IX. Do not the proceedings of the Court Martial show, that upwards of one hundred and eighty of the persons who were involved in the charges of mutiny and desertion, were tried and condemned, their sentences approved by General Jackson, ordered to be executed, and NOT 'forgiven?'

X. As on the 22d of January, 1815, after the march of General Jackson in 1814 to Pensacola, and after the battle of New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815, the sentences of the Court Martial, by which upwards of one hundred and eighty of the Tennessee Militia, were ordered to have 'one half of the hair of their heads shaved off close,' and to 'be drummed out of camp,' were confirmed, and ordered by General Jackson to be executed, could 'the others who had deserted,' have been with General Jackson at Pensacola, in 1814? Could 'they have followed him to New Orleans' and there regained their former good character,' and have been honourably discharged?

We have now gone through the whole of this unexampled violation of the laws of God and man. Taking all the facts, and looking at the vain attempt of General Jackson to vindicate his conduct, we may defy contradiction while we assert, that *six free citizens of the United States, who for three months had faithfully served their country, 'at a period when every nerve was strained to protect it from invasion,' whose term of service had expired—who were lawfully returning to their homes, to their expecting families—(one of them a minister of the Gospel of Christ)—were by order of General Jackson, seized and carried in irons to Mobile, were, by order of Gen. Jackson, tried by an unlawful and unauthorized Court Martial, composed of three members and two supernumeraries instead of five or thirteen members for an offence against laws to which they were not amenable—were sentenced to death by shooting and by order of General Jackson were shot to death.*

But time and reflection, bring no repentance or remorse, to such a breast as that of General Jackson. The solitude of 'the night season,' and the reflections of 'the noon day,' make no change in him. Twelve years after those horrible events, he speaks of them with exultation, and even after so long a time proclaims, that 'the crimes of robbery, arson and this outrageous mutiny' deserve death under the sentence of a Court Martial. Regardless of the obligation of all laws, but those of the sword; observant of no duties to the civil institutions of his country, death shall be inflicted, when he shall will it. A minister of the Gospel, 'of the Baptist persuasion;' because he claimed his constitutional and legal rights after having done all he was bound to do, for his country, he would have returned to his family, perhaps again to teach the Word of God in the wilderness is doomed to an ignominious death, and when in all else but 'the Military chieftain's revenge and every angry passion had subsided into pity and commiseration, he who suffered death by his mandate, is by Gen. Jackson reviled by being called 'a wolf in sheep's clothing'

In his letter of September 4, 1826 he says,

'It is for the public to judge whether this professed ambassador of Christ, did not well deserve death for the crimes of robbery and arson, and this outrageous mutiny which jeopardized not only the remainder of the garrison, from its exposed situation, but the safety of our country— and whether this wolf in sheep's clothing was not a fit subject of example.'

Ought such a man to be intrusted with power? Let every citizen of the United States put this question to his understanding and to his conscience and to his heart.

[*To be continued.*]

Probabilities of Human Life.

The following table of the probabilities of human life has been given by M. de la Malle.

Table of the probabilities of human life, calculated by Domitius Ulpianus, Prime Minister to Alexander Severus, and extracted from Emilius Macer.

Age,		*Probable future life.*
From 10 to	20 years,	30 years,
20	25	28
25	30	25
30	35	22
35	40	20
40	45	18
45	50	13
50	55	9
55	60	7
60	65	5

M. de la Malle says this table was formed from the property tables, the registers of birth, puberty, manhood, death, age, sex, diseases, &c. which were kept by the Romans with the greatest exactness, from the time of Servius Tullius to that of Justinian. Ulpianus fixes thirty years as the mean duration of human life during that period. It is extraordinary that the chances of life detailed in the above table are precisely those which the registers of mortality in the city of Florence exhibit in the present day.

American Theatrical Engagements.

The following is a statement of sums paid to various London performers, by the Manager of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Theatres, taken from the books of the Treasurer;—

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	Dolls
Mr. George Cooke,	3,354	1	6	14 900
Mr. Kean, 1st engagem't	2,876	4	0	10,600
Mr. Kean, 2d engagem't	1,698	1	0	8,100
Mr. Matthews,	1 648	8	0	7,600
Mr. Philips,	1,889	6	4	6,100
Mr. Macready,	1,236	12	0	5,500
Miss L. Kelly,	1,151	12	0	5,100
Mr. Incledon,	1,000	0	0	4 450
Mr. James Wallack,	699	1	6	3,100
Mr. and Mrs. Bartley,	428	8	0	1,900
Mrs Knight late Miss Povy	418	11	1	1,850

IMPROVING THE BREED OF CATTLE.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject, by a gentleman to whose liberality, zeal and intelligence, this State is much indebted. The importance of improving the breed of cattle and domestic animals, is made abundantly manifest from the fact, that lean stock cattle, to the value of $800 000, are yearly brought from the interior of New York, and sold in this State, at an average advance of one-third more price, than cattle of a similar description from the interior of our own State. The cattle from New York are of better breed than ours. They feed easier and grow larger; and as before stated, are considered worth one third more.

Every body knows there is little or no difference in the trouble and expense of raising one colt more than another, yet one of a particular make and breed, at a given age, will be worth ten times as much as the other. One horse will travel with double the speed, and perform twice the labour of another, and with more ease to himself. So with horned cattle. One cow will give four times as much milk as another, and not cost a cent more to keep her. Also with Pigs. Put two pigs of different breeds into the same pen, and with the same food, at a given time, one pig will be found twice the weight of the other. All this shows the immense importance it is to farmers to procure the best stock. To promote this beneficial purpose, is the aim of the Agricultural Societies, and the design of their exhibitions and Cattle Shows.

Penn. Gaz.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27.

When the Presses of the whole Editorial Tribe throughout this country are daily groaning under publications on one side or the other of the great contest which the friends of General Jackson are now waging against the present administration of the General Government, it would be equally culpable and affected in us to assume a silence or to refrain from giving a portion of our columns to the best intelligence upon that subject. The majority of our readers expect it from us—a very great proportion derive much of their knowledge upon this matter through that means—However tired some men may be with the subject already, whatever aversions they may have to talk or to think about it, these do not alter the intrinsic character of the question. The election of a Chief Magistrate for these United States, under any circumstances, is, and must always be, a subject of deep interest to all, of vast importance to the Republic; & whatever some men may think, the American people will always feel an anxious concern upon this matter which is destined, as the fathers of the Constitution foresaw, to become the master question in our country that will give tone to all the subordinate agitations and political conflicts that may arise in every part of this great Confederacy.

Abstaining from the disgraceful warfare of petty abuse and malevolent attack, we shall confine ourselves principally to subjects that develope public character and fitness for public station, and as we can conceive of no honest interest that any American ought to take in this question, but to select the most capable and safest man to preside over their political concerns, we shall do all in our power to enlighten the public mind as to this essential point.

The official conduct of public men is the best directory in relation to them. Official acts, of right ought to be closely examined and fairly judged of without passion, without prejudice, without partiality. To approve without favour what is right, and to condemn without fear what is wrong, is the true duty of an American Republican.

We lay before our readers to day the commencement of a publication drawn up by one of the most able law characters in the United States, upon the subject of the Six Militia men who were shot by Gen. Jackson's order—To give a fair and full view of the true merits of this question, we begin by a statement of the Law of the U. States to which Militia men are subject—Then a statement of admitted facts—then a faithful extract from the "General Order Book" in the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, stating the proceedings of the Court Martial, the charges against the Militia men, their sentence and execution—and it is to this awful matter we wish to draw the unprejudiced attention of our fellow citizens.

Q. in the Star of last Tuesday would do well when he speaks of our objects & views to take care neither to misrepresent them nor falsely to reproach us. This unlicensed sort of talking may be professional with Q. but we think he ought to have some respect for the morality of truth—When or where did we ever shew a wish 'to plunge the state again in the same unhappy situation' of party strife? It has been our aim from first to last to soothe the asperities of party, to retard its growth, to deaden its fury.—We have always deprecated party violence—yet this flaming recruit of Gen. Jackson who has enlisted in the cause of the opposition for the express purpose of forming a party to put out the existing administration of the country, has the effrontery to accuse us of what he is himself guilty.

If Q. hails from a new port and is now steering by the Star we know enough of political navigation to calculate his latitude and departure, and if he will meet some of those 'friends of ours' whose 'philosophic' leisure he so 'delectably' anticipates and ardently sighs for, we will promise to have no more to do with him, but will willingly leave him to them to reason in the calm or to buffet in the storm.

A word as to the counties of Washington, Frederick, Baltimore, Montgomery & Cecil.—In the two first we know that the Presidential question was made the Criterion at the instance of Jackson men; Baltimore county was always known to be Jacksonian & the friends of the Administration made no set contest there—In Montgomery we do not believe that the question of the next President was at all efficient in deciding that election, as to Cecil we cannot say, having no information to be relied on, but this is the fact we assert, that in whatever county a Jackson majority prevailed, the question of the next President arose at the suggestion of the Jacksonians, and as they thought they had no chance in more than five counties (according to Q's account) in the state, they did not think it prudent or politic to risk the contest, avowedly in more—Add to Q's enumeration Baltimore City and take off Montgomery, and you have Washington, Frederick, Baltimore, (perhaps Cecil) and Baltimore City, where alone the Jackson party have shown that they have a majority viz:—in four counties and one City—In the remaining fifteen counties and the city of Annapolis a strong and ample majority is shown in behalf of the Administration.

The citizens of this and the adjacent counties will bear in mind that the Easton Cattle Show and Fair, takes place in this town on Wednesday next, the 31st inst—The first day will be devoted to the exhibition of stock and farming utensils of every kind that may be offered—The second day the Domestic Fabrics will be displayed in the upper room of the Court House, for the inspection of the Ladies, who are particularly invited to attend—The third and last day will be devoted to the report of the Judges, the award and delivery of the premiums, &c.

We understand the jail at Dover, Del. was burnt down on Saturday night last—it is supposed to have been set on fire by a prisoner who had been committed for horse stealing.

ANNAPOLIS Oct 23.

THE BRITISH PACKET, brig Susan, Captain Stairs, arrived at this port on Saturday morning last, in nine days from Bermuda, bringing the British Mail, which reached Bermuda in a short passage from Liverpool. Captain Stairs has politely furnished us with the Bermuda Gazettes of a late date. They contain however nothing of importance.

The Pennsylvania Gazette says—The cordial and respectful manner in which the President was received by the city authorities of Philadelphia, and by all the most respectable citizens generally, must have been gratifying to the distinguished individual, as it was honourable to the city.

At the North River Bank, a check for $700, signed Abm. Lefoy, was presented, which underwent the examination of two or three of the officers of the bank, and was finally paid. In this case the rogue calmly waited the result, and after he had received the money exchanged it at the Fulton Bank. The extent and variety of these forgeries are unprecedented in this city, & have caused no little anxiety to be felt in our banks, that more may yet be discovered.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Forgery.—A check with the forged signature of Messrs. G. G. & S. Howland, for the sum of $7760, was presented at the Union Bank yesterday and paid without hesitation, the forgery being remarkably well executed. Payment was made in part with a bill for 5000 dollars which was afterwards changed for smaller bills in the U. S. Branch Bank, and some of these were again changed at other Banks. Up to last evening, the person who committed this daring act, had eluded detection.

An attempt was made to obtain the sum of $2700 with another forged check on the Merchant's Bank. The teller from some circumstances thought proper to make an inquiry of the book keeper and on returning to the counter, for the purpose of paying the check, found that the person who presented it had become alarmed and fled.

From the Greenville Republican.

As much has been said of Gold being found in the upper part of this State, and as many reports, altogether marvelous, have found places in several of the public papers we think it our duty to publish what we know to be facts, as far as Greenville is concerned. About eighteen miles from the town of Greenville, on Tiger river, within the boundary of Spartanburgh district, portions of Gold have been found. Two of our fellow citizens have purchased the land on which the gold was first discovered, and have for some time past employed from four to seven hands upon it. The average value of each hand's daily labor has been something more than a dollar: the largest piece of Gold yet found was equal to $1 75. Mr Vanuxem has examined specimens of it, and pronounced it superior to any which he had seen except the Gold found in Montgomery county, N. C. No probable estimate exists as to the number of hands which might be profitably employed, as sufficient experiments have not yet been made.

Centreville, Indiana, Oct. 5.—The emigration to this State is much greater this year than it was last: it was computed at 500 per cent. last year, and, from what we have seen we think it may be reckoned at 700 this year. We think we are safe in saying that something like two hundred families have passed through this place within two months. They are generally bound for the Wabash. There is no State in the Union which has increased with as great rapidity as Indiana. That part of the State called the 'New Purchase' was bought from the Indians in the fall of 1818: it was then a wilderness, but at the present time it contains twenty one organized counties and about 55,000 inhabitants. There is yet room for 500,000 more, and plenty of first rate land to be had a $1 25 per acre.

COMMODORE LABORDE.

An intelligent officer of our Navy was in the habit of seeing Commodore Laborde, during the last summer, on the West India station. He describes Laborde as a fine gentleman and a very gallant officer. So much pleased was the Spanish Admiral with the equipments of one of our frigates, that he was determined to rig out one of his own upon her model. He accordingly requested as a favor of the American Captain, that he would permit his Spanish artificers to take the measurements of her various fixtures; & he proceeded to avail himself of the permission. The frigate was undergoing a considerable alteration, to adapt her to the American model, when our frigate left the West India station. It was even said, that he intended to adopt the same names. So far did he carry his principle of imitation, that he sent his examiner into the cock-pit, for the purpose of taking the shape and dimensions of the surgical knives, saws, and other instruments. The Surgeon politely offered him the loan of the instruments themselves; which was declined. It was Laborde's custom to speak in the highest terms of the achievements of our Navy, the skill of our officers, and the equipments of our vessels.

Richmond Compiler.

ISABELLA GRAPE.—This grape has been introduced into the interior of the state, with great success. A Lockport paper mentions that a vine brought to that village from Princes' garden, Flushing, three years since, has borne between 5 and 6 bushels of grapes, of a quality and flavor superior to any other kind heretofore introduced into that part of the country. The grapes are about the size of a musket ball and grow in large compact clusters. The trouble and expense of covering with earth for the winter, which attends almost every other species of grape cultivated in this country, is saved by the cultivation of this. It is found to do well, by remaining upon the tresil during the severest winters.

We look forward with much hope to the general cultivation of the vine in the fine valley of the west, and to the manufacture of those light wines, which may supercede the use of rum and whiskey—the last of which is now manufactured so extensively and cheaply, that it can be sold for *four cents per pint.—N. Y. Statesman.*

DIED

In this county on the 19th inst. last, Mrs. Dawson, consort of Mr. James Dawson.

——, In this county on the same day Mr. Basil L. Stocker.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale on fifth day the 8th of November next, at the late residence of Joseph Edmondson dec'd. in Easton, all his personal property, consisting of House hold and Kitchen furniture—together with his stock of GOODS now in Store. —Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

ISAAC ATKINSON,
adm'r. of Joseph Edmonson dec'd.

Easton, 10th mo. 27th 1827.

NOTICE.

The subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory, otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent —he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

The public's obedient servant,
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Oct. 27

Strayed or Stolen,

From the pasture of the Subscriber, a small Roan Mare, that left a sucking colt, a reward of Five Dollars will be given for the delivery of the above described Mare, by

JAMES COOK.

Near the Chapel, Talbot county.

Oct 27. tf

FALL GOODS.

LAMBERT REARDON

Has just received and is now opening a complete assortment of

GOODS

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Which he offers at very reduced prices for the cash or in exchange for Kersey, Feathers, Wool, Meal, Hides &c. &c. and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them.

Easton Oct. 27, 1827.

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will for the remainder of the season leave Baltimore for Chestertown on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning leave Chestertown on Monday morning at 9 o'clock for Baltimore.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

October 27.

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the Public generally, that he has just received from BALTIMORE, 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 and Switch Whips, Horse brushes, combs, &c. &c.

Oct. 27 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphan's Court,
22d day of October, A. D. 1827.

On application of Robert B. A. Tate, Administrator of Thomas Porter, 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 successive 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 22d day of October in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty seven.

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 Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Porter, 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 1st of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

ROBERT B. A. TATE, adm'r.
of Thomas Porter, deceased.

Oct. 27 3w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscribers wish to purchase likely YOUNG NEGROES for their own domestics and not to sell again, wish such as sustain good characters, for which the highest prices will be paid at Mr. Lowes' Tavern.

G & S. TILLOTSON.

Easton, October 27 3t q

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a mulatto man by the name of JEREMIAH POWEL, who says he is free. He is about 28 years of age, and had on when committed a blue coat, vest and trowsers of the same, a fur hat and shoes; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high and says he is from North Carolina. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOS: CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of JAMES SMITH, about thirty years of age; about five feet four inches high, black complexion, and says he was born free. He had on when committed a blue roundabout, linnen trowsers, fur hat and old shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Sept. 29.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, on the 30th of July, a negro man by the name of WILLIAM PARKER, is about 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, and says that he was free born.—He had on when committed a pair of blue cotton trowsers, a blue coat, white vest, fur hat and shoes, and says that he is from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

THOS: CARLTON, Shff.

Sept. 29.

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