Sale.
Talbot county court,
eof: the subscriber
the lands and real
Singleton, to his son
ton—This parcel of
es, lies compactly—
of woodland—a re-
part of that highly
sidence of the late
be offered for sale
the Court House door
on a credit of 12
r purchasers giving
pproved security, to
the payment of the
nterest thereon from
he ratification of the
the payment of the
t before, the trustee
ient deed, to be exe-
d recorded according
chaser or purchasers,
or assigns, the lands
o him, her, or them,
and discharged from
lant. The premises
Rev. Thomas Bayne,
on, or the subscriber,
g farms.
ROUGH, Trustee.

ceived
Office, the following
KS.
nor, Moral Tales,
erican Landlord,
Sherwood's Stories,
man Heart,
do. Dialogues,
age,
anic's Magazine,
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ter,
estrian Journey,
Self Knowledge,
Waverly,
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Peak, Gay's Fables,
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Tales of Fancy,
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, Slates, Pencils, Wa-

n Chain
from Baltimore with
ds in his line, viz:
d Beef
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Water Crackers
n Butter
cled Herrings
2d quality
uts, Almonds,
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hellbarks, &c.
dy, Cordials
n,
er, by the barrel or
ty,—with a complete
ries, &c.

YLAND:
Orphan's Court,
ecember, A. D. 1826.
William K. Lambdin, ad-
n Haskins late of Talbot
is ordered, that he give
y law for creditors to ex-
ainst the said deceased's
ause the same to be pub-
week for the space of
eks, in both of the news-
e town of Easton.
the foregoing is truly co-
m the minutes of pro-
of Talbot county Or-
Court, I have hereunto set
, and the seal of my office
ay of December, in the
ghteen hundred and twen-
AS. PRICE, Reg'r.
Wills for Talbot county.

with the above order,
HEREBY GIVEN,
er of Talbot county hath
Orphan's Court of said
l, letters of administration
te of Joseph Haskins, late
ceased; all persons having
said deceased's estate are
exhibit the same with the
ereof to the subscriber on
of June next, they may
excluded from all benefit
Given under my hand this
er, A. D. 1826.
LAMBDIN, Adm'r.
Joseph Haskins, dec'd

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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THE CONTENTED MAN.

By Washington Irving

From the London Literary Souvenir, for 1827.

In the garden of the Tuilleries there is a sunny corner under the wall of a terrace which fronts the south. Along the wall is a range of benches commanding a view of the walks and avenues of the garden.—This genial nook is a place of great resort in the latter part of autumn, and in fine days in winter as it seems to retain the flavour of departed summer. On a calm bright morning it is quite alive with nurserymaids and their playful little charges. Hither also resort a number of ancient ladies and gentlemen, who, with laudable thrift in small pleasures and small expences, for which the French are to be noted, come here to enjoy sunshine and save fire wood. Here may often be seen some cavalier of the old school, when the sunbeams have warmed his blood into something like a glow fluttering about like a frost bitten moth thawed before the fire, putting forth a feeble show of gallantry among the antiquated dames and now and then eyeing the buxom nursery maids with what might almost be mistaken for an air of libertinism. Among the habitual frequenters of this place I had often remarked an old gentleman, whose dress was decidedly anti-revolutional. He wore the three cornered cocked hat of the *ancien regime*; his hair was frizzled over each ear into *ailes de pigeon*, a style strongly savouring of Bourbonism; and a *queue* stuck on behind, the loyalty of which was not to be disputed. His dress though ancient, had an air of decayed gentility; and I observed that he took snuff out of an elegant though old fashioned gold box. He appeared to be the most popular man on the walk. He had a compliment for every old lady, he kissed every child, and he patted every little dog on the head, for children and little dogs are very important members of Society in France. I must observe, however, that he seldom kissed a child, without, at the same time, pinching the nursery maid's cheek; a Frenchman of the old school never forgets his devoirs to the sex. I had taken a liking to this old gentleman. There was an habitual expression of benevolence in his face, which I have very frequently remarked in these reliques of the politer days of France.—The constant interchange of those thousand little courtesies which imperceptibly sweeten life, have a happy effect upon the features and spread a mellow evening charm over the wrinkles of old age. Where there is a favourable predisposition, one soon forms a kind of tacit intimacy by often meeting on the same walks. Once or twice I accommodated him with a bench, after which we touched hats on passing each other; at length we got so far as to take a pinch of snuff together out of his box, which is equivalent to eating salt together in the East; from that time our acquaintance was established. I now became his frequent companion in his morning promenades and derived much amusement from his good humoured remarks on men and manners. One morning as we were strolling through an alley of the Tuilleries, with the autumnal breeze whirling the yellow leaves about our path, my companion fell into a peculiarly communicative vein, & gave me several particulars of his history. He had once been wealthy, and possessed of a fine estate in the country, and a noble hotel in Paris; but the Revolution, which effected so many disastrous changes, stripped him of every thing. He was secretly denounced by his own steward during a sanguinary period of the Revolution, and a number of the blood-hounds of the Convention were sent to arrest him. He received private intelligence of their approach in time to effect his escape. He landed in England without money or friends, but considered himself singularly fortunate in having his head upon his shoulders; several of his neighbors having been guillotined as a punishment for being rich When he reached London he had but a louis in his pocket, and no prospect of getting another. He ate a solitary dinner on beefstake, and was almost poisoned by port wine which from its colour he had mistaken for claret.

The dingy look of the chop house, and of the little mahogany-coloured box in which he ate his dinner, contrasted sadly with the gay saloons of Paris. Every thing looked gloomy and disheartening. Poverty stared him in the face; he turned over the few shillings he had of change; did not know what was to become of him; and—went to the theatre; He took his seat in the pit, listened attentively to a tragedy of which he did not understand a word, and which seemed made up of fighting, and stabbing, and scene shifting; and began to feel his spirit sinking within him, when casting his eyes into the orchestra, what was his surprise to recognise an old friend and neighbour in the very act of extorting music from a huge violincello. As soon as the evening's performance was over, he tapped his friend on the shoulder; they kissed each other on each cheek and the musician took him home, and shared his lodgings with him. He had learned music as an accomplishment; by his friend's advice he turned to it as a means of support. He procured a violin, offered himself for the orchestra, was received; and again considered himself one of the most fortunate men upon earth. Here therefore he lived for many years during the ascendency of the terrible Napoleon. He found several emigrants living like himself by the exercise of their talents. They associated together, talked of France and old times, and endeavoured to keep up a semblance of Parisian life in the centre of London. They dined at a miserable cheap French restaurateur's in the neighborhood of Leicester square where they were served with a caricature of French cookery.

They took their promenade in St. James' Park; and endeavoured to fancy it the Tuilleries; in short, they made shift to accommodate themselves to every thing but an English Sunday. Indeed the old gentleman seemed to have nothing to say against the English whom he affirmed to be *breves gens;* and he mingled so much among them, that at the end of twenty years he could speak their language almost well enough to be understood. The downfall of Napoleon was another epoch in his life. He had considered himself a fortunate man to make his escape pennyless out of France, and he considered himself fortunate to be able to return pennyless into it. It is true that he found his Parisian hotel had passed through several hands during the vicissitudes of the times, so as to be beyond the reach of recovery, but then he had been noticed benignantly by government, and had a pension of several hundred francs, upon which, with careful management he lived independently, and, as far as I could judge, happily. As his once splendid hotel was now occupied as a hotel garni, he hired a small chamber in the attic, it was but, as he said, changing his bed room up two pair of stairs he was still in his own house. His room was decorated with pictures of several beauties of former times, with whom he professed to have been on favorable terms; among them was a favorite opera-dancer, who had been the admiration of Paris at the breaking out of the Revolution. She had been a protegee of my friend, and one of the few of his youthful favorites who had survived the lapse of time and its various vicissitudes.

They had now renewed their acquaintance, and she now and then visited him; but the beautiful Psyche once the fashion of the day, and the idol of the *parterre*, was now a shrivelled, little old woman, warped in the back and with a hook nose. The old gentleman was a devout attendant upon levees: he was most zealous in his loyalty and could not speak of the royal family without a burst of enthusiasm; for he still felt towards them as his own companions in exile. As to his poverty, he made light of it, and indeed had a good humoured way of consoling himself for every cross and privation. If he had lost his chateau in the country, he had half a dozen royal palaces, as it were at his command He had Versailles at St. Cloud for his country resorts, and the shady alleys of the Tuilleries and Luxembourg, for his own town recreation. Thus all his promenades and relaxations were magnificent, yet cost nothing. When I walk through these fine gardens, said he, I have only to fancy myself the owner of them, and they are mine. All these gay crowds are my visitors; and I defy the grand signor himself to display a greater variety of beauty. Nay, what is better, I have not the trouble of entertaining them. My estate is a perfect *Sans Souci*, where every one does as he pleases and no one troubles the owner.—All Paris is my theatre, and presents me with a continual spectacle, I have a table spread for me in every street and thousands of waiters ready to fly at my bidding. When my servants have waited upon me I pay them, discharge them and there's an end: I have no fears of their wronging or pilfering me when my back is turned. Upon the whole, said the old gentleman, with a smile of infinite good humour, when I think upon the various risks I have run and the manner in which I have escaped them; when I recollect all that I have suffered, and consider all that I at present enjoy—I cannot but look upon myself as a man of singular good fortune.—Such was the brief history of this practical philosopher; and it is a picture of many a Frenchman ruined by the Revolution. The French appear to have a greater facility than most men in accommodating themselves to the reverses of life, and of extracting honey out of the bitter things of this world.—The first shock of calamity is apt to overwhelm them; but when it is once past, their natural buoyancy of feelings soon brings them again to the surface. This may be called the result of levity of character, but it answers the end of reconciling us to misfortune, and if it be not true philosophy, it is something almost as efficacious. Ever since I have heard the story of my little Frenchman, I have treasured it up in my heart, and I thank my stars I have at length found what I had long considered as not to be found on earth—a contented man.

From the National Intelligencer.

MISS LIVERMORE.

Our readers may have observed in our columns recently, notice of Miss Livermore's intention to preach at the Capitol and elsewhere. Our engagements have not allowed us to attend her preaching, had we wished to do so. Those, who have heard her, speak highly of her natural gifts, and some even of her eloquence.—Among the latter is the esteemed lady who is the author of the following letter, of which we have been allowed to take a copy for publication. It is addressed to the daughter of the writer, who resides in a distant part of the country.

Washington, 9th Jan. 1827.

My Beloved Child—I witnessed a scene yesterday, so novel and impressive, that I cannot forbear attempting a description of it. I say attempting, for the sensibilities were more strongly affected than the senses, consequently a just delineation is very difficult. It had been rumored for some weeks, that a woman of considerable pretensions had solicited in vain for permission to preach in the representatives hall at the Capitol. So you see, after all the professions of veneration for our sex, made by mankind, when tested by their acts, they say, 'What good thing can come out of Nazareth?'

Thanks to the Christian Pastors of Georgetown, they invited her to their Churches; from whence the fame of her eloquence spread through the city—curiosity prevailed over illiberal prejudice, and she was invited to preach at the capitol.—We attended at an early hour, and found the hall, lobby, and gallery, so completely filled that it was almost impossible to get admission: and I am told the avenue itself was full of persons excluded.

When I looked around & saw the numerous audience, greater than I had ever seen on any former occasion, I trembled for the yet unseen female who was to address them; At length she appeared, attended by a friend. Her figure is good, her height somewhat above mediocrity, her face pale, perhaps some would say plain, but pleasing, and indicative of great sincerity and goodness. They were both dressed in a style so simple and neat, you would have taken them for Quakers. She ascended the speaker's chair, & her friend seated herself by her. She commenced in the usual manner, by prayer and singing. She then read the 112th psalm in a voice hurried & somewhat tremulous & selected her text from 2d Samuel, 23d chapter, part of the 3d & all of the 4th verses—'He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God. And he shall be as the light of the morning, when the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds, as the tender grass springing out of the earth by clear shining after rain.'

The president and many members of congress, were present. From her text, you will readily perceive her address was intended principally for the rulers of the nation. But she embraced the whole multitude—the rulers of schools—the rulers of families; and, as individuals, the rulers of our passions.

Her language was correct, persuasive, and judging by my own feelings, the profound attention and sympathy of the audience, extremely eloquent. Many wept even to sobbing. C first yielded to the general impression, and even I, although unused to the melting mood, I who thought my heart was seared by affliction, and my eyes dried by weeping, found that heart relenting, and those eyes dissolving in a trickling thaw.

Judging, as I said, by my own feelings, and I have no other test, I should say she is the most eloquent preacher I have listened to, since the days of Mr. Waddell.

But no language can do justice to the pathos of her singing. For when she closed by singing a hymn, that might with propriety be termed a prayer, in which she asks the divine perfection of each sacred character recorded in scripture, her voice was melodious, and her face beamed with such heavenly goodness, as to resemble a transfiguration, and you were compelled to accord them all to her. I could have listend from morn till noon, and from noon till dewy eve of a summer's day. It savoured more of inspiration than any thing I ever witnessed; and to enjoy the frame of mind which I think she does, I would relinquish the world. Call this rhapsody if you will, but would to God you had heard her! I think you would have felt as I did, and I may add, as I now do."

From the New York American.

From our Correspondent at Washington
Jan. 7.

A great crowd was attracted this morning (Sunday,) to the Capitol, to hear a female, Miss Livermore, pronounce a sermon in the Representatives' Hall. The President and many of the officers of the executive were present; also senators, representatives, and citizens in great profusion. This Lady is a Quakeress; at any rate her dress denotes her such. Her text was: "Judges and rulers over men should be just, and live in the fear of the Lord"—upon which she enlarged with boldness and severity; castigating with a spirit and vehemence, not unworthy a comparison with the outpourings of the far-famed Irvine of the Hatton Garden Caledonian Chapel, the follies and vices to which great men, and judges and rulers of the people are usually exposed.—Temptations, she argued awaited every step, & few had fortitude enough to avoid the attacks of pride and self-exaltation. The rulers of the people were not alone sharers in her admonitions. Pleasure in all its shapes, she deprecated: the route, the ball, the theatre, all took their turn. She admonished the fair portion of her auditors, that "the Bible would grace their lily hands much better than a pack of cards," and men in office, whose duty it was to place good examples before the people that their evenings would be better employed in searching the scriptures than in folly and dissipation. The discourse was interesting and its style rather good.

From the British Traveller of Nov. 4.

SMUGGLING IN HIGH LIFE.

——Get money, money still,
And then let virtue follow, if she will.—Pope.

On Saturday when Mr. Canning arrived in the harbour the Custom-house officers went on board the packet to inspect the luggage, and they observed a number of packages which did not bear the mark that exempted them from the scrutiny of the revenue servants, and one of them was opened, which was found to contain French silks. The valet declared that the package was neither the property of his master nor himself, nor had it come there with his knowledge or consent. The declaration appeared unsatisfactory, as the vessel was engaged for the exclusive use of Mr. Canning and suite, and it was presumed, that whatever was on board must be their property, or at least came there with their knowledge, particularly as the packages were made to match, and were intermixed with the dispatch bags and luggage, belonging to the Right Honorable Secretary. The valet was then desired to select what packages he did avow as the property of Mr. Canning, or his suite, and after having done so, there remained five or six unclaimed—those on being examined were found to contain French silks, amounting, in value to about six hundred pounds. As may easily be supposed, the Right Honorable Gentleman felt rather awkardly on the occasion. The business was, however, kept close for a short time. But it was deemed so serious an imputation, that the Lord Warden and Mr. Canning came to town and a strict investigation was set on foot. The master of the vessel was at first implicated, but he has cleared himself so satisfactorily, as to be acquitted of any participation in the ingenious trick—and it appears that a person in Dover had managed the affair with a correspondent on the other side of the water, who got the packages clandestinely placed amongst the luggage, where they were found, trusting to the probability that Mr. Canning would, by the Custom house officers never be suspected of smuggling, or if he were, that he would be permitted to pass with impunity. There is little doubt, says the *Morning Post*, that there must have been at least one (*Query* a *Lady* or Gentleman?) on board of the transaction—and who was to have managed the affair on this side of the water.

ORIGIN OF LYNCH LAW.—In many places South of the Potomac some of the young and respectable members of the community associate for the purpose of preserving morals; and if any scurvy fellow is believed to have offended against the peace and dignity of the realm, not cognisable at statute or common law, then uncommon, otherwise Lynch law, takes cognisance in the case, and the culprit is dealt with, in manner and form as the Lynch law directs, which is to go in disguise, seize and blindfold the culprit, and take him to the neighboring woods and whip him severely then dismiss him with a promise to *double the dose* if he does not *clear out.*

The following statement extracted from an official paper from the General Post Office, exhibits the nett amount of Postage which accrued in each State and Territory, for the year which ended on the 31st of March, 1826.

New York	$212,536 15
Maine	22,916 07
Vermont	12,305 31
New Hampshire	11,827 78
Massachusetts	92,428 93
Rhode Island	12,662 90
Connecticut	27,640 71
New Jersey	15,584 05
Delaware	4,690 93
Maryland	56,046 13
Pennsylvania	118,066 58
Ohio	27,479 92
Michigan Territory	1,732 51
Virginia	67,294 81
North Carolina	24,505 08
South Carolina	44,763 65
Kentucky	23,111 64
Georgia	39,428 25
Louisiana	27,477 36
Illinois	2,446 64
Tennessee	16,112 07
Alabama	18,092 58
Indiana	4,996 23
Missouri	5,288 65
Arkansas Territory	785 65
Florida Territory	1,579 09
Disirict of Columbia	11,518 44
Mississippi	9,574 97
Grand Total	$912,893 08

CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

In the Senate yesterday, the "Bill authorizing the President to cause a road to be opened between Fort Smith, in Arkansas, and Natchitoches, in Louisiana," which was rejected on Friday, was reconsidered. Mr. Reed's resolution proposing an inquiry into the necessity of increasing the salary of the Post Master General, was agreed to. The Bill entitled "an act to regulate process in the Courts of the United States," was ordered to a third reading. About one o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Tucker's resolution, calling for information as to the names of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution, was adopted, with a modification offered by himself. Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, offered two resolutions which lie on the table, calling on the President for information whether any Charges des Affairs have been appointed since the 1st of January, 1826, without the advice and consent of the Senate: and also calling for information for the amount of expenditures connected with the Quarter Master's and Ordnance Departments. Mr. Wickliffe laid a resolution on the table calling for information as to the surveys of roads and canals which yet remains to be made. On motion of Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to consider the propriety of reducing the price of public lands to seventy-five cents per acre or fifty cents, in proportion to the time they have been in the market. As soon as the resolutions were all offered, the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause the reserved lead mines of Missouri to be exposed to sale, was considered, and after some discussion, was laid on the table. The bill for opening military roads in the Territory of Michigan, was then taken up, and after an animated debate, was laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Mercer laid a resolution on the table calling for information relative to the Custom House receipts from 1815, to the present time. A Bill was reported from the Committee on Manufactures, relative to duties on imports; and a Bill from the Military Committee to increase the Corps of Engineers. The resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe, and discussed on the preceding day, was adopted with a modification. The House then went into Committee on the Bill providing for the relinquishment of certain claims to lands sold by the United States in the State of Ohio, but rose without taking a vote upon it, and obtained leave to sit again. A message from the President was received, communicating an interesting report from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to Dry Docks; and a communication from the War Department, containing the names of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, as far as they could be furnished.

Friday, Jan. 12.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was reported for reducing the duties on certain imported articles. A bill was reported for increasing the salary of the Post-master General to 6,000 dollars. Mr. Dickerson, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill for distributing a portion of the national revenue among the States, reported the same. Mr. Smith, of Md. submitted a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of reducing the balance of the two millions authorized to be kept in the Treasury, to one million, and of appropriating the same to the payment of the debt due to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The House of Representatives was principally occupied yesterday in the discussion of the Revolutionary Bill, but adjourned without coming to a vote. Mr. Livingston moved the House to take up his resolution on the subject of the Greeks, and asked for the ayes and noes on the question, when the House refused to consider it, by a vote of 109 to 54. Several bills of an interesting character were reported, the substance of which will be found in our report of the proceedings.

Saturday Jan. 13.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to reduce the duties on imported wines, teas, gunpowder, and salt, was read a second time. The Bill to increase the salary of the Post-Master-General, was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The Bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy, throughout the United States, was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The House of Representatives was engaged in the discussion of the bill to provide for the officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution. The question was taken by Ayes and Noes, on the motion of Mr. Tucker, which was negatived by a vote

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