EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.] EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1827. [NO. 22.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
WM. H. GROOME

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a further supply of GOODS adapted to the Spring and Summer SALES.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

A great variety of Articles for Mens & Boys
SUMMER CLOTHING.

Elegant New Style Battiste
do. do. Bastiste Ginghams,
do. do. fancy Calicoes,
do. do. black & White do.
Black Barage for Ladies dresses
Elegant Merino Scarfs & shawls—*very cheap*
Grenadine and other fancy Handkerchiefs
4-4 Plain Bobbinett and Thread Laces
Hosiery, Ribbons, Gloves, Piping Cords, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
QUEEN'S WARE, &c. &c.
Easton, May 26 tf

CAUTION
TO TRAVELLERS.

ATTEMPTS having been repeatedly made by Capt. Levin Jones, the proprietor of ONE of the Lines of Stages from Castle Haven to Cambridge, to force passengers by the Steam-Boat Maryland, to take seats in his Stage, by exacting twenty-five cents from those who take seats in the Subscriber's Carriage,

This is to Give Notice,

That the road leading to Castle-Haven wharf, is a PUBLIC COUNTY ROAD, and consequently *free* for all Travellers. Captain Jones has no right to make such an unjust demand.

The Subscriber's STAGE with good Horses and a careful Driver, will at all times be in readiness, to convey Passengers to or from the Steam-Boat.—Passage—If more than one passenger, 50 cents only—if but one, 75 cents.

Horses and Carriages will be furnished at a moment's warning, to convey Travellers to any part of the Peninsula, on the most moderate terms.

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.
Sign of the Steam-Boat and Stages.
Cambridge, (Md.) May 26 4w

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
23d, day of May, A. D. 1827.

On application of Thomas S. Bromwell, Administrator of Solomon Merrick, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three sucessive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

L. S.

Test, JAS: PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Solomon Merrick, late of Talbot county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of May, A. D. 1827.

THOMAS S. BROMWELL, Adm'r.
of Solomon Merrick, dec'd.
May 26 3w

YOUNG LADIES'
Boarding School,
AT NEW-ARK, DELAWARE.

THE undersigned attended an examination of the Young Ladies in the Boarding School at Newark, under the superintendance of the Rev. Samuel Bell, on Thursday the 3d inst. and were highly pleased with the specimens which the pupils gave of their acquaintance with the Useful and Ornamental branches of Education, in which they had been instructed. We avail ourselves of this occasion to congratulate the parents and guardians of the pupils at this Seminary, its friends & the public generally upon the good order and discipline which prevails in it, and especially the great proficiency exhibited by the pupils in the different branches of education. The committee, therefore, with entire confidence recommend the Institution to the patronage of a generous public, believing that, it deserves to be ranked among the most distinguished establishments of the kind in our country.

A. K, Russel,
Jos. Chamberlain,
Thos. W. Handy,
Sam'l. Meeteer,
Isaac Gibbs,
Henry Whiteley,
Andrew Gray.
} Visiting Committee.

The duties of the Young Ladies' Boarding School, at Newark, will be resumed on the 1st day of June next, and every possible exertion will be made, to render this school worthy of extensive public patronage.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition per Qr. $30.
Moderate extra charges for Music, Painting, Drawing, &c.

SAMUEL BELL.

FOR THE
Promotion of Science and Literature.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
His Excellency JOS. KENT, Governor of the State, President *ex officio.*

Roger B. Taney, Esq.	Rev. George Roberts,
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Hon. Reverdy Johnson,	Dr. Dennis Claude,
J. W. McCulloch, Esq.	AND
Col. John E. Howard,	Dr. Henry Wilkins.

COHEN'S OFFICE—114, Market street,
Baltimore, May 7th, 1827.

Under authority of the Act of the General Assembly (Dec. session, 1826.) we herewith present to the public the FIRST CLASS of the Maryland

Literature Lottery,

The whole to be drawn in ONE DAY, in the city of Baltimore, and under the superintendence of the *Commissioners* appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLS.

Brilliant Scheme:

1 prize of	$20,000 is	20,000 Dollars.
1	10,000 is	10,000 Dollars.
10	2,000 is	20,000 Dollars.
10	1,000 is	10,000 Dollars.
10	500 is	5,000 Dollars.
20	200 is	4,000 Dollars.
20	100 is	2,000 Dollars.
40	50 is	2,000 Dollars.
100	20 is	2,000 Dollars.
150	10 is	1,500 Dollars.
300	5 is	1,500 Dollars.
9000	4 is	36,000 Dollars.

9662 prizes, amounting to 114,000 Dollars.
20338—only 30,000 Tickets.

The CASH for the whole of the Prizes can be had, as usual at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.

Mode of Drawing.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual, and in the other will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Five *Dollars*, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 9000 prizes of Four *Dollars* to be awarded to the tickets, the numbers of which end with the terminating figure of either of the *three first drawn numbers* of *different* terminations. The Five *Dollar* prizes to be awarded to the tickets having the two last figures corresponding with the two last figures of such number of the *next* drawn of *different* termination. This mode will permit the whole lottery to be completed in one drawing, and a ticket drawing a superior prize *will not be restricted* from drawing an inferior one also.

Whole Tickets, $5.00 | *Quarters,* $1.25
Halves - - - - - 2.50 | *Eighths,* - 0,62

*** Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, *Baltimore.*
Baltimore, May 12 7w

BOOTS & SHOES

THE subscriber having lately returned from Baltimore with a complete assortment of materials in his line, most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment—Gentlemen wishing boots made can have them at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style, and of the best materials that could be procured in the city of Baltimore. He also has on hand a good assortment of Ladies Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes of his own manufacture, which he will sell low for Cash.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.
May 19.

MARYLAND,
Caroline County Orphans' Court,
15th day of May, A. D. 1827.

On application of Nancy T. Willoughby and Jacob C. Willson Administrators with the Will annexed of Richard Willoughby, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly & faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of Caroline county Orphans' Court, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1827.

L. S.

Test JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the Will annexed, on the personal estate of Richard Willoughby late of Caroline county deceased;—all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 30th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 15th day of May A. D. 1827.

NANCY T. WILLOUGHBY, Adm'rx, and
JACOB C. WILSON, Adm'r. with the
Will annexed of Richard Willoughby, dec'd.

All persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
May 26 3w

THE BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

The following document, emanating from the twelve respectable and disinterested citizens who have been appointed visiters of the Hospital by the Corporate authorities of the city, will, we trust, effectually silence the reports which have been in circulation, in some parts of the state, to the disadvantage of this institution.

Baltimore, May 3, 1827.

To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

SIR—In conformity to the duty confided to us, as visiters of the Hospital, we beg leave to report, that we have lately inspected that establishment, and take pleasure in stating, that we found it in a condition very different from that, which common rumor had ascribed to it. In that department of the institution appropriated for the reception of lunatics, those confined in the cells, are as comfortably situated as their unfortunate condition will allow. Those of them, who are in the worst stages of mania are under such restraints as effectually prevent them from doing any injury, either to themselves or others; & the medical treatment they experience, we have reason to believe, is such as will be approved by those who are the most competent to decide on its correctness. Such of the patients as labor under this disease in a milder form, are at liberty to exercise themselves within the limits of the establishment.

In the Marine department, nothing appeared to be wanting for the comfort of those for whom it is appropriated; nor was any dissatisfaction expressed to us by any who are placed there. The general cleanliness of the whole establishment; the internal regulations prescribed for its government; the watchfulness and care that appeared to be exercised by those who have the immediate control of the whole, convince us, that there is no ground for dissatisfaction. It is not to be expected, that the patients of a hospital can excite in the breasts of those who have the care of them the anxious solicitude, the deep felt interest, the kind feelings, which relationship or friendship bestows when disease solicits its aid under the domestic roof; but there is a care, and an attention, and a feeling which humanity and interest require, when others than friends are made their guardians; and we are persuaded, that in our Hospital, a want of these, forms no just ground of complaint.

We do not feel competent to decide on the question that may be asked, whether the medical treatment, applied to the cases of mania, which are sent there for cure, be such as is the best calculated to promote this end. This is one of those questions that has divided, and will divide, the opinions of men, as long as there are cases which baffle the efforts of science; but it may not be encroaching too far on the province of the professional men to express our belief, that the skill employed in our Hospital will not suffer in a comparison with that of the other institutions of our country

We have the honor be sir,
Your most obedient servants.

Henry Payson	John Ogston
James Smith	Wm. H. Hanson
James B. Stansbury	John M'Keen
Robert Purviance	Joseph Holbrook
Baltzer Schæffer	Isaac Tyson
James Willson	James Ramsey.

May 12 4w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
JOSEPH KENT, Governor of Maryland,

A Proclamation.

Whereas a certain Arnold Jacobs, hath been charged, by indictment of the Grand Inquest, enquiring for the county of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of the crime of kidnapping a certain negro man, called Emory Sudler, and hath fled from the justice of the said commonwealth, into this state, as it is said. And Whereas his excellency John Andrew Shultze, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of the constitution and laws of the United States, demanded the said Arnold Jacobs of me, as a fugitive from justice, and that he should be arrested and delivered to John Thompson, Jr. agent appointed to receive and convey said fugitive within the jurisdiction of the said Commonwealth for trial upon the said indictment: upon which demand, the sheriff of Queen Ann's county, (within whose jurisdiction it wassaid the said Jacobs had sought refuge) was promptly ordered to arrest and deliver the said fugitive, in compliance with the said demand. And whereas it is represented, that notwithstanding the order to the said sheriff, the said Arnold Jacobs has not been arrested and delivered to the said agent; and it being the imperious duty of the Executive of this state to use the most effectual means to cause the said fugitive to be arrested and delivered as aforesaid, to answer the charge aforesaid. Now, therefore, I, Joseph Kent, Governor of the State of Maryland, have thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the council, offer a reward of 200 DOLLARS, to any person or persons, who shall arrest the said Arnold Jacobs, and deliver him to the said John Thompson, jr. agent as aforesaid, or confine him in any jail so that he may be delivered to the said agent, or any other that may be duly appointed, by his excellency the Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to receive him.

Given under my hand & the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States; the fifty-first.

JOSEPH KENT.

By the Governor,
Tho: Culbreth, Clk.
of the Council.
May 19 6w

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, to the creditors of Arthur Lowe, late of Dorchester county, deceased, to lodge their claims duly authenticated in the office of the Register of wills for Dorchester county, on or before Wednesday the 20th of June next, as a dividend will be struck on said deceased's estate on that day. Those who neglect this notice, will be excluded from any part of said dividend. Given under my hand, this 30th day of April, 1827.

CLEMENT WRIGHT.
Acting agent of Arthur Lowe, deceased.
May 12

Among the literary novelties of the day is "De Vere," a novel in which, under the name of Wentworth, is drawn the portrait of Mr. Canning. The author, says the London Literary Gazette, has portrayed "with equal truth and fidelity, those fine features which render him beloved in private, and admired in public life." We extract one or two passages which, if not *hit off* with any very "curious felicity," may be interesting from their concern with this distinguished personage.

"De Vere's acquaintance with Mr Wentworth arose out of the introduction of their mutual friend Dr. Herbert. Mr. Wentworth had been made acquainted with all the oppressions, and all the self exertions, of the moated house; and, ardent himself, and still perhaps with some pent up romance in his composition, which all the struggles and events of his life could not absolutely conquer, he conceived both liking and esteem for his young friend. On the other hand De Vere saw in Mr. Wentworth, much, if not every thing he admired. He thought him, as in times a little farther off, another considerable minister was thought, by one who well knew how to describe him, 'a person of as much virtue as can possibly consist with a love of power; and his love of power no greater than what is common to men of his superior capacities.' He admired and loved him, too, for many other qualities.—But it is not easy to describe this able and accomplished person. His mind was an assemblage of all that could excite, and all that could soothe; his heart, the seat of an ambition belonging, as it were, to himself; equally above stooping to court or people, and which no fear of either could affright. With all this, his feelings were attuned to friendship, and his intellect to the pleasures of elegant cultivation. Thus he shone alike in the tumult of party, and the witchery of letters. In these last, he had been beautifully distinguished, and had many amiable associates, before he acquired his political eminence. In the senate, his eloquence was like a mountain river, taking its rise from reason, but swelling its impetus by a thousand auxiliary streams of wit and imagination, which it gathered on its way. It is, indeed, difficult to say whether his wit or his reasoning predominated; for such was the effect of both united, that never was reason so set off by wit, or wit so sustained by reason. The one was a running fire, flashing from right to left over the whole field of argument, so as to embarrass and paralyze his antagonists; while the other, when seriousness was resumed, struck down every thing that opposed, with the force of thunder. But he had a more powerful recommendation still to the favour of his auditors, whether in the senate or elsewhere His politics, as his heart, were truly, I might say insularly, British; and though he contemplated and understood the continent as well as any, and better than most who went before him, of the continent it was his principle to steer clear, except in so far as it was connected with Britain. This did not fail to 'buy him golden opinions with all sorts of persons;' and he wound up all by a staunch adherence to his personal friends, not one of whom he had ever been known to fail, or to abandon. This made him the most loved for his own sake, of all the leaders of his time *out* of the House, while in it he reigned without struggle or compeer—*nihil simile aut secundum.* Yet, superior as Mr. Wentworth was in all these respects, he was kept, strange to say, from rising to the highest point, by the influence or intrigues of far less gifted rivals. Men wondered at this, but (happily for the repose of mankind) the times are over when a man who could not rule by other means, did not scruple, if he could, to seize the government by force, and awe even his prince into dangerous compliances. Mr. Wentworth knew this, but, even in other times, would never have attempted to go so far, and he therefore contented himself, at present, with a second place. This, at the time we write of, was the less irksome, because the high quality and worth, and still more, the long habit of being considered the leader of his party, which belonged to the Premier, induced the submission of all to his authority, without a murmur. Every body, however, foresaw, from what has been stated, that the Premier's resignation would occasion a contest for the succession, which might shake the administration to its centre; and Mr. Wentworth was not a man to submit to hold a second rank under any other living person. Such, then, was the public character of this accomplished man; and there were not wanting those who observed, in his connection with great families, in the spread of himself among all men of parliamentary power, and particularly in the attachment of the young men of rising talents to his person, a promise of future strength which might one day influence the fate of the empire. [*Prophetic!*]

The following passage refers to certain political manœuvres.

"At the time, De Vere, though he knew the reports that were in agitation, did not know the share which the actual conduct of his friend had had in giving them currency. He knew not that he had, on the very morning of his dinner, been closeted with some of his most powerful supporters, who had for a considerable period been constantly urging him even to lay claim to the premiership, when vacant, as his undoubted right, from the reputation he had obtained and the confidence he had inspired. They had even gone so far as to suggest, and actually to demand, a pledge from him, that, if he obtained the post, he would support and carry into effect various reforms of which, these patriots said, the state stood cruelly in need; and nothing could appear more zealous than this body of partizans in a cause so virtuous, and likely to be so popular. Mr. Wentworth, with great enthusiasm of character, and a spirit of as great integrity as the most inflexible patriot could wish, was himself sufficiently inclined to this principle of action. He gave the pledge required, and demanded and received, on his part, the most explicit promises, that should another succeed to the government, and he be obliged to retire, they would all make common cause, and act in party. What was his astonishment, therefore, to find, now the crisis was arrived, that these patriot friends seemed not only to have forgotten their principles, but to have changed their opinion in regard to his own pretensions. At another meeting which was held, they admired him, they said, as much as ever: thought him a great creature; a public possession, who ought to have one of the highest posts in the ministry: but as to engaging in opposition, should he unfortunately be left out of the new administration, they could not join in the attempt to force the closet of the king, who they found was likely to decide in favor of Lord Oldcastle. They only hoped that he might still be allowed to hold his place under that noble person. No language can describe the disdain of Mr. Wentworth at this change of conduct: it called up all his pride of character, which he felt to be insulted, as well as that his fairest hopes were disappointed. His honorable ambition (for it was honorable) was thwarted, his rival exalted, his schemes for the public good paralyzed; and what wounded him most, (for he was of a most loyal and open disposition, and of a nature the most abhorrent to every species of treachery) all seemed to be the consequence of an intercourse of some standing with the court, of which these friends had kept him wholly in ignorance. In short, it was only at the moment we speak of, that he learned that the compact which these friends had made with him, had been made while they were under the deception of an expected decision in his favor, in which expectation they were now disappointed; for it appeared certain that Lord Oldcastle would be called upon to name the new administration; and in that event he had declared against Wentworth's holding any place in it. Mr. Wentworth was not of a temper, at any time, to disguise his feelings, and he was at no pains to conceal them now: in fact, they escaped him in reproaches so bitter, and at the same time so just, that many of his auditors shrank from his presence.

"He therefore did not fail to express his opinion of Lord Mowbray in the House, with a keenness and effect which turned the *parvenu* pale. And as to the *parvenu* himself, Wentworth, without scruple or disguise, and pronouncing every thing but his name,—while his eyes flashed upon him with a sort of sacred anger,—designated him as 'the smooth volunteer of dirty work, for whoever would pay the price of it.'

"Mr. Wentworth, in short, with feelings as glowing as his abilities, was a proof, (whatever may appear to the contrary in this story) that there may be minds incorruptible by power, and which have preserved their simplicity, unhurt by the atmosphere of dissimulation in which they live, and uninjured even by the blaze of their own reputations. If ever the famous antithesis in the epitaph on Gay, was applicable to any other person, it surely was to him."*

*"In wit a man, simplicity a child."

A most extraordinary circumstance lately occured at Bampton, in this county, for the truth of which we have the authority of a near relative of the party who resides in this city. The wife of William Cooper, of the above village, when far advanced in pregnancy, paid a visit to some relatives who reside near Copenhagen-House, in London, who, in their garden kept a live tortoise. Mrs. Cooper, on seeing it, was much terrified. Some time after her return, and about five weeks since, she was delivered of a female child, which actually has on its head a substance exactly resembling a well-formed tortoise, the shell projecting from the head, and striped like the real one The child is still alive and in health, and the tortoise continues on the head. The head of the tortoise has the strongest resemblance to that of the real animal; and it actually projects from the end of the shell in a substance about the size of the top of a person's finger.

Oxford (Eng. Herald.)

A note from a respectable correspondent informs us of the singular fact, that at a dinner given in Louisville, Ky. in the month of April, there were present *five* gentlemen whose united height was *thirty-two feet five inches!* The height of each was as follows:—the tallest was 6 feet 8 inches; the next, 6 feet 6½ inches; the next, 6 feet 6 inches; the next, 6 feet 4½ inches, and the last, 6 feet 4 inches.

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