FOR THE
Science and Literature.

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Dr. Dennis Claude,
AND
Dr. Henry Wilkins.

CE—114, Market street,
ltimore, May 7th, 1827.
rity of the Act of the Gen.
c. session, 1826,) we here-
e public the FIRST CLASS of
e Maryland
ire Lottery,
e drawn in ONE DAY, in
ORE, and under the superin-
Commissioners appointed by
Council.

REST PRIZE,
D DOLLS.

liant Scheme:
$20,000 is 20,000 Dollars.
10,000 is 10,000 Dollars.
2,000 is 20 000 Dollars.
1.000 is 10,000 Dollars.
500 is 5,000 Dollars.
200 is 4 000 Dollars.
100 is 2,000 Dollars.
50 is 2,000 Dollars.
20 is 2,000 Dollars.
10 is 1,500 Dollars.
5 is 1,500 Dollars.
4 is 36,000 Dollars.

unting to 114,000 Dollars.
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for the whole of the Prizes
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NG.—The numbers will be
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tions. The Five Dollar pri-
to the tickets having the two
ponding with the two last fi-
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This mode will permit the
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rawing an inferior one also.
$5.00 | *Quarters*, $1.25
2.50 | *Eighths*, - 0.62
m any part of the United
nail (post paid) or private
sing the Cash or Prize Tick-
Lotteries, will meet the same
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to
a. & BROTHERS, *Baltimore:*
y 12 7w

S & SHOES
ber having lately returned
ore with a complete assort-
in his line, most respectfully
and the public generally to
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best materials that could be
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ther Shoes of his own man-
e will sell low for Cash.
bedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.

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cantling and Shingles, Oak
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for Cash at Easton Point, or
Town, if requested so to do
purchase are requested to
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's Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM BARNETT.

Reduced.
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one passenger 50 cents—
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ages always at command,
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ages will leave Cambridge,
M. on Tuesdays and Fri-
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AM C. RIDGAWAY.
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VEYING.
r offers his services to the
eyor—He may be found at
ver Street, or at his dwel-
the Star office, in Easton.
ILLIAM FARLOW.

RATES' BLANKS
E AT THIS OFFICE

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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TREMENDOUS STORM AT SEA.

The following singularly interesting narrative is communicated to the Liverpool Commercial Chronicle of May 12:

Ship New York, Prince's Dock
Liverpool, May 11. 1827.

Sir—I trust that, although a stranger, I shall find a sufficient apology, in the very uncommon nature of the occurrences herein described, for troubling you with the detail of the following particulars:—This ship has been twice struck with lightning on her present voyage from New York. On the 19th day of April, our third day out, about half past five in the morning, being in our births, we were roused by a sound like the report of heavy cannon close to our ears. In a moment we were all out and the cabin and all parts of the ship were filled with a dense smoke, having a strong smell of sulphur From the deck the word was quickly passed that the ship had been struck with lightning & was on fire. The consternation which for some minutes prevailed, may be more easily imagined than described. Every one ran on deck with a full impression that the ship was in a blaze. It had been broad day, but so dark, so dense, and so close upon us were the clouds, as to produce almost the obscurity of night. There was just sufficient light to give a bold relief to every object in the appalling scene. The rain poured down in torrents, mingled with hail stones as large as filberts, which lay upon deck fully an inch thick. Over-head blazed the lightning on all sides, accompanied by reports almost simultaneously, thus evincing its nearness. The sea ran mountains high, and the ship was tossed from one sea to another with incredible rapidity. One appearance was peculiarly remarkable. The temperature of the water was at 74 deg. of Fatrenheit, while that of the atmosphere was down to 48. This produced a copious evaporation, and caused immense clouds of vapour to rise, which, ascending in columns all around us, exhibited the appearance of innumerable pillars supporting a massive canopy of clouds.—These phenomena are extremely unusual, no person on board ever having witnessed any thing like it before. In all directions might be seen the water spouts, which rising fearfully to the clouds, seemed actually to present to the eye a combination of all the elements for the destruction of every thing on the face of the deep. Altogether the scene was one of awful sublimity which baffles description.

Amid this scene of impending ruin, when all nature was in the utmost confusion—when nautical science and experience can avail nothing—while an irresistible element was playing about us, and the ship seemed on the very verge of fate; when, in short, dismay and despair were reflected from every other countenance—nothing could exceed the calm tranquility of Captain Bennett—nothing could exceed the firmness with which every order was given for examining the ship, in prospect of meeting fire below deck—nothing could equal the manner in which every one was encouraged with the hope of security, even beyond what in reason could be expected Thus I but echo the sentiments of all on board.

But I hasten to my narrative. Some parts of the ship and spars were for a moment on fire, but were quickly extinguished by the rain. The ship was then, thoroughly, examined to ascertain where the electric fluid had penetrated among the combustible part of the cargo below the lower deck. This investigation disclosed the following facts: The lightning, having struck the main royal mast head, shattered the mast head, and, descending thence, penetrated the deck into one of the store rooms, the bulk-heads and fittings of which, are completely demolished. Then separating, one part was conducted by a leaden tube to the sides of the ship, thro' which it passed out between wind and water, starting the ends of three five inch planks. Another portion from the store room passing into the ladies' cabin, shivered to atoms the plate of a large mirror, leaving the frame uninjured. From the looking glass to the piano forte was an easy transition; it touched the instrument with no delicate impulse, dismounting it, and leaving it out of tune. Thence it passed through the whole length of the after cabin and out at the stern windows. Fortunately we were all in our births at the moment. Upon these facts I would venture briefly to remark, that the mast head was bound by four iron hoops, say from two to three inches wide, and nearly half an inch thick. These attracting the fluid, and being themselves insulated by other less powerful conductors, would naturally at the instant accumulate a large repletion of the fluid, which, by the violence of its action, burst the hoops asunder, and shattered the mast head and cap. Into the cabin store room it seems to have been conducted by a leaden pipe near the main mast under the deck. The quick-silver on the back of the mirror was sufficient to attract it thither, when it would be diffused over the whole surface of the glass, which being the most perfect non-conductor known, was thus shattered into countless pieces. The atmosphere being very moist, the dampness of the cabin floor, for want of a better conductor, might probably aid in carrying it to the windows

Being all in our births, enveloped in beds and bedding of non-conducting materials, we reposed in comparative safety, while the deadly bolt careered around us with fierce and resistless energy. Doubtless, a feather bed is the most safe retreat in such cases. Had it been later in the day, and the passengers about the cabin, the chances are, that it would have been fatal to many of us.

The operation of the second shock was very different from the former, and is more deserving of attention, as furnishing a new instance in proof of the efficacy of lightning rods, as a protection at sea. We had a chain conductor on board; but it not being the season to expect much lightning, and the first shock coming on quite suddenly, it was not up at the time. The morning squall was over; it continued, however, to blow fresh all the day, and about noon, heavy clouds began to gather in on every side, rolling their volumes apparently among the rigging. We had reason to expect more lightning; the conductor was prepared, and Captain Bennett ordered it to be raised to the main royal mast head. It consisted of an iron chain, having links one fourth of an inch thick, and two feet long, turned in hooks at each end, and connected by rings of the same thickness, and of one inch annular diameter. This chain was fastened to a rod of iron half an inch think, & 4 feet in length, with a point well polished and tapered, in order to receive the fluid with facility; it was secured to the main royal mast, the rod extending two feet above the mast head and thence it was brought down over the quarter; and repelled by an oar, protruding, say ten feet from the ship's side, and sinking a few feet below the surface of the water.

Dr. Franklin was of opinion that a rod of this size would sustain without injury the severest shock of lightning. I have been thus minute in stating the dimensions of the chain for the double purpose of conveying some idea of the force of this shock and of impressing the necessity of providing larger conductors. The chain, however, in this instance performed its office, and it was up in happy time to avert a blow that in the opinion of all on board must have sent this staunch vessel in an instant to the bottom.

Soon after 1 P M. we saw lightning; a little before two observed a very smart flash; looking at my watch which marks seconds I counted four, when the report followed; I felt no alarm however having frequently known it to approach nearer without any injury. At two o'clock we were astonished by another shock like that in the morning; the flash and sound simultaneous. I happened to be in the cabin with another passenger; a ball of fire seemed to dart down before us; at the same moment the glass in the round house came rattling down below. Those on deck agreed that the whole ship appeared to be in a blaze from the vividness of the principal flash, which they distinctly saw darting down the conductor and agitating the water. All parts of the ship as before, were filled with smoke, smelling with sulphur.

The ship was again thoroughly examined. The conductor had been rent to pieces by the discharge, and scattered to the winds; small fragments of it were found on deck; in saving the ship it had literally yielded itself to the fury of the blast. The pointed rod was found to be fused and shortened several inches, and covered over with a dark coating, some of the links had been snapped off and others melted. The whole operation was singularly striking, and affords another of those rare cases where the conductor yielded to the violence of the shock, while it effectually averted the bolt from the object it was designed to protect.

This was a property of the rod, of which Franklin was satisfied very early after the application of a theory that has disarmed the lightning of Heaven. One of the earliest cases which fell under his notice, I believe occurred in one of the Dutch churches in New York—a chain connected with the clock probably saved the church much damage, but the chain itself was melted.

Mr. Ross, the second officer was prostrated and three of the men struck, but none much injured. It affected the polarity of all the compasses, causing them to vary from the true point and between each other. They gradually assumed a bearing, by which we have steered, though still three points out, as we have just discovered. The captains chronometer was very materially affected; it usually crosses the Atlantic without varying three seconds; it has now proved to be out as many degrees.

Such is the effect, observes a correspondent who has transmitted us the above account, produced on the steel-work in the watches, that they have the power of the magnet so far as to act the same as the load-stone."

From the American Farmer.

Falstaff. Boy.
Page. Sir?
Falstaff. What money have I in my purse.
Page. Seven groats and two pence.
Falstaff. I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only lingers it out, but the disease is incurable.
SHAKSPEARE.

Unfortunate Sir John! so fond of good living with means so slender!—I condole. I sympathise with thee, merry knight, being in the same predicament myself.

It may be useful to some of your readers Mr. Editor, to know by what process my purse once distended by gold and silver has been thus sweated down—how it contracted this incurable consumption. I commenced the world with some advantages, such as family, reputation, property.—Finding the world combined against the bachelors, partly to please it partly to please myself I got married; & although I did not find matrimony "such great things as it has been cracked up for;" I was pretty well satisfied until I found my expenses increased in an alarming degree. 'My dear' soon discovered that we wanted a vehicle to ride in. I reminded her of our 'chaise & one,' the good old style of our country; but she preferred a 'coach and pair.' I objected to the cost—that I could not spare the money.—She replied that neighbor Dash, no richer or better than myself had a "double carriage." I tried to convince her that this would bring on "double trouble," as well as double expense. 'We can drive the chaise ourselves—the chaise costs only one-half as much as the coach, and, besides, we have the chaise already—one horse costs and consumes but one-half as much as two—and again, we already have "Dumpling" for whom I have no match, and, therefore should have to buy a pair, which, you know, are not worth any thing unless they are exactly alike. The coach must have a coachman, and in this country of gates, a footman, and I have not them to spare." 'But my dear,' said she, 'you are of a good family, as well as myself—every genteel family has a coach—and you know I cannot drive.' I urged the example of neighbor Thrift's wife, who could drive, ride on horseback or walk, as might be most convenient; but she remarked that 'Mrs. Thrift did not come of a good family, and that this, in her, was all natural enough. How should I look were I to meet Mrs ——, rolling in a coach, and I driving Dumpling?' I replied that Mr. —— had died a bankrupt in consequence, as was thought, of her extravagance, and that the coach she now used was borrowed.

The contest was often renewed: at length whether from flattery contained in her argument, or the sake of a quiet house, the coach was bought; and from that moment I date the commencement of my ruin; not exactly from the cost but from the style of living it introduced.

The importance of a family in the country, is wonderfully increased, in their own conceit, by a "double carriage." Not a negro on the farm but feels it, and becomes more proud and worthless.—For a long time little was thought of, by my wife and servants, but sporting the coach and long-tailed bays. Dumpling was reduced to the ranks; and I could not help thinking that he reproached me every time we met.—My plough and cart frequently stood still when they ought to have been moving, for the want of my principal hands, the coachman and the footman. Every thing went wrong. Instead of selling, I had to buy corn, instead of putting out money at interest every year, I had to borrow—to put my name on the 'lender's book.' The wheat went for necessaries and luxuries—we had a constant round of company; and every farmer knows how that operates. I gradually lost my spirits, my good humor, had my misgivings—saw breakers ahead, but did not change my course. At length I was obliged to mortgage my land. After that I resigned myself to my fate. I formerly delighted in improving it—but who ever improved a mortgaged farm? When it comes to that, the game is nearly up—you may almost say, 'Othello's occupation's gone'.

Ruin now approached with rapid strides. My credit sunk—my neighbours began to prophesy; friends to be ceremonious, and shy, especially at vendues—sometimes remarking, accidentally, in my hearing, that they had come to a resolution not to be security to any one.

'Misery makes a man acquainted with strange bed fellows.'—I found it so—numberless evils, not foreseen, as the result of poverty, were now not only seen but felt. Shifts for 'raising the wind,' and keeping up appearances, were resorted to that I do not like to remember. Friends fell off—creditors pressed—my note was no longer current at the bank—crops worse and worse. Interest accumulating—expenses undiminished—what was to be done? Luckily one of the servants (that is the fashionable phrase) misbehaved and was sold to a negro trader—it went against my conscience—the idea that we had eat him up, though an odd one, haunted me continually.—This expedient, not to say crime, served for a time; but although repeated, again and again, it would not do. Suits were brought—judgements, executions and cash sales soon followed and swept every thing by the board.—The predictions of my neighbours were fulfilled—they 'knew it would be so'—'pride must have a fall.' I took pains to get a good master for Dumpling—as for the bays they were struck off to a jockey, who nicked and sold them to a spendthrift, who is travelling the same road to ruin.

Adieu, Mr. Editor—avoid 'double carriages' and long tail bays.

OLDSCHOOL.

HENRY CLAY.

Secretary of State, arrived in Pittsburg early on Sunday morning, 17th inst. On Monday and Tuesday he visited the principal Manufacturing Establishments of the city. On Tuesday afternoon he visited the U. S Arsenal, near the city, where he and a number of citizens were handsomely entertained by Major Churchill.

The following letter was addressed to him on Tuesday:

PITTSBURG, June 19, 1827.

SIR,—A number of your fellow-citizens residing in this city, are desirous of paying to you a small tribute of respect, for your zealous and untiring exertions in the cause of Internal improvement, Domestic Industry, of the humane and wise principles of Universal Emancipation, and of every measure which can add wealth or honor to our common country. We therefore, Sir, for ourselves, and in behalf of a numerous portion of our fellow-citizens, invite you to a public entertainment, to be given at the "Anchor Paper Mill" of Mr. Holdship, tomorrow at 2 o'clock, P M.

Respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens,

CHARLES SHALER
Chairman of the committee of Arrangement.
A. SIDNEY T. MOUNTAIN.
Secretary of the Committee.

To which Mr Clay replied:

PITTSBURG, June 19, 1827.

Gentlemen.—I accept, with much pleasure, the invitation, which, in behalf of a number of my fellow-citizens of Pittsburg, you have done me the honor to give me, to a public entertainment to be furnished tomorrow at the Anchor Paper Mill And I pray you to make to them my respectful acknowledgments for their friendly consideration of me, and also suffer me to assure you of the personal esteem and regard entertained for yourselves by

Your obedient Servant,
H CLAY.

To Hon'ble CHARLES SHALER,
A. SIDNEY T. MOUNTAIN, Esq.

DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

On Wednesday, the 20th instant, the citizens of Pittsburg gave a public Dinner, at Mr Holdship's Anchor Paper-Mill, to the Honorable Henry Clay, as a testimony of the high estimation in which they hold that gentleman's character, and of the great and general satisfaction which his visit to this city has afforded.

General William Marks acted as President, John Darrah, Esq. Hon Jas. Riddle, Mr. M. Allen, Mr. M. Stackhouse, and Wm. M'Candless, Esq. Vice Presidents; Sam'l Gormly & Edw'd D. Gazzam, Esqrs. Secretaries. A number of guests were present, among whom were Mr. George Rapp and Mr. Frederick Rapp of Economy, and Major Churchill of the U. S. Arsenal.

On Mr. Clay's entering the dining room the company rose and saluted him with three long and hearty cheers, after they had dined the subjoined toasts were all drunk with enthusiastic applause.

1. *The people of the United States*—Free, sovereign, and independent.

2. *The President of the United States*—Let the tree be judged by its fruit.

3. *The Governor of Pennsylvania*—The zealous friend of domestic manufactures and internal improvements.

5. *The memory of the deceased statesmen and warriors of our Revolution.*

6. *Charles Carroll of Carrollton*—The surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

7. *The surviving statesmen and warriors of our Revolution.*—We wish them a healthy and happy old age.

8 *The gallant and Magnanimous La-Fayette.*

Wi' melting heart and tearful eye
We'll mind you still, tho' far awa'

9. *John Adams and Thomas Jefferson*—Embalmed in the hearts of twelve millions of freemen—the temple erected to their memories will be more glorious than the pyramids, and as eternal as their own imperishable virtues.

10. *The cause of National Industry*—In the language of our guest, "It is the cause of our country—It must and will prevail."

11. *Our distinguished Guest*—Let us not, like the ungrateful butler of Pharaoh, "forget Joseph;" but remember him who cheered us in the midst of gloom, and foretold, with prophetic spirit, our deliverance and prosperity.

This sentiment was received with unbounded approbation, and Mr. Clay rose, evidently agitated, to proffer his thanks to the company. His speech was interrupted with repeated plaudits, and on resuming his seat, the company expressed their satisfaction by *nine cheers*. Mr. Clay said:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

I thank you for the very cordial reception with which I have been honoured during my visit to this city. I thank you for the present distinguished proof of your confidence and esteem. I thank you for the sentiment which has been just drank. The approbation of our fellow-citizens is always gratifying. There are times and places and circumstances which give an uncommon interest to the manifestations of their friendly feelings.

In forseeing, as many years ago I thought I did, the success which would crown the exertions of the people of the United States, by the application of a portion of their industry to the arts, I was gifted with no spirit of prophecy. I only studied the character and the resources of our countrymen and our country. Of their enterprise, ingenuity, perseverence, no doubt could be entertained We produced all the essential raw materials, and we had the command of boundless power, natural and artificial.—With these elements, physical and moral, why should we fail? Nor was the strength of my conviction abated by the discouraging predictions of the timid and the interested. These have not been wanting, in every stage of our national progress; & the failure of our arms, in both our wars, as well as our arts, had been confidently foretold. Our march has nevertheless been onward, successful, and triumphant and glorious.

If the friends of American industry had presented a system for its protection, based upon doubtful theory and visionary speculation—if they had offered to the consideration of their countrymen a scheme which experience in other nations had demonstrated to be impracticable and injurious, all the opposition which they encountered would have been patriotic and justifiable. But they came forward with no doubtful project. They were sustained by the experience of all countries, and especially of that from which we sprung. And now the very great success which has attended those branches of our manufactures which were adequately protected, enables us to add that of our own as a testimony to the wisdom of self defence and protection.

Notwithstanding the new markets which have been created, the wants which have been supplied, and the animation which has been given to labor the foes of the American System continue their opposition with a perseverance worthy of a better cause. Availing themselves of the irritations and divisions incident to a late contested election, and enlisting under the banners of a distinguished name, they have taken fresh courage, and assail the further progress of our manufactures with renovated vigor. Prior to that event, they had contented themselves with controverting the policy of encouragement; and no statesman in Congress had been seen bold enough seriously to question the right of Congress to afford it. But now the Legislature of a distinguished state, after long deliberation and mature consideration, solemnly resolved that Congress does not possess the power to counteract foreign legislation, by laws of self protection.—From the very commencement of the government, and throughout all the stages of its existence, in peace and in war, the power has been asserted and exercised. It is delegated by more than one clause in the constitution. Under the authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, we have seen the power exercised to suspend, for long and indefinite periods, commercial intercourse with all nations, and especially with Great Britain & France. The power to regulate our foreign commerce is plenary, clear, and explicit; and, if the clause which it conveys is not adapted to the purpose, human language is incompetent to supply the appropriate terms. Under another clause, also full and explicit, the power is granted to lay imposts, without limitation as to amount, and has been exercised to an extent far beyond the wishes of the friends of the American system to apply it.

I hope the vigor of this new attack upon the system will be met by corresponding vigor in its defence. Let us treat our antagonists with the greatest respect, and be tender even of their prejudices But, faithful to measures, let us firmly meet concert and co-operation on the other side by concert and co-operation on ours. Let us oppose mind to mind and exertion to exertion; and if we must fail—if the bright prospects which lie before us are to be dissipated and destroyed, let there be no occasion for reproaching ourselves. If our opponents can make themselves the majority, however much we may deplore the issue of the struggle, we will bow with submission and deference to the will of the majority. If, as I hope, our system is preserved and improved, I will now hazzard the prediction, that, in less than 20 years, the value of our exported manufactures will exceed in amount that of all the exports of raw produce from our country.

To me it has been a source of the greatest satisfaction, that I have been an humble co-operator with the representation from Pennsylvania in supporting the good cause. I only seconded the efficient and able exertions of her distinguished sons, some of whom represented this city. Indeed thro'out a public service in the national councils which commenced more than 20 years ago it has been my happiness never to differ with that state on any great measure of national policy. I will not make an ex-

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