TRICK OF A GERMAN STUDENT.

ROLF, having no remittance from home, and being in want of a good dinner sauntered about the market place of the town in which he resided. The busy throng had dispersed. A few stragglers only remained, who with hungry eyes, were viewing the tempting morsels. A sudden thought struck Rolf.—He boldly advanced, and taking one of the people aside, whispered to him that he was sent at that quiet hour by the celebrated Dr. Addlebrain, to purchase the tail and the two hind hoofs of an ox, as that learned physician had discovered, that, by calcining these substances with the back bone of an ass, he might obtain a powder which would be an infallible cure for the gout, palsy, pestilence—in short a complete panacea. Before taking out a patent for this wonderful discovery, the doctor wished to make a final experiment, and for that purpose had sent him to purchase the necessary articles. As the butcher was well aware that a gout-extirpating powder would be in great demand, he was overjoyed at the news, and handled the before-despised hoofs as if they were shod with gold and studded with nails of silver, lugged out the whole assortment of tails, and entreated Rolf to take his choice.

With a countenance of immoveable gravity, Rolf examined and criticised them, and at length chose one of a jet black hue, with hoofs to suit. The rejected tails were laid carefully aside; Rolf's offered payment was declined; and the butcher, slipping a dollar into his hand, begged his interest with Dr. Addlebrain. Rolf gave him a patronising nod; and, having packed his purchase, he took it up, drew his cloak, over it, and walked deliberately away.

Sounds of mirth and revelry were still heard in the inn of the Golden Eagle, when Rolf knocked loudly at the door, and the noise brought out the portly landlord and some of his satellites. The noble bearing of the student, his free and manly air, impressed his host with the conviction that this new guest was one of Fortune's favored sons, and already in imagination he fingered the ducats which he hoped would soon be transferred from the stranger's pocket into his own. Snatching up two wax candles, he stepped with officious zeal before the youth, and ushering him into a handsome apartment, offered to disincumber him of his cloak. Rolf waved him off with a haughty air, and, in a deep and solemn tone, pronounced the word—supper.

The obsequious landlord disappeared, and soon after returned, bearing a lordly dish of smoking viands and followed by two domestics loaded with other delicacies.

While the servants arranged the repast, Rolf patted his dog, bestowing on him one or two muttered monosyllables of notice; and when all was announced to be ready, he placed himself at table, waved his hand, and said, sternly, "Begone!" Boniface looked at the servants and the servants at him; but there could be no disputing with one who seemed accustomed to command and without loss of time they all retired.

As soon as the room was cleared, Rolf directed his attention to the repast, to which he did ample justice; he then gaily quaffed the generous wine, & finished this first act of the farce with smoking a cigar. At the first sound of the bell the obedient landlord started into the room. Rolf gave a long loud yawn, which was enough for the observant Boniface, who taking up a pair of candles, marshalled his silent guest into a commodious bed chamber. Rolf flung himself carelessly on a couch, without noticing that the useful personage called Boots stood ready to receive his commands. As his silent humour was by this time well known through the whole house, when he threw out a leg, Boots knew it a signal for him to do his duty, and so anxious was he to show his zeal, that Rolf's boots was half off before he seemed to know any thing of the matter. The moment, however, he was aware of the transaction, he gave the man such a hearty cuff, as sent him reeling to the other side of the room, and a single stamp of his foot cleared it of all intruders. Having fastened the door, he indulged himself in an extravagant fit of laughter. Loud and long were the peals, which, contrasting so strongly with his previous taciturnity, froze the blood of every man, woman, and child, within the precincts of the Golden Eagle.

Rolf then went to bed, and slept soundly till a late hour, when he arose and equipped himself for the second act of the farce. Having unfastened the door, he jumped again into bed, and rang the bell violently. When a servant entered the room, Rolf threw one leg out of bed, and called out, "Breakfast." As soon as the appalling sight met his eyes, the horror struck domestic rushed down stairs, nor paused till he found himself in the kitchen, the door of which he bolted behind him. "What, in the name of wonder," exclaimed the landlady, "is the meaning of this uproar? You came tumbling in here as if Number Nip* were at your heels." "Talk not of heels!" ejaculated the servant; "I say he has hoofs, who has hoofs, blockhead!" demanded the enraged landlady. "Hast thou been at the bottle already, sot, I must beat this evil practice out of you —— a drunkard neglects every thing. Up booby, & see what the strange gentleman wants, don't you hear how furiously he is ringing? No one rings in the Golden Eagle in that manner without paying for it." "I will not hold converse with the enemy," said the terrified domestic. 'Dolt! fool! you shall be well punished for this freak Go up instantly," she bawled to another servant, "and ask what the gentleman wants." The man obeyed, but by this time Rolf had both legs hanging out of the bed, and his dog growled from beneath it. The servant ran back, yelling with affright. 'I think you are all possessed this morning; such conduct is enough to drive a woman to distraction. Call in my husband."

Boniface appeared, and the matter was laid before him. It might well have discomposed the equanimity of any host in the city to find a pair of unseemly hoofs in his very best bed; and, accordingly, his disapprobation showed itself in his bristling hair, pale cheek, and chattering teeth.—'Heaven grant me patience!" exclaimed the wife. "Are you also frightened by a bugbear? Go up this moment, or—"—'I am going my love; I am going, I only wait to change my coat, and put on a better vest, and—— ' —'Do you hear that, nincompoop?' cried the wife, as another peal rang in their ears. 'Off with you this instant, before we are all deafened with the noise.'—I am going sweetest, but I must have all the servants with me. If our guest is the person I suspect him to be, he has been accustomed to many attendants." Accordingly the whole posse was mustered. Boniface, in the humility of his heart, wished to resign the post of honour; but his troop used such pressing arguments to induce him to be their leader, that it was quite impossible to resist them. He, therefore, stepped slowly on, followed by three waiters, the hostler, the stable boy, and the scullion, all holding by each other's coats. The party paused at the back of the door to take breath, and there came another furious peal. They were just on the point of running down stairs, when the hostess thundered out, "What are you about there? must I come up?"—Boniface cast a rueful glance at his followers, which was as much as to say, "That will never do." A general groan attended their apprehension of these weighty arguments, and, driven to despair, the landlord boldly threw open the door.

The stranger had now thurst out of the bed not only two hoofs, but a long black tail, which he whisked about in a paroxysm of rage; and had any thing been wanting to complete their consternation, it was supplied by Number Nip, who counterfeiting the utmost degree of canine vociferation, sprang toward the door.—It was too much; the whole troop faced about, and in their flight Boniface fell upon the waiters, they on the hostlers, the hostlers on the stable boy, who overset the scullion, and they all rolled down stairs fighting and scuffling who should get first into the kitchen. Three stuck in the door way but were quickly dislodged by their compeers behind, and they all bolted into the kitchen, and barricaded the door behind them.

Consternation reigned in the inn, from the ceilar to the garret. The guests were all ringing to know the cause of the uproar. The landlady railed at the servants, who refused to leave their entrenchment; and Boniface prudently counterfeited a swoon, from which all the kicks and cuffs bestowed on him by his active spouse failed to recal him. At length snatching up a tray, and exclaiming, "Should he be the devil himself he shall have his breakfast, if he pays for it," this termagant boldly marched up stairs.

On reaching the apartment, she found her guest seated at table waiting for breakfast, who after paying her the compliments of the morning with grave courtesy, motioned her to sit down the repast. She obeyed, and, in doing so, glanced under the table: nothing was to be seen there except a pair of very handsome unbooted legs. Under pretext of adjusting the window curtains, she made a detour to the rear, but with no better success; and she then walked down stairs, thoroughly persuaded that all those marvellous stories had originated in the effect of ale.

Rolf having finished breakfast, slowly descended the stair, and at the same moment, the carriage of the proud and rich baroness Libenstein drove to the door. Instantly all was bustle within the Golden Eagle. Out rushed the landlady, the waiters, and the hostlers; and into the kitchen stepped Rolf, with purse in hand Boniface stood trembling before him. His proffered payment was timidly rejected; and in a voice almost inaudible from agitation Boniface begged him to accept his poor entertainment, adding, that he considered the honour of his company sufficient compensation 'Nay, nay,' quoth Rolf, advancing as the other retreated, 'this must not be. At least accept this purse—you know not how much it will oblige me ' Heaven forbid! Tempt me not! Avaunt! I say,' cried the horror struck landlord. On observing our hero's well feigned astonishment, dropping on his knees, he added. 'Your excellency must excuse me, I am under a vow not to touch money this blessed day.' 'Nay then, there is no help for it,' said Rolf, with the utmost urbanity,' 'but henceforth you may rely on my patronage;' saying which, he gaily bid good morning, and left the house.

Old Kentucky forever!—We have just examined the head of a tobacco hogshead, from Kentucky, of solid white ash timber three feet in diameter, and four inches and three eighths in thickness, weighing *seventy four pounds*. The tare allowed upon the whole hogshead in the sale was only 106 pounds. This hogshead of wood and tobacco was bought last week by Mr. Geo. Schoot, and the head is exhibited to the curious at the Lunch, opposite Washington Market. It is labelled—'A small sample of Kentucky Honesty." Let us hear no more of wooden nut-megs and horn gunflints from the west.—*N. Y Com. Adv.*

FIRES IN CANTON.—By the ship Nautilus, at Boston we learn that there have been two fires in Canton. The first took place in October and destroyed from four to five hundred houses at the French Folly The second was in November, in about the same place were there was a fire some years since, and consumed seven hundred houses. No American or English property was destroyed.

*A supposed supernatural being the object of dread in Germany.

From the New York. Daily Advertiser.

CUBA IN 1827.

LETTER I.

The approach to the Havana renders the appearance of the city quite beautiful. Although the great majority of the houses are low & not visible; still those in the parts out of the walls, ['Estramuros,'] together with some of the public buildings, give on the whole a fine appearance. The entrance into the bay is quite narrow. On one side is the Moro, frowning on the deep; and on the other, the city and the castle Punta. The channel on the one side of the city is quite shallow; indeed a mud shoal extends in one place nearly half across the entrance, so that vessels are obliged to keep close to the Moro; on which side the water is sufficiently deep to admit the largest frigates, without danger. As a vessel enters, there are usually two boats sent on board her: the first from the Marine Department, and the other from the Custom House. The first comes as a matter of form, the second demands the manifest of the cargo, and the passports of the passengers. After the delivery of these, the vessel is usually hauled to the dock to discharge; although when taking in her cargo she will invariably be compelled to go into the stream.

On passing the Moro, a sentinel hails her; and as a great mass of the ships entering are commanded by people of a different nation, the questions and answers are sometimes a little ludicrous.—'Where are you from?' 'Seventeen days.' 'Commanded by whom?' From Boston.' But as all is a matter of form, and neither party know the blunder, it of course is of no moment.

The figure of the city on the side of the bay is almost a semicircle, and a long wharf extends nearly one third of the distance. Havana, 'within the walls,' is laid out with remarkable regularity. There is but one curved street in it, and this is the one which circles it on the side of the bay. The builders of the city seem to have preferred an angle to a bend, when they could not go in a direct line. On the other side of Havana extends a wall about 16 feet in height, against which an embankment is thrown up, and on the outside is, as usual, a deep ditch. The wall is of soft limestone, about 3 feet in width, and mounts cannon in different places. There are five gates opening on the land side, through which all the interior communication with the island is held. At these are always stationed a guard of soldiers. Bridges lead over the ditch at these several points to the suburbs.

The dwelling houses, public buildings, and even the island itself, are made of a loose, whitish lime stone. The Moro is composed of it, as well as the immense natural base on which it is built The same remark is applicable to the Cabanas, and other fortifications.

Havana exhibits an appearance of wealth without splendour. The walls of the houses are usually about two feet thick: if of two stories high, there is usually no window below. A large arched door, with a gateway as massy as those of a prison, opens into a passage which leads to a court in the cerlita; through the gate every thing passes—slaves, mules, volant and master. Around this court the rooms are distributed in both stories—at the head of the stairs leading to the second story, is a saloon, extending the whole width of the house; one large room in front is used for the dinning room; there is usually a communication between all the rooms, through doors not unlike the one already described, with the exception that they are not so heavy, though quite as large. The great mass of the houses, however, are only one story high, and in this case there is a window below usually arched; and as no such thing as window glass is made, it is secured by heavy round bars of iron, fastened perpendicularly in the wall, with a cross bar in the centre to support them more firmly. There are blinds inside; but these afford small security against the dust, which is, of course a great annoyance to house keepers. The floors of the houses are composed either of the common stone, marble in small square pieces or sometimes of blue figured crockery of the same shape—the majority are of stone, plastered so as to render them remarkably smooth. I do not recollect to have seen a wooden floor in Havana, a pane of window glass, or a brick building.

LETTER II.

The streets of the Havana are very narrow, and lowest in the centre. The sidewalks are of course in proportion; and as little attention is paid to keeping any part of the pavement in repair, it is difficult to walk with ease. In addition to this, the part of the city near the wharf is usually crowded with mules, carts and negroes.

The most prominent public building that meets the eye after landing, is the Government House (Casa de Gobierno) This fronts on a square, called Plaza de Armas. It is two stories high, supported in front by ten heavy pillars and arches, and occupies a square of nearly 300 feet. The lower apartment is used for the various civil and military offices of the government, in the centre is a large gate opening to the court; and the upper story is occupied by the Captain General and his officers. The public prison is on one side, and the military on the other.

The Plaza de Armas, in front of this building, is a square of equal size. Formerly it was a grass plat; but the present governor has erected a small stone wall of about two feet high around it, and placed on this an iron railing. He has also subdivided it into smaller squares, by stone walks running through it; and around each of the divisions, in the centre, is now erecting an iron railing. Such of the beds as are already finished, are filled with a variety of flowers, cultivated with the greatest care.

This place is used as a public walk for the ladies, at evening. On Thursday evening of each week, the royal band of musicians parade on one side of the square, while the centre is occupied by the spectators and listeners, usually comprising the youthful and gay of both sexes. On such occasions the dress of the ladies is white, with no head dress, except perhaps a few roses twined in the hair. When the moon is shining, the effect is singularly beautiful.

On one side of the square is the Post Office(Correo,)occupied for a variety of purposes besides the one indicated by its name. The front of this building is not very unlike that of the government house.

The buildings occupied by the officers of the customs are small and low, and situated near the wharf, to which there are several passages, guarded by soldiers; and as most articles of produce of the Island pay an export duty, an officer is always placed there to prevent any contraband.

Another public walk, called the Alameda, overlooks the bay It is about one hundred rods in length, and two in width, with a walk of four feet high on the side of the water, built of stone; and a similar one about 3 feet high, next the road. The walk is entirely of stone plastered and rendered as smooth as a marble hearth. It is frequented by the ladies and gentlemen, evenings only, as the heat here is intense during the day; and besides it is not fashionable for a lady to be seen in the street at any other time, except in a volant. It is generally thronged on moonlight evenings, when the reflection of light from the bay, the music of forts, and, the display of beauty, with the mildness of the Cuban sky, give a peculiar sensation of pleasure.

At the head of this walk is the Theatre of which nothing can be said, except that in its appearance it is a decent building The performances of the stage are generally characterized by decency.

On the opposite side of the bay is Regla: the spot about which so much has been said, as the resort of the pirates. At present there is so little piracy, that the Regla is occupied for other purposes. Under the administration of Mr Monroe, they had dinners there, and used to drink his health as the "friend of pirates!" Boats are constantly crossing and recrossing to this place, and particularly on feast days They are so numerous, that the government have licensed them, and compelled them to go by turns, and regulated the price of passages. The whole number of these and other small row boats, in and about Havana, is upwards of 300. All are covered with an awning over the stern!

MORE GOLD.—The Salisbury Western Carolinian of the 17th inst. remarks 'We learn that a rich and apparently extensive deposite of gold, has recently been discovered on the land of James Capps, about five miles from Charlotte, on the Statesville road. Evidence of the presence of the precious metal was last season, for the first time perceived in the vicinity of that place, and some persons commenced working there; but not being very successful, they abandoned it as a profitless business. Early this season, new efforts were made; the result of which has been that considerable quantities of gold have been discovered, principally imbedded in the fissures of (apparently) a secondary formation of rocks. Mr. Capps was a poor man; he indeed possessed a freehold but the poverty of the surface (or soil) of his land yielded a miserable return for the labor bestowed in its cultivation. Since however, his once steril acres have proven so rich in their bowels, liberal offers have been made him for his little possessions; all of which, we understand, he has as yet declined closing in with. But he permits individuals to work the mine for a certain portion of their findings; and great numbers are daily availing themselves of the privilege, and flocking thither from all quarters, as is always the case where a new discovery of the precious metal has been made. Mr. Capps has already realized this season, a considerable amount of gold; so that the latter days of this aged, and hitherto, poverty stricken man may be as sunny, in a temporal sense, as those of the morning and meridian of his life were shadowy."

POLITICS IN CANADA.

The political excitement in Lower Canada seems likely to give the British cabine some serious trouble. The house of representatives of that province, after refusing for several years quietly to yield to the mother country the management and application of the taxes raised among their constituents, opposed and harrassed the ministerial party so much during the late session, that the Governor prorogued the legislature in a pet, and censured the lower house in a parting speech, which we noticed some time since. The members have since published a Justification to their constituents. It has lately been threatened in a Quebec paper, that the Legislative Council would hereafter reject all bills for public improvements, &c. until they force the Representatives into their terms. The Canadian Spectator shows the sentiments of the opposition, calls loudly on the people to support their representatives in the course they have adopted, and invites the neighboring colonies to unite with them in defending the rights they claim, under the British constitution, in common with all the subjects of the mother country.

The following passage we extract from that paper, to shew the style in which it speaks to the people.

"These are the projects announced in an official paper. Let the country not disregard them; last Session their practice commenced. Now if the country is not roused by these official declarations, it is the basest the vilest country on the Globe —it is below Naples or Spain in wisdom and spirit. But what is to be done? all that the Constitution and the law allow, while the Constitution and the Law exist. Establish Constitutional Committees in every parish and county; establish a Central Committee, form Resolutions and Addresses to the King and the *House of Commons*, and send commissioners to England to plead at the *Bar of the House of Commons*, and as the principles with which we are menaced may be brought to bear against other Colonies, let addresses be sent to our sister Colonies and in time, Commissioners to the House of Assembly in each We are, according to an official paper, threatened with despotism and we will sink into slaves if we have not energy to protect our liberties.'—*N. Y Daily Advertiser.*

Cheap Spring Goods.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and is now opening an elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Super. blue, black & olive broad cloths
Cassimeres & Cassinetts, Drillings
Lastings, worsted and silk Bombazenes
Silk and cotton Florentines
White and figured Marseilles
Italian Lutestring, India Sarsnetts
Colored Florences, and figured Silks
Battiste and Barrage Robes
Ginghams & Calicoes (elegant patterns)
5-4 and 4-4 Bobinetts, figd & plain Swiss
Jaconett and Book Muslins
Italian Crape Lisse and Gauze
Edgings, Pearling and Floss Thread
Veronas and Battiste Cravats
Flag, Barcelona & Madrass Handkerchiefs
Plain and Fancy Ribbons
Tamboured Capes, Silk and cotton Hosiery
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Gloves (an excellent assortment)
Pennsylvania Towe Linen, Oznaburghs
Burlaps and other coarse Linens, &c.

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Hardware, Queens-Ware and Glass, Powder & Shot, cut & wrought nails, Groceries and Liquors.—He has also and constantly keeps a general assortment of Leather. All of which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash, hydes, feathers, wool, meal, or Tan Bark.

Easton April 28 tf

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from PHILADELPHIA, a supply of NEW SADDLERY, of the latest fashions, which added to his former stock, makes a general assortment of the best materials; he flatters himself from his experience in business and with the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give general satisfaction. He will also keep a constant supply of HARNESS. Collars, Trunks, or manufacture them at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH at his stand nearly opposite the Bank.—Also on hand a general assortment of Gig & Switch WHIPS.

April 28 3w

More New Shoes.

THE PUBLIC are requested to call and view the subscribers stock, which he offers at very *reduced* prices for *CASH*.

He has excellent Materials and first rate Workmen, and will be glad to work to the order of any who may think proper to favour him with their custom.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Easton April 28 tf

S. Parsons, Dentist.

WILL be at Easton about the first of May for a few days, and attend to the duties of his profession in all its various branches; and will with pleasure wait upon those who may favour him with their patronage. Recommendations from the following Gentlemen of New York—S. L. Mitchill, M. D, Thomas Boyd, M. D. John C. Budd, M. D. J. Francis, S. Dentist

April 28

☞Mr. *Parsons* will be in Easton during May Court.

SURVEYING.

The subscriber offers his services to the public as a Surveyor—He may be found at his office on Dover Street, or at his dwelling house near the Star office, in Easton.

WILLIAM FARLOW.

April 28.

Colonization Society.

A SPECIAL meeting of the members of the "Colonization Society of Talbot county," will be held at the Court-House in Easton, on TUESDAY; the first day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By order of the *President*,

JAMES PARROTT, Secretary.

Colonization Society Talbot county

April 28, 1827.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed at public Vendue on Wednesday the 9th day of May next, at the late residence of Carson Bowdle dec'd. in Oxford-Neck, all the personal estate of said deceased, (Negroes excepted) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils. A quantity of Corn blades, bacon, lard and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale—On all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, for all sums above five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

JULIANA BOWDLE and
BENJAMIN M BOWDLE, Adm'rs.
of Carson Bowdle deceased.

April 28.

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