rs scalded more or less
t set on fire, and, with
entirely consumed.
ucky, who had his foot
l New Orleans, and
articulars: The Teche
g after dark on Wed-
n 65 or 70 passengers,
on board at the mo-
re, and were unknown
g proceeded about ten
ved so dark and hazy
ll concluded to lay by.
the steam having been
stant of getting under
rst with a tremendous
ght on board was extin-
hatches thrown off. In
ion that ensued, a cry
essel was on fire in her
nforms, that anxious to
of this, he pressed for-
feet through one of the
his foot was scalded in
where he should have
ssive heat, but for the
s of the crew who drew
By this time the flames
d each one made exer-
elf.—Those who could
he yawl (which made 3
hrew over cotton bales,
oated until her return—
all the survivors were
re.
of the calamity had not
steamboat Washington
p and being hailed, hove
l of survivors, supposed
umber, their names un-
mant, who attempted to
were accidentally upset

) 450 to 500 bales of cot-
Teche, when she left
nnot but feel, says the
er, a deep sympathy for
fortunes of Capt. Camp-
mmander and part owner

at New York, the Mer-
received the Charleston
ult. from which the follow-

Steam Boat Henry Shultz.
uty to announce the loss,
f the valuable steam boats
s city and Augusta. By
yesterday in the Augusta
t the elegant new steam
, Captain Lubbock, about
r arrival, on Friday after-
arf in Augusta, was discov-
he hatches, to be on fire;
uch rapidity as to baffle all
arrest its progress. She
y valuable cargo of mer-
l at about 70 or $80 000,
ception of some articles on
destroyed. After burning
she sunk. It had not been
e fire originated. Captain
other person were injured

TION SOCIETY.

e National Journal—
en gratified to observe the
hich you have occasionly
ke of the proceedings and
nerican Colonization So-
itution is, evidently, ac-
popularity, and the suc-
considering its means, has
olony has been planted on
the African Coast, secur-
r of the natives, happy and
its government, and ma-
es in improvement.
following extracts from
received in this city, to
which is felt on this sub-
nd Virginia. A gentleman
, in Virginia, writes—"I
e to inform you, that we
anized an Auxiliary Col-
, at our Court-House. It
numbers, and a liberality
I had hoped for; and, I
shall obtain, as members,
respectable and indepen-
our county. Preparatory
ready been taken towards
of Auxiliary Societies, in
unties of Albermarle and
e good reason to believe
les will be followed by ma-
ies in this quarter of the

hern part of Maryland, a
s—"The public sentiment,
ur institution, has greatly
etween this and Washing-
rs since, and it was very
it has many warm and in-
Societies, heretofore, could
now the public mind is ripe
our late intelligence from
into every village paper."
atiou Society has good rea-
d, and take courage.

FAYETTE.

EW ORLEANS, April 19.
evening a splendid ball was
of General Lafayette. We
his city, a more numerous
mbly. More than one thou-
re present. The General
attentive politeness, to ex-
he was flattered with the
et with. On Wednesday
ic square was illuminated.
arch and the rows of trees,
ith thousands of lamps, and
rom the levee, terminated by
ppearance of the Cathedral
gave to the whole scene an
nchantment.
General Lafayette departed
He proceeds to St. Louis in
Natchez, and thence per-
ille. On leaving the city,
anied by a vast concourse of
reeted in sighs a last farewell
of their Fathers, and the
of their country.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

MR. WEBSTER

has not escaped the irritated animadversions of the Delaware Gazette, and we find his want of adherence to radicalism and caucus projects has called down upon him a strain of unkind stricture.

Mr. Webster has committed a great sin, it seems, in having declared in his late eloquent speech in Boston, *that Mr. Clay was indebted for his appointment as Secretary of State to his high standing in the country, and not to a corrupt bargain.* This frustrates the hopes and the plans of the Caucusites, and this shews too that Mr. Webster is in no wise allied to that monstrous conspiracy. Could he expect any thing less than denunciation after this, from the forced growth of politicians who have sprung up in the caucus hot-bed? Mr. Webster's federalism is called in question too, because he did not defend the old cause the other day when it was rudely assaulted by a knight errant—To this we would courteously reply, *that after the defence made*, little was left to be said—that Mr. W. did not move in the matter with the adroit celerity that gave him the foremost stand might be owing to several causes, and among others, perhaps, that he had never advocated any measures or projects that could have in the slightest degree rendered his disposition or his promptness for such defence questionable—He was at ease as to his thoughts of things at home, he had never committed himself to those who had conspired to reduce him and all his friends to a hopeless abjection to an irrecoverable depression; he therefore needed no hurry. Mr. Webster with his universally conceded superiority of talent could have scarcely strengthened the argument that was made in defence—more fire might have been visible in his course and would have become it—his path might have been more visible and longer remembered, for it was an occasion, under all circumstances, that allowed and called for both argument and feeling—but he has too often signalised himself in the defence of the good old cause to be doubted by any man, nor is it quite honest for those who have been guilty of devious windings to endeavour to palliate their errors by imputing to others similar aberrations.

A word to the Gazette, whose time, it appears from its own declaration, is all important, and the space of whose columns is a precious repository—Your charge of selfishness in our political views is a misrepresentation, and not justified by one scrip from our pen—we would not give a fig for any measure that was to better ourselves alone—we wish to rise with honest principles and with good and able men or not at all—you accuse us of refusing to publish your strictures after asking you to publish our own—is this the fair and honest state of the fact? You know it is not the fair statement—we published your strictures first—then asked you to publish our reply—this you refused to do—after that refusal, we *ceased* to publish yours—We don't think you know less about the sentiments of the federalists of Delaware than we do, but you do not tell that knowledge quite as frankly—we repeat it, a majority of the federal party in Delaware was against the caucus and the caucus man—so far from the federalists of Delaware approving of the caucus, the amiable editor of the Delaware Gazette dare not openly avow himself a friend to it, notwithstanding all his exertions have been in favour of it—yet he and a few of the elect adore the man of that measure and support its friends, whilst they are compelled (with whatever reluctance) to censure the measure itself. If they have *honestly* got into this predicament, we wish them, as former old friends, an honest extrication.

We entreat you, Mr. Editor, not to garble our observations—quote them fairly or not at all—for what we say we mean, and will defend—the little lawyer like stratagem of selecting a word or two from this sentence and from that to shew a specimen to judge of the whole of a composition, is rather too disingenuous for those who intend honestly.

But as your time is precious we remark, that John Jay is the only man of those you enumerate who, *in all points*, can at all be compared with Mr. King *as a diplomatic man*, and to him Mr. King was superior in some points, equal in all others. As to Mr. J. Q. Adams to whom you insist we must be devoted, we admit his high pretensions to the most elevated rank in the diplomatic corps, and by way of giving you the most comforting assurance of our adhesion to him as President, we find great fault with him for having offered the place of Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Crawford—we think it was unwise and improper in every point of view—for let the gentlemen who voted for him say or think what they please, Mr. Crawford was not fit, *in point of health or the probable chances of recovery*, to be voted for as President by any discreet and fair judging man—and whilst we make this declaration with solemnity as to its truth, we utter it with a generous sympathy towards the unfortunate man—and every reason that was valid against his elevation to the Presidential chair, was equally strong against the propriety of the invitation to him to take charge of the Treasury Department.

RISE IN BREADSTUFFS.

We congratulate the agricultural interest on the late cheering news, which has given a rise to the products of agriculture in the middle states. Whilst all were beginning to smile with the late prosperous change in things, the growers of Breadstuffs had only to rejoice in the welfare of others, not their own—but the late news gives them the prospect of better times and enables them to gladden up with the hopes of their own well-doing. How long these changes will continue is uncertain, but we have every reason to calculate on better prices for the next year's crop than for some time past. The rise in the price of breadstuffs and the spirited effects that are making to accomplish the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, are subjects of high interest, and we look to them both as the true means of advancing the national interest as well as that of the neighbouring states.

There are now employed on the Canal, upwards of fourteen hundred labourers, and one thousand more wanting—ten dollars per month is given and good board found them.

In such frequent references to the mission of Mr. King to St. James, we desire to shew the state of public feeling—it is a sort of touch-stone to distinguish the irritables and implacables from the rational, calm and thinking politicians—Mr. Noah comes out the full friend of violent party—so will many others who depend on party for support or consequence; but will millions of freemen suffer themselves to be led away by the cry of a few hundred or thousand men, whose all depend upon party violence?

From Noah's Advocate.

Personally, there can be no objection to Mr. King, who is a gentleman of great worth, respectability and integrity; but the question will in this instance be brought home to the democracy of the country; whether they will consent to be abandoned, broken up and destroyed, or tranquilly permit important public stations to be filled by their political opponents. The work is gradual, but sure; if they give up and allow themselves to be disbanded; it is undoubtedly the intention of the president to put an end to party in the country, and with it, those wholesome restraints and salutary restrictions which unquestionably promote public safety.

The following proceedings are held up to the view of considerate men—they give us an idea of the kind of characters in the western states, that are opposed to Mr. Adams—what kind of government we should have if such men could gain their point, we can easily conclude from such measures and opinions as the following.

From the Pittsburg Democrat.

We have frequent invitations from printers at a distance to exchange papers. In order to relieve a number of the SMALL FRY from the trouble, and ourselves from the importunity, we have to say that we will not exchange with a paper, where the editor advocates Harry Clay. This we do under the full conviction that no one who takes his part can be an honest man.

In the town of Union, (Illinois,) the citizens fastened the effigy of Daniel Cook, their representative, to a whipping post, *scourged it, hung it, shot it & burnt it.—ib.*

New British Minister to America.

Mr. Charles Robert Vaughan, the newly appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, is represented as a young man, under forty years of age, of distinguished talents, a fine scholar and of great moral worth. He went to Spain in 1809, and soon after published a very interesting account of the siege of Saragossa. When Sir Henry Wellesley was appointed Ambassador to the Constitutional Government of Spain at Seville, Mr. Vaughan was appointed his Secretary, and he remained in that station until 1818, when Sir Henry went for six months to England, during which time Mr. Vaughan acted in the capacity of Minister. He was afterwards in 1820 appointed Secretary to the Embassy in France, and in 1822 or 1823, Mipister to Switzerland.— *Balt. Pat.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

A gentleman last evening handed us the "*Free Press—extra*" dated at *Harper's Ferry*, April 28, from which we make the following extract.

LOOK OUT FOR THE MURDERER!

A man of a suspicious appearance and character, had been in Loudon county, near Harper's Ferry, for a week past, and a strong belief has been excited from a variety of circumstances, that he is the murderer of Miss Cunningham, near Baltimore. He answers the description of the monster, given in the newspapers, except as to dress, which he says he lost with his knapsack in New-Market, Md. He afterwards, however, engaged a washer woman, stating that he intended in a few days to go for his clothes. He returned to the Loudon settlement on Tuesday, the 19th instant, having been absent since the first of March—He informed Mr. Shriver, a respectable citizen of Loudon, that he passed by the place about two hours after the murder! he was the first who gave Mr. S. information of it, and conversed about it in a manner which betrayed some anxiety or uneasiness. He was much disturbed in his sleep, frequently exclaiming—"There they are! there! there! don't you see them? look at her! look at her! She's a beautiful girl! Poor thing, she's dead! Where's the child?" When awakened and questioned on the subject, he said that whether awake or asleep he continually saw a young woman, that he felt much disturbed, and didn't know the cause of it, &c.

As soon as he heard that a suspicion was excited, he disappeared. Several persons were in pursuit of him yesterday, and he was last heard of within a mile of Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side. His name is Markle; he has worked at this place, was convicted of theft in this county about 18 months since, and served 12 months in the penitentiary.

☞Our informant states, that soon after the extra was issued, the person was brought into Harper's Ferry, and after an examination was committed to the jail at Charlestown, Va.—He has some doubts of his being the murderer of Miss Cunningham, but is quite certain he is the one who recently committed a robbery at the foot of the White Mountain, as advertised in the Hagerstown and other papers.

The following extracts are given as indications of opinions in different parts of our country.

[From the National Journal.]

PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. Clay's Address.—Wherever this able and comprehensive document has reached, but a single opinion seems to prevail, as to its power and effect. Its plain and forcible statements, the strength and simplicity of its arguments, and the irresistible character of its conclusions, have effectually dislodged slander and suspicion from the ground which they had taken, and have rescued his fame from the grasp of an envious and a malignant cabal, which had been formed for the purpose of destroying it. In order to show the estimate which has been formed of this document, we annex extracts from various papers which have come to hand within the last few days:

[From the Portland, (Maine) Statesman.]

Mr. Clay's Letter.—We this day commence the publication of the interesting Letter of the Hon. Henry Clay to his constituents, in vindication of the course which he pursued in reference to the Presidency. If any have doubted Mr. Clay's patriotism or integrity, this Letter will, we think, dispel all doubts on the subject. While his friends will read it with unaffected delight, his enemies will behold it with shame and consternation.

[From the Harrisburg, (Penn.) Oracle.

Mr. Clay's Address.—It is scarcely necessary to say, that its contents are of such a complexion as to convince, in our opinion every unprejudiced mind of the purity of his motives and his conduct, in the part which he took in the late Presidential controversy. These, in fact, though impugned have never been affected otherwise than a great man's reputation will frequently be, namely, rather through the fear of the truth of charges so stoutly made against one whose public life made his character, in some sort, a common property, in the consistency and fairness which the public mind was deeply sensitive, than *by the force of evidence.* If any strong doubt to his prejudice could have forced itself into the minds of the most inveterate partisans from a hasty perusal of Mr. Kremer's address, subsequent reflection, the strong testimony of disinterested persons, the statement of Mr. Johnson, and finally that of Mr. Clay himself, must put it to flight.

[From the Cheraw, (S. C.) Intelligencer.

Mr. Clay's Letter.—We this week issue an extra sheet, that we may be enabled to gratify our readers with the *whole* of this highly interesting and valuable letter. It would be scarcely possible for us to speak in terms of too high commendation of this masterly production. We sincerely hope its great length will not prevent a single person from giving it an attentive perusal. As the reader progresses, he will find all the stories of corruption, dishonesty and intrigue, which have been alleged against the Secretary of State, to disappear, as vanishes the morning dew before the beams of a summer's sun. Where now will the vile accusers of the virtuous Clay find sufficient darkness to hide the shame that must mantle on their devoted cheeks?

We cannot imagine that there is a man in this country entertaining a proper sense of justice, who can rise from the perusal of this letter, and with his hand upon his heart say, that Mr Clay has not fully succeeded in making a complete and triumphant vindication of himself, from all the charges that the disappointed and malignant have brought against him.

[From the Bedford, (Pa.) True American.

We shall next week commence the publication of Henry Clay's address to his late constituents. It is a full, and to every candid mind, satisfactory reply to all the charges that have been brought against him, in the part he has taken in the Presidential contest.

[From the Providence, (R. I.) Inquirer.]

Mr. Clay.—We have copied part of the able address of Mr. Clay to his constituents into this day's paper; the remainder will be inserted in our next. We think the whole worthy of a perusal by all our readers.

It places the author above the reach of calumny, by the able and instructive defence which he has there made. He has showed by the plainest moral reasoning, that the course he has pursued was a correct one; and that he was actuated by no other motive than that of securing his country's safety, and promoting its general good.

This great and independent Statesman, has in his recent conduct, and by his able defence, showed himself to be truly worthy of the highest confidence and admiration of the American people.

[From the Staunton, (Va.) Spectator.

Mr. Clay.—This gentleman has published an address to the people of the district he represented in Congres, vindicatory of his course in the late election of President. It embraces every topic of which it would be necessary for him to speak, and leaves, in our view, little ground whereon to build an objection, or sustain a prejudice, for those not determined to condemn.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The address of Mr. Clay may be considered as one of the finest commentaries that has ever been made on our institutions, and the calm and dispassionate manner in which he has reviewed the history of these singular transactions, the modesty with which he vindicates the course he has pursued, and the candour with which he condemns the only intemperate act into which his feelings have betrayed him in this contest will render entirely harmless, if they do not destroy the combinations that have been formed against him, and elevate his character still higher in the estimation of every good citizen.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

Mr. Clay's Address.—We make no apology to our readers for occupying so large a portion of to-day's paper with the address of Mr. Clay to his constituents. We rather rejoice that it is in our power to spread before them such a triumphant vindication of the conduct of an eminent statesman from the foul slanders which a disappointed and ambitious faction has heaped upon his name and character. As an argument, it is able and conclusive—as a commentary, at once candid and ingenious; and as a composition, chaste and eloquent.—Can any man bestow on it an attentive perusal, and not be satisfied of Mr. Clay's entire innocence of the charges made against him?

If there be one, he must be a dupe to his feelings, or pre-determined to believe him guilty, in the very teeth of demonstration. To us, there is 'no loop on which to hang a doubt.' Mr. Clay has come forth from the encounter, with a reputation doubly brilliant. He has proved, as far as it is susceptible of proof that his motives were disinterested and patriotic as the act which they induced will be beneficial to the best interests of the country, and favorable to the perpetuity of our democratic institutions. Looking beyond the present moment, to the future destinies of the Republic, and tracing, by analogy, its career through the vista of years, he saw, in the elevation of Mr. Adams, the establishment of a principle essential to the durability of popular government—he saw in it the triumph of reason and wisdom over passion, and a mistaken feeling of gratitude.

[From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.]

We have crowded out almost every thing else for the purpose of presenting to our readers one of the most interesting papers which has come under our observation since the commencement of our Editorial duties. The letter of Mr. Clay will be read by all, we had almost said admired by all. It vindicates, in plain, forcible and honest language, the course pursued by its distinguished author; and we rejoice that it does so, for the character of such a man is the property of the nation, and it would be a public misfortune that a stigma should rest on it.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

Mr. Clay's Address.—The importance which virtuous society always attaches to the vindication of individual character, in however humble a sphere, together with the increased interest and anxiety in a Republican state, on topics connected with the purity of its public functionaries, induces us to devote a large portion of our paper this day to Mr. Clay's address to his constituents. There is one subject of gratulation in this, that no man in our country, however high in public confidence, disclaims the right of the people to an explanation of his views, motives and conduct, while entrusted with their gifts. The statement of Mr. Clay goes far to disprove the charge of corruption, which has been so loudly alleged, but we believe so uniformly disbelieved by the people of the United States.

[From the Lynchburg, [Va.] Herald.]

It is unnecessary to call the attention of our readers to the very long article which engrosses nearly the whole of the present number. Let it be said only, that it is Henry Clay's address to his constituents, that it is his defence against the charges of Kremer, and that it is an elaborate explanation of his conduct in the late Presidential canvass, and we presume that every reader, whatever may be the qualifications of his understanding, will peruse it throughout with all that interest which has been attached to the late unexpected course of the man from whose pen it has originated.—It has excluded almost all other matter; but to have divided it, would have been a protraction of anxiety, and a disappointment of that feeling with which its contents will be sought for.

[From the (New Jersey) Fredonian.]

We give this week, to the exclusion of almost every thing else, the Address of Mr. CLAY to his constituents, touching his agency in the late Presidential Election. It is a document of much interest, and will, we trust, satisfy every mind, open to conviction, that Mr. Clay has been grossly slandered, and that his conduct throughout has been that of an honest man and an independent patriot.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1825.

FLOUR.—This great staple of the middle states, has within a few days, been reached by the spirit of speculation which is abroad; good superfine flour may be quoted at about $6. This rise has been caused by information from Gibraltar, of the intention of Spain to open her ports for bread stuffs.

BALTIMORE, April 30.

THE FLOUR MARKET.

As early as Thursday, we learn, information was received in this city respecting the opening of the ports of Spain for the importation of bread stuffs, which caused an active speculation in our flour market. The intelligence, it now appears, was brought by the brig Draco, at Philadelphia in 36 days from Gibraltar—and letters inform us that a corresponding activity took place in the Philadelphia market, nearly the whole of the stock of flour having been purchased there at $5 25 to $5 50 per barrel. In the Baltimore market flour was held yesterday at $6 per barrel—$5 50 having been offered and refused.

An extract of a letter from a commercial house at Gibraltar, under date of March 19th, to another in this city, says:—'We wrote you the 13th inst. and we have now merely to acquaint you that we have just sold 1100 barrels of Baltimore superfine flour at $8 per barrel; and as the stock on hand will we have no doubt soon work off for the consumption of Spain and Barbary, prices in all probability will be fully supported: Indian corn is also wanted; we hold large orders for that article, but there is none here.'—*American.*

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, April 30.

Wheat, white $1 18—Red do. 1 10 a 1 12—Corn 43 a 45 cents per bushel.

DIED

In this county, on Tuesday last, Mr. *Cloudsbury Kerby.*

Notice.

An adjourned meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on 3d day, (Tuesday) the 31st day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

May 7. T. H. DAWSON, Sec'ry.

New Spring Goods.

William Clark

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening

AN ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,

of the latest importations, embracing every article in the staple and fancy line, also a general assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CHINA & GLASS WARE,
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND TEAS, &c.

All of which will be offered very cheap for *cash*—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

May 7

New Goods.

James M. Lambdin,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a general assortment of desirable

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
QUEEN'S AND STONE WARE,
GLASS AND CHINA,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he offers at reduced prices for CASH, or country produce in exchange. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.

May 7 w

Scythe Cradles.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers of this and the adjacent counties that he has on hand a quantity of well seasoned Scythe timber of excellent quality and is prepared to manufacture at his shop, lower end of Washington street, one hundred or more Scythes in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms—He has also on hand several pair of prime cart wheels for sale and a good stock of Cart and Cart wheel timber, which he is prepared to manufacture into wheels, carts or wagons at a short notice; he solicits a share of the public patronage.

THOMAS KERBY.

Easton, May 7

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 26th day of May in the town of Easton, the personal estate of Haley Moffett, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, also the Store Goods he left on hand—among which is some clothing ready made, three Gigs, one Horse, Bacon and Lard—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, but before the removal of the property the purchaser or purchasers will be required to give their note or bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

PHILIP HORNEY, Adm'r.
May 7 of Haley Moffett, dec'd.

N. B. The Store Room lately occupied by Haley Moffett, will be let for the remainder of the year to an approved tenant. Apply to

PHILIP HORNEY.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Somerset county court will be exposed for sale, at the court house door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 31st inst. between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the remainder of the Real Estate of Jesse H. Wainright, deceased, consisting of three valuable Farms.

The terms of sale will be as follows:

One tenth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in equal instalments in one and two years, to be secured by bond and good security, and upon the payment of the whole sum, good and sufficient deeds will be given.

May 7 3w SAML. McBRYDE, Trustee.

CITY BANK ELECTION NOTICE.

The stockholders are requested to take notice, that MONDAY, the sixth day of June next, is the day fixed by law for the election of nine directors of the "City Bank," and that the same will take place between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, in the house situated at the south east corner of Water and Commerce streets, which is at present occupied by said bank. By order,

JOHN B. MORRIS.

Baltimore, April 30. (May 7)

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