Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

THE ELECTION.

Freemen of Talbot it is the duty of every citizen always to be on their guard at an election. It always involves their dearest rights; and there will ever be found persons ready to compass their own private ends at your expense.

In the present election two subjects of great importance, but perfectly plain, present themselves—The increase of the Baltimore delegation, and the call of a convention to abolish the constitution. Both projects come equally and alike from Baltimore—Both contain simply a reach at an increase of political power.—Both are not only unnecessary, but full of the most dangerous consequences. The increase of the Baltimore delegation can only be founded on the absurd idea of a representation according to a mathematical ratio of population—On this principle Baltimore has as much right to 16 as to 4—and let her only enter the wedge and get 2 more, and she will increase her demands for the other 12—The call of a convention conceals and contains the same question under a different, and if possible a more dangerous form—The real prosperity of Baltimore, or of either shore, has nothing to do with the questions. They contain simply a struggle for political power—and in every such struggle the Eastern Shore must of necessity, lose ground—*Look most seriously to those subjects freemen of Talbot; they involve your dearest rights—No Eastern Shoreman can vote for any man, who has or will vote for an increase of the Baltimore delegation or the call of a convention without selling his birth right for less than a mess of pottage.*

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

JOHN CONNERS was arraigned before Kent county Court on Thursday 22d inst for the murder of Miss Cunningham. The trial was postponed to the 26th October, to give Conners an opportunity to prove an alibi, when a Special Court will be convened for his trial. Col. Sewell of Cecil on Friday received a letter from Lewis Vimont, of Millersburg, Ken. stating that a person calling himself *John Pano a Frenchman*, and answering the description of Conners, worked for him as a shoe-maker, and left that place on the 5th or 6th of April last, two days after the murder of Miss Cunningham. This statement is corroborated by two other persons at Millersburg. This is a testimony by which he expected to prove his absence at the time of the murder.

[*Patriot of Sep.* 27.

The Democratic Press states that Mrs. Adams was so indisposed, that the President has been compelled to wait one day in Philadelphia, and that he has allotted himself but four weeks to be absent from Washington.

The Aurora of Saturday says:—

The continued indisposition of Mrs. Adams prevented the President of the United States from resuming his journey yesterday to the north.

A violent earthquake at Jerusalem, has recently destroyed two monuments, equally the pride of Musselmen and Christians. The first, the Mosque of the Caliph Omar; the other, the Sepulchre built over Calvary.

DUEL.—The Norfolk papers state that 'a duel was fought on Thursday afternoon, by Mr. Charles F. Shoemaker (of Philadelphia,) and Mr. Thomas S. Wayne (of Savannah, Geo.) both midshipmen of the U. S. frigate Constellation, which arrived there a few days since from the West India station. It was, we learn, the result of a difference between them during their late cruise. They met at the site of Fort Nelson, opposite to which the ship is moored, and upon the first fire, shocking to say, Mr. Shoemaker received the ball of his antagonist in the right side, a little above the hip bone, which he survived only a few hours, having expired on Friday morning.'

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, Sep. 13.

Murder, with intent to rob the Mail.—A lad aged about 13 years, named *Cotuell*, while engaged in carrying the mail from Freeport to Coshocton, was shot on Friday last, in Oxford township, in this county. It appears, that about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th instant, a person named *Johnstone* was seen travelling on foot, apparently in company with the mail-carrier, passing the house of Mr. Booth, on the Freeport road. A short time after, Mr. Smelizer, of Coshocton, also passed the house, travelling in the same direction. About a mile and a half from Mr. Booth's he discovered Johnstone on the road, who cried out 'murder, murder!' and when Mr. S. rode up, he beheld the corps of the mail carrier, with his horse, on which were the mail bags, at a short distance.

On Johnstone's being interrogated respecting his knowledge of the transaction, he said—that the mail carrier and himself had been travelling together, when he (Johnstone) stopped at a spring to drink; that the mail carrier rode on; that he heard the report of a gun, and a shriek, and on going forward saw the mail carrier lying on the ground, either dead or dying; that a man carrying a rifle came from the side of the road; that he inquired of this man who killed the mail carrier; that the man looked surly, and using his rifle in a menacing manner, told Johnstone not to accuse *him* of the murder, or words to that effect, and afterwards stepped off the road into the woods, and has not since been discovered. This is the substance of the story related by Johnstone to Mr. S. and others. The boy was shot in the back with a rifle ball, which entered near the spine, and lodged beneath the skin below the breast. When Johnstone passed Booth's he was observed to carry nothing but a walking stick. His assertions, however, are said to be contradictory, and he is detained until the affair shall be further investigated.

COMMODORE PORTER.—The following paragraph from the National Intelligencer of Saturday, confirms the report which was current some weeks ago, that an offer had been made to Commodore Porter to take the command of the Mexican Navy. It appears, also, that a similar offer has been made by the government of Colombia.

We are informed, and have no doubt of the fact, that Commodore DAVID PORTER has lately been invited to enter the service of the Republic of MEXICO, as Commander in Chief of its naval forces. The Executive of that Republic decided on the 4th of July last, to recommend to the Council of Government to tender this appointment to Commodore Porter; on the 30th of July the proposition was approved by the Council, and the offer has accordingly been made to him. We understand also, that a similar overture has been made to Commodore P. on the part of the Government of COLOMBIA.

We have not understood what Commodore Porter's determination is in relation to either of these offers.

The Navy of Mexico, we are informed, will shortly consist of one line of battle ship, four or five frigates, and some smaller vessels. We presume its ultimate augmentation will be very considerable, as the last appropriation for the purpose was, we believe, three millions of dollars. The Navy of Colombia will consist, in a short time, of a force equal, or superior to that of Mexico, as there are now building, both in England and the United States, some ships of a large class, intended for the service of that Republic.

The invitation from Mexico must be very gratifying to Com. Porter's feelings, as it is the highest compliment, we believe, that has been offered by any government to a foreign officer.

FOREIGN.

FROM FRANCE.—The packet ship Howard, at New York from Havre, furnishes Paris papers to the 15th August, inclusive. The following are extracts from the New York papers.

Greece—On the affairs of Greece, which recent accounts have rendered so interesting, those papers contain nothing in addition to what was received by the last arrival from Liverpool. The reports of the capture of Ibrahim Pacha by Colocotroni continued uncontradicted, and were generally credited. What, indeed, rendered them extremely probable, was the circumstance of the Turkish general having extended his line of military operations to such a degree as to weaken his disposable force; which laid him open to be intercepted and surrounded by the Greek army. Instead of concentrating his army, and cooperating with the Turkish naval commander, he is stated to have entirely abandoned the sea coast, and to have separated his army into a number of divisions and directed them to march by different routes into the interior. Of this impolitic proceeding the Greek general seems to have been fully aware, and to have taken proper advantage, by throwing himself across the enemy's line of operations, and thus compelled him to advance upon Napoli, where, with Greek, forces before him, and those of Colocotroni in his rear, his destruction was inevitable. *We trust the next arrival will bring a full confirmation of the account of the capture of the Egyptian commander, and of the whole of his forces.*

From the Paris Journal du Commerce, Aug. 15.

The accounts from Constantinople of the 20th July, and from Corfu of the 18th of the same month, confirm the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha in his various attacks on the post at the Mills near Napoli, but do not speak of his captivity. It appears that he has only retired to Tripolitza, after burning Argos. The same accounts mention the landing at Navarino of Husseim, at the head of 3 or 4000 Egyptians, who immediately marched upon Tripolitza. The Captain Pacha appeared on the 7th July before Missolonghi.

Spain.—From this devoted country we have the most pitiable accounts of its civil dissentions, and the complicated evils arising from the misgovernment of its imbecile monarch. At Malaga, the militia and royalist volunteers had had several conflicts, in which many were killed and wounded and such was the extent of these broils and the general dissatisfaction, that a Junta of public safety has been appointed at Madrid, and it was contemplated to re-establish the inquisition, which had, in fact, been practically renewed by the bishops of Tarragona and Orihuela of their own accord, having established that detestable tribunal in their dioceses.

A number of the friends of General LAFAYETTE, have subscribed for the purpose of offering a gold medal of the value of 1000 fr. for the best piece of verse upon the voyage of that officer to America his stay there, and his return home.

We are happy to learn that the disturbances at Houlme and other places in the vicinity of Rouen have ceased, and the workmen have returned to their duty. The ringleaders in general are in custody.

The cities of Antwerp and Liege were visited by a very violent storm on the 9th and 10th of August.

According to the latest accounts from Salins it appears that only three persons perished at the late fire. A girl was found alive in a cellar upon which a building fell at the moment when she had carried to it some article of furniture. There, for five days, in complete darkness, and in expectation of a cruel death, she had lived upon some bread which fortunately was kept in the cellar—During the night about 1,500 of the destitute inhabitants encamped upon the rocks of the Hermitage of St. Roch, under fort Belin. It is not without pleasure that we find subscriptions are multiplying in all parts of the country for the relief of these distressed families.

The Duchess and Mademoiselle of Orleans have each given the sum of 1000 fr. for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Salins, in addition to the donations of the other members of the royal family.

The Duke of Wellington, after inspecting the fortifications of Namur, proceeded to Liege, from whence his Grace, accompanied by his son, Col. Jones, and Doctor Hume, departed on the 9th inst. for Coblentz. Last evening his Grace and suite arrived at Paris, and alighted at the hotel Meurice.

MADRID. Aug. 4—(Private Correspondence.)—M. Zeazario, Equia, Commandant Gallicia, has sent an officer here to notify the government that there are numerous craizers under the Colombian flag, carrying on a contraband trade in salt, which they dispose of in the small villages on the coast for half the established price. He also reports, that owing to the smallness of the force under his command, he can only make a show of a cordon, and moreover, that the contrabandists seduced the troops by presents of tobacco and brandy; the soldiers themselves used sedicious language, and things were in such a state that he could not be answerable for the consequences.

The troops intended for the expedition to Havana are constantly confined to the barracks of Ferrol, their discontent increasing daily. Letters state that the officers do not conceal their fears of embarking with them, as they are apprehensive of a mutiny on the passage.

Considerable sensation exists in the ministry, in consequence of the report made by the Council of Castile on the re-establishment of the Inquisition. This report confines the duties of this tribunal to religious matters alone, and in no manner to any thing relative to politics; that the judgments shall be made public, and the accusers made known to the accused. The Priest Oliva has been entrusted with the report to carry to the King for royal assent. M. Recacho has addressed a very energetic remonstrance to the King.

From the Barnstable (Mass.) Gazette, Sep. 21.

GREECE.—In our last we had promised to give information from Greece as derived from a gentleman of this town who had lately returned from this interesting spot upon the map of the world. Political exquisites may feel chagrined at the statement of homely truth, yet fact in the present circumstances is all that rationally can be wished. It is not for us to embellish with romantic colouring a case where our feelings would wish to give an happy, yet fictitious view, but to shew things as they are.

In the first place bravery is a national feature of the Greeks—they never ask how many enemies they have to encounter, but where they are. Quarter is not granted on either side—it is a war of extermination. Among other civilized nations, war is practised as a science—but in the Morea the maxim is, 'you keep your head and I will mine.' From the description which we have received from our intelligent informant, their method of fighting is somewhat similar to the Indian manner. They go forth, Turks, and Greeks, to battle like a herd of cattle; in one part of the field the contest is confined to fire arms, in another to the sword; the issue of the contest consists in destroying all who remain wounded of the enemy, by the victorious party. We often speak of the anticipated republic of Greece.—Though they in many sections, are free from their oppressors, yet the principles of a Republic are totally unknown to them. Republicanism in Greece and America, are as different as despotism and democracy. In the first place the Greeks are ignorant—they are totally destitute of men of talents, who belong to Greece and who have any influence in their councils. The best partizan warrior stands highest among their chiefs, and he who destroys the most Turks with his own hand, wears the greenest laurel. As for Government, it is not known among them, even where they are most free. Freedom is licentiousness—murder passes unpunished, and law sleeps, if it ever has existed.

The major part of the Morea is now exclusively in the possession of the Greeks, who from the highest to the lowest individual, look only to one object, a retention of their dear bought possessions. A spirit of hatred has gone abroad, and the approach of their enemy, is a signal for the rush of the whole population against them. They go forth to battle with the firmness of labourers to their daily avocations; the son dies and the father rejoices if the enemy are beaten—the father falls and the child marches over his body to avenge his death. The song is Death or Freedom, and they know not, at the same time, what freedom is. They contest without an object which is distinctly before them, and fight from personal, rather than national hostility.

The Turks press all men into the service of their army and navy wherever they can obtain them. They are without discipline, and contend with faint and dispirited hearts. In the battle of Navarin, their officers, who are principally Italians and Genoese, were under the necessity of placing themselves in the rear of their soldiery, and goading them on to the battle with whips—and yet were beaten. When the Turkish fleet were lying at Alexandria, they pressed into it, all the boatmen who come down the river from the country in boats laden with produce, the majority of whom perished under the Grecian sabre, or were destroyed by their fire ships.

On the first of June last the two fleets of the several powers were seen by the gentleman who has conveyed the above information, the Grecian fleet consisting of 30 in chase of the Turkish of 70 sail. The next day a gale of wind separated them, and the Grecian fleet sailed to Hydra for supplies, from thence to prevent the Turks from landing upon the Negropont. The whole terror of a Grecian man of war consists in the desperate bravery of its crew—their guns are mounted upon crazy carriages and illy supplied with powder and ball—they throw themselves headlong upon their enemy, no matter what the disparity of force, and fight with (as it may be termed) fetters about their necks—no prison ships, no exchange, none of the courtesies of war await them—defeat is death; and they fight not only from inclination, but necessity. The Greek merchants have given their ships to the service of the cause, for the reason that defeat not only takes their vessels, but their lives.—No warfare has ever existed wherein there was so much at stake—the assistants of the Greeks not only hold out to them a theoretic form of Government but throw before them a shield to protect their lives, and those of their children. The Koran knows but one sect—the anathema of death is affixed to its enemies. But from the facts disclosed to us, the future seems dark, and the landscape clouded. If an effectual disinthralment of the Morea is affected, anarchy must ensue—if the Turks persevere and are eventually successful, it is a simoom which will sweep the name of Greek from existence.

The alternative is awful. Our citizens who have devoted their lives to Greece, meet with Grecian fare—their common soldiers live on poor wine, and poorer bread and an olive if they can get it. Jarvis, who is a Lt. General, bivouacs in a hut, from which the rain is excluded by a blanket at the windows—'Sir,' said he, to our friend, 'come in and see how a Grecian General lives'—and yet he is a Greek indeed, and does not repine. He has served without pay, for the Government cannot pay if they would, and each day he is liable to have his head carried to the Grand Seignor in a Capot. Tell a Greek of discipline and he will laugh at you, and say that the only discipline necessary is to obtain the head of your enemy. The sweet solace of society, the delightful meed of applause and the social ties of life are to be abjured, that remote posterity possibly may reap the benefit of your exertion. Howe (whom we well know) has bartered all for his chivalric generosity. Miller, is an enthusiast—Byron has pledged his poetic pinion in the damps of the grave for Greece. They have suffered, alas, too vainly, and many a year must pass, a Washington, a Jefferson, a Hamilton and a Fayette, are yet to be born, before the sun of our fortunes will be reflected even in a single moon-beam upon Greece. We look at the land through the false medium of hope—every thing looks generous and bright—but an intimacy with its concerns dispels the illusion, and instead of a glorious struggle for rational liberty, we behold a warfare of ignorance with superstition. We proceed to prove the above from the manners, morals, habits of life and contest now prevalent in the Morea; as these things are new to us, they may be to our readers. A Greek fire ship—a Capot—their piratical course—the virtue of their women—their dress together with some facts relative to Lord Byron, will form subjects for future leisure moments; we at present only vouch for the truth of the above remarks, though to us it is unpleasant to make them.

A letter from Mobile to the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, dated Sept. 1, says—"It continues very sickly. Business is entirely suspended, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Many promising and valuable citizens have fallen victims to the yellow fever."—Our correspondent gives no names of the deceased.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, &c.

It has been suggested to the House of Commons, through the medium of a London newspaper, that, previous to their appointment, these magistrates should be examined as to their competency. The hint is too good to be lost in this country, where much (and occasionally well founded) complaint exist of the incompetency of some of these officers of justice. It is, especially, important that these places be well filled among us, because these magistrates constitute the judicial tribunal whose decisions are final as to the interests of a large class of the community.—*Nat. Int.*

The proclamation inserted on our first page, announcing a call to the Jews to assemble, has excited as much surprize in New York as it will do elsewhere. We perceive by the paper published in New York, of which Mr. Noah is editor, that this document is genuine. It is there noticed in the following words—[*Amer.*

ARARAT.—It gives us much pleasure to have it in our power, to announce to our numerous readers, many of whom have manifested much anxiety on the subject, that the ceremony of laying the corner stone for the new CITY OF ARARAT, took place on the 15th inst. We have received an extra sheet from the office of the Buffalo Patriot, containing an interesting description of the proceedings of the day, and the proclamation of the Governor and Judge of Israel, addressed to his Jewish brethren, throughout the world. It is described, and we doubt not that it was, a great day of Jubilee; and we congratulate not only our colleague on his success, and the Jewish nation on the pleasing prospects of a reunion, but all mankind in the happy anticipation of seeing an injured and persecuted people located on a free soil, and participating in the common rights of man.

Mr. Noah, in his exhibition of his views with regard to his proclamation inviting the jews to this country, makes an admission that his office of judge is not conferred upon him by any authority, but is a self-assumed power. The following is an extract from his address.

'It is difficult at this period to decide with certainty on the manner and forms adopted in choosing the judges of Israel. Most of the distinguished men who had filled that station were "raised up" by divine influence. Their skill in war and wisdom in peace, their valour and experience, their capacity to govern and incidental and necessary qualifications calculated to excite public confidence were passports to office.

Dispersed as the nation now is, and no possibility of concentrating the general voice, there can be no just power to grant—no right to withhold—the office must be assumed by divine permission, and the power exercised by general consent and approbation. He who assumes this power, who takes the lead in the great work of regeneration and judges righteously, will always be sustained by public opinion. By this test I wish to be judged.

Born in a free country, and educated with liberal principles, familiar with all the duties of government, having enjoyed the confidence of my fellow citizens in various public trusts—ardently attached to the principles of our holy faith, and having devoted years of labour and study to ameliorate the condition of the Jews, with an unsullied conscience and a firm reliance on Almighty God, I offer myself as an humble instrument of his divine will and solicit the confidence and protection of our beloved brethren throughout the world. If there be any person possessing greater facilities and a more ardent zeal in attempting to restore the Jews to their rights as a sovereign and independent people, to such will I cheerfully surrender the trust.'

PRICES CURRENT....BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.

FLOUR—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.		$5 37 a
" City Mills, superior qual.	"	5 25 a
Do. standard qual.	"	5 a
" Susquehanna,	"	none
Wheat—red, per bush.		95 a
white,	"	100 a
Corn—white,	"	55 a 57
yellow,	"	50 a 55
Rye, per bush.		55 a 56—*Pat.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

Died on Thursday last, in this county, at Mr. William R. Trippe's, Miss *Elizabeth Heron*, in the 68th year of her age. She met death with christian resignation, and left this *transitory* world rejoicing in hopes of everlasting rest.

She's bid adieu to every grief and pain,
And gone to join the great celestial train,
To sing with saints, around the throne above,
And wear a glorious crown of perfect love.

DIED

On Sunday evening last, Mrs. *Ann*, relict of the late John Singleton, Esq. of this county.

—— In this town, on Tuesday night last, in the 6th year of his age, THOMAS P. eldest son of Thomas P. Bennett, Esq.

—— In Cambridge on the 14th ult. *Wilhelmina*, daughter of Mr. John Donovan.

—— On Friday the 16th inst. at the residence of his father in Dorchester county, after a short and severe illness of ten days, Mr. *John M. Frazier*, in the 26th year of his age.

—— In Cambridge, on Monday the 19th inst. *George*, son of the late John L. Philips.

CANDIDATES

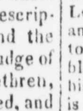
For the General Assembly of Maryland.

TALBOT COUNTY.

Robt. H. Goldsborough,
Richard Spencer,
Stephen Regner,
William P. Ridgeway,
Robert Banning,
Thomas P. Bennett,
Spry Denny,
Levin Millis and
John L. Elbert, Esqs.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on Thursday the third day of November between 12 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon



THE HOUSE & PREMISES

which are at present, occupied by Mr. Solomon Barrott, as a Tavern and Boarding House, on the east side of Washington street, in Easton.—This house being in a very public part of the town, is a good stand for either a Store or Tavern—The garden attached to it is large and fertile.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale and the residue secured by bond or note with approved securities, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months thereafter, with interest—The property will be sold subject to Mrs. Tagart's Dower therein—a deed will be given, as soon as the purchase money shall be paid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH
for Joseph Boyd of Philadelphia.

Easton, Oct 1

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Camper & Thompson, (Carriage Makers) either by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts on or before the 20th inst. otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.

Easton, Oct. 1 JOHN CAMPER.

NOTICE.

All persons are from this time prohibited from crossing my farm or any of my lands, and should they persist a summary method will be taken to put a stop to it. I am unwillingly compelled to this measure by the frequent depredations and injuries that have been committed on my stock.

HORATIO L. EDMONDSON.

Cedar Point, Oct 1

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Charles' county, on the 4th of September, *Anthony*, a slave, who says he belongs to Jesse *Humphreys*, near Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, Maryland, and that he was hired in the state of Virginia, to the brother of said *Humphreys*—he is a very black man, about 6 feet high, has had one of his thighs broken, which causes him to limp, is about 55 years old, his clothing very sorry.

HUGH COX, Sheriff
Oct. 1 3w of Charles' county, Md.

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the present month, a negro man named JOHN, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, says he belongs to the widow Harris near Shepherdstown, Virginia. He had on when committed a fulled cloth pantaloons and doublet, old shoes, old wool hat, and cotton shirt. The owner of the above described runaway is requested to come forward, prove his property and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Oct 1 8w

NOTICE.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as runaway, during the present month, a negro woman that appears to be insane, is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high—says that her name is VIOLET and that she lives in Chamberburg, Pennsylvania—her clothing common domestic clothes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.
Oct 1 8w

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