and a half, forty two and a half, forty five—now forty seven and a half, and a half—a treatise on the tooth-ache, gentlemen—who'll give fifty cents for the tooth-ache, and a half, and a half, forty seven and a half—look at that boy there—and a half, and a half—pocketing one of those pen-knives, and a half and a half—I can't have my eyes every—and a half, and a half—fifty—fifty two and a half—kick all the boys out of the room—

and a half, and a half—kick 'em out, I say—and a half, and a half—going, going, gone."

New York, Oct. 29. UNION COURSE.—There was seldom witnessed a more interesting race than the two mile race of yesterday—purse \$300—being the first race over the Union Course of the second fall meeting.

The horses that started were—H. Cottes' Lady Allport, dist. 2 1  
T. Jones's Rival, 2 1  
S. R. L. Stevens's Masaniello 3 5  
O. Bailey's marksman, dist.  
G. W. Knast's Pot-8-o's, 2 1  
W. Livingston's Singleton, dist.  
R. Whitson's Post Boy, 1 4 3  
J. H. Van Mater's Shamrock, dist.  
Daniel, Abbot's John, dist.  
The first heat was a good one, and was hardly contested by Post Boy and Singleton—the latter coming in a half a neck ahead, but was distanced for fouling on the part of his Jockey Time, 3.56.

The second heat was also well contested throughout, Florida making a great exertion to lead Rival, but had to yield just after getting through the gate. Time, 3.55.

The third heat was won by Florida, after a very hard contest with Rival—Post Boy being well up with them, and showing himself a game three year old. The fourth heat was won by Florida, without her being put up by either of the horses.—Times.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALT. Nov. 4.  
Wheat (red) 1 00 a 1 05  
Corn (new white) 72  
old yellow 74  
new yellow 68  
Rye 67 a 69  
Oats 30 a 33

## MAPRIED

On Tuesday evening 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. David Kern, of this county, to Miss Hester E. Kern, youngest daughter of Col. Thomas Emory, of Queen Anne's county.

On Tuesday evening last, in the City of Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Cookman, Capt. George Handy Hopkins of St. Michaels, Talbot County, to Miss Sarah Severe of that city.

## OBITUARY

Deceased this life at Wadbury, Queen Anne's County, Md. on the 30th ult. Mrs. Mary Hester HEMSTED, wife of William Hemsted, Jr. and daughter of the late Philomena Brooks, Esq. of Kent County Md., aged nine years.

Lord! we are thine.—O! strengthen us to bear With meekness, and with christian fortitude This dispensation of thy Providence. We know, thou art just—as merciful: Merciful as just. In pity, then, look down Upon our weakness.—For we, now, have seen The vanity of earthly hopes—youth, beauty, fondness, devotion,—all, that could endear Her to our hearts—(and make her meet for Thee).

Bless'd art thou yesterday—To day! her worth, Her purity and loveliness, have faded from the Earth. Bow'd down with grief, to Thee we turn for aid. O! raise us up!—Teach us to imitate, Her bright example.—That, as she observed Thy precepts—and essayed to do thy will—So we, may follow in her footsteps—and, Be saved.

In this town, on Thursday morning last, after a short illness, Miss Catherine Sumnerville.

Died in Caroline County on Thursday the 23d ult. ABRAHAM JUMP, Esq. after a lingering illness, in the 59th year of his age. Mr. J. has left a widow and eight children who will long deplore his loss.

In Baltimore on Tuesday the 4th inst. after a short and painful illness, John Ennalls, Esq. aged 93 years, formerly of Dorchester county, Md.

To hire for the ensuing Year, TWO negro girls and a Boy. Apply to the EDITOR. Nov. 8 4t

NOTICE. A young man who has been raised to the Farming Business, wishes employment for the next year as Overseer. For further particulars enquire of the Editor. Nov. 8

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of all his REAL ESTATE on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz—

The Dwelling House and Lot, in Easton, Talbot county now in the occupancy of John Brenot, Esq.

—ALSO—The Dwelling House and Lot, in Easton on Dover street rented to Mr. John Griffith.

Also the Tract of Land called PICKERING, contiguous to Hall's Roads in Queen Anne's County, containing about

360 Acres, and is principally valuable Timber Land.

Also the well known farm called RUTHSBURG, about 6 miles from Centerville containing about 530 Acres.

—ALSO—The farm called SECALE HALL, situated on Chester River in Queen Anne's County opposite Chestertown, containing about

500 Acres, Also, the Granary and Stearn Boat Wharf in Chestertown. —ALSO—

Four College Lots, conveniently situated. ALSO, the farm called JACKETT'S FANCY, in Kent county about four miles from Chestertown.

WANTED. A single man as an overseer for Ruthsburg next year. Also three or four men hands, they would be purchased or hired, or Ruthsburg would be rented to a good tenant. Apply to

PHILIP WALLIS, Baltimore. Nov. 8 1834

## Companion to Waldie's Library.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public. Before the Select Circulating Library had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of Magazines, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quaterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quaterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted. 1. The "Companion" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume, and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be compressed in this form at a rate of subscription and printing, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars, the postage a very important consideration) to the most distant parts, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in the execution of his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WADIE. Nov. 8 4t

An Accountant Wanted. A young man who can write a good hand, and is accustomed to Book-keeping and the adjustment of accounts may hear of employment by applying at this office. Easton, Nov. 1 3t

A House-keeper Wanted, A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying immediately to Matthew Spencer. Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov. 1

## HORSES FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the front door of the Court house in Easton, on TUESDAY the 18th day of the present month (November) between 9 and 4 o'clock, P. M. several valuable

YOUNG HORSES. A credit of six months will be given, by the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

HOWELL BOWERS. Nov. 1 3w (W)

## To Rent for the ensuing Year.

The house on Washington Street adjoining the dwelling of T. R. Lookerman, Esq. and at present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. The above property has lately been put in thorough and complete repair. For terms apply to

ROBERT T. G. THOMAS. Oct. 4

## Mr. & Mrs. HAMILTON'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland streets, Baltimore. After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for young ladies, for several years, in North Carolina, and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. H. removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a scientific and liberal plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus, necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's & Gardner's Globes, several Pianinos, and a Harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction in this Institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a Prospectus of the Seminary, by applying to the Editor. Baltimore, Aug. 30

## NEW FALL GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Crum

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their full supply of goods, comprising a very general assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC

## DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassimere, Merinos and Blankets, superior old Godard brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee, Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance. Oct. 25 6t

## 20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, some time in November 1833, a negro girl who calls herself

EMELINE, about 13, or 13 years of age—I purchased her out of the estate of the late Thomas Bullen, Esq. of Talbot County, for a term of years—Whoever will take up said runaway and deliver her to me in Baltimore, free of expense, shall receive the above reward.

James Wilson. Oct. 25 5t

## JEREMIAH TITTLE, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Avails himself of this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for their very liberal patronage to him in business; also to inform them that he has now on hand a very extensive and large assortment of super and extra super fine blue, black and medley CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, all of which are of the West of England, from the choicest manufacturers and richest shades, and warranted to stand their color—which he will make up in the latest fashion and most splendid style of workmanship, not surpassed by any.

Gentlemen who will favor him with a call, shall so amply satisfied. Reduction of 5 per cent for cash, which is fully as much as fair charges will allow.

Baltimore, South street, No. 21, one door from Second st. and adjoining the Firemen's Insurance Company's new office. Baltimore, Oct. 11 3t

## For Sale or Rent.

A small farm, adjoining the town of Easton. Also a lot of about 30 or 40 acres, to be divided into 4 parts, as nearly as possible. If the latter is not previously disposed of, at private sale, it will be offered at public sale on TUESDAY the seventh of October. For terms enquire of the Editor. Sept. 30

## WM. W. HIGGINS,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of

## SADDLERY,

adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call. Sept. 27 3w

## NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS, Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,







# 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. XVII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1834.

NO. 46.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

SATURDAY MORNING  
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.

From *Tail's Edinburgh Magazine*.  
A CONSULTATION.

"I trust I have the honor of seeing your ladyship well this morning, and that Lord Casserole has passed a tolerable night?" minces the fashionable apothecary, spruce Mr. Camomile, gliding with well-practised and noiseless steps over the muffled carpet of Lady Casserole's drawing-room in Carlton Terrace; casting a significant glance towards the golden pendule on the chimney-piece, to mark that consciousness of being within five-eighths of a second of the minute of his appointment, which he could not presume to express in words.

"A tolerable night?" cries Lady Casserole with indignation. "Brown assures me that he did not sleep a wink! Since that last prescription of Sir Jacob's, he has in fact been going on progressively from bad to worse—restless, nervous, without appetite, and without ease."

Camomile knit his brows into sympathy, and shook his head, as if it had contained one of his own draughts.

"In short, unless Sir Jacob Gemini and Sir Richard Colchicum, can hit upon something new for him this morning, I must begin to think of calling in further advice."

"Your ladyship doubtless cannot be too assiduous," insinuates the gentle Camomile, well aware that every change of men necessitating a change of measures, is for the advantage of his annual account—that a sudden transition from Belladonna & leeches, to quinine and pitch plaster, will be at least a couple of guineas in favor of his bill.

"There is a Dr. Smith, of whom my friend the duchess, has been telling me wonders?"

"A—Dr. Smith?" hesitates the fashionable apothecary.

"Dr. Hamilton Smith." "Oh! Dr. Hamilton Smith—exactly. A highly respectable man, lives in George Street, Hanover square, & drives a pair of handsome bays, with a theory of his own upon digestion. He has written a pamphlet or two. A most highly respectable practitioner."

"Dr. Smith attends Lord Landen's family, and the Lambtons, and Grenvilles; in short, he is very highly spoken of. Supposing we call him?"

"Why, really,—but here is Sir Richard Colchicum's carriage!" ejaculates the apothecary, brightening. "Most punctual man, Sir Richard Colchicum! Just as the clock is striking! No one with whom I like better attend, than Sir Richard Colchicum! Good morning, Sir Richard, good morning!"

"Good morning! Your ladyship's most obedient. What news to day of my patient?"

"Nothing can be worse! Lord Casserole neither eats, drinks, nor sleeps," replies her ladyship drily.

"Pulse low,—appetite falling," appends Camomile.

"Quite right. Just as we expected," cries Sir Richard; "the effect of the last change of medicines. His lordship is going on as well as possible. We don't want him to eat,—we don't want him to drink,—we don't want him to sleep.—We only want him to recover."

"But when I tell you Sir Richard," "Tell me nothing, madam: tell me nothing. Sir Jacob will be here in a minute; (just struck two by St. James's!) and then, with your leave, we will visit our patient."

"But it is necessary you should know, Sir Richard," "All that is necessary for me to know, madam, can enquire of Lord Casserole's own man. Brown is always on the spot; and—Very strange that Sir Jacob don't make his appearance?"

"I know Sir Jacob has just now a very arduous attendance on Lady Gemima Lullaby," insinuates Camomile. "She has several sick children; & will scarcely let our friend escape out of her nursery."

keep his time!" cries Sir Richard, dragging out something resembling a watch, by something resembling a drag chain. "I must be off in ten minutes."

"I saw by this morning's papers (that the duke of Lancashire is suffering from a slight catarrh; and Sir Jacob is probably detained at Lancashire House," interposes the benignant Camomile.

"Then with your leave, Mr. Camomile, we will proceed at once to Lord Casserole's room, for my time is precious," growls Colchicum.

"Certainly—certainly, Sir Richard. And whatever instructions you may think proper to leave, I shall be most happy to stay and report to Sir Jacob. Ha! I think I hear a carriage?"

"It has stopt next door, at the general's! Sir Jacob is always so late!" cries Lady Casserole, peevishly. "Really these consultation-days make me quite nervous."

"Ah! there he is at last!" ejaculates Camomile. "I know his footman's knock."

"If my fellow were to make half as much noise, I would knock him down," says Colchicum. "My rule is When you see straw in the street ring!"

"An excellent regulation." "Can't conceive how it can take a man all this time to make his way up one pair of stairs! I must be off in five minutes."

"My dear sir, we must make allowances! Our friend Sir Jacob is not quite so young as he was," insinuates Camomile, with a knowing smile.

"Sir Jacob Gemini!" announces the solemn butler, while a gorgeous footman throws open the door; and in glides, with serpent like sinuosity, the most courtly of modern leeches.

"Ten thousand, thousand pardons, my dear Lady Casserole! I must trust myself upon your ladyship's forbearance, though I have actually been forced to tear away a button in escaping from the Duke of Lancashire, in order to keep my appointment here. Your ladyship knows his grace's little foible? Quite impossible to get off, when once he fastens himself upon you!" Sir Richard, your kindness will, I am sure, excuse me. Camomile, my good fellow, how are we going on up stairs? How does poor dear Lord Casserole find himself, since I had last the pleasure of meeting you here?"

"Why, I fear, not quite so well." "Ah! just what I was anticipating with you, my dear Lady Casserole, who, I do assure you, my dear Lady Casserole, takes the warmest interest in his lordship's melancholy position. Not a day passes that she does not say to me, 'My dear Sir Jacob, what is your real opinion of poor dear Lord Casserole? Do you think him likely to go off suddenly, or not?'"

"Lord Casserole eats very little and scarcely sleeps at all," observes the disconsolate lady.

"Exactly the condition of our poor friend, the Dowager Lady Brounch," says Sir Jacob, in a confidential aside to Camomile; turning round to Lady Casserole and, "Her ladyship has swallowed only half a Naples biscuit soaked in punch jelly, since Sunday morning; and her dame de compagnie, Miss Twaddle, assured me, last night, that they had not been able to get the old lady to sleep, although she had read through to her, twice over, the whole last number of the *Quarterly Review*. Poor soul!"

"Supposing we go up to Lord Casserole;—I must be off in a minute," growls Sir Richard Colchicum.

"With all my heart! Lady Casserole will, perhaps, do us the honor to accompany us. If anything could tend to animate the spirits of our poor patient, it would doubtless be a visit from her ladyship! Must I show you the way, Sir Richard? Camomile, my good fellow, pray precede us, that we may not break in unannounced. Ha! little Fido,—good dog,—down Fido,—down, sir! The handsome spaniel in London—a King Charles, of course? Lady Casserole, pray allow me to congratulate you, en passant, on this little bit of Dresden. Quite a bijou! Rittener's, I presume? Charming staircase! The Carlton Terrace houses boast the easiest staircases in town—and such a view! Sir Richard, have you ever noticed the Surrey hills from that window? Camomile, may we come in?"

"Well, Mr. Brown, how is Lord Casserole to day?" enquired Sir Richard.

"Bad as he can be sir; has not opened his lips these fourteen hours."

"Will your lordship give me leave to feel your pulse?" says Sir Jacob, extending his own hand with amenity, and taking out a Breguet watch at the same moment.

"The doctor is asking you, my lord, to put out your arm," whispers Brown to the sick man.

"Ugh! ugh! ough! ough! ough!" "My lord don't seem to have much sense of what is going on," rejoins Mr. Brown, much affected.

"Never mind, don't disturb him," says Sir Richard.

"Is your lordship aware of any change of symptoms?" mildly expostulates Sir Jacob, speaking in the patients ear.

"Ough! ough! ugh! ugh! gasps the sufferer.

"Ah! I see exactly. His lordship's articulation is bad; but his skin is much more moist, and his complexion brighter. He is going on better than I had anticipated."

"Going on?—going off?" murmurs poor Brown, as the scientific phalanx at length followed Lady Casserole out of the sick man's chamber. "Thank God, I shall never be great or rich enough to be cursed with the best attendance of the first physicians!"

"You will find paper, and a standish, Sir Jacob, on the writing table in the back drawing room," says Lady Casserole, in a tone of plaintive sentimentality, after having escorted down stairs the three gentlemen in black. "I am sure poor Lord Casserole's case will receive every attention at your hands."

"My dear madam, you must not allow yourself to despond," whispers Sir Jacob in her ladyship's ear, as he bows her out of the room; pressing her hand at the door, to enable her to deposit in his own a two guinea fee in its wrapper of Silver paper. "Rely upon our giving his lordship's state our most deliberate investigation."

And out sailed Lady Casserole; and the door closed gently after her,—and, lo! the consultation commenced.

"I have not seen you this age, may dear Colchicum!" cries Sir Jacob, in an altered voice. "What have you been about?" "Spending Easter, at my place in Buckinghamshire."

"And what did you do with his royal highness?" "Persuaded him he was well, and did not want me."

"And with Lord Flamborough?" "Died last week."

"And the rest of your patients?" "Made them over to Camomile here; who gave me plenty to do on my return. Eh! Camomile? Ha! ha! ha!"

"Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha!" "And how are the birds this season?" "Most abundant. That week's hard rain in the month of March, did considerable harm in the low-lying lands, but my preserves are in capital order."

"Would you like the shooting over the Duke of Lancashire's farms? I am sure he would give you the deputation. Shall I ask him?"

"Thank you." "Any thing doing in the House last night?"

"Nothing particular,—only the leather tax. Sir Semi Colon made a tolerable speech."

"That man is getting on. I am confidently assured that the king thinks very well of him."

"The king—thinks?" "By the way, you see Lord Grey, every day. What is his story about Sir Robert? Is he to get his peerage?"

"Not if they can get him without it!" "They say his wife has been interfering. Women,—always women!"

"Always women!—So Lady Sanctify is gone off at last!"

"Lady Sanctify! with whom? One of her pet saints of the Lock Chapel?"

"By no means,—a coronet in the Tenth,—a lad of eighteen!"

"I must not forget to tell that to Lady Rollick. It will do her more good than all my prescriptions. Do you dine at the Club to-morrow?"

"No. I can't stand Willis's wine. I dine with a turtle party at Bleadens's."

"Nothing like Bleadens's lime punch, Sir Jacob, eh?"

"Ay, ay, when one has no patients but dowagers to see after dinner, my dear Camomile."

"Or when one is sure of one's dear Camomile to supply one's place, eh! Gemini?"

"For my part, the last time I dined at the Club—"

"I trust, gentlemen, I find your opinion tolerably favourable," sighs Lady Casserole, gently opening the drawing room door, and advancing towards the gloomy group beside the fire place.

"No cause for despondency that I can discover," cries Sir Richard, with admirable presence of mind.

"After the mature deliberation," adds Sir Jacob, "we see no motive for any immediate change of medicine. My friend Sir Richard Colchicum and myself have decided that it will perhaps be as well to strengthen his lordship's diet of chicken broth, with an occasional cup of beef tea; and every second night, previous to his lordship's night-draught, an almond poultice must be administered about the region of the chest,—an almond poultice, my dear madam, softened with rose water; Mr. Camomile has promised to be so obliging as to attend and see it properly disposed of; and on Thursday next, with your ladyship's permission, at the same hour, we shall have the honor of meeting here, to look in upon his lordship again. I have the honor, my dear Lady Casserole, to wish you a good morning."

"Lady Casserole, madam, good morning."

"Your ladyship's most obedient," added the several leeches, each pocketing his fee.

"I won't send to Dr. Hamilton Smith till after Thursday: this poultice may perhaps do wonders," mused the viscountess, as their carriages rolled down the door.

And the poultice did wonders. There was no farther occasion for change of drugs or change of doctors. The *Morning Post* duly announced that "On Thursday morning last, after a lingering illness, at his house, in Carlton Terrace, the Right Honorable Viscount Casserole

departed this life, deeply lamented by his family and friends."

Not a word was added of the lamentations of the gruff Sir Richard and gracious Sir Jacob, on finding themselves under the painful necessity of effecting another name from their list of Consultations.

REPORT ON PIGS.—At the late annual meeting of the Worcester Co. (Mass.) Agricultural Society, the Committee on Swine made a report which would have extracted a laugh from the Roman Crassus. The following is an account of the affair, by Doctor GREASE, of the New York Transcript:

A pleasant report on pigs.—The Committee on Swine, of the Worcester Agricultural Society, have done more than any other single body of men to elevate the character of the pig, to do justice to his amiable qualities, and to enable him to take his proper rank in society. Their reports for several years have been as favourable as porkers could desire; but this year we think they have outdone themselves.

"The Committee on Swine" say they, "beg leave in the first place, to congratulate themselves on the dignity of the elevated and important station whose duties they have been called upon to undertake by the favour of the trustees."

"Secondly: They congratulate the pigs on their easy present condition and fat future prospects. The pleasure the committee have been permitted to enjoy of spending a brief space in such good society, has been alloyed by consciousness of want of ability to do justice to the merits of a race so endeared to our affections. But they venture to hope, that the earnest desire to understand its interesting and amiable character, which has sustained them under the heavy responsibility of their task, may excuse the imperfect manner in which it has been performed."

"Thirdly: They congratulate the Society upon the number of swine of distinction, from all parts of the town of Worcester, who in the absence of welcome guests from abroad, have graced the festival by their presence. And finally, they congratulate the community that so many of its members, owners of the tenants of the pens, will have the means to live as well as they should live."

The committee then, after remarking that the march of mind has been going on until it has almost reached its April, when societies are formed for all possible, and some impossible purposes, express their surprise that no distinct association has been instituted for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of swine. "Many of the new and improved school books," say they, "might be advantageously given to pigs."

With all due deference to the wisdom of the committee, we think this recommendation of very doubtful effect. These same books have been of very little use to the rising generation of children; and for the comfort of pigs, we think a little clean warm straw would be much better for them, these cold, frosty nights. How far the next recommendation—to wit, that a course of lectures on phrenology should be delivered before the swine—may be worse or otherwise, not understanding the science, we are not able to say. On this subject the committee remarks:

"The leading principle of that ingenious system being true, that the power of the mind depends upon the quantity of brain, an animal cannot be destitute of the former, who has a hoghead full of the latter. Observation of the individuals in the pens, founded on slight knowledge, tended to confirm the opinion of their susceptibility of high improvement. The principle orators in the caucus first mentioned, with very sweet tones of organs of tune, that no doubt could be entertained they might become vocal leaders in those choral melodies of the pigpen, resembling so much the psalmody of village choirs, and little less delightful than the music of the spinning-wheel, the ancient piano of husbandry, or the organ of self-esteem."

On one, where the organ of self-esteem was prominent, a large and fashionable pair of whiskers were more prominent still and were very becoming to the wearer."

The report closes with the following most eloquent encomium on the life and character of the pig:—

"Ten may talk and write about living like pigs. To live like a pig is to live like a gentleman and a philosopher. It is the highest praise an epitaph ever bestowed, to be useful in life and excellent in death. Although it is not permitted, in the order of nature for a pig to laugh, he enjoys the other greater blessing of humanity to be fat. Free from banks, business, politics and speculation he is as unconcerned as the merchant, who when waked early in the morning by being old day was breaking, replied as he waked again to his rest, 'let day break, he owes me nothing.' In short, it is evident from an impartial comparison, that for ease, luxury, and good living, if a man were not a man, he might as well be a pig."

Altho' which is respectfully submitted.

WM. LINCOLN, Chairman.

[From a friend now in Philadelphia.]  
October 20, 1834.

I spent an evening not long since, in company with the celebrated Dr. —, who was the medical attendant of John Randolph, of Roanoke, at the time of his decease in this city. Among many deeply interesting anecdotes, he related the following, which has never been published. I think it well deserves to be

Randolph was near his end. Dr. — was sitting by the table, and his man John, (Juba was left in Roanoke) sitting by the bed, in perfect silence, when he closed his eyes, and for a few moments seemed, by his hard breathing, to be asleep. But as the sequel proved, it was the intense working of his mind. Opening his keen eyes upon the Doctor, he said, sharply, 'Remorse'—soon afterwards more emphatically, 'REMONSE'—presently at the top of his strength, he cried out, 'REMONSE!' He not comprehending his desire, made no reply—Randolph then said to him, with great energy, 'Let me see the word. Show me it in a Dictionary.' The Dr. looked round and told him he believed there was none in the room. 'Write it then,' said Randolph.—The Dr. perceived one of Randolph's engraved cards lying on the table, asked if he should write it on that. 'Nothing more proper' was the answer. The Dr. then wrote the word in pencil under the printed name, and handed it to Randolph. He seized it & holding it up to his eyes with great earnestness, seemed much agitated.—After a few seconds, he handed back the card saying, 'Write it on the other side.' The Dr. did so, in large letters. He took it again, and after gazing earnestly upon it a few seconds, returned it, and said, 'Lead John your pencil, and let him put a stroke under it.'

The black man took the pencil and did so, leaving it on the table. 'Ah!' said the dying man, 'Remorse, you don't know what it means.' But added presently, 'I cast myself on the Lord Jesus Christ for mercy.'

Dr. — then showed me the identical card. On the one side there was written 'John Randolph of Roanoke,'—Remorse; and on the other side 'Remorse'—You may imagine the varied thoughts that rushed through my mind, at beholding the sad evidence of the deadliness of postponing to a dying hour, the business of a life time.—Christ Watchman.

The most extraordinary despatch ever forwarded in this or any other country, for so great a distance, save by telegraphic signals, was executed yesterday. The officers of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, with a view to gratify the anxiety of our community in regard to the New York elections, employed one of their locomotives to bring the newspapers from Amboy, where the steam boat arrived in 2 hours and 25 minutes from New York.

The locomotive proceeded to the present termination of the road, 56 miles, in 2 hours and 15 minutes, & with a horse and sulkey the remaining 5 miles were performed in 25 minutes, and at 12 minutes, past 12 o'clock, the papers which left New York at 7 o'clock where in this city. The last 5 miles, which are graded, will be completed within a short period, so that on any emergency intelligence may be conveyed from city to city within 5 hours. It is not to be understood by any means, that this is the maximum speed practicable on this road, for it was observed by the conductor for it attended the line, that he meant to run no risk, and came at a moderate rate.

The accuracy with which distances can be traversed, is shown in this instance. The speed was directed to be at the rate of 2½ minutes to the mile, and the 56 miles were run at the rate of 2 1/100.—United States Gazette.

Let the following be read by the countrymen of O'CONNELL, and then let them determine whether they are better prepared to support Andrew Jackson, because Cobbett has been hired to defend him. The party who hired this general and universal traducer of all that is American, to eulogise Jackson, should blush at the worthlessness of the tool they have employed. But in truth, there is too much reason to consider the employers and the employed as fit associates in all that is infamous.

[From the London Courier.]  
Cobbett's character of O'Connell.

"I have had three years to fathom the depths of O'Connell's hypocrisy, falsehood, impudence and political perfidy. It is impossible for me to describe how very base the man is. I will make him despicable in the eyes of the people of Ireland. He is a fool as well as a knave—a profound hypocrite—a trembling poltroon—a stupid profligate, impudent brawler. This fellow has no bottom; he has no regard for truth. To deceive and delude people, and to gain by the deception, are the trades of his life. When the toad spits his venom at us, we do not answer him in words. No; with stick or stone we knock the reptile on the head. If O'Connell were placed conveniently within my reach I might thus answer him. He has committed an enormous offence against me."

Dublin Evening Mail.

O'Connell's character of Cobbett.

"I deeply regret that the ears of the

meeting have been shocked and insulted by the name of that savage, Cobbett.—After all the outrages that that miscreant has been guilty of—upon public and private reputation—the fell monster has again returned to strike at, and lacerate the feelings of all those persons who were interested in the fate of the late John Bric. This monster has been threatened as an inflictor upon the Catholic Association. The man whose name was without a blot has been made a subject for the ferocious and ribald jests of one of the greatest monsters that ever disgraced any age or nation. When this assembly is told that it should regard the censures of such a practised liar—of such a living libel on the human species—I lose my patience. Let not the name of this beast—for man I will not call him—be ever again mentioned in this assembly."

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—Mr Allen, a lawyer of some eminence of Connecticut, was a very loud talker. One day in the midst of an argument, a thunder storm came up. The barrister, as the muttering of the clouds increased, unconsciously raised his voice in proportion,—and up to till it became an effort even to him, to speak: for a minute or two he strove to get the uppermost, but finding himself unable, turned round and angrily exclaimed, 'stop that noise!' Again he was heard, as vociferously earnest as ever, and still unconscious of the cause of this unwanted interruption; but presently another, and louder clap came.—"Good God," he cried, stamping and knitting his brow, 'will nobody stop that noise?'—Cincinnati Chronicle.

Reserved Rights.—The Lexington people have been having fine sport with their court and grand jury of late. Certain persons summoned before the grand jury to testify respecting gaming refused to do so; the court gave them a week to consider the matter. At the end of the week, the grand jury again met, but the court not acting with as much spirit and directness as they desired they sent in certain resolutions with a preamble which the court saw reason to consider contemptuous, and accordingly demanded of the jury men to answer categorically as to their intentions; as they however declined doing so, the court fined them all round, and put witnesses and grand jury all into jail together. Knock-about tells us of a judge, who, being puzzled in a suit, fined both parties, and made the constable pay the costs; where the Lexington constable paid the costs is not mentioned.—Id.

A CURIOUS CASE.—A young fellow was taken up in the yard of a house in Boston, who was first taken for a thief; but it appears he was waiting for one of the female domestics, with whom he was acquainted. On appearing at the police office, he was found to be a young man who in the day time promenades the street, dressed in the extreme of fashion, with ruffles to his wristbands, but at night-fall he assumes the habiliments of a beggar, and goes around begging cold victuals which he deposits in a large butter box, and carries to his home, which he calls bachelor's hall. It was searched, but nothing was found excepting a trunk of elegant wearing apparel and his box of cold meats. He is said to be perfectly temperate, but incorrigibly lazy and an incurable libertine.

The amount, Mr. Mills, has sent to the editor of the United States Gazette, a narrative of his recent ascension from Lancaster. We extract some of the particulars.

I set off six minutes before three, P. M., although I had announced my intention of going at three.

At that time, the thermometer indicated a temperature of 54°, and the barometer stood at 29.8. The wind nearly due east, was light and irregular. My course was at first westward, so that I passed immediately over Lancaster, when a change of current took me several miles in a northwesterly direction. As I did not rise high, I could distinctly hear the sound of the horses hoofs, as their riders pursued me. My elevation at that time, was 27° 5, and the temperature 44°.

A new and higher current of air from the north and west, soon drove me back towards Lancaster, which, as I passed, it appeared to be half a mile or less to the westward of my course. I could see the assemblage in the enclosure in which I had left them, but I was out of hearing of their salutations. My elevation at this time was about 24° 5, or very nearly a mile above the earth. At this time, I could see a vast expanse of beautiful country, and among other objects, recognised the Susquehanna, and its bridge, at Columbia.

Soon after leaving Lancaster for the second time, I entered and passed through the clouds, which though thick enough to conceal the earth from view, did not seem to be more than 20 or 30 yards in thickness.—Emerging from this stratum, I suddenly found myself in a bright sunshine, with a vast field of white opake vapours below me, convoluted into singular forms, and presenting a variety of elevations and cavernous depressions.

I continued above the clouds for nearly an hour, and during that time saw the earth only three times, and then but for a moment, as the rolling clouds beneath happened to break their well preserved continuity.

As I fell below the clouds, I was surprised to see a beautiful river full of boats and vessels and to find myself almost immediately over a small town, on its margin, while I saw another of greater size, at a little distance inland. After some reflection, I felt sure that it was not either the Susquehanna or the Chesapeake,







the Treasury out of the custody of the Law and placing it at the disposal of the Executive—By making office and patronage the means of corrupting men to adhere to them—By converting the P. O. Establishment into a complete electioneering machinery throughout the Republic—By discarding all responsibility as to funds arising from the Post Office Department or from the Land Office—By violations of the Constitution when it suits their purpose, glossing it over by saying they do it in the name of the People, and that they are only responsible to them—and generally, by exercising all power they find necessary to answer their own ends, and declare themselves amenable to the people alone when they are corrupting with their own money and deceiving through their own inflated credulity.—Thus the two great Democratic Republicans, Bonaparte and Jackson, trample on the People and the People's Rights, and the People sing Hosannas, to their oppressors, & pay adoration to those who plunder them of their Liberties and riot upon their Treasury.

The Fall term of our County Court will commence its Session on Monday next.

**DELAWARE.**—We have nothing official from Delaware. It is understood however, that the Jackson ticket prevailed in New Castle county by a majority short of two hundred. There can be no doubt that the Whig ticket succeeded in Kent and Sussex, and consequently that Mr. Milligan, the Whig candidate is re-elected to Congress.

We learn that the Whig candidate for Sheriff, is elected in New Castle county. U. S. Gaz.

**NEW YORK ELECTIONS.**—The following returns are taken from the Journal of Commerce. Two counties remain to be heard from, Franklin and Cattaraugus.

**CONGRESS—COMPLETE.**

1st District—Abel Huntington.  
2d, Samuel Barton.  
3d, C. C. Cambreleng.  
4th, Campbell P. White.  
5th, John M'Keon.  
6th, Eli Moore.  
7th, Aaron Ward.  
8th, Abraham Buckee.  
9th, John W. Brown.  
10th, Nicholas Sickles.  
11th, Aaron Vanderpool.  
12th, Valentine Eilner.  
13th, Hiram P. Hunt.  
14th, Gerrit V. Lansing.  
15th, John Cramer.  
16th, David Russell.  
17th, Dudley Farin.  
18th, Ransom H. Gilet.  
19th, Mathias J. Boyce.  
20th, Abijah Mann, Jr.  
21st, Samuel Beckley.  
22d, Joel Turfill.  
23d, Daniel Wardwell.  
24th, Sherman Page.  
25th, William Seymour.  
26th, William Mason.  
27th, Joseph Reynolds.  
28th, Stephen B. Leonard.  
29th, William Taylor.  
30th, William C. Fuller.  
31st, U. F. Doublelay.  
32d, Graham H. Chapin.  
33d, Francis Granger.  
34th, Joshua Lee.  
35th, Timothy Childs.  
36th, George W. Lay.  
37th, Philo C. Fuller.  
38th, Abner Hazeltine.  
39th, Thomas C. Love.  
40th, Gideon Hard.  
Those in Italics are Whig members.  
Thirty-one Jackson and nine Whig members.

This is a Whig gain of one member as compared with the results of the election in 1832.

**MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.**

The following gratifying account of the results of the Elections in Massachusetts, are from the Boston Daily Advertiser.

"We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers the complete triumph of the Whig ticket in this city, by a plurality exceeding twenty six hundred votes over all the other tickets. Last year the votes given to Governor Davis were not so numerous as those given for other candidates by about two hundred, so that the Whig gain in the course of the year will not fall much short of three thousand. Mr. Lawrence is elected a Representative in Congress by about the same majority as was received here by Governor Davis. The votes for Senators and Representatives have not been canvassed, but there can be no doubt of the election of all the Whig candidates, sixty seven in number."

In the Pocahontas arrived at Philadelphia, came passengers The Rt. Rev. Dr. England, R. C. Bishop of Charleston, a Catholic Clergyman, pastor of the Ursulines, three Ursuline Nuns, and five Sisters of Mercy.

A Gentleman of Darien, Ga. proposed in the Telegraph of that place, to take up the offer of Mr. J. C. Stevens, of New York, to give a considerable sum of money to any one, "white, red, or black, or of any intermediate colour," who will accomplish 10 miles in the hour, provided Mr. S. will consent that the trial be made on the Race Course near Savannah. "The person selected," says the Telegraph, "is a black man, and though his speed has never been tested to the extent required by Mr. S. the gentleman has little doubt, he will be able to accomplish the task imposed on him."

From the Baltimore Chron. of Nov. 12.  
**THE CHOLERA.**—We are happy to learn from several respectable physicians that the cholera has greatly abated in this city since Sunday last. It is certain that it has proved fatal in most cases, and that we have lost some of our most respectable citizens; but rumour so much exaggerated the number of cases as to have created great alarm for the last week. The board of health report twenty-nine deaths by this disease during the past week, most of which occurred on Friday and Saturday. We have great hopes that our unwelcome visitor has finally departed, as we yesterday heard of no new case, and the atmosphere is bracing and apparently healthy. But, it is absolutely necessary that people should yet be careful in their diet, and abstain from all excesses.

**Honors to the dead.**—A writer in the National Intelligencer under this head relates the following anecdote:—When the body of Commodore DECATUR was placed in the vault of Mr. Barlow, (now Col. Bomford's) at Kalorama, and when the multitude which accompanied the funeral had dispersed, he observed a solitary individual, in a sailor's dress, lingering near the place. He walked up to him, and asked him what he wanted; the sailor replied that he "only wished to look awhile at the place where they laid the mainmast of the Navy!" and I walked off. Who could have spoken a better eulogy? It was the eloquence of nature and of truth.

The St. Louis (Missouri) Republican, of the 28th ult., says: "The splendid Catholic Cathedral, in this city, was consecrated on Sunday last, with all the forms and ceremonies belonging to the Church. Five Bishops, a large number of Priests, and the Military companies of this city, participated in the ceremonies. Several thousand persons must have been present to witness the imposing spectacle."

A destructive fire occurred in Baltimore on the night of Friday the 7th inst. It broke out in a carpenter's shop, in the rear of McClellan's alley, about midway between Baltimore and Fayette streets, which was "completely destroyed; also several of the surrounding buildings and their contents."

A beautiful medal, presented to the Marine Rifle Corps of the city of Baltimore, by Mr. J. W. Webb, was shot for by the company. "The shooting," says the Intelligencer, "was as good as might be expected from STATE RIFLES—the best shot being an inch and a quarter from the centre." The Marions would stand but a poor chance of winning a medal if they had our rifleman to compete with, who consider any man in their company a poor shot, that cannot drive a centre five times out of six, sixty yards, off hand.—[Hagerstown Courier.]

From the Lexington Ky. Intelligencer.  
**EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.**—A gentleman in the neighbourhood of this City, in riding across his farm a few days since was suddenly surprised and alarmed to find his horse gradually sinking into the earth. He instantly leaped from the animal, and by so doing his own life was providentially saved. The horse continued to sink lower and lower into the earth, until he had descended one hundred and fifty feet. At this point, he became wedged between two masses of rock, & was crushed to death. The chasm or fissure, we are told, appears to have been formed, by the separation of the earth and rock in some convulsion of nature. The width of the fissure at the surface, we have not learned, but it was covered with a thin soil, which commenced giving away as soon as the weight of the gentleman and his horse was added to it.

**Mount Vesuvius.**—The most affecting details of a recent eruption of Mount Vesuvius, have reached us. In a former account we stated that in August an eruption had taken place, which on the evening of the 25th began to subside. On the 26th, 28th and 29th, new eruptions opened, and produced ravages awful to contemplate. Thousands of families were flying from their native land, old and young were dragging through heavy masses of heated cinders. Fifteen hundred houses, palaces and other buildings and 2,500 acres of cultivated land, have been destroyed by fire. The village of S. Felix had been already abandoned.

The lava soon poured upon this place and in the course of an hour, houses, churches, palaces, were all destroyed. Four villages, some detached houses, country villas, vines, beautiful groves, and gardens, which a few instants ago, presented a magnificent spectacle, now were but a sea of fire.

On the third instant nothing but stones and cinders were ejected and every prospect of the end of the eruption being soon at a close, 500 acres of the Prince of Argyrion's and 500 acres of his land were utterly destroyed. The cinders fell during an entire night over Naples, and if the lava had taken that direction, there would have been an end to that city.

**Influence of the Stomach.**—The emotions of the mind have a powerful influence upon the stomach. Let a person who is going to sit down to dinner with a good appetite, receive a piece of news, either exceedingly joyful or exceedingly distressing, his appetite goes in a moment. Children who are about to set out on a pleasant journey, it is well known cannot eat. This, when I was a child, used to be called being "journey proud." On the other hand, a blow upon the stomach will sometimes take away life instantly, a drink of cold water, when the body has been very hot, has often the same effect. Attend to your companions when on a journey, as their stomachs grow empty, how sullen and silent the whole party becomes! Let a crust of bread a little cheese, a glass of ale or wine be taken, and cheerfulness immediately reigns, even long before any nutriment has had time to reach the general circulatory system. These things all show the general sympathy between the stomach and every other part of the body.—Carbutt's Clinical Lectures.

into public notice by chance. It is sheer chance has worked this result, what might we expect from science? The Geological Society of Pennsylvania is however, now moving in the subject.—Mr. Featherstonhaugh has been commissioned by the General Government to make a geological examination of the territory of Arkansas, and make a report to Congress at the approaching session. Our own state has the credit of being among the earliest to perceive the vast importance of a geological survey & to provide for it. We understand that the state geologist has already collected at Annapolis and classified according to counties a large number of specimens. When this state cabinet shall be completed, it will be a valuable index to the mineral resources of the state.—Amer.

It seems that at the great Grey dinner at Edinburgh, the eating was over before the guests arrived. The Examiner thus alludes to the "irregularity." "At the Edinburgh dinner, a cold repast, the company seated at table long before the hour fixed for Lord Grey's reception, and with the good things before them, were tempted to use their vacant time in attacking the viands, and ate the dinner before form allowed it to begin. The toasty prints are making the most of this irregularity, and the Standard observes:—

"The feeling in which the meeting originated pervaded all classes. The demonstration was truly national. In England, we are sure, in Scotland, we believe however, that such proceedings as the Chronicle has described, are characteristic only of one class, and that a class of the least imaginable weight in public affairs, and the least sympathized with by any other class or order, viz. the lowest rabble of the streets."

The Editor of the Standard is well enough acquainted with society to know the injustice of the inference. He must know that the most aristocratic crowd is as little forbearing where eatables are concerned, as the good folks of Edinburgh; but the difference is this—that at the most fashionable rout, or fete, in London, no one would have thought of letting the company into the eating room till the time for commencing. Here it is known that the finest people are not to be trusted. The riot of the most refined guests where there is the opportunity, would not bear reporting."

Several of the Virginia papers, and the National Intelligencer and the Washington Telegraph, contain the whole "substance of the speech of the Hon. B. W. Leigh, at the dinner given to him at Petersburg on the 15th Oct. last." It is throughout, a powerful, manly performance—full of truth and reason. We have room, to day, for the annexed extract only.—Nat. Gaz.

"The judicious and impartial spectator of the passing scenes—the historian who should write the account of these times when all false glosses have been worn off—posterity, which alone could award the just measure of praise or blame—would find the severest censure of the personal character of the President, in the language and conduct of some of those who call themselves his friends. There were men, calling themselves his friends—such friends as it had often been the curse of men in power to have—who were daily manifesting their opinion of his heart and understanding; and such an opinion as the bitterest of his enemies might scruple to express. They manifested it, he said, in the modes they adopt to conciliate or to preserve his favor—they manifested it, in the gross and fulsome adulation with which they always approach him—such adulation, indeed, as might disgust an Eastern despot—they manifested it, in that foul abuse, in that vindictive, rancorous, ruthless persecution of every man whom they suppose to be an object of his dislike, by which they were ambitious to signalize their devotion to 'the greatest and best.' He knew, he said, that flattery so timed as to seem unpremeditated, so suited to circumstances as not to be obtrusive, so measured as to wear the appearance of sincerity—well imagined, well timed, happily turned, flattery, though it had never been known to proceed from a real friend, might be, & had often been addressed by men of sense to men of sense in power, and might be, as it often had been, successful in conciliating their favor. But gross and fulsome flattery, officious obsequy, without regard to truth or probability, time, or circumstance, could only serve to evince that the flatterer has ends of his own to accomplish; and holds the understanding of him to whom his flatteries are addressed, in contempt. For instance, those who persisted in the effort to persuade Gen. Jackson, that he is the hero of two wars, directly contrary to the known truth of history; those who compared him in wisdom and virtue to Washington, and in genius to Bonaparte; the man who told him that it was honor enough for him to have served under such a chief, at the same time that he was openly aspiring to be his successor; the man, who wrote a letter, with obvious intent that it should be shown to him, intimating that a suspension of unconstitutionality power by him, would be openly pernicious as setting an example which his successors might plead in justification of their misconduct—in sinning, that, if such patriotism, wisdom, and moderation, as his, could be always at the helm of State, the Executive might safely be exempted from the restraints of law or Constitution—especially, if this same man should be known to have entertained and maintained the opinion, that the person thus lauded, was grossly ignorant, rash, utterly destitute of the virtue of moderation; such flatterers as these, he said, not only exhibited their own characters to the eyes of all men of common discernment, but evinced more distinctly than they could by any sarcasm the mind is capable of conceiving, their real opinion, that the man of

their idolatry is the vilest of the vile, and the weakest of the weak.—Afraid those who watch the workings of the passions of a man in power, not to ally, but to gratify them; who pursue with relentless malice every man who incurs his displeasure, with or without cause; who are prompt to hunt down, without discrimination, all the objects of his resentment, to invent or circulate the vilest calumnies against them, to load them, with popular odium, and to offer them as victims to appease his wrath—and, especially, those that persecute, with peculiar rancour, men who entertain the same opinions of the great man they would propitiate, which they themselves have entertained and maintained, and upon whom they have recently bestowed their voluntary praises—as if they thought the more unblemished the victim, the fitter for the altar. Such persons showed by their deeds, much more plainly than they could by words, that, in their opinion, Revenge and Hate are the master passions of his soul who can be propitiated by such sacrifice. In these, and many other respects, there never was a man who could say with more reason and propriety than Gen. Jackson—'Save me from my friends; I can take care of my enemies myself.'"

**PRICES CURRENT.**—BALT. Nov. 11.  
GRAIN.—The wheat market is without change. Sales of fair good to prime reds continue to be made at \$1.10 per bushel. A sale of family flour white wheat at \$1.13.  
Corn has declined a shade in price. We quote to-day good old white, for shipment, at 73 cents; and good old yellow at the same price. New Corn, according to condition, at 60 to 65 cents.  
Sales of Rye at 68 cents. Oats 30 to 35 cents.

**DIED.**  
At his residence, near Easton, on Tuesday evening the 11th inst. Col. WILLIAM HAYWARD, at the advanced age of seventy five years.  
In this town on Saturday last, ANDREW STEWART, aged 16 years.  
On Tuesday the 11th inst. at his farm in Caroline County, RICHARD LOCKERMAN, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, after an illness of a few days.

**TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.**  
A special meeting of the Talbot county Temperance Society will take place in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Easton, on Tuesday evening 18th inst., at 7 o'clock. A punctual and general attendance of the members is earnestly requested, as an important alteration in the Constitution is proposed to be considered on this occasion.

The regular quarterly meeting of the society will be held in the same place on Wednesday evening 19th inst., at 7 o'clock, to which the public generally are invited, and when an address may be expected.  
N. G. SINGLETON, Sec'y.

**FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber wishing to devote his undivided attention to the management and improvement of his Lands in Bailey's and Oxford Neck, offers for sale his real estate in the Chapel district, about 6 miles from Easton, and near the "Old Chapel," consisting of three farms contiguous to each other, viz:  
No. 1. The lands of the late James Patton, commonly called the Patton farm, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Harwood as tenant, containing near

**Three hundred Acres.**  
No. 2. The lands of the late John Garey, to which is added a small farm purchased of the late Parrott Kirby, containing about

**Four hundred Acres,**  
now occupied by Mr. James Vinson as tenant.  
No. 3. The farm late the property of Wm. Ferguson, now occupied by Mr. J. Whitty as tenant, containing upwards of

**Two hundred Acres.**  
No. 4. The undivided moiety of a farm ad joining the lands of Thomas Henrix, now occupied by Mr. Warner as tenant, containing

**One hundred and fifty Acres,**  
No. 5. A lot of WOOD LAND, part of the estate of the late James Patton, ad joining the Methodist meeting house, containing 41 1/4 acres well covered with white and red oak woodland timber.

Also, the following property in the town of Easton.  
No. 1. A house, yard & garden, on which is a Black-Smith's shop, Carpenter's shop, meat house and stable fronting on Port and West streets, forming the property of Mrs. Bell.

No. 2. A house and garden adjoining the above formerly the property of Isaac Atkinson.  
No. 3. A house and garden on the corner of Port and West streets, now the occupation of Mr. David Kirby tenant.

No. 4. A house and lot on Washington street, running from West street, between the property of Dr. Theodore Denny and Dr. S. M. Jenkins.  
No. 5. The two-story house on South and Washington streets, the lower story now occupied as a Female Academy, and the upper story as the Lodge of the Independent Odd Fellows.

No. 6. The house and garden now occupied by Mr. James Smith fronting on South Street.  
No. 7. The House & Garden adjoining the above, now occupied by Mr. John W. Blake.

No. 8. A house and lot adjoining No. 7, now occupied by Mr. Edward Hale. The above Town property is situated in the most healthy and pleasant parts of Easton. The whole or any part of the above property will be sold on a liberal credit and on accommodating terms.

**EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.**  
Easton, Nov. 13

**FALL GOODS.**  
**SAMUEL MACKREY**  
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House, an elegant assortment of  
**Choice Fresh Goods,**  
selected from the latest arrivals, consisting of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware.**  
**Crockery, Glass, &c. &c.**  
all of which will be offered very cheap for Cash or exchanged for wool, feathers and country Kersey. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.  
N. B. S. M. has also, at his lumber yard, a general assortment of Pine Plank, &c. &c. which he will dispose of very low for Cash.  
Easton, Nov. 15

**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
**JOHN STEVENS,**  
Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,  
a handsome and general assortment of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen & Glass Ware, &c. &c.  
And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
Easton, Oct. 18th 1854. S. W. cow 21

**WM. W. HIGGINS,**  
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of  
**SADDLERY,**  
adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.  
Sept. 27 S. W.

**For Sale or Rent.**  
A small farm, adjoining the town of Easton. Also a lot of about 30 or 40 acres, to be divided into 4 parts, as nearly as possible. If the latter is not previously disposed of, at private sale, it will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the seventh of October. For terms enquire of the Editor.  
Sept. 20

**To hire for the ensuing Year,**  
TWO negro girls and a Boy. Apply to the EDITOR.  
Nov. 9 41

**NOTICE.**  
A young man who has been raised to the Farming Business, wishes employment for the next year as Overseer. For further particulars enquire of the Editor.  
Nov. 8

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber will dispose of all his REAL ESTATE on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz:—

**The Dwelling House and Lot,**  
in Easton, Talbot county now in the occupancy of John Bennett, Esq.  
—ALSO—  
**The Dwelling House and Lot,**  
in Easton on Dover street rented to Mr. John Griffith.

Also—the Tract of Land called FICKER ING, contiguous to Hall's Roads in Queen Anne's County, containing about

**360 Acres,**  
It is principally valuable Timber Land.  
Also—the well known farm called

**RUTHSBURGH,**  
about 6 miles from Centreville containing about 550 Acres.  
—ALSO—  
The farm called SECALE HALL, situated on Chester River in Queen Anne's County opposite Chestertown, containing about

**500 Acres,**  
Also, the Granary and Steam Boat Wharf in Chestertown. ALSO,  
**Four College Lots.**  
conveniently situated. ALSO, the farm called

**HACKETT'S FANCY.**  
in Kent county about four miles from Chestertown.

**WANTED**  
A single man as an overseer for Ruthsburg next year. Also three or four men hands, they would be purchased or hired, or Ruthsburg would be rented to a good tenant. Apply to

**PHILIP WALLIS.**  
Baltimore.  
Nov. 8 1854

**20 Dollars Reward.**  
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, some time in November 1853, a negro girl who calls herself

**EMELINE**  
about 12, or 13 years of age—1 purchased her out of the estate of the late Thomas Bullon, Esq. of Talbot County, for a term of years—Whoever will take up said runaway and deliver her to me in Baltimore, free of expense, shall receive the above reward.  
James Wilson.

**To Rent for the ensuing Year.**  
The house on Washington Street, adjoining the dwelling of T. B. Lockman, East and present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. The above property has lately been put in thorough and complete repair. For terms apply to  
**ROBERT T. G. THOMAS.**  
Oct. 4

**Companion to Wallie's Library.**  
The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.  
Before the Select Circulating Library had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world were unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of Magazines, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterly. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the column of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. the "Companion to Wallie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such a acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthly and quarterly.

The following plan is respectfully submitted:—  
1. The "Companion" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.  
2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.  
4. As the work will not be a mere reprint, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the amount free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.  
It is confidently believed, that with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others will be useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between six shillings and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value, cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will contain the two for six dollars, the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.  
Subscription to the "Companion," will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.  
ADAM WADIE.

**An Accountant Wanted.**  
A young man who can write a good hand, and is accustomed to Book-keeping and the adjustment of accounts may hear of employment by applying at this office.  
Easton, Nov. 1 31

**A House-keeper Wanted.**  
A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying immediately to  
**Matthew Spencer.**  
Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov. 1

**HORSES FOR SALE.**  
The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the front door of the Court house in Easton, on TUESDAY the 18th day of the present month (November) between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. several valuable  
**YOUNG HORSES.**  
A credit of six months will be given, by the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.  
HOWELL BOWERS.  
Nov. 1 S. W.

**To Rent for the ensuing Year.**  
The house on Washington Street, adjoining the dwelling of T. B. Lockman, East and present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. The above property has lately been put in thorough and complete repair. For terms apply to  
**ROBERT T. G. THOMAS.**  
Oct. 4



## POETRY.

From Fraser's Magazine.  
THE YOUNGEST.

The voice of the mourner is heard on the air,  
And the old hall is darkened as midnight were there,  
And the foot-falls are soft, as they feared to awake  
The sleep they would yet give the wide world to break.

Their youngest, their dearest, is gone to his rest,  
With health on his brow, and with joy in his breast;  
The morning he bounded all life o'er the hill,  
At night the light step and the glad pulse were still.

His mother put back the bright curls from his brow,  
And kissed in her pride the white forehead below;  
But the damp on that forehead were gathering fast,  
She kissed them away, but that kiss was her last.

There are others, his elders, the bold and the fair,  
But they wear not the likeness that he went to wear,  
With his hair of light gold, his eyes of deep blue;  
They bring not the father who perished to view.

With his hawk on his hand, his hand at his feet,  
With flowers strewn over him the wild and the sweet,  
He lies that short space before beauty is gone,  
When life and when death are commingled in one.

By turns his old teachers have over him hung,  
And wept as they gazed on their favorite young;  
But his mother sat by him, and his eyes were dim,  
Relieving the grief of his father's death.

Again that day he gazed on his father's face,  
And the hymn, and the psalm, and the prayer,  
And, alone, he sat in the hall,  
And left, as the day was done, the hall.

But long will he sit in the hall,  
Long his eyes will be fixed on his father's face,  
They will be fixed on his father's face,  
And his eyes will be fixed on his father's face.

## NEW FALL GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groomer

Have just received from the Baltimore, with very good quality of  
ENGLISH FINEST AND MOST

## DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Toys and  
Liquors. A very large and complete stock of  
Clothes, Cassimere, and all the latest  
fashions, superior all around quality and  
price. Call on J. P. M. at the corner of  
Third and Second Streets, Baltimore.

## MR. & MRS. HARRINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most  
healthy and pleasant part of the city, corner  
of Saratoga and Comhill streets, Baltimore.  
After having conducted an extensive Board-  
ing School for young ladies, for several years  
in North Carolina, and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs.  
H. removed to this city in 1841, and opened a  
Seminary for young ladies, upon a scientific  
and liberal plan, which has received an almost  
unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have fully provided their  
school with every apparatus necessary to ill-  
lustrate their instruction. Their published  
apparatus is equal to any other that could  
be found in private Seminars in this country,  
and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to  
illustrate any subject treated upon in the  
text books of the school. Their Cabinet of min-  
erals though small yet contains upwards of 700  
specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished  
with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's,  
Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a Harp.  
Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the  
instruments they possess, are the best they  
could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1,500 vol-  
umes of the best authors, as connected with  
the studies pursued in the school, to which the  
young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent  
teachers have been engaged, whose instructions  
are given under the immediate eye of the  
principals.

The course of instruction in this institution,  
is carried on in a regular and continued sys-  
tem of academic studies embracing all the sci-  
entific and ornamental branches necessary to a  
complete course of female education.

Parents and guardians who wish for more  
particular information, can obtain a Prospectus  
of the Seminary, by applying to the Editor.  
Baltimore, Aug. 30

Valuable property for Sale.

The very commodious STORE  
HOUSE and DWELLING  
on Washington street, at present occu-  
pied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offer-  
ed for sale on accommodating terms, to-  
gether with the lot attached to it on Dover street.  
This is one of the best stands for business in  
the town of Easton, being immediately oppo-  
site the front of the Court House.

For terms apply to  
JAMES C. WHEELER,  
Easton Point.

Oct. 25 3q

## For Sale.

The subscriber has appointed Lambert  
W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for  
the sale of

**Rice's Patent Wheat Fans,**  
of the State of New York, manufactured by  
him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md.  
No. 1 will shaft and clean one hundred bushels  
of wheat, per hour. No. 2, seventy five bush-  
els per hour.

Referenced, Perry Wilmer, W. Groom,  
Gerald Conroy, John Brown, Walter J. Clay-  
ton, W. Hensley, James Macey, Esqrs. Dr.  
Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md.  
William M. Hardeste and Robert Hardeste,  
Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md.  
James Gile, William Perkins and John C  
Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county, Md.

Thomas R. Perkins.  
Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md. }  
Oct. 11 3q (W)

## CHARLES O. HARRA,

Gallows Hill—Baltimore.

Respectfully informs the Farmers of Talbot  
and the Eastern Shore generally, that he is  
now prepared to furnish SHOES for their  
servants, made of the best Spanish leather and  
warranted for twelve months—all orders dis-  
patched as above will be punctually attended to.  
N. B. A sample of the shoes may be seen  
at this office.

Oct. 25

**To Rent for 1835.**  
That Gabled Dwelling House and  
premises on Washington street ad-  
joining Dr. E. Harris' residence, at  
present occupied by John Harp.

Also, a small two story Brick  
Dwelling House and premises ad-  
joining the above on Harrison street,  
at present occupied by J. B. Fair-  
banks.

And a Brick Store Room on Washington  
Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and ad-  
joining the Store of W. H. & P. Groomer.  
All the above property is in good repair and  
access on can be given immediately of the  
same if desired. For terms apply to  
WM. H. GROOMER.  
Easton, Sept. 27 3q 3w

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
WILLIAM LOVEDAY,  
of Philadelphia, has just received from  
the State of New York, a large and  
complete stock of

**FALL AND WINTER  
GOODS.**  
Consisting of a handsome variety of  
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES &  
CAPS.

He has also purchased his Goods at  
the lowest prices, and can sell them at the  
same low prices as his friends.

His Goods are of the best quality,  
and he is prepared to call from his friends  
at any time.

Wm. H. & P. Groomer  
Baltimore, with very good quality of  
ENGLISH FINEST AND MOST

**DRY GOODS.**  
Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Toys and  
Liquors. A very large and complete stock of  
Clothes, Cassimere, and all the latest  
fashions, superior all around quality and  
price. Call on J. P. M. at the corner of  
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Mr. & Mrs. H. have fully provided their  
school with every apparatus necessary to ill-  
lustrate their instruction. Their published  
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be found in private Seminars in this country,  
and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to  
illustrate any subject treated upon in the  
text books of the school. Their Cabinet of min-  
erals though small yet contains upwards of 700  
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pied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offer-  
ed for sale on accommodating terms, to-  
gether with the lot attached to it on Dover street.  
This is one of the best stands for business in  
the town of Easton, being immediately oppo-  
site the front of the Court House.

For terms apply to  
JAMES C. WHEELER,  
Easton Point.

Oct. 25 3q

**WALDIE'S  
SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY**  
Bibles from the Breviers of Nassau,  
A description of the fashionable watering  
places in Germany, by an old man, will form  
the commencement of the fourth volume of  
Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by  
the Memoirs of Henry Masses de la Tuile,  
who was confined for thirty five years in the  
different State Prisons in France, now first  
translated into English.

The works published in the current volume,  
now on the point of completion, are the follow-  
ing—  
Kruizner, or the German's Tale, a novel,  
by the author of Canterbury Tales.  
Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ard-  
kinglass, written by himself: a very piquant  
book, containing anecdotes of most of the dis-  
tinguished individuals of the last sixty years.  
Gaul Sir Walter, a tale by the author of  
Family Portraits.  
The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from  
the Italian.  
Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a se-  
ries of letters written during a residence in  
that city, by a Lady.  
The Dwarf and Dwarf Page, a Tale.  
Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.,  
by the Duke of St. Simon.  
The Black Watch, an Historical Novel by  
the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c.  
One of the best novels yet published in the  
Magazines of the present day.  
Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and  
Cuba.  
Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical  
History of Literature for the last fifty years.  
Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.  
Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept  
during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by  
the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. au-  
thor of the Monk, &c.  
The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking;  
from a new work entitled Nights of the Round  
Table.  
The Three Westminster boys, or Cawper,  
Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Has-  
tings, contrasted, from the same.  
A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope  
at Folew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate  
account of Prince Le Bon.  
All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2  
50!!  
Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.  
Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating  
Library which is published every week, at \$5  
per annum, thankfully received by  
ADAM WALDIE,  
Philadelphia.  
June 23

## PROPOSALS

To publish by Subscription, in the city of Bal-  
timore a weekly Literary Newspaper, to be  
entitled the

"Baltimore Young Men's Paper,"  
Under the auspices of the Baltimore Young  
Men's Society.

The Baltimore Young Men's Society was  
instituted to promote the moral and intellectual  
improvement of the Young Men in the city, to  
unite them more intimately in the bonds of  
mutual acquaintance, and to extend kindness  
and fellowship to those, who coming from their  
parental homes, in pursuit of wealth or  
distinction, are particularly exposed to all those  
temptations to vice and dissipation, which in  
every large city, are too often fatal to youth,  
and inexperienced. To carry out these prin-  
ciples, no means could be employed more effec-  
tive than the press. With a periodical journal  
published under its auspices, the Society will be  
enabled to extend more widely a knowledge  
of its existence, and of its objects, while, by the  
same means, whatever of moral influence it  
may exert, whatever of power to do good it  
may possess, will be called more actively into  
operation, and find exercise in a more extensive  
field.

Believing that the public favor would be  
drawn upon such a journal, the Society has  
determined to issue the Prospectus and speci-  
men number of a Periodical to be called the  
"Young Men's Paper," to the support of which  
the patronage of the friends of Young Men,  
and of the lovers of morality and good order,  
is solicited.

The character of the "Young Men's Paper,"  
will be consonant with the principles of the  
Society, which it is the object of Combining  
Literature with Morality, its aim will be to  
amuse and instruct; while, in accordance with  
its title, the general tenor of its influence will  
be to awaken Young Men to a sense of their  
obligations, to induce them to consider their  
vast capabilities, and to direct towards noble  
objects, that ardor which is too often wasted  
in frivolous dissipation, or lost in vicious  
extravagance.

A portion of the paper will be occupied by  
reviews and critical notices. The character  
and talents of the gentlemen whose names are  
appended to this Prospectus, will be an as-  
surance not only that this department will be  
sustained with ability, but also that nothing  
undignified, scurrilous or vindictive, will find  
place in it.

The "Young Men's Paper" will be printed  
on a royal sheet, quarto form, with new type  
at the subscription price of \$3.00 per annum,  
or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.  
The following named gentlemen have con-  
sented to contribute to the columns of the  
"Young Men's Paper."

Rev. R. B. Kenrick, Professors, N. R. Smith,  
J. G. Morris, " E. Goddards,  
J. A. Collins, " J. T. Durand,  
G. W. Musgrave, " J. A. Miller,  
J. Johns, " S. K. Jennings,  
G. G. Cookman, Francis Waters, D. D.  
J. P. K. Henshaw, Dr. J. F. Forder,  
Wm. McKenney, H. Dieckhut, A. M.  
N. C. Brooks, A. M.

Baltimore, June 21

**A Stray Hog.**  
Came to the Subscriber's farm sometime in  
September last, a stray HOG—the owner is  
requested to come forward, prove property  
pay charges and take him away.

Oct. 25 3w  
Elizabeth Bartlett.

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
MARYLAND.

Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tues-  
day and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for An-  
napolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf  
at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning will  
leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday  
7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven)  
Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Bal-  
timore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.  
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence  
her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and  
Cherbourg, leaving Baltimore every Mon-  
day morning at 6 o'clock and return same day  
passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages &c at the risk of the  
owner or owners thereof.  
By order  
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

April 12

**TO RENT**  
For the ensuing year, the brick Dwelling  
House and premises on South Street, in East-  
on, where Mrs. Hammond now lives—all the  
Buildings, viz: the Dwelling house, Kitchen,  
Stables, carriage house, &c. are convenient  
and in good repair—Also 2 or three smaller lot-  
s in the town. For terms apply to  
A. CAROLINE HAMMOND or  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 20

**Collector's Notice.**  
All persons indebted for county Taxes for  
the year 1834, will please take notice that they  
are now due, and the time specified by law for  
the collection of the same will not allow any  
to give indulgence, as I am bound to make pay-  
ment to those who have claims upon the county  
in a specified time. Therefore it is expect-  
ed that you will be prepared to pay them when  
called on. Those who do not comply with this  
notice may expect the letter of the law enforced  
against them with respect to persons; as my duty as an officer  
will require me to do so. Persons holding  
property in the county and residing out of it  
will please pay attention to this notice.

John Harrington, Collector  
of Talbot county.

Aug. 30

**NOTICE.**  
WAS committed to the Jail of Queen Ann's  
County, sometime in the month of July or  
August last, as a runaway, a negro boy named

**BILL.**  
he is about fourteen or fifteen years of age, black  
complexion, four feet nine and three fourths  
inches high, had on when committed a pair of  
linen trousers and shirt. He says he belongs  
to Mrs. Margaret Goldsborough of Talbot county,  
Maryland. The owner (if any) of the above  
described negro boy, is requested to come  
forward prove property, pay charges and take  
him away, otherwise he will be disposed of  
as the law directs.

THOMAS H. FORD, Sheriff,  
Queen Ann's county.

Oct. 18

**PRINTING**  
Of every description neatly and expeditiously  
done at this Office.

**TO BE RENTED**  
THE UNION TAVERN  
IN EASTON.

A commodious new dining room having  
been just finished and a very agreeable Dwel-  
ling house and lot adjoining the premises hav-  
ing been purchased and attached to the "Tav-  
ern," the entire establishment is superior to any  
other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days  
the Stables and enclosures will be repaired and  
the whole premises will be in complete or-  
der for the reception of a tenant. Possession  
may be had immediately.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept. 27. 1834.

**OFFICERS' FEES.**  
ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will  
please take notice that they are now due, and  
that it is my duty to collect them as speedily  
as possible; therefore look out for a visit from  
my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has posi-  
tive instructions to levy in every case, if the  
fees are not settled by the first day of Sep-  
tember next. Likewise, those persons indebted  
to the subscriber on executions, will please  
bear in mind that the above mentioned time  
will be the extent given on any execution in  
my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff  
and if the plaintiff directs I shall be com-  
pelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again  
LOOK OUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.  
July 26 1f

**MARYLAND,  
Talbot County Orphans' Court**

August Term A. D. 1834.  
On application of Maria Gossage, admin-  
atrix of Thomas Gossage late of Talbot  
County, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That she give the notice re-  
quired by law for creditors to exhibit their  
claims against the said deceased's estate &  
that she cause the same to be published once  
in each week for the space of three successive  
weeks in one of the newspapers printed in  
the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pied from the minutes of proceed-  
ings of Talbot county Orphans' Court,  
I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of  
office, this 12th day of September in the year of  
our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register  
of Wills for Talbot county.

September 13

**NOTICE.**  
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 Gossage  
late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having  
claims against the said deceased's estate are  
hereby warned to exhibit the same with the  
proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, or  
to John Ball, her Agent, on or before the 1st  
day of March next, or they may otherwise  
be excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of Sep-  
tember 1834.  
MARIA GOSSAGE, adm'r.  
of Thomas Gossage, dec'd.

September 13

**NOTICE.**  
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 Washington Davis, late  
of Caroline county dec'd. all persons having  
claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same with the proper  
vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before  
the 8th day of May next, or they may otherwise  
be excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Octo-  
ber A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

CUITTS DAVIS, Adm'r.  
of Washington Davis, dec'd.

Oct. 25

**Newark College,**  
(DELAWARE.)

The vacation of this institution expires on  
the 4th of November next, the next day, (Nov.  
5,) the collegiate year commences.

There are two vacations: one of four weeks  
beginning on the 4th Wednesday of April; one  
of six weeks beginning on the 4th Wednesday  
of September. The estimated expenses, for  
the collegiate year, including Board, tuition,  
room rent, washing, light and fuel, amount to  
\$10.15.

The Faculty consists of a President and  
three Professors. The Rev. E. W. Gilbert  
of Wilmington, chosen president at the close  
of the last term, has accepted. Two of the  
professors are filled by Mr. Agnew and Mr.  
Graves. The other will be filled at the be-  
ginning of the term now approaching. The  
Trustees have felt deeply the importance of an  
able and well qualified instructor, and have ta-  
ken much pains to procure a Faculty worthy of  
confidence, as well for their qualifications to  
prudently and affectionately take care of, and  
govern the students, as their skill in teaching.  
To those acquainted with the gentlemen named,  
this representation need not be made.

The college embraces an academic depart-  
ment. In this department a student may  
be instructed in academic branches, or in  
any one or more of the Collegiate  
branches, as may be chosen in cases in  
which it is desired not to go through a full col-  
legiate course. This department is under the  
care and superintendence of the Faculty of the  
College.

There is no place in the middle States,  
more healthy than Newark. It is in the up-  
per part of the State of Delaware, near to  
Pennsylvania and Maryland. The situation is  
retired, and very favorable for a Seminary of  
youth. It is removed from the dangers of  
large towns, and at the same time, it is as  
easy of access as can be desired for convenient  
communications from and to parents. It is  
six miles from Elkton, eight from Frenchtown,  
ten from New Castle, and twelve from Wil-  
mington.

WILLARD HALL, President  
of the Board of Trustees.

Oct. 25, 1834 3w

## TO BE RENTED

THE UNION TAVERN  
IN EASTON.

A commodious new dining room having  
been just finished and a very agreeable Dwel-  
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\$10.15.

The Faculty consists of



# 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. XVII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1834.

NO. 47.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY

SATURDAY MORNING

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.

From the National Gazette.

Further Excerpts from the new British Novel called DACRE.

"There is something in the wildness and sublimity of mountain scenery, that tends to remind us rather of eternity than of decay. The perishable works of man are no where to be seen. No city lies in gloomy ruins, to show the outlines of its faded greatness—no remnant of a sanctuary here stands to show the worship that has passed away. We see no falling records of the glorious deeds of those, whose names are learnt in history's page. We stand upon the mountain, and we scarcely know that man exists upon the earth. This is not the land where arts have died, or science been forgot—these rocks never echoed the eloquence of orators, or the song of the poet—these waters never bore the proud ships of the merchant, this soil never yielded to man the fruits of his industry. It is not here that the finger of time can be recognized. In vain would he set his mark on snows that never melt, or disturb the fast-bound form of adamant ice. In vain he stretches out his hand where the rushing torrent, and the waving waterfall blest with an eternity of youth, dash on their headlong course, regardless of the blighting power that withers strength, or lulls to rest the creations and the creatures of mortality.

"Here may we pause, and say that Time has lost his power. Here may we view the faint efforts of Time overthrown in an instant. Changes there are; but the work of an hour has defeated the slow progress of decay. The lightning of the thunder-storm—the blowing tempest—the engulfing flood—the overbearing avalanche—have effaced from the surface of nature the impress of Time, and left nought in the change to remind us of age. Surely there are scenes in life which seem created to awaken in mankind the recollections—that even Time can lose its power. Who will not feel the nothingness of the pleasures—the cares—nay, even the sorrows of our petty span, when for a moment, he dwells with his heart and soul upon the thoughts of an eternity? Yes! it will sober the gay—it will comfort the grieved."

"Nothing adds more to the consciousness of woe than being surrounded, in vain, by all that wealth can purchase or luxury invent. When the heart sickens at the sight of objects that in happier times gave pleasure, how painfully is the conviction pressed upon the mind, that it was to the lost happiness within, they must have owed their power to please? When the dull cold eyes gaze with indifference on the unaltered baubles that have amazed, and the employments that have occupied, who is not the more forcibly reminded of the change that has been wrought in themselves? and whilst memory quickly summons the sad contrast before us, the bitter certainty becomes more fixed in our hearts, that the train of joyous thoughts they once could give has vanished from our minds."

"There are events in life that seem too great, too sudden, too overwhelming, to be true. We cannot believe that the hopes, the joys, and the sorrows of life, can depend on the work of a minute.—We measure by the hours, the days, and the years, that have been spent in their anticipation, enjoyment, or endurance. We look to the gradual realization of our hopes and wishes; we think our joys will be weakened by decay, ere they depart. We trust that time will wear away, with its slow workings, the keenness of sorrow; but on these sudden revulsions of fate we are too much startled to believe them possible, and the first impression is to doubt the reality of the change that has been wrought."

"The arrival of letters from home is always a moment of excitement to those who are travelling abroad. It recalls us at once to all we have left—to the cares we would forget, the sorrows we would efface, the joys that are passed. The messenger is expected with feverish impatience, and yet we tremble to read the tidings he brings. The letters are placed in our hands, and quicker than thought the directions are looked at, the hand-writings are recognized, and we glance at the seals to decry if any have come on a message of death.

"Some are sure to tell of change; and the change will startle, when its progress is unseen. Perhaps we read that friends will join us in our pilgrimage abroad, their fortunes broken, or their health impaired. We hear the men we left in power have ceased to rule.—The splendid mansion where we dined and feasted is now the prey of creditors, who once decked it so richly for pleasure. The house that wept a father's death, now lights its halls in honor of its heir. The giddy girl has pledged her troth—the

reckless youth has learnt a husband's fondness, and a father's care—the widow wears again the bridal robe—the laughing girl we saw so full of life, now droops beneath the blight of pale consumption—the child who frolicked at our parting is cold and still within its early grave.

"The afflictions we grieved for, have ceased to afflict, and the joy we rejoiced at, is turned into sorrow. Yes! we read of such changes in those with whose image we have long been familiar: we marked them not when we were near, but when removed to a distance, they show us the progress of life.

"How sadly this progress is watched by the mind which is dead to all changes, and stands still in its grief! How dispiriting to see the healing powers of time in others close the wounds of sharp affliction, and yet to feel it has not plucked from our heart the deep canker of disappointment!"

"Lady Emily Somers had certainly been one of those whom education and habit had alike combined to cherish every feeling which nature had implanted. Her nature was to love & to be loved, & she had been nurtured and brought in the atmosphere of affection. Her sensibility had not been deadened by the voice of unkindness. She had known no vicissitudes of fortune—she had borne no affliction—she had suffered no illness. The occasional irritability of her father's temper had sometimes cost her a pang, but then it was her pleasing task to dispel the frown that was gathered on his brow; and though she had watched with anxious care the bed of sickness she never yet had failed to impart to the sufferer the cheering influence of her own sanguine disposition. She had met with all the admiration from the world which her beauty and her charms deserved, and yet she was unconscious of distinction. She had always been lovely—she had always been engaging, and she had been admired and loved from her infancy.—Admiration came not to her as the welcome tribute to an ambitious vanity, but as that to which she had been so accustomed, that it seemed a part of life itself she thought the better of human nature for the kindness she experienced, but knew not that she created the feelings she approved. Her life had been but one bright chain of smiles, and joy—and hope—her first and only sorrow had been the fear of Dacre's inconstancy, and she having unconsciously misled her mother, respecting her feelings towards him. But now she had met him at Denham, her confidence in his love was reassured. She had since confided all to her mother, and she had been folded to that mother's heart, and thanked for the motives that had restrained her confidence, at a time when she needed and desired the comfort of a parent's support."

"There have been some who think that love is a native of the rocks; but its birth-place matters little, when once it is called into being, for it can thrive alike wherever it is transplanted. It shrouds itself in an atmosphere of its own creation, and sees the surrounding objects through the medium of its own fanciful halo. The existence of colours depends not more on the rays of the sun than depends the hue which is lent to all that is external, upon the internal feelings of the mind. The bustling scenes of gaiety may appear ill suited to the indulgence of deep feeling, yet the mind which is preoccupied by some absorbing thought, has not only an inward attraction that bids defiance to the intrusions of others, but has even the power of converting into aliment all that should tend to destroy its force. The crowds that pass before the eyes of a lover, seem but as a procession of which his mistress is the queen. If he talks to another, it is to listen to the welcome theme of her praise from the voice of partial friendship; and if the actions of others ever attract his attention, it is to observe with the general watchfulness of a lover, the manner and reception of those whom he regards as rivals."

"It is seldom, indeed, that friendship—pure friendship—exists, where love darts erec in. From the ties of kindred & of gratitude may spring affection in its purest form—regard, respect; but the friendship that arises from the conscious preference to each other's society, the friendships that induce the opening of the heart, the almost unrestrained confidence of feelings, thoughts, opinion—the friendships that let the stranger know the secrets of our home, and yields to intimacy the claims which kindred only should assert—reads a dangerous path. The happiness of one, if not of both, is too often sacrificed in the vain endeavor to check the growth of feelings that are nourished with fresh food. In single life the wish for dearer ties will soon arise; and often, too often, in married life, the friendship, begun in innocence and honor, displaced the joy and peace it never can restore.

There are few whose vanity will not rejoice at the flattering distinction of being chosen confidant—few whose hearts can withstand the interest created by this dependence on the counsel, the confidence, or the sympathy of themselves; & friendships fairest gentler child of love, is soon exchanged for passion fierce and strong. Young hearts should beware how they tread in this path of delusion. The friend of the family may prove an

admirer, he may win affections that he did not seek—may give his love to one who neither knows nor needs its possession—he will see the cloud that is gathered on the husband's brow—he may hear the hasty word, the harsh rebuke—then watch the tear that is shed by the wife from coldness or neglect; and from pity for the woman's sorrows springs the love that cannot, or that should not, be required.

From the New York Evening Star. VISIT TO MISS AFONG MOY, THE CHINESE LADY.

Having received a very polite card of invitation, written in Chinese characters, from Miss Afong Moy, desiring a special interview before she made her appearance in public, we repaired, as in duty bound, to her residence, No. 8 Park Place, to pay our respects in due form and felicitate her on her safe arrival from the celestial empire. We were determined to put the best foot foremost, and to show her that we are not quite so uncivilized and such barbarous vandals as she perhaps had been taught to believe by the great patriarch of her country, Confucius. Large gilt letters in Chinese on either side the door indicated her dwelling, and presented rather a novel and certainly not unpleasant contrast among the brass plates and bell handles of the bourgeoisie in the neighborhood. We were received with great civility by Captain Ober, under whose protection she is, and who ushered us immediately into the apartments which he so beautifully furnished a la Chinoise for her accommodation. We might have imagined ourselves almost at Peking—noting but the rich dazzling colors and elaborate workmanship of Chinese furniture and ornaments were to be seen; lamps of the most gorgeous construction hanging down from the ceiling, and the heat of which when lighted set in motion a number of curious images—porcelain vases filled with exquisitely beautiful flowers—lacquered tables, covered with gold ornaments in relief—ottomans—cushioned chairs, models of junks and pagodas, screens at the windows spread over with figures of birds and flowers, and paintings that might vie with the colors of Titian, steel mirrors, guitars and work boxes in profusion; in short the most felicitous arrangement of superb objects brought on purposely for Miss Moy's chambers, reminding us of the compliment which Napoleon so delicately paid to Maria Louisa, when on her arrival at Paris on her marriage, she found the identical furniture, down to the very birdcage, she had left at her boudoir in her palace of Schoenbrunn at Vienna. As Miss Afong Moy had not yet completed her toilette, which we understand consumes about four hours (think of that, ye fashionable dames of Gotham!) we availed ourselves of the interval and of Capt. Ober's politeness, to examine the interesting objects above mentioned, which form a perfect Chinese museum alone worth double the price of admission. At length her ladyship was announced and presented herself in the rich costume of a Chinese lady—an outward mantle of blue silk, sumptuously embroidered, and yellow silk pantalettes, from beneath the ample folds of which peeped her tiny little feet not over four inches in length; the whole of the curious shoe included. Her head has a profusion of jet black hair, combed upwards from her fine forehead and bristled temples, and filled on the top with bouquets of artificial flowers and large gold pins, which dress we suppose will be henceforward quite the *ton*—Miss Moy stood motionless almost, for some time, smiling graciously, but scarcely inclining her head more than a Mandarin image, while we with our multiplied bows & attitudes & gesticulations, seemed quite ludicrous in an attempt to be excessively polite. Her private demeanor and imperturbable composure quite overpowered us. She then walked without much seeming difficulty to her cushioned chair on the platform, and there sat in silent and quiet repose for us to gaze at. She is short, but rather robust in stature; her features are pleasing, her forehead high & prominent, & her face round & full, with two languishing black eyes placed with the peculiar obliquity of the outer angle, which characterizes the Mongolian variety of the human race, from which this people are descended. Miss Moy is, as may be gathered from the above, exceedingly *facile*, even with an interpreter; but doubtless she understands well the language of pantomime, if her young and spiritual countenance does not belie her. Those exquisites who hope to make an impression on this young lady, must be particularly cautious and delicate in their approaches. She is, it is said, much pleased with our country, and not at all homesick. She passes her life at her toilette or at her tambour; sleeps much, and eats as we do; but occasionally with chop sticks, it is presumed.—After sitting a short time in this state she retired. The exhibition opens this day at 10 o'clock A. M. to the public, and all the world will go to see this *nauseante*.

From the Boston Atlas of Wednesday. TRIAL OF THE PIRATES.

The trial of the thirteen individuals charged with having committed an act of piracy on board the brig Mexican, of Salem, came on yesterday in the Circuit Court, before Judges Story and Davis. The prisoners were placed at the bar a little before nine o'clock, and shortly afterwards the doors were opened, when an impetuous rush was made by the crowd on the outside, and in less time than we could take to write it, every nook and corner of the Court was filled with anxious and deeply interested spectators.—Mr. Child, one of the counsel for the prisoners, addressed the court in relation to a motion which he had formerly made respecting the log book of the Panda, (the alleged piratical schooner) and read an affidavit from the mate of the Panda, and others, stating that the log-book was in the possession of certain parties in Portsmouth, England; that the manifest of the cargo; &c. of the Panda were also at the Havana, and might be had by sending for them. Time was requested in order that the necessary documents might be procured. The court overruled this motion, on the ground that it could issue no process which could be effective in procuring the papers alluded to; it had no authority in Great Britain. On a former occasion it had also been stated by an English officer who would appear as a witness; and was one of those who boarded the Panda, that the log book of that vessel had never been discovered. Another motion of Mr. Child, to have the prisoners tried separately was overruled.

Mr. Dunlap, for the government, then addressed the jury and gave an outline of the commission of the act for which the prisoners stood indicted. He said that the brig Mexican, belonging to Salem, & owned by one of the most eminent merchants of that place, having on board a valuable cargo and \$20,000 in specie, sailed from Salem for Rio Janeiro on the 27th Aug. 1832, under the command of Capt. Bulman. While quietly pursuing her voyage over the common pathway of nations, and having arrived in 33 deg. N. lat. and 24 30. W. lon. she fell in with a suspicious looking vessel from which she made many efforts, but unsuccessfully, to escape.

This vessel, a schooner, having come up with the Mexican, fired a gun, and the captain of the latter, seeing that the schooner was armed with one long and two small guns, and that her decks were crowded with men, felt himself obliged to submit, and accordingly gave to the vessel the salute of three guns. He was then hailed and ordered to come on board the strange vessel, which he obeyed in his own boat, but on reaching the schooner, five men jumped into the boat and ordered it to be rowed back to the brig. On arriving on board the brig, they directed the Captain to accompany them into the cabin, where brandishing their knives, threatening and beating him, they compelled him to acknowledge and give up the money which was in his possession.

A communication was then made with their companions on board the schooner, who sent a launch, and carried away the treasure. The party on board the Mexican then left, after confining the crew, breaking the compasses and destroying the rigging and tackle.—They also set fire to the cabin, in which they placed a tub of combustibles, and lowered the mainsail in such a way that it would speedily ignite. A short time afterwards, however, the captain contrived to get up on deck, and extinguish the fire before it had caught the mainsail.—They then repaired their damages as well as they were able, and returned to Salem, where they arrived on the 2d Oct.

Information of what had taken place was immediately disseminated throughout this and other countries, and reached the coast of Africa, where Capt. Trotter, commanding the British brig of war Curlew, was then cruising. Circumstances led that gentleman to believe that the schooner Panda, then lying in the river Nazareth was the vessel which had captured the Mexican. He immediately therefore proceeded to take measures against her. These measures resulted in the capture of the Panda, but the escape, for the time of her crew.—No ship's papers or log book were found on board of her although diligently sought for, and owing to some accident she shortly after blew up, thereby killing several of the Curlew's men.

Captain Trotter then sailed to other parts, still making efforts to discover the crew of the Panda, and at last succeeded in arresting six of the present prisoners, at Fernando Po, and the remainder at Cape Lopez. One of these men named Perez, had confessed, and would appear as a witness.

The only witnesses called yesterday by the District Attorney, were Mr. Peabody the owner, and the captain and mate of the Mexican. We regret that our limits prevent us from laying their testimony before our readers.

The prisoners were all neatly and cleanly dressed in the usual garb of sailors. Among them are three or four men of color (Peruvians) and one negro. The face of the latter is curiously tattooed. The mate and captain of the Panda, (Bernardo de Soto, and Pedro Gilbert) are both fine looking men. The former possesses one of the noblest countenances we ever looked upon, and the quick bright eyes and determined visage of the latter, (the captain) indicate the habits of command and decision to which he has been accustomed.

The Spanish Consul was in attendance and took notes during the whole of the trial.

The late Capt. Bingham of the Little Belt.—There are but few of our countrymen who do not remember the Little Belt, and the firing into her by Commodore Rodgers, just before the last war, and the excitement it caused, and even exultation almost, as an atonement, in some measure, of the outrage on the ill-fated Chesapeake. It has been thought or was so then generally conceded, that Bingham was the aggressor, and the bravado of the Dacre school of gasconading which then prevailed in the British navy, had supposed he could with impunity insult the American flag. Time, which establishes the convictions of truth, would seem to have contradicted this impression; or, if it was the fact that Capt. Bingham had the foolhardiness of opening his sloop's guns upon the President, it must be imputed to youthful folly totally incompatible with the discretion and demeanor which his after life exhibited. The British blood which he unnecessarily caused to be shed, did much to assuage the pain and mortification which the disgraceful issue of the Chesapeake affair had left rankling like a thorn in the bosom of every American. It confirmed us in our good opinion of ourselves, and the brilliant naval victories soon after followed, forever etched the reputation of the star-spangled banner. To revert from this alluring subject to Capt. Bingham. He was on the shelf by the British Admiralty, and for twenty long years placed in Coventry, as it were, and punished for not having captured an American frigate with his little cock boat. At length, when he had grown gray in misfortune, and his family of young children had sprung up to manhood and two of them became midshipmen in the navy, doubtless with the fixed purpose of wiping off the stain one day from their father's fame, the government relented and gave Capt. Bingham the command of the Thetis Frigate. His heart, though its youthful fires were now extinguished, and it was a time of general peace, still panted for the moment when he could redeem his lost rank. Alas, that moment was never to come! Misfortune had doomed him to be her victim. The vessel sailed to the Pacific to protect the British commerce there. His two young sons, interesting youths, accompanied their father. It was in the harbour of Guayaquil, in Peru, that he met some of the vessels of the American squadron, among others the sloop of war St. Louis. The most intimate & cordial intercourse ensued between the officers of the respective ships, and the American officers as we have heard it recounted by them from their own lips, were charmed with the polished breeding and gentlemanly deportment of Capt. Bingham. He was the beau ideal, to use their language, of a naval officer—the very pink of civility, both in his person and his manners. Unhappily, one beautiful but fatal morning, while the vessels were at anchor, Capt. Bingham embarked with one of his sons in a favorite yacht to go on shore.—The tide ran with prodigious force, and striking the cable of a merchantman, the boat was capsized and the whole party immediately drowned. His body and that of his son were found by the American boats, and buried with great pomp. This was not the last of this sad story. The Thetis shortly after went to Rio with a large quantity of specie. Not far from the port she struck on a reef, and the ill-fated ship and nearly all her crew on board perished—among them the remaining son of poor Capt. Bingham!—Here was the mournful conclusion of a train of deplorable events in the life of this commander, to which we imagine, there are but few parallels in the annals of the British or any other navy. They seem to justify the gloomy forebodings which sailors always connect with the life of an unfortunate or ill-starred officer.—N. Y. Star.

A SAILOR'S SPREE.

The ship's company were now in a very fair state of discipline, owing to their incessant practice, and every evening the hands were turned up to skylark, that is, to play and amuse themselves. There was one amusement which was the occasion of a great deal of mirth, & it was a favorite one of the captain's, as it made the men smart. It is called, "Follow my leader." One of the men leads, and all who choose, follow him; sometimes forty or fifty will join. Whatever the leader does, the rest must do so also; wherever he goes the rest must follow. Tom who was always the foremost for fun, was one day the leader, and after having scampered up the rigging, laid out on the yards, climbed in the lifts, crossed from mast to mast by the stays, slid down by the backstays, blacked his face in the funnel, in all which motions he was followed by about thirty others, hallowing and laughing, while the officers and other men were looking on and admiring the feat; it was a novel idea came into Tom's head; it was then about 7 o'clock in the evening, the ship was lying becalmed. Tom again sprang upon the rigging, laid out to the main yard arm, followed by me and the rest, and as soon as he was at the boom iron, he sprang up folding

by the lift, & crying out "Follow my leader," leaped from the yard arm into the sea. I was second, and crying out "Follow my leader!" to the rest, I followed him and the others, whether they could swim or not did the same, it being a point of honor not to refuse. The captain was just coming up the ladder, when he saw, as he imagined, a man tumble overboard, which was Tom in his descent; but how much more astonished at seeing twenty or thirty more tumbling off by twos and threes, until it appeared that half the ship's company were overboard. He thought they were possessed with devils, like the herd of swine in the Scriptures. Some of the men who could not swim; but were too proud to refuse to follow, were nearly drowned. As it was the first lieutenant was obliged to lower the cutter to pick them up, and they were all brought on board. "Confound that fellow," said the captain to the first lieutenant, "he is always at the head of all mischief. Follow my leader, indeed! send Tom Beazeley here." We all thought that Tom was about to catch it. "Hark ye, my lad," said the captain, "a joke's a joke, but every body can't swim as well as you. I can't afford to lose any of my men by your pranks, so don't try that again—I don't like it." Every one thought that Tom got off very cheap, but he was a favorite with the captain, although that never appeared, but indirectly. "Beg pardon, sir," replied Tom, with great apparent humility, but they were all so dirty, they'd blacked themselves at the funnel, and I thought a little washing would not do them any harm."

"Be off, sir, and recollect what I have said," replied the captain, turning away, and showing his white teeth.

Metropolitan.

A Water Party.—"I knew how it would end! I was once near being boated in my own ship!" "Don't mention it," said Mrs. Twigg, "the remembrance sets me all of a shiver." "But I will mention it, Madam," answered Twigg, "for as there are young people present, (there he looked at Miss Rivers) it may serve as a warning. You must know, Mrs. T., and self determined last summer to take a holiday, and so we took advantage of a general fast, and shut up for a day's pleasure. . . . Well my own vote was for Hornsey-woodhouse; but as the boys are fond of rowing, they were both for boating up to Richmond, and so was Matilda & Mrs. T. that we might have a pick-nicking cold collection on the grass." "I'll never dine on any grass again, except sparrow grass," said Mrs. Twigg, with a laugh at her own joke; "it gave me the lumbago for a month. I knew how the dorp would rise with water all around us; but Mr. T. was obstinate, and insisted on having the cloth on a little island to be like Robinson Crusoe." "It was called an Ait," said Mr. Twigg affectingly, "and had a verandah in the middle." "To be sure," said Twigg gravely, "I ought to have remembered that the Thames was a tidy river," and always rising and falling like the stocks. Well there we were—hamper unpacked, cloth spread—pigeon pie, cold ham, cold fowl, cold punch—every thing cold and comfortable—when all at once says Mrs. T. with a scream, "Mercy on us, the island's getting littler!" And sure enough, as we watched, the water kept creeping on, and creeping on, till it came to the edge of the table cloth & threatened to swallow up every thing! There we were, in imminent danger, & no boat; for those boys had gone up the river after some swans." "Haw! haw! haw!" burst out the graceless Twigg, junior; "and when we came back, and looked for the island there was Tilda singing out on the top of the tree; and mother roosting a little further down; with father hugging the trunk up to his coat flaps in water!" "None of your levity, sir," said Twigg very sternly; "if I'd been drowned through your swan-hopping, you would be in the station in life you enjoy."—Stealing a king's swan young man, said the Justice solemnly, is capital felony, without benefit of clergy—I assure you Sir Mark Tyrel, Baronet, resumed Twigg my reflections when I saw the devouring element round us, was very serious—very serious indeed! Here's a situation, thinks I, for a man of my property. Egad! said Sir Mark, smiling or for a man of no property. I declare I could have cried with vexation, said Mrs. Twigg, to see the good table cloth floating away, and the hamper, and all the nice eatables, being swamped. As for the silver forks and plate it was all lost in the deep; for though we paid a waterman something handsome to look for them when the island came up again he never brought us nothing but a mustard pot full of mud!"—Tyne Hall, by T. Hood.

DEATH AND SLEEP—A GERMAN PARABLE.

Externally, the angel of sleep and the angel of death wandered over the earth. It was evening. They reclined on a hill not far from the habitation of man. A melancholy stillness reigned, and the evening clock in the distant village was not heard.

Silently according to their custom, sat the two benevolent geni of humanity, in a sad embrace; and already night drew near. The angel of sleep arose from his mossy couch, and scattered with a gentle hand the invisible seed of slumber. The evening wind wafted it to the silent dwelling of the world.



husbandman Now sweet sleep embraced the inhabitants of the small cottage, from the gray haired man who leans upon his staff to the infant in the cradle. The sick forgot their pain, the melancholy their sorrow, the poor their wants. Every eye was closed.

After his labor was accomplished, the benevolent angel of sleep again lay down with his serene brother. When the dawn appeared, said he in a tone of cheerful innocence, then man will praise me as his friend and benefactor. O, it is sweet to do good unseen and in secret. How happy we are, the visible messengers of the good spirit! How lovely our noiseless occupation!

Thus spoke the friendly angel of sleep. The angel of death regarded him with silent grief, and a tear, such as mortals weep stood in his large dark eye. Alas! said he, that I cannot, like you, rejoice in the gratitude of man. The earth calls him her enemy and the disturber of her joy!

O my brother, replied the angel of sleep, will not the good, on awaking, discover in you their friend and benefactor, and gratefully bless you? Are we not brethren, and the messengers of one Father?

Thus he spoke. Then the eye of the angel of death brightened, and tenderly the gentle embraced each other.

From the Boston Atlas of Thursday.

### THE PIRATES.

The trial of these unhappy men was proceeded with yesterday. Several of the crew of the "Mexican" were examined, but their statements were little more than confirmatory of those previously made by the captain and mate.

In some respects, however, their evidence was contradictory: one individual, for example, stating that the boatswain was a stout man having large whiskers, and another that he was not a stout man and did not wear whiskers. Two of the prisoners, Baya and Rutz, the latter the carpenter of the Panda, were identified by almost all the witnesses.

Joseph Perez, one of the crew of the Panda at the time the robbery was committed on board the Mexican, and who has turned State's evidence, was next examined. As his testimony is interesting, and descriptive of the whole affair, we give as much of it as the crowded state of our columns will permit. Previously to being placed on the stand, he was informed by the court that if he told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, he would not be proceeded against; but that if he spoke in any respect falsely, he would forfeit all claims to favor, and be considered in the same light as the prisoners at the bar.

He was born, he said, at Matanzas, 22 years of age; was last in the Havana, 2 years and 9 months since. He shipped at that time on board the Panda, Captain Gilbert. Hernandez de Soto was mate and the prisoners were present on board the Panda. There were 30 men in all. They sailed from Havana on the 29th or 30th August, at 8 in the morning. After about some time they saw a corvette, & then an American frigate, the Mexican. Spoke the latter on the 10th Sept. Saw her first at 11 in the morning, heading to the southward.

The captain of the Panda was asleep, but shortly afterwards a gun was fired, and he saw the brig, ordered the schooner to go ahead, and stand fast. When the wind became more light, the brig altered her course to the westward. She had all sail set, and the schooner then set additional sails also.

About 3 in the morning, the brig again altered her course, and steered south as at first; the schooner then set her square sail, gave chase, and soon came up with the brig. A sailor on the fore-castle of the Panda then fired a musket, upon which the brig hove to and hoisted the American flag. The schooner then hailed, learned the destination, &c. of the brig, and ordered the captain to come on board. The captain obeyed and came in his boat with four men. When the boat reached the schooner, four men belonging to the Panda, (the sailor mate, boatswain, a carpenter and one sailor), leaped into her, and ordered her to be moved back to the brig. (The witness was here asked if any of those four were present in the schooner when he pointed out Ruiz. The latter immediately started from his seat, shook his fist at Perez, and in loud and passionate tones, declared him a traitor, a liar and a rogue.) The witness continued—When the schooner's men got on board the brig, they drove the crew down into the fore-cabin, and shortly afterwards, he (witness) saw the 3d mate take up the brig's speaking trumpet, and tell the captain of the Panda—that there was on board the brig plenty of what he was looking for—that she had \$20,000 in ten boxes. The boatswain also held up a handful of dollars to the captain, & afterwards threw them into the sea. The captain said "Very well, very well, let the brig be moved forward and bring all the money on board."

The money was then brought from the brig to the schooner in the American boat, which was towed by the launch of the schooner; some four or five boxes and butts were also brought. They then returned to the brig—on the hulls, and let the yards fall on deck. One of the schooner's men also went up and established the belly of the main topsail. Witness was placed on the fore-cabin of the brig, at this time, on the look out; but was so intensely engaged in watching the brig, that he neglected his duty, and Captain Gilbert was angry with him. The witness here stated that he saw the brig's crew confined below, and said he was afterwards told that a fire had been made with the intention of suffocating them. The schooner's men then returned to their vessel taking with them the brig's boat, which they scuttled; they then hoisted in their own boat, pointed a gun at the brig and stood away across her bows.

The brig was heading N. W., but the schooner heaved her wind to keep out of the way of a sail they saw at a distance, and which they believed to be a man-of-war.

The boxes containing the dollars were marked, but cannot say whether with a P. or a D. The witness here gave an account of the different places the Panda touched at till she reached the river Nazareth, on the coast of Africa, where he was put on shore to take care of some slaves that had been purchased. The schooner went to Prince's Islands, from which she came shortly afterwards in great haste, and was run on shore at Cape Lopez, near the river Nazareth. Witness acted as the captain's servant, & when the captain arrived at Nazareth he set the table for him in a room above stairs. He there heard the captain & boatswain talking together. The former said he had been obliged to fly from Prince's Island in consequence of the news of the American brig affair having reached that place. He had purchased \$250 worth of provisions, but had come away without them. The captain came away from Prince's Islands in February, and remained at Nazareth 4 months, at the expiration of which time the English came up the river in boats. As soon as they were seen, the carpenter (Ruiz) went into the cabin of the Panda, took up the after scuttle, and put a match to a keg

of powder. The crew then went on shore, and the carpenter followed soon after in a canoe, taking with him the ships papers. They all went to the barracks, (huts where they kept the slaves.) The English took the schooner off with them to sea, but returned in fifteen days, when the English commander came on shore and demanded of the African king that he should give up at least the captain and carpenter of the Panda, if none others of the crew. The king, however, refused, and the English began to fire upon the town from the great gun of the Panda. This gun was a 12 or 16 pounder (brass) and she had besides two small cannonades. During the firing, the schooner took fire.

The English went away in three days. After this the money taken from the Mexican was buried in a barrel on the beach, but afterwards taken up & carried to Cape Lopez. Five of the Panda's crew were sent for the money sometime afterwards. Four of these men, said the witness, are now present, and I made the fifth. We took up the money and counted it \$5000, which we left for the Captain by his orders. \$6000 was all that we found remaining, and that was afterwards divided among the crew.

Never knew whether all the money had been buried, as when it was first hid on the beach we suddenly received orders to go into the bush, the Captain telling us that the English were coming. Witness voluntarily surrendered himself at Fernando Po. Five others were taken at that place; three were now present, one (the boatswain) died at Fernando Po another, Delgado, recently committed suicide, and he himself was the fifth. From Fernando Po they were sent to the island of Ascension, where they found the remainder of the prisoners. He and four others were sent to England in a schooner, while the others followed in the brig of war Cleopatra, and from England they were all brought to the United States in his Britannic Majesty's brig Stager.

Much confusion took place in Court in consequence of an objection taken by the prisoner's counsel to the interpretations of Mr. Baillie. The matter, however, was at last settled by two gentlemen being appointed to assist him.

### DOWNING CORRESPONDENCE.

Downingville, Oct. 16th 1851.

My dear Mister Chandler,

Not having heard from you this long spell, and spasm the folks away there in Faldelfy, are as much concerned about the comet, which I see mentioned in that newspaper you sent me, as our folks down here in Downingville be. In just agent to write you to let you know about how the matter is. The sun out from beginning to end's about as curious a thing as you ever see. Tuther night as we were coming home from votin', Zekel Biglow see something streakin' it through the air like all possessed, and says he to me Mr. Downing, says he, what upon airth can that be? Raly, says I, Mr. Biglow, I should think it was any thing upon airth; but there's a good deal of fire about it any how, and it looks as round as a punkin. Exactly so, says Zekel, what I guess it is—it's a Jack-lantern and a whopper it is t'.

Less go home and see if aunt Darkis and Nabby haint seen nothing out. So we cut on, and when we got there we found them all in a stew about it. Why, Josh, says Nabby, dont you think something is a-gont to happen—I raly believe the world is coming to an end. Well, I dont know says I; it beats all I ever did see in my born days—so upon that I cut over to Jake Jaker's, the school masters, as (fit as I could peel it, and says I, Jake what's that strange sight in the sky? I dont know says he, less run over and git Gim Butters's, the sea capen's spy glass—so we pulled off as fast as possible, capen Gim he took his spy glass and he looked, and I looked, and Jake Jaker he looked—and puty soon over come Nabby een jest out of breath and her heart bectin all pitterpat, and she look'd. What under the sun is it capen, says she? Why, says he, it seems to be jest in the winds eye, a shuther's under the sun or no, twill be squally before long. I guess it must be the comet, she's drifted all the way from New York, I hear she's bin spoken there a week ago. That's jest my notion says Jake Jaker—I guess there's something brewin' for a sarenty, now there's some politics about it—it's a forerunner of war—the locusts had W on their backs this spring—besides I've hear they've bin considerable already in Faldelfy, and burnt up a snarl of houses. Well, says I, if there's any politics in it, my nelfu, the Major's the man for us, he'll know all about it. So down I sat, and I write the Major a letter inless than I time, and Sam Kindall the postmaster, he frank it, cause says he, it consarns government—and says he, I aint sure but what Cousin Amos would bear me out in sending him an express; and I've jest got an answer from the Major clear up the hul ont, which I send you with this.

From yours, to serve,

JOSHUA DOWNING,

of Downingville.

Dear Uncle—I no sooner got your letter, than I set out upon a dog-trot over to the General's, to know the up-shot of the hul matter; I found him quietly smoking his pipe, better natered than he's ben at any time since the blow up last spring, and so says I Gmral, what's your notion of this ere comet, that the opposition's ben gittin up. Why Major, says he, it's all a hoax, there's no such thing or twould ben in the Globe long ago. Dont be too sartin ont says I Gmral; if you'd seen sich a sight as our folks down in Downingville see tuther night, you'd ben singin out for some cotton bags about the quickest I guess. Uncle Josh writ me that he and aunt Darkis and Zekel Biglow say they haint seen no sich sight this dogs age. I was a going to hand him uncle Joshes letter, but I see he was beginning to look rathy, for he begun to stamp on the floor, and he let his pipe fall all to smash, and I see he'd bit off one end ont and chawd it all up to nothing—then he begun to rale like a two year old, and shook his hickory over me. What's the matter Gmral, says I, you seem to be gettin a leetle rily—your settin up your Ebenezer I guess. Major Downing, says he, do you mean

to insult me, I'd beat you all to a pummiss. Not all Washington, not the Potomac itself shall stand between me and the man who has dared to insult me. Major Downing, what do you mean says he, raising his cane, what do you mean by the bags of cotton? As I seen the General was gittin a leetle arnest, and thinks I to myself, it wont do to let him git his dander up; or I shant be able to git any thing out on him about the comet; so says I, Gmral you'd want the bags of cotton to keep the dust out of your eyes in case the comet should whisk his tail hereabouts. If I'm to be taunted in this manner, says the Gmral, in vain do I hear about my person the indelible marks. Come, come, says Gmral, dont git into your tantrums, dont be so obstropilus. Arter all, says I Gmral, you are not so coarse a fellow—take you when you've your pipe well lit, and they haint sent you none of them pesky commitees, nor nobody haint spoken to you about Mr Biddle, nor the Bank for a considerable spell, nor the Senate haint rejected none of your nominations, and a better fellow never trod shoe luther.

Then the Gmral begun to let off his steam, and took another pipe and went to smokin as if nothing had happened, and now says I Gmral, less have a sarth for the comet, with that he put on his specs, and says he, Major take a pair, we keep 's basket full on em as they do of shippers at Gadsby's it helps thro' sight ed folks mightily, so I took a pair, and the Gmral, we went out and looked all about, but we see nothin streaked nor with a long tail as they said it was in Downingville. At last says the Gmral, I'm tired ont, says he, I haint had no sich star gaze since I see the transit of saturn sometime ago. Well, says I Gmral, I dont know what you mean by that—there's no sich stuff as that in the drill of the Downingville militia; but homsomewer, my notion ont is its no great wonder we haint seen no comit, for I guess Mr Blair wears jest sich specs; but if you'd Capen Gim Butters's spy glass, you'd see it, if there's any snakes in Canady. Our folks in Downingville seed it, and they're all in a puty great takin about it I tell ye. Uncle Josh says, that Jake Jaker the schoolmaster, tilled him tuther day, that it took the Hartford Convention hard on upon three months to conjer up that comit in the last war, and they guess as how the opposition's got jest sich a kink into their heads on account of the war upon the Bank.

Major says the Gmral, its one of the expiring struggles of the monster to convulse the community. General Forsyth says they're determined to move Akron; but its of no use to agitate the subject prematurely, had I ben consulted, I'd got up a comit that should string it half way across the Heavens. They would says I Gmral, and we'd have the word Glory ont in large letters like the transparencys at the Downingville elections.

However says he, I'll consult with my strologer about the matter, when he comes back from lectin.

That's right says I Gmral, I and you and the little magician, can beat them all holo at that. Its best to be on the look out says the Gmral, says he, for I've hear that the bank folks have ben exarting themselves this summer, they've got up about five hundred of em in Faldelfy, and they say that all these and the Downingville comets too Major, are mere squibs to what you shall see next summer, of the bank anti re-chartared. Yes says Gmral, Zekel Biglow says that they telled him in New York, that the Banks sent out a special agent to arrange this matter with British board of Admirals, and the French bureau of longitude. Now says I Gmral, if the bank dont leave off corruptin the morals of the people, and dangin the lection franchises, and intrigin with foreigners, capitalists, and if they succeed in this way in conjerin up a great comit next fall, as I've hear they mean to do, and have bilted the British strologer into the bargain to help them, what will you do then?

By the Eternal Ill veto them both.

That'll do says I Gmral, and Ill tell the folks in Downingville, they needn't be consarned no more about it; so Uncle Josh, youve only to keep a stiff upper lip, and tell the sea capen to let ont an anker to windward, and if the enemies of the Gmral's government dont leave off kicking up a row in this way, he'll veto them all into a shoe string.

Your dutiful nelfu,

JOHN DOWNING,

of the Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

From the New York Gazette.

### VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The arrival last night of the packet ship Caledonia, Capt. Graham, brings our English Journals down to the 22d ult. They contain no important political news.

The state of the cotton market is highly gratifying, and will be observed with great interest by the grower and the merchant.

We find nothing so interesting as the destruction of both Houses of Parliament, Library, &c.

Previously to the destruction of these ancient edifices, Parliament had ben farther prorogued to the 25th of November.

At Fareham, England on 3d and 6th of October the mercury rose to 123 degrees.

Mr Livingston, American Ambassador, arrived in Paris on the 13th. He is said to be bearer of new propositions from his Government relative to the claim of 25 millions rejected by the chamber of Deputies last session. It is stated that, in order to put an end to this question, and to counteract the possibility of new obstacles on the part of the Chamber, the Cabinet of Washington will reduce its claims by one third.

The Paris Constitutional of Oct. 14 states, that it has ben authorised by Mr Livingston, the American Minister, to declare that he has received no instructions from the Government of the United States to agree to any compromise whatever, relative to the 25,000,000 claimed of France, and further that Mr Livingston is sure no such instruction will ever be transmitted to him.

The Highland 70th Regiment, at Quebec are to be relieved in the spring by the 60th, at present at Kilkenny.

A fire at Liverpool on the 10th ult, which broke out in the extensive warehouses in Lawnclet's-hey, in the warehouses of Thomas Dover & Co. and in its progress, burnt 1500 bales of cotton, 900 hhds of sugar, and 150 hhds of molasses. Loss estimated at £40,000 partly insured. Most of the cotton belonged to Sands, Holson, Turner & Co. and Robert Wilson.

Munich accounts state that the negotiations for the marriage of Queen Donna Maria, of Portugal with Augustus, Duke of Lichtenburg, are finally concluded.

Accounts from Madrid bring the conclusion relative to the exclusion of Don Carlos and his progeny from the right of succession to the throne of Spain. The project of law presented by the government on this subject has ben unanimously approved of by the Chamber of Procuradores.

William Southgate, Esq. Surveyor of the Customs at Liverpool, has ben murdered by a man, named Norman Welch, who had ben employed in the Customs upwards of 19 years.

Liverpool Custom Revenue.—The receipts at our custom house, for the quarter just ended, amount to the extraordinary sum of £110,000 being an increase of £37,000, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.

The Senate of Bremen having ben informed of the fact, that certain emigrants, who embarked from that city to proceed to the United States, had ben left in England in great distress, has issued an order directing those who are disposed to emigrate how they are to proceed, prescribing a sufficient provision of funds for the whole voyage before embarkation, and recommending emigrants to proceed direct from Germany, instead of going to England in expectation of finding a cheaper conveyance.

The news from Spain gives unfavorable accounts of the progress of the Government party. General Osta has retired from the army; and it is said an extensive conspiracy has ben discovered at Madrid. The Carlists are beginning to act on the offensive, and Zuzulacarey is near Tudela, having established a communication, it is supposed with other banis in Aragon. It would seem as if Mina were warned in time not to risk his reputation, by taking the command of a dispirited body of men. A report is mentioned that Colonel Wyde is gone to the head quarters of Don Carlos on a peace making mission. The assertion that Don Miguel had arrived at Urdach, in the Pyrenes, is not confirmed. It is now certain that Rodil gave up the command of the army with something like indignation.

The Hague, Oct. 12.—At the sale of coffee made by the Netherlands Commercial Society on the 9th the whole of the 73,431 bales of coffee sold at good prices. Even the bales of coffee which remained unsold at the sale of Middleburg on the 25th of Sept. were sold at half a stiver above the prices at which they were then withdrawn.

### DESTRUCTION OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY FIRE.

(From the Times of Friday.)

Shortly before seven o'clock last night, the inhabitants of Westminster were thrown into the utmost confusion and alarm, by the sudden breaking out of one of the most terrific conflagrations that has ben witnessed for many years past. The Houses of Lords and Commons and the adjacent buildings were on fire; the ill news spread rapidly, and the flames increasing, and mounting higher & higher with fearful rapidity, attracted the attention of the vast majority of the inhabitants of the metropolis. Within less than half an hour after the fire broke out, it became impossible to approach nearer to the scene of the disaster than the foot of Westminster bridge, on the Surrey side of the river, or the end of Parliament street on the other. The spectacle was one of surprising, though terrific splendor.

How and where the fire originated, are still matters of doubt. The general belief, however, appears to be, that it broke out in some part of the buildings attached to the House of Lords, from whence it spread to the House itself with such vast celerity, that before eight o'clock the whole range of structure, from the portico, by which the peers enter, to the corner where it communicates with the committee room of the House of Commons, was in flames.

As rapidly did the devouring element extend its ravages to the ancient chapel of St. Stephen, where the work of destruction was sooner over than in the other house of Parliament. The greater quantity of timber which the fabric of the House of Commons contained, will readily account for this, and from the situation of the building, and the tide being unusually low, a very scanty supply of water, and the application of only one or two engines were all that the most strenuous exertions could bring to bear in the attempt to save the edifice.

The conflagration, viewed from the river, was peculiarly grand and impressive. From the new pile of buildings, in which are the Parliament offices, down to the end of the Speaker's house, the flames were shooting fast and furious through every window. The roof of Mr. Ley's house, of the House of Commons & of the Speaker's house had already fallen in, and as far as they were concerned, it was quite evident that the conflagration had done its worst. The tower, between these buildings and the Jerusalem Chamber, was a light on every floor. The roof had partially fallen in, but had

not yet broken clean through the floors. The rafters, however, were all blazing, and from the volume of flame which they vomited forth through the broken casements, great fears were entertained for the safety of the other tenements in Cotton garden. The fire soon devoured all the interior of this tower, which contained, we believe, the library of the House of Commons. By 11 o'clock it was reduced to a mere shell. It was evidently the main support of the upper part of the building, and as the beam was certain to be reduced in a short time to ashes, apprehensions were entertained of the speedy fall of the whole edifice.

Simultaneously were heard in other parts of the frontage to the river, the smashing of windows, the battering down of wooden partitions and the heavy clatter of falling bricks, all evidently displaced for the purpose of stopping the advance of the flames. The engines ceased to play upon the premises whose destruction was inevitable, and poured their discharges upon the neighboring houses which were yet unscathed. A little after 12 o'clock the library tower fell in with a dreadful crash, and shortly afterwards the flame, as if it had received fresh aidment, darted up in one startling blaze, which was almost immediately quenched in a dense column of the blackest smoke. As soon as this smoke cleared away, the destructive ravages of the fire became more evident. Through a vista of flaming walls you beheld the Abbey frowning in melancholy pride over its defaced and shattered neighbors.

The appearance of the fire from the corner of Abington st. was also exceedingly striking. For a length of time the exertions of the firemen appeared to be principally directed to save that part of the House of Lords which consisted of the tower that rose above the portico. All the rest of the line of building, was enveloped in flames, which had extended themselves along the whole (except the wing) of that part of the adjacent building to the left that fronts Abington st. and the upper stories of which were committed rooms while at the basement were the stone steps leading to the House of Commons. The wing of this building, however, which rose high above the rest, the upper part being a portion of Bellamy's, and the lower being used as a receptacle to the great coats, &c. of members of the House of Commons, was for some time, like the tower above the portico at the entrance to the House of Lords, but slightly injured by the flames and these two objects seeming to bound the ravages of the fire and to offer successful resistance to its further progress, while all between them was in one uninterupted blaze, attracted universal attention. The flames did not in fact extend beyond these two points, but seemed to exhaust themselves in the destruction of them. They took fire nearly at the same moment, and burning furiously for half an hour, the whole structure, from the entrance of the House of Commons to the entrance of the House of Lords, presented one bright sheet flame.

At length the roofs and ceilings gave way, and when the smoke and sparks that followed the crash of the heavy burning mass that fell had cleared away, nothing met the eye but an unsightly ruin, tinted with the dark red glare reflected from the smouldering embers at its feet.

### Half past 2 o'clock.

We twinstier-hall is, we think, quite safe. The fire still burns furiously among the ruins it has made, but its power to do further mischief appears to have ceased; it is confined within the limits of the walls of the two houses already destroyed. Fresh engines and fresh supplies of men are coming to the scene of devastation, and a continual roll of water is showered upon the ruins; but our ordinary engines are incapable of contending with such a conflagration, and our engine system wants the great element of efficiency—a general superintendent. Each fire office acts according to its own view; there is no obedience to one chief, and consequently, where the completest co-operation is necessary, all is confusion or contradiction. Up to the last we observed no disturbance; and indeed, before 3 o'clock there was scarcely a person to be seen except the soldiers and firemen. The myriads had all quietly dispersed, and the only sound heard, was the crackling of timbers, or the heaving of the fire pumps.

The painted chamber, and whole of the House of Lords and Commons, including the library and Mr. Ley's House, are entirely destroyed; and the south wall of the library has fallen in; part of the Speaker's house is also destroyed. The Parliament offices, at the west end of the House of Lords, which are entered from Abington street, by the gateway at the Star and Garter public house, are saved, together with all the books and papers they contained, and all the books from the library. The books and furniture of these two buildings were removed early by the police, & placed in the yards adjoining, & in the terraced garden, covered over with carpets and tarpaulins.

A marble mantelpiece in the speaker's house, valued at 200£, was taken down and removed to a place of safety, with other property, in the rooms that were consumed.

The king's entrance from Abington street, and the grand staircase are also preserved; the communication with the rest of the building having been cut off. Westminster-hall, for which the great anxiety was evinced by every one, is safe. Engines were conducted into the body of the hall, and their supply directed through the large window at the south west end over the entrance to the late House of Lords and Commons: all beyond the entrance and window appeared to be a complete ruin. The glass of the window is of course broken, but the mullions remain entire.

The courts of law remain uninjured.

or it is believed have only sustained some very trifling damage.

### From a Correspondent.

There were several reports as to the origin of the fire. The most probable cause seemed to be that it originated in the flues which have been lately repaired, and in which some experiments have ben making for the purpose of more efficiently warming the House of Lords.

Lords Melbourne and Duncannon were early on the spot, anxiously watching the progress of the flames. The latter lord ascended the roof of the House of Commons, was in considerable danger, and refused to leave the roof till all the firemen and soldiers who were with him, had first descended.

PHRENOLOGY.—A trial was lately held before the Supreme Court of Maine, of a boy about ten years of age, who was found guilty of maiming another boy, some years younger, in the most wanton and cruel manner; and was sentenced to nine years hard labor in the States Prison. One ground of the defence was, that the prisoner possessed certain prominences on his cranium, called by phrenologists the organ of destructiveness; and, that on this ground, connected with that of an early injury, he was incapable in the eye of the law of committing a crime. One physician testified that he had examined the prisoner's head, and discovered a depression on the top; another said that there was an unusual depression about the junction of the parietal and frontal bones; a third declared that there was something unusual in the appearance of the head, a want of symmetry. It was proposed by the prisoner's counsel to examine the last witness as to certain elevations and depressions of the skull of the prisoner, and their tendency and influence, according to the system of phrenology. The Court held that the examination must be confined to the opinion of the witness as a physician or surgeon. In the course of his charge to the Jury, according to the report of the Portland Courier, Judge Emery observed:

"It is said, that the head has a large peculiar formation called the organ of destructiveness. There is no disposition to keep out of the courts of Justice true science, but on the contrary to pay it marked deference. If a question were raised here, as to a fact occurring in the East Indies, and by two persons it should be said to have ben full moon at that time; and astronomers should be called, who should demonstrate from calculations, that there could not have ben a full moon at that time, it would be proper evidence for a jury. So if dyes were called, as to the effect of chemical combinations upon colors; or if physicians were called, to show the effect of poison upon the human frame—such is competent testimony. But when it shall have ben demonstrated by proof like this, that a bump here or a bump there, shall affect the mind, either to destroy the powers of the mind, or decidedly alter its character, then, and not until then will such become proper evidence to be submitted to a jury. Where people do not speak from knowledge we cannot suffer a mere theory to go as evidence to a jury, especially where one says he is a believer in the system, and has no personal knowledge upon the subject. Our decisions are made in the daylight, and the jury are judges of law as well as of facts."

[From the United States Telegraph.] Lieutenant Babbitt and Commodore Elliott.—It would seem from the following, which we take from the Boston Atlas, that the Commodore is likely to come out of the little end of the horn, in his contest with Lieut. Babbitt. He will gain about as much honor in this contest as he did in the contest with Commodore Perry.

Trial of Lieut. Babbitt.—Our readers are generally aware that a Naval Court Martial assembled in this town last week, for the trial of Lieut. Babbitt, on charges preferred against him by Com. Elliott. Com. Crane was President of the Board. The charges and specifications were those of disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, unofficer-like conduct, and, lastly, the uttering of a "wilful and malicious falsehood." A number of witnesses were examined in the case, for and against the accused among them the prosecutor himself.

On Wednesday last, the defence of Lieut. Babbitt was read to the Board, by his counsel, Charles G. Loring and Wm. R. Grey, Esqrs. This document was a clear and very forcible consideration of the case, and examination of the evidence. It was more powerful and convincing than any similar document we remember ever to have heard. In reference to the charges alleged against Lieut. Babbitt, it was entirely conclusive, and showed that he had discharged every duty in obedience to orders which had ben regularly given to him, and that his conduct throughout had ben more gentlemanly and officer-like than that of the prosecutor himself.

In consideration of the last charge, that of uttering a "wilful and malicious falsehood," the argument was not only conclusive as to the innocence of Lieut. Babbitt, but was severe, and very much against the veracity of the prosecutor. It appears that in giving in his testimony, Capt. Elliott, who had taken an oath to tell the truth, and the whole truth, had failed to do so in several very important instances, where, in each instance, the testimony not given by him, was entirely favorable to the accused. The testimony so omitted, was obtained from several witnesses, and was that on which Lieut. Babbitt mainly relied to prove his innocence.

Lieut. Babbitt, by his counsel, denied in the most emphatic manner, the design to impute to Com. Elliott any intention to falsify or disregard the tenor of his oath. He would rather impute the omission to forgetfulness, or any thing else, than make so serious a charge against any officer of the navy, much less one holding the high rank and station of Com. Elliott. The charge against himself was repelled with force and feeling, indicating a high sense of honor—of the honor of an officer and of a gentleman. The defence was ably drawn up, and undoubtedly had great weight on the minds of the Court. Com. Elliott seemed to bear the force of the argument and the infliction of the conclusions drawn out, with great fortitude. The effect upon the spectators was obvious, and it was very evident to them that the trial had gone more against the prosecutor than the accused. The trial and de-

fence we learn, of the Court has ben, from whence

### EASTON.

#### Saturday.

The November Court, commenced last.

The Honorable Chief Judge, afterwards the per and John Judges. The mostly occupied State use of Coward, the marked for the next Term will not rise.

DELLA. The following for Congress in

New Castle Kent, Sussex,

Whig majority. The election has done her she always has been carried, the whole of Jackson national politics Constitution is re-elected to and the whole been carried, thus securing the, and the to the Senate.

No election activity and pponents. By has ben res point. He have ever known which never gave 1218.

The York election to have nobly larger vote induced the more than of Bayard's my Jackson She 27 majority.

George F. is elected. S. J. of 161. The Whill Creek, and Pencade nobly at the In Kent's was most ar That, in the the Jackson Philadelphia thing to be the Senate. pamphlets, understand, not do. T true faith, I flect they lie.

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The effect first tion of canno



ence we learn, will be printed. The decision of the Court has been forwarded to Washington, from whence it will be made known.

## BASTON GAZETTE

BASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Nov. 22.

The November Term of Talbot county Court, commenced its session on Monday last.

The Honorable Ezekiel F. Chambers, Chief Judge, was in attendance, and afterwards the Honorable P. B. Hopper and John B. Eccleston, Associate Judges. Thus far, the Court have been mostly occupied in Criminal cases—State use of Worrel and Wife against Coward, the only important civil case marked for trial, has been continued to the next Term. It is thought the Court will not rise this week.

### DELAWARE ELECTION.

The following is the result of the election for Congress in the three counties of this State:

	Milligan.	Bayard.
New Castle	49 maj.	196 maj.
Kent	302 "	
Sussex	351	
	198	

Whig majority 153

From the State Journal.

The election is over, and Little Delaware has done her duty. She is found now, where she always has been, since the discordant to pie of Jacksonism has been introduced into our national politics, rallying on the side of the Constitution and the Laws. John J. Milligan is re-elected to Congress, by a majority of 153, and the whole legislative Whig ticket have been carried, as usual, in Kent and Sussex—thus securing to us two thirds of the legislature, and the re-election of John M. Clayton to the Senate of the United States.

No election ever was carried on with more activity and zeal than this has been by our opponents. Every effort which men could make, has been resorted to by them to carry their point. The election here was the largest we have ever known. Old Christiansa Hundred, which never gave 1103 votes before, this year gave 1218. Throughout the county the election, we believe, was the largest we have ever had. And yet, in spite of all these efforts, and of the disheartening influence of the New York election, the Whigs of New Castle county have nobly done their duty, have given a larger vote than they ever did before, and reduced the majority of their opponents to little more than one half of its usual amount. Mr. Bayard's majority in this county is 196—the Jackson Sheriff said to be elected by about 27 majority, and we have carried our co-elector.

George Frame, Esq. the Whig candidate, is elected Sheriff of Sussex county, by a majority of 161.

The Whigs of Brandywine, Christiansa, Mill Creek, White Clay Creek, New Castle and Pender counties performed their duty nobly at the recent election.

In Kent county, the electioneering campaign was most ardently and strenuously contested. That, in fact, was the battle ground where the Jackson party and their foreign allies in Philadelphia and elsewhere, brought every thing to bear. Their object was to carry the Legislative ticket, and John M. Clayton from the Senate. The county was inundated with pamphlets, Globes, Pennsylvanians, and we understand, with golden arguments. All would not do. The men of Kent stood fast by the true faith, in the most desperate political conflict they have yet had to encounter.

Massachusetts Election.—Returns have been received from 175 towns. Whig gain, more than 18000 since the last year's election. The only Jackson member of Congress from that State is beaten.

### CINCINNATI, Nov. 12, 1834.

#### ELECTION RETURNS.

Mr. Lytle is re-elected to supply his own vacancy.—The vote stands as follows:

Lytle,	2603
Mason,	2555
Scattering, sundries,	

### THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The recent Congressional elections in several states, have resulted as follows:

	Whig	Dem.
Maine	5	2
Connecticut	6	6
New Jersey	17	—
Pennsylvania	6	11
Ohio	9	10
South Carolina	2	7
Georgia	9	—
New York	31	9
Massachusetts	—	10
Delaware	—	1
	79	56

#### \*One vacancy.

The last was an election to fill three vacancies. The anti-Jackson candidates succeeded. The present members of Congress, three in number, are also anti Jackson.

In two districts there is no choice.

From the New York American.

We admire the spirit and approve the counsel of the writer of the address to

### THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK.

Stand firm—stand firm! Do not strike to the enemy—disband not—despair not. The right is on our side, and finally must prevail against the minions of a corrupt government. Be not disheartened, although you may grieve at the triumph of your adversaries and the adversaries of the Republic, still stand firm! Good men do not desert a good cause—they adhere to it the more strongly if it do not prosper, and are ready to perish every thing in its defence—abandon it they will not, they cannot—and shame to the man who does not do likewise.

The success of our opponents in this city excites surprise rather than mortification; we are astonished at a result so unexpected, so unnatural. That foul means have been used, the most charitable cannot doubt; but on this we need not dwell; the die is cast, and we must now clear the deck for the next engagement.

There is every thing to encourage you to effect an immediate re-organization. In the first place, you cannot but feel a deep conviction of the righteousness of your cause; you cannot but feel that you are the sentinels of

freedom, and that your duty is to guard against the inroads of corruption; here is a rich store of encouragement. In the next place, what portion of the community is on our side. Are not the voices of virtue and intelligence so numerous in your favor, that they may be considered unanimous? Is not the number of those who have a stake in the welfare of the Commonwealth so very small on the side of your opponents, as scarcely to form an exception to the general rule that your party comprises "all the virtue and intelligence of the community?"

Look among yourselves for the proof—what individual do you know who is not an orderly and rational citizen? What single man can be pointed out in your ranks, who in times of the highest excitement does not respect the law and obey its mandates—Who, among you, ever descended to mean worship and licked the hand of power? Who, among you, would openly be guilty of idolatry, and worship a man under the disgusting symbol of a swine?

Here again is ground for encouragement—your moral weight must finally prove its influence—Besides this, survey the great political battle field of the Union. In every section where the question has been fairly tested, the Whigs have either succeeded triumphantly, or so much reduced the majorities of the disciples of the swine, that it is manifest to a candid mind that when the individual whose tremendous and unparalleled popularity at present blinds the reason of thousands shall be withdrawn from the field, the people will see their errors, and take their stand by the side of the Constitution.

Hope then for the best, despair is folly; it is a faint heart that cowers before defeat. Rally, Whigs of New York, rally; your cause is the cause of enlightened freedom and your reward will be glory and success!

Perkins, the Postmaster of Newington, who at first was supposed to have been murdered at Boston, and afterwards discovered to have decamped, mortgaging his farm & owing different individuals of the place, has been arrested in the neighborhood of Newport, R. I. He gave up \$1000 which he had about him, and returned home with his pursuers. It is said he had taken the rash step in consequence of a connection with an abandoned female, to whose wiles and snares he has fallen a victim, and was waiting her arrival when arrested. He has a wife and family.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The rate of postage on foreign papers has been reduced in England to a moderate sum, so that American newspapers may now be sent there without incurring an unreasonable charge. We have recently received directions to forward papers to England by mail which were before sent through private channels."

ACCIDENTAL.—Four U. S. Corvettes, each double masted, happened at New York, on the day of election. The N. Y. Commercial says, "a detachment of U. S. soldiers who were induced to swear in their votes at the ward poll in Albany, on Wednesday last, were marched out of town the next day!"

"The patronage of the Federal Government should not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections!"—Jackson's inaugural address.

A great yield.—Caleb Chase writes the Editor of the Portland Courier, an illustration of the advantages of high cultivation of land, that he raised in a garden the past season four grains of wheat, eighty heads, one of which measured six and a half inches in length, and contained eighty grains, and several others were of the same length. From these eighty heads, he obtained four thousand five hundred and thirty six ears of wheat, measuring little short of a half pint—being one thousand one hundred and thirty-four fold!

This is worthy the attention of those farmers who are only desirous of increasing the number of acres on their farms—without improving the quality of the soil.

A letter from the Paris correspondent of the Albany Journal dated 29th Sept. says:—"A new movement appears to be projected and if it takes place the consequences will be momentous."

"It is proposed to form a Grand Convention of the National Guards of France, to consist of Deputies chosen by them from each department, and they will require from the King some further concessions to liberty, under the penalty of the consequences."

"The plan is no secret, I will give you further information as soon as I can get it. While in your country you appear to be tending to a concentration of power in your President, which time will show to be dangerous, here as well as in England, the people are trying to restrain that tendency. Yours," Alex. Gaz.

The following piece of indecency, first appeared in the Providence Herald, a paper which it appears to us, puts forth irresistible claim to infamous immortality:—U. S. Gazette.

"DANIEL WEBSTER." This modern Cataline, this Bank bought hireling, and incendiary mission ary, arrived here on Sunday in the steamboat from New York, where he and his miserable and condemned associates Southard and Ewing, attempted by inflammatory appeals, in the dead hour of the night, to excite the public fury of the city and produce that revolution which they began in the Senate, and immediately proceeded to Boston.—It is worthy of remark, that not even the WIGGIES of this city, took any notice of the desperate and degraded politician, but suffered him to pass from the boat to the stage unhonored and unnoticed.—This is as it should be.

The "Rives Family."—We learn from the Fredericksburg Arena, that on Monday last, being Albanian Court day, Gen. Gordon addressed his constituents in his usual happy and effective style of popular eloquence, and proclaimed himself again a candidate for their suffrages. His review of the administration was very forcible. He was followed by Mr. Alexander Rives, delegate elect, who, as many thought, unnecessarily thrust himself into the contest. Roused by this interference, Gen. Gordon, under other circumstances, he would have avoided. He alluded to the claims which Gen. Jackson had upon "the family," and thought Mr. Alexander Rives would be a monster of ingratitude if he did not, on all occasions, stand up in his defence. He then proceeded to show that the present administration had conferred a foreign mission upon one brother—a post in the army on another—a brother mission, of the second grade, upon a brother-in-law—and a tender's appointment on a nephew. These, Gen. G. thought, were

marks of favor calculated to bind every member of the family to the cause of the administration. There was no resisting such an argument, and its effect was prodigious.

—Alexandria Gazette.

The New York Commercial acknowledges the receipt of Trinidad papers of late date. On the 14th of Sept. and for two days previous, alarming riots occurred at the Port of Spain. On the last of those days it consisted of 1000 persons—freed blacks—who assembled to tear down the jail and rescue a black prisoner who, they alleged, had been treated with undue severity by the jailor. They were ultimately dispersed by the troops, and the subject ordered to be investigated by the civil tribunals.

By the St. Vincent's Gazette of 11th Oct. we learn that 50 chests of tea which had been landed from the American schooner Farborough, in puncheons, concealed in oats, were seized on the 8th ult. The puncheons were entered at the Custom House as containing oats only.

The southern papers mention that the State of Georgia has purchased of its owner, at the enormous price of \$1800, a negro man named SART, with a view to his emancipation, for his services in extinguishing the fire in the State House, which occurred upwards of a year ago.

CHOLERA.—We perceive by the papers received at this office that the dreadful malady continues to exist in several sections of our country. We are certain from much observation that the disease might be prevented in nine hundred and nine out of a thousand by proper measures. Cholera never invades the system without admitting the individual, it is always preceded by diarrhoea.

Whenever diarrhoea occurs, it should be immediately checked, by Cholera mixture and Laudanum—or Laudanum alone.

We speak from certain knowledge, and we wish that this paragraph could find its way into every house in the land. Our experience with the disease has been ample—and we say emphatically that the malady may certainly be prevented by checking the diarrhoea—Emetics and purgatives should be avoided, they are dangerous medicines when a disposition to Cholera exists. Arresting the diarrhoea by an opiate, regulating the diet, and preserving the warmth of the surface are infallible in arresting that scourge. Cholera.—Phil. Gazette.

THE HORSE.—Mr. John Y. Bryant, No. 51 Chesnut street, has for sale an octavo volume, just published in Washington by Duff Green, entitled "A History of the Horse, in all its varieties and uses; together with complete directions for the breeding, rearing and management, & for the cure of all diseases to which he is liable; also, a concise treatise on draught." This is a very interesting volume to every one who affects the horse, and at the present time very many do. The remarks of the author are clear, and his enquiries into the nature and cure of diseases to which the noble animal is subject, appear to have been close and satisfactory, and the treatise is written with an evident view to instruction, as the language is intelligible. Wherever scientific terms occur, they are explained, and numerous cuts illustrate the text.

U. S. Gazette.

Anecdote of a Frog.—Skinner's Turf Register contains the following, which it is said, is abundantly vouched for:—A lady, on going to her dairy a few days since, observed a frog leap from the spring and seize a locust (a cicada), which he held some time in his mouth, smoothing down its wings alternately with each paw; the locust all the time making its singing noise. He then swallowed it; but to the surprise of the lady, and apparent astonishment of the frog, it continued its singing in the maw of the frog, during as long a time as was occupied in skimming two pans of milk.

"If you like Hair, here it is."—Hechoue. Landlady, said Joe Bunker, as he was sitting at a table, the other day, how old is this butter? exclaimed the tidy land-lady looking over her spectacles—how old, indeed I don't know—why do you ask that question? Why I thought, answered Joe, it must be pretty considerable old, for I perceive that it has got on a wick, but if you'll fetch me a comb here, I'll just get out the loose hairs.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALT. Nov. 18 GRAIN.—Owing to the inclement weather which has prevailed for the last three or four days, the supplies of all sorts of grain have been suspended until to-day. A few parcels of wheat were sold this morning, at prices which indicate no material change from former rates. Some parcels of new Corn have arrived this morning, the range of which, for both sorts, we quote at 60 to 65 cents. No receipts nor sales of old Corn.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Joshua Humphreys, Mr. Perry W. Stewart, to Miss Mary Jane Barnett, both of Talbot county. On Saturday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Dr. Edward Spalden, to Miss Elvina Thomas, both of this town.

DIED.—In this town on Sunday night last, Mr. William Tarr.

THE LADY'S BOOK, (NINTH VOLUME.) A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose. BY THE MOST CELEBRATED AUTHORS, Published at \$3 per Annum, BY L. A. GODEY, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

STRAYED.—From the subscriber on Tuesday last, a sorrel Horse Colt with a blazed face—he will be one year old next spring and is of the usual size—any person who will give information so that the subscriber may get him again will be liberally rewarded. JOSHUA ADAMS. Nov. 22

THE HOUSE AND GARDEN.—On the corner of Port and West streets, now in the occupation of Mr. David Kirby as tenant.

A house and garden.—On the corner of Port and West streets, now in the occupation of Mr. David Kirby as tenant.

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## Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be exposed at public sale, on Thursday the 4th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of Robert G. Lloyd, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted,) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils,

and Hogs, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of sale—on all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock. A. M. and attendance given by EDWARD MARTIN, adm'r. of Robert G. Lloyd, dec'd.

Nov. 22

VENUE.—Will be offered at public sale on FRIDAY the 23rd inst. at Sherwood, the late residence of Alexander Hensley, (dec'd.) sundry valuable articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, the property of FRANCIS WEST of Philadelphia.

N. B. There will also be a further sale on the same day and at the same place, of live Stock, Grain, Farming utensils, &c. &c. Nov. 22.

NEW FALL GOODS.—Wm. H. & P. Groome

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their full supply of goods, comprising a very general assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Merinos and Blyns, hats, superior old Godard brandy and Holland Gin, old I. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Tonic Wine, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee, Cheese, &c. all which will be offered at a small advance.

Oct. 25 6t

FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishing to devote his undivided attention to the management and improvement of his Lands in Bailey's and Oxford Neck, offers for sale his real estate in the Chapel district, about 6 miles from Easton, and near the "Old Chapel," consisting of three farms contiguous to each other, viz:

No. 1. The lands of the late James Patton, commonly called the Patton farm, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Harwood as tenant, containing near

Three hundred Acres.

No. 2. The lands of the late John Carey, to which is added a small farm purchased of the heirs of the late Parrott Kirby, containing about

Four hundred Acres,

now occupied by Mr. James Vinson as tenant.

No. 3. The farm late the property of Wm. Ferguson, now occupied by Mr. J. Whitty as tenant, containing upwards of

Two hundred Acres.

No. 4. The undivided moiety of a farm adjoining the lands of Thomas Henrix, now occupied by Mr. Warner as tenant, containing

One hundred and fifty Acres,

No. 5. A Lot of WOOD LAND, part of the estate of the late James Nab, adjoining the Methodist meeting house, containing 41 1-4 acres, well covered with white and red oak wood and timber.

Also, the following property in the town of Easton,

No. 1. A house, yard & garden, on which is a Black-Smith's shop, Carpenter's shop, meat-house and stable, fronting on Port and West streets, formerly the property of Mrs. Bell.

No. 2. A house and garden adjoining the above formerly the property of Isaac Atkinson.

No. 3. A house and garden on the corner of Port and West streets, now in the occupation of Mr. David Kirby as tenant.

No. 4. A house and Lot on Washington street, running through to West street, between the property of Dr. Theodore Denny and Dr. S. M. Jenkins.

No. 5. The two-story house on South and Washington streets, the lower story now occupied as a Female Academy, and the upper story as the Lodge of the "Independent Odd Fellows."

No. 6. The house and garden now occupied by Mr. James Smith fronting on South Street.

No. 7. The House & Garden adjoining the above, now occupied by Mr. John W. Blake.

No. 8. A House and Lot adjoining No. 7, now occupied by Mr. Edward Hale. The above Town property is situated in the most healthy and pleasant parts of Easton. The whole or any part of the above property will be sold on a liberal credit and on accommodating terms.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. Easton, Nov. 15

A House-keeper Wanted, A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying immediately to

Mathew Spencer. Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov. 1

PRINTING.—Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

Nov. 22

## FALL GOODS.

### SAMUEL MACKAY

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House, an elegant assortment of

Choice Fresh Goods, selected from the latest arrivals, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered very cheap for Cash or exchanged for wool, feathers and country Kersey. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

N. B. S. M. has also, at his lumber yard, a general assortment of Pine Lumber, &c. &c. which he will dispose of very low for Cash. Easton, Nov. 15

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS.

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,

a handsome and general assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen & Glass Ware, &c. &c.

And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call. Easton, Oct. 18th 1834. 3w cow. it

WM. W. HIGGINS,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of

SADDLERY,

adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call. Sept. 27 3w

For Sale or Rent.

A small farm, adjoining the town of Easton. Also a lot of about 30 or 40 acres, to be divided into 4 parts, as nearly as possible. If the latter is not previously disposed of, at private sale, it will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the seventh of October. For terms enquire of the Editor.

Sept. 20

To hire for the ensuing Year, TWO negro girls and a Boy. Apply to the EDITOR. Nov. 8 4t

NOTICE.

A young man who has been raised to the Farming Business, wishes employment for the next year as Overseer. For further particulars enquire of the Editor.

Nov. 8

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of all his REAL ESTATE on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, viz—

The Dwelling House and Lot, in Easton, Talbot county now in the occupancy of John Bennett, Esq.

—ALSO—The Dwelling House and Lot, in Easton on Dover street rented to Mr. John Griffith.

Also—the Tract of Land called PICKERING, contiguous to Hall's Roads in Queen Anne's County, containing about

360 Acres, It is principally valuable Timber Land.

Also—the well known farm called RUTHSBURGH, about 6 miles from Centreville containing about 530 Acres.

—ALSO—The farm called SECALE HALL, situated on Chester River in Queen Anne's County opposite Chestertown, containing about

500 Acres, Also, the Granary and Steam Boat Wharf in Chestertown. ALSO,

Four College Lots. The farm called HACKETT'S FANCY, in Kent county about four miles from Chestertown.

WANTED

A single man as an overseer for Ruttsburgh next year. Also three or four men hands, they would be purchased or hired, or Ruttsburgh would be rented to a good tenant. Apply to

PHILIP WALLIS. Baltimore. Nov. 8 1834

20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, some time in November 1834, a negro girl who calls herself

EMELINE about 12, or 13 years of age—I purchased her out of the estate of the late Thomas Bullen, Esq. of Talbot County, for a term of years—Whoever will take up said runaway and deliver her to me in Baltimore, free of expense, shall receive the above reward.

James Wilson. Oct. 25 5t

## Companion to Waldie's Library.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the Select Circulating Library had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and more ready consideration, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of Magazines, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterly. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "Companion" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the "Library"—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has all ready at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars, the postage (



## POETRY.

From the Political Arena.  
TO THE MEMORY OF A WIFE.  
"Go Heavenly guest! ethereal messenger!  
Sent from whose sovereign goodness, I adore:  
Gentle to me, and affable thou hast been,  
And shall be honored ever,  
Be good and gentle still, and oft return."

The falling shadows on the daylight close;  
And sighing winds are breathing on my brow,  
While sad, I watch her silent, soft repose,  
Who, cold, alas! heeds not my presence now.

Dear parted shade! how many a tender scene  
The memory of thy being here reveals;  
How many a pang of sorrow, deep and keen,  
This heart, oppress'd beneath that memory, feels.

Each passing day, thy virtues grew more bright;  
Each passing day, thy image was more dear,  
And every joy, born 'neath affliction's light,  
Enrich'd the prospect of each future year.

But all the warm delights, so lately known  
In death's cold sleep, are now, forever, o'er;  
The pleasing visions of thy life have flown:  
And love's enchantments now are far no more.

No more beside the stream that murmur'd by,  
We stop to hear the notes the wild bird sung—  
No more I mark thy pleasure beaming eye,  
Or drink the accents of thy sweeter tongue.

How oft those soft and soothing accents fell,  
Like angel whispers, on my ravish'd ear;  
And in the hush of their sacred spell,  
Each chain'd each sorrow, and dispel'd each fear.

How oft, when evening spread its pensive grey,  
My spirit took its solitary tone,  
And deem'd that life, without thy magic ray,  
Were near as dark, as cheerless, and as lone.

And now, 'tis gone,—and every sight I see,  
Is fraught with memory's agonizing pain.  
Each scene is full, but all I deem not free,  
For her I loved, I need most sorely grieve.

I laid her down within the silent tomb,  
And gushing tears fast o'er her relics shed—  
For deeply pierc'd my heart, the chilling gloom,  
Which lingers round the dwelling of the dead.

But oh! if all that stirs the depths of the night,  
And makes our happy quicken'd pulses beat,  
The peace, the light, the hopes, that Jesus brought:  
If these deceive not, love affection's seat.

If Faith be not a transient, fitful gleam,  
Let o'er the darkness of the mouldering grave;  
And Love be not a visionary dream,  
Departing with the trembling peace it gave.

If meekness, truth, and purity of heart,  
And patient trust, and friendship's sacred tie,  
And all that warms the best, the noblest part,  
Do not with this frail feverish being die.

Then it were wrong, 'twere greatly wrong,  
To grieve,  
That thou hast left this sorrow cover'd spot  
For though 'tis painful thus thy form to leave,  
Where love's kind hand nor voice availeth not;

Yet, yet thy spirit ransom'd free from grief  
Thy happy spirit now in Heaven doth dwell,  
My throbbing heart, accept the sweet relief,  
MARRIAGE, darling wife! FAREWELL, FAREWELL.

S. P. H.

## MARYLAND

### Talbot County Orphans' Court.

19th day of September, A. D. 1834.  
On application of Benjamin Parrott, administrator of the estate of Rachel Wilson, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, a d that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test  
JAS. PRICE, Regr.  
of Wills for Talbot County

### In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the subscriber of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rachel Wilson, late of Talbot County, deceased, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rachel Wilson, late of Talbot County, deceased, and has caused 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.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

BENJAMIN PARROTT, adm'r.  
of Rachel Wilson dec'd

## For Sale.

The subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot County, for the sale of

### Rice's Patent Wheat Fans,

of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat, per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.

References, Perry Wilmer, W. Grason, Gerald Conroy, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardeste and Robert Hardeste, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county, Md.

### Thomas R. Perkins.

Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md.  
Oct. 11 3m (W)

### CHARLES C. HARRA,

Respectfully informs the Farmers of Talbot and the Eastern Shore generally, that he is now prepared to furnish SHOES for their servants, made of the best Spanish leather and warranted for twelve months—all orders directed as above will be punctually attended to.

N. B. A sample of the shoes may be seen at this office.

Oct. 23.

### To Rent for 1835.

That framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Enalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.

Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.

And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.

All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to

W. M. H. GROOME.

Easton, Sept. 27 1834.

### NEW FALL GOODS.

BILLIAM LOVEDAY.

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, a very

HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

Among which are a handsome variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES &

CASSIMERES.

He thinks he has purchased his Goods at low prices and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.

Easton, Sept. 27th 1834.

### Agricultural Implements, &c.

SINCLAIR & MOORE

Have removed to the new Ware-House on Light street, 3d door north of Pratt street, where their better arrangements for business will enable them to furnish all articles in their line promptly, and at moderate prices. Their assortment of

PLOUGHS

embraces nearly all the improved kinds, from the different patterns of these horse ploughs, down to the scud plough of the latter, there are three models particularly adapted to seedling viz., number 00, self sharpening, the 6 inch, with cast shear, and a new pattern with wrought shear, which we designate by No. 61.

Of best quality at different prices from \$15 to \$28. CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS with which hay, straw, corn tops, or any kind of long Grass, is cut with great rapidity and ease. These of largest size, 20 inches wide, suited for horse power, \$75, 14 inch boxes \$45, 11 inch, \$27, subject to 5 per cent discount for cash.

### CORN SHELLERS

Of most approved kinds, \$19. Harrows, Cultivators, Mattocks, Picks, Shovels, Spades, Cast Steel AXES, Saws & WOVE WIRE, Iron castings of any description made to order.

### Grass Seeds.

Sapling and common Clover, Timothy, Herd and Orchard Grass Seeds.

### Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

Attached to this establishment is H. Sinclair, Jr's extensive assortment of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS. Catalogues, gratis.

Baltimore, Oct. 4

### Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, on the 30th day of July last, as a runaway, a black boy, who calls himself

HENRY BROOKS,

he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of his breast near the collar bone, and one on the left shoulder; flat nose, and has lost his left eye tooth, no other perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat, cotton pantaloons, and a black fur hat; says he is free, and last from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAILTON TALBOTT, Shff.

of Frederick County, Md.

aug. 23 8w

## WALDIE'S

### SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Bubbles from the Brunness of Nassau.  
A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following—

Kritznor, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglas: written by himself a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last fifty years.

Good Sir Walter: a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The D and Dumb Page, a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Water; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy, &c. &c. One of the best novels yet the London Magazine of the present day.

Tutor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Alban Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted, from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Lee Bo.

All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2.50!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th. Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

June 28

## TANNERY

To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough Caroline County. Attached thereto are large and commodious barns, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c. This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the city. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is brought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.

Apply to

Ann H. Godwin, or

Geo. W. Harrington.

Greensborough, July 12.

### Strayed or Stolen,

From the subscriber's pasture on Sunday last, a bay Horse, age not known, he has a white ring round his neck, occasioned by tying him by the neck with a halter. Also, a black Mare, 7 years old this spring, she goes well in gear.

Edward Harris.

Talbot co. near the Oak, Oct. 11.

### Rural Mill Family Flour.

FAMILY FLOUR of the above brand, warranted very superior, in whole and half barrels, manufactured and for sale by the subscribers, who have always in store City Mills and Howard street FLOUR.

ED. BEATTY & CO.

Pratt street, adjoining Rail Road Depot.

The Eastern Gazette, will publish the above six times and charge the Patriot office.

Oct. 4 1834.

### Mr. & Mrs. HAMILTON'S

### BOARDING SCHOOL

### FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most beautiful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland streets, Baltimore.

After having conducted an extensive Boarding School for young ladies, for several years in North Carolina, and Virginia, Mr. & Mrs. H. removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young ladies, upon a scientific and liberal plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus, necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any other that can be found in private Seminaries in this country and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their Cabinet of minerals, though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's & Gubner's Globes, several Planes and a Harp.

Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, as connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a Prospectus of the Seminary, by applying to the Editor.

Baltimore, Aug. 30

### Corn and Pork Wanted.

The Trustees of the Poor for Talbot County wish to purchase a quantity of CORN and PORK; sealed proposals to furnish, stating the price, quantity and quality will be received until the 10th of November, either by the subscriber or Mr. W. A. F. C. KEMP, overseer at the Poor House.

By order of the Board

WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.

Oct. 18

## PROPOSALS

To publish by Subscription, in the city of Baltimore a weekly Literary Newspaper, to be entitled the "Baltimore Young Men's Paper," Under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

The Baltimore Young Men's Society was instituted to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the Young Men in the city, to unite them more intimately in the bonds of mutual acquaintance, and to extend kindness and fellowship to those, who coming from their parental homes hither, in pursuit of wealth or distinction, are particularly exposed to all the temptations to vice and dissipation, which in every large city, are too often fatal to youth and inexperience.

To carry out these principles, no means could be employed more effective than the press. With a periodical journal published under its auspices, the Society will be enabled to extend more widely a knowledge of its existence, and of its objects, while, by the same means, whatever of moral influence it may exert, whatever of power to do good it may possess, will be called more actively into operation, and find exercise in a more extensive field.

Believing that the public favor would be bestowed upon such a journal, the Society has determined to issue the Prospectus and specify a number of a Periodical, to be called the "Young Men's Paper," to the support of which the patronage of the friends of Young Men, and of the lovers of morality and good order, is now solicited.

The character of the "Young Men's Paper" will be consistent with the principles of the Society of which it is the organ. Combining literature with Morality, its aim will be to amuse and instruct while, in accordance with its title, the general tenor of its influence will be to awaken Young Men to a sense of their obligations, to induce them to consider their vast capabilities, and to direct towards noble objects, that ardor which is too often wasted in frivolous dissipation, or let loose in vicious extravagance.

A portion of the paper will be occupied by reviews and critical notices. The character and talents of the gentlemen whose names are appended to this Prospectus, will be an assurance not only that this department will be sustained with ability, but also that nothing undignified, scurrilous or vindictive, will find place in it.

The "Young Men's Paper" will be printed on a royal sheet, quarto form, with new type at the subscription price of \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms. The following named gentlemen have consented to contribute to the columns of the "Young Men's Paper":

Rev. E. Brockmire, " J. G. Morris, " J. A. C. Ellis, " J. A. Musgrave, " J. Johns, " G. G. Cookman, " J. P. K. Henshaw, " Wm. McKenney

Professors N. R. Smith, " E. Goddard, " J. T. Darnall, " J. A. Miller, " S. K. Jennings, " Francis Waters, D. J. F. Forder, " H. Dieckhut, A. M. N. C. Brooks, A. M.

Baltimore, June 21

### A Stray Hog.

Came to the Subscriber's farm sometime in September last, a stray HOG—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Oct. 25

Sw

Elizabeth Bartlett.

### THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND.

Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corlies and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day; Passages as heretofore.

All baggage, packages &c at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order

J. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

April 12

### TO RENT

For the ensuing year, the brick Dwelling House and premises on South Street, in Easton, where Mrs. Hammond now lives—all the Buildings, viz: the Dwelling house, Kitchen, stable, carriage house, &c. are convenient and in good repair. Also, 2 or three smaller houses in the town. For terms apply to

A. CAROLINE HAMMOND or JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 20

### Collector's Notice.

All persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them with out respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice.

John Harrington, Collector

of Talbot County.

Aug. 30

### NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Queen Ann's County, sometime in the month of July or August last, as a runaway, a negro boy named

BILL.

he is about fourteen or fifteen years of age, black complexion, four feet nine and three fourths inches high, had on when committed a pair of linen trousers and shirt. He says he belongs to Mrs. Margaret Goldsborough of Talbot County, Maryland. The owner (if any) of the above described negro boy, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

THOMAS H. FORD, Sheriff,

Queen Ann's county.

Oct. 18

The Baltimore Patriot and National Intelligencer will copy the above once a week for eight weeks, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

## Valuable property for Sale.

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover street. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House.

For terms apply to

JAMES C. WHEELER, Easton Point

Oct. 25

### OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore lookout for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, Jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again

LOOK OUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.

July 26

### MARYLAND,

### Talbot County Orphans' Court.

August Term, A. D. 1834.

On application of Maria Gossage, administratrix of Thomas Gossage late of Talbot County, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register

of Wills for Talbot County.

### In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY











1990



## POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.  
SONG—By Wm. Keenan.

The Stars were shining bright,—love—  
The breeze was breathing low;  
'Twas the witching time of night—love—  
And all was still below.  
My lips were pressed to thine, love,  
And gazing in thine eyes;  
I read that thou wert mine,—love—  
By thy softly breathed sighs.  
The Stars as bright, may burn, love—  
The breeze as soft may blow;  
But can that hour return, love—  
Ah! Memory whispers—No.  
The dream was all too sweet, love;  
Too holy—long to last;  
Yet still it checks Time's feet, love,  
With memories of the past.  
And though we may no feel,—love,  
As we have felt of yore;  
'Twas wrong the heart to steel,—love,  
And dream of love no more.  
I've gazed in many an eye, love,  
That sparkled bright as thine,  
And thou,—full many a sigh,—love,  
Has't heard as soft as mine.

## FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to devote his undivided attention to the management and improvement of his lands in Bailey's and Oxford Neck, offers for sale his real estate in the Chapel district, about 6 miles from Easton, and near the "Old Chapel," consisting of three farms contiguous to each other, viz:  
No. 1. The lands of the late James Patton, commonly called the Patton farm, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Harwood as tenant, containing near

### Three hundred Acres.

No. 2. The lands of the late John Garey, to which is added a small farm purchased of the heirs of the late Parrott Kirby, containing about

### Four hundred Acres.

now occupied by Mr. James Vinson as tenant.  
No. 3. The farm late the property of Wm. Ferguson, now occupied by Mr. J. Whitty as tenant, containing upwards of

### Two hundred Acres.

No. 4. The undivided moiety of a farm ad joining the lands of Thomas Harris, now occupied by Mr. Warner as tenant, containing

### One hundred and fifty Acres.

No. 5. A Lot of WOOD LAND, part of the estate of the late James Nabb, adjoining the Methodist meeting house, containing 11-1-1 acres, well covered with white and red oak wood and timber.  
Also, the following property in the town of Easton.

No. 1. A house, yard & garden, on which is a Black Smith's shop, Carpenter's shop, meat house and stable, fronting on Port and West streets, for nearly the property of Mrs. Bell.

No. 2. A house and garden adjoining the above formerly the property of Late Atkinson.

No. 3. A house and garden on the corner of Port and West streets, now in the occupation of Mr. David Kirby as tenant.

No. 4. A house and Lot on Washington street, running through to West street, between the property of Dr. Theodore Denny and Dr. S. M. Jenkins.

No. 5. The two-story house on South and Washington streets, the lower story now occupied as a Female Academy, and the upper story as the Lodge of the "Independent Old Fellows."

No. 6. The house and garden now occupied by Mr. James Smith fronting on South Street.

No. 7. The House & Garden adjoining the above, now occupied by Mr. John W. Blake.

No. 8. A House and Lot adjoining No. 7, now occupied by Mr. Edward Hale. The above Town property is situated in the most healthy and pleasant parts of Easton. The whole or any part of the above property will be sold on a liberal credit and on accommodating terms.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Easton, Nov. 15

## MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
19th day of September A. D. 1834.

On application of Benjamin Parrott, administrator of Rachel Wilson, 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 estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 19th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

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 Rachel Wilson late of Talbot county dec'd. 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 or to Thomas C. Nichols, his agent on or before the 8th day of August next or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of September A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

BENJAMIN PARROTT, adm'r.  
of Rachel Wilson dec'd

Sept. 20

## For Sale.

The subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of

Rice's Patent Wheat Fans,

of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Anne's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat, per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.

References, Perry Wilmer, W. G. Gason, Gerald C. Gason, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Anne's county, Md. William M. Harwood and Robert Harwood, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county, Md.

Thomas R. Perkins.  
Centerville, Queen Anne's county, Md.  
Oct. 11 34 (W)

## CHARLES O. HARRA,



Gallews Hill—Baltimore.

Respectfully informs the Farmers of Talbot and the Eastern Shore generally, that he is now prepared to furnish SHOES for their servants, made of the best Spanish leather and warranted for twelve months—all orders directed as above will be punctually attended to.

N. B. A sample of the shoes may be seen at this office.  
Oct. 25.

## To Rent for 1835.

That framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Enalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.

Also, a small two story Dwelling House and premises ad joining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.

And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and ad joining the Store of W. H. & P. Groomer.

All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to

W. M. H. GROOMER.  
Easton, Sept. 27 1834

## NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY,  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store in Easton, a very

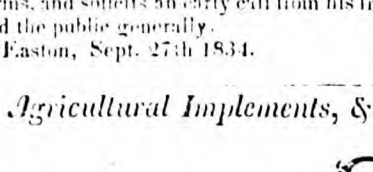
HAND-ONE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Among which are a handsome variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & CASSINETTES.

He thinks he has purchased his Goods at low prices and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.

Easton, Sept. 27th 1834. (W)

## Agricultural Implements, &c.



SINCLAIR & MOORE

Have removed to the new Ware-House on Light street, 3d door north of Pratt street, where their better arrangements for business will enable them to furnish all articles in their line promptly, and at moderate prices. The assortment of

## PLOUGHS

embraces nearly all the improved kinds, from the different patterns of three horse ploughs, down to the seed ploughs of the latter, there are three models particularly adapted to seedling, viz., number 00, self sharpening, the 6 inch, with cast shear, and a new pattern with wrought shear, which we designate by No. 64.

## Wheat Fans

Of best quality at different prices from \$15 to \$25. CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS with which hay, straw, corn tops, or any kind of long forage, is cut with great rapidity and ease. Those of largest size, 20 inches wide, suited for horse power, \$75, 14 inch boxes \$45, 11 inch, \$27, subject to 5 per cent discount for cash.

## CORN SHELLERS

Of most approved kinds, \$19. Harrows, Cultivators, Mattocks, Picks, Shovels, Spades Cast Steel AXES, Saws & WOVE WIRE. Iron castings of any description made to order.

## Grass Seeds.

Sapling and common Clover, Timothy, Herd and Orchard Grass Seeds.

## Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

Attached to this establishment is R. Sinclair, Jr.'s extensive assortment of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS. Catalogues, gratis.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4

## Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 20th day of July last, as a runaway, a black boy, who calls himself

## HENRY BROOKS,

he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of his breast near the collar bone, and one on the left shoulder, flat nose, and has lost his left eye, tooth, no other perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat, cotton pants, and a black fur hat; says he is free, and last from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT, Shf.  
of Frederick county, Md

aug. 23 8w

## WALDIE'S

### SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Bibles from the Barmens of Nassau.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following—

Kruitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself, a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter, a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page, a Tale. Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV., by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels say the London Magazines of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking, from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted, from the same.

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Baltimore, Aug. 30

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## BILL.

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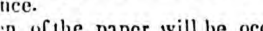
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Baltimore, June 21

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All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

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John Harrington, Collector of Talbot county.

Aug. 30

## Wanted to purchase.

SIX or seven likely Negroes, of both sexes, for a friend of mine, who wants them for his own use, and not to sell again.

Apply to

James C. Wheeler.

Oct. 11 34

## \$100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

JACOB,

of tawny complexion and about 5' 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is a shrewd and suspicious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH near Easton Talbot county Eastern Shore of Maryland

May 27

## FARNAM'S PATENT PUMPS.

The Subscribers having purchased of Dudley L. Farnam the exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others, to be used, the said improvement, that valuable "Patent Pump," within the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia & District of Columbia, are now at Easton, (Md.) prepared for putting up Pumps to all those who may wish to have them. AND ALSO will sell County Rights to any who may wish to purchase.

THOMAS B. & ISAIAH WOOD.  
Easton, Md. Nov. 1, 1834. 34q.

## OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plaintiff directs. I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again LOOK OUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shf.

July 26 34

## MARYLAND,

### Talbot County Orphans' Court

August Term A. D. 1834.

On application of Maria Gossage, administratrix of Thomas Gossage late of Talbot County deceased, it is

ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 12th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

September 13

## 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 Gossage late of Talbot county dec'd. 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, or to John Bullock, her Agent, on or before the 1st day of March next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of September 1834.