'S SALE.
Sale, under and in
ure of a fieri facias
the town of Easton
f March (inst.) be-
k and 7 o'clock, in
t House door, the
as been seized and
of the Town Taxes
ars of Town Taxes
sons, to wit:—
reeably to the town
l to raise the sum of
Mark Benton dec'd
ir property for the
the Levy and sale.
eeably to the Town
nd sold to raise the
the Heirs of Wm.
n Tax on their pro-
d costs of the Levy
y to the Town plat-
old to raise the sum
ohn Maxwell as the
y for the year 1824
nd Sale.
RNEY, Collector.
s for the year 1824

SALE.
stablishment, lately
bdin in Easton, con-
commodious Dwel-
ple back buildings,
-Room and Store in
nd in fine order, in
le part of the town
at Public Vendue on
f April next, at the
ont of the premises,
A credit of two years
haser—the purchase
e equal instalments,
twenty-four months
Bonds with good &
e given by the pur-
instalments bearing
mmediate possession
ecution of the Bonds.
le will be conveyed
of the purchase mo-
s.
rchasing are invited
LDSBOROUGH,
ABB,
MORY.
—ts

Sale
nown by the name of
Treadhaven Creek,
out six miles from said
t nine by land—It is
ed by water, and two
e will enclose the said
hores abound in the
o improving the pro-
state of improvement
farm two hundred &
will be about one hun-
s of Wheat seeded on
h re is but few situ-
excel it—Fish, Oys-
r season, are plenty;
etter shooting ground
rson wishing to pur,
can now suit himself,
t Newyear's Day—for
y to the subscriber.
JOHN DAWSON.

OID HUNTER,
AN,
e let to mares this sea-
moderate price of Six
he spring's chance,
lars the single leap,
nsure a mare with foal,
Groom in each case—
ered as ensured but by
scriber himself.
h hands high, a beauti-
old in May next; and
ver and action, is equal
astern Shore—He was
Hunter, EMPEROR, out
n will be in Easton every
son; every other Wed-
every other Thursday at
appe every other Satur-
Stable the remainder of
tend the above stands.
e 17th inst. and end on
MES BARTLETT, Jr.
n 8.

AHOE.
utiful full blooded horse
UCKAHOE,
the 1st premium last fall
ston Cattle Show, will be
ng season at the follow-
r Dollars the single leap
g's chance and Twelve
mare in foal; Fifty Cents
room.
utiful grey, full fifteen
igh; sired by Governor
horse Silver Heels, out
Gallant Mare.
in Easton on Monday,
sday, the 17th, 18th and
Trappe the remainder
ton on Monday, Tuesdsy
he following week, and
week at the subscriber's
light," head of Wye, and
he above stands, on the
alternately once in two
to commence the 17th
e 20th of June next.
E. ROBERTS.

ATED STALLION
efferson,
l stand the ensuing Sea-
mmencing on 25th March,
ding on the 25th of June)
ton, Denton, Trappe and
efferson was sired by the
bay Exile, out of an Ea-
ay strain is not superior to
purpose except the turf,
and writers of England,
r an illusion which one or
ot removed. In the Sport-
1827, will be found the
om the first writer in Eng-
Durham altogether a very
he Farmers ride good horses
which they breed themselves
with the Cleveland bay,"
Cleveland bay strain "Old
descripts to the contrary
For the particulars of Tom
ee, terms, &c. see his Bills.
PHILIP WALLIS.

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. XI. EASTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1828. NO. 11.

PRINTED & 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.

LIST OF LAWS
PASSED AT DECEMBER SESSION, 1827.
[CONCLUDED]

143. An act to change the place of holding elections in the second election district of Anne Arundel county.
144. An act to authorise the Levy Court of Prince Georges county, to sell a lot of public land, in the Town of Upper Marlborough.
145. An act to provide for electing commissioners for Cecil county, and prescribing their powers and duties.
146. A further supplement, to the act entitled, "An act authorising the commissioners of Charles Town, in Cecil county, to purchase a lot of ground for the purpose therein mentioned.
147. An act for the relief of Sarah Currey, of Frederick county.
148. An act for the relief of the securities of Basil Bowling, of Prince Georges' county.
149. An act for the relief of Fitz King, an imprisoned debtor in the jail of Baltimore county.
150. A supplement to an act, entitled "an act regulating fines in Charles and Allegany counties, passed at December session, 1826, chapter 82."
151. An act for the payment of the Journal of Accounts.
152. A supplement to the act entitled, An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Cecil county.
153. A supplement to an act entitled, an act to promote education in Frederick passed at the present session.
154. An act to authorise the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to borrow a sum of money for the improvement of the Penitentiary.
155. An act directing the payment of the salaries of the Clerk, Physician and other persons employed by the directors of the Penitentiary.
156. An act authorising the Levy Court of Talbot county, to levy on the assessable property of said county, the expenses incurred at a special court of Oyer and Terminer, and jail delivery held at Easton in said county, on the 23rd day of January, 1828, and continued by adjournment until the 26th day, of said month.
157. An act for the repairing of a bridge over the main falls of Patapsco, on the Deer Park Road in Baltimore county.
158. An act to make valid a certain deed therein mentioned, and for other purposes.
159. An act to change the time of holding the November Term of the Court of Appeals, for the Eastern Shore.
160. An act to amend the Lottery System.
161. *An* act to incorporate a company for the establishment of a Literary, Scientific and Military Academy in Baltimore county.
162. *An* act to appoint a state Wharfinger in the city of Baltimore and to authorise the collection of wharfage in certain cases in the said city.
163. An act for the relief of sundry poor persons in the several counties therein mentioned.
164. An act to secure Henry Hindeman, of Queen *Ann*'s county, an annuity in the real estate therein mentioned.
165. An act to authorise Lucy T. Gwynn, of Frederick county to remove negro James into this state.
166. An act for the relief of Eli Rench, of Washington county.
167. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to provide for electing commissioners for Baltimore county, and prescribing their powers and duties, passed at December session eighteen hundred and twenty six, chapter two hundred and seventeen.
168. An act to open Freedom *Alley* from Franklin street, Hagerstown, to Harry's town.
169. An act for the relief of Washington Lucas of Washington county.
170. An act to authorise the president, managers and company of the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road, to construct a Rail Road from the city of Baltimore, to the district of Columbia, the direction of the city of Washington.
171. An act extending the time for completing the Turnpike Road from Boonsborough, to the Potomac River.
172. *An* act to empower the judges of Montgomery county court, to direct the sale of lands therein mentioned.
173. An act for the encouragement of Primary schools in Anne-Arundel county.
174. An act to incorporate the stock holders of the Halco-tal Mining company of Baltimore.
175. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for electing Commissioners for Cecil county, and prescribing their powers and duties, passed at the present session of the legislature.
176. An act for the benefit of Sally Ezey & William Long, of Somerset county.
177. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act, to incorporate a company, to make a Turnpike Road from the public square in Hagerstown, to intersect the Turnpike Road leading from Gettysburg through Nicholsons Gap at the Pennsylvania line.
178. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road to lead from cross roads near Richard Gatons Lime Kiln in Baltimore county nearly in the direction of Jones Falls, in the city of Baltimore.
179. An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act relating to the road lately located from Sharpsburg, to Hagerstown, in Washington county.
180. An act for the benefit of the proprietors of certain lots on Jones' Falls in the city of Baltimore.
181. An act to regulate the guaging of casks, and the inspection of domestic distilled liquors in this state.
182. An act to incorporate the Port Deposit and Columbia Turnpike road company.
183. A further supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to erect Baltimore town in Baltimore county, into a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof.
184. An act to continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session.
185. An act to authorise the sale of a portion of the unsubscribed shares of stock, reserved for the state in the Union Bank of Maryland.
186. An act to incorporate the Franklin Turnpike Road company.
187. An act to incorporate the Elkton and Wilmington Rail Road company.
188. *An* act to abolish certain offices therein mentioned and for other purposes.
189. An act to incorporate the Maryland company, for insurances on lives, granting annuities, and other purposes.
190. An act for the relief of John Asquith, administrator of Robert C. *Asquith*, late collector of the taxes of the city of Baltimore, deceased, and of his securities.
191. *A* supplement to the act, entitled "*An* act to alter and amend the charter of the city *Annapolis*."
192. *An* act to authorize and empower Richard Ireland Jones of the city of *Annapolis*, to remove certain negroes from the state of Kentucky into this state.
193. *An* act to incorporate the Young Men's Bible society of Frederick county.
194. *An* act for the relief of Julian Walgomot, of Washington county.
195. *A* further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to lay out and open a road from the town of Westminster, in Frederick county, to the city of Washington & Georgetown.
196. *A* supplement to the act, entitled, 'an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts in the sixth judicial district, passed at December session, 1824, chap. 196.
197. *An* act to incorporate the *Alleghany* iron company.
198. *An* additional supplement to the act, entitled, "an act for the benefit of the University of Maryland, passed at December session, 1816, chapter 78.
199. *An* act for the protection of sheep in the several counties of this state, and for other purposes.
200. *An* act to incorporate the Port Deposit and Chesapeake Turnpike Road company.
201. *An* act relative to the vacant state lands, in Washington county.
202. *An* act to make public a road therein mentioned.
203. *An* act for the relief of Rebecca Hartman of the city of Baltimore.
204. *An* act for the relief of the securities of Francis Gillispie.
205. *An* act to incorporate the Maryland Hospital.
206. *A* supplement to an act to provide for the repair of public roads in Montgomery county.
207. *An* act to authorise the New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike company, to make a road from Frenchtown, on Elk River, to the Delaware line, in a direction towards New-Castle.
208. *A* supplement to the act, 'entitled, an act to amend and reduce into one system, the laws to direct descents.'
209. *A* supplement to the act, entitled, 'an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.
210. *A* further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for amending and reducing into one system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators, and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.
211. *An* act to authorise the leasing of a lot in the city of Baltimore, belonging to the heirs of Kennedy Owen.
212. *A* supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Elkton and Susquehanna Bridge Turnpike Company.
213. *An* act for the relief of Charles H. W. Wharton; of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia, and Rebecca Wharton his wife.
214. *An* act to regulate certain powers, duties and compensation of the sheriff of Baltimore county and for other purposes.
215. An act to authorise an investment on certain unsubscribed shares in the Commercial and Farmers bank of Baltimore and for other purposes.
216. *An* act to provide for the payment of the interests on loans for the use of the state and for other purposes.
217. *A* supplement to an act, entitled, an act to abolish the several offices therein mentioned and for other purposes.
218. *An* act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.

The following affecting anecdote of Napoleon reflects more honor on his character than the greatest of his victories.—We extract it from Scott's Life of Napoleon, where it is given on the authority of the French General Gourgaud:

"As he passed over a field of battle in Italy, he saw a houseless dog, lying on the body of his slain master. The creature came towards them, then returned to the dead body, moaned over it pitifully, and seemed to ask their assistance.—"Whether it were the feeling of the moment," continued Napoleon "the scene, the hour, or the circumstance itself, I was never so deeply affected by any thing which I have seen upon a field of battle. That man I thought has perhaps had a house, friends, comrades and here he lies deserted by every one but his dog. How mysterious are the impressions to which we are subject! I was in the habit, without emotion, of ordering battles which must decide the fate of a campaign, and could look with a dry eye on the execution of manœuvres which must be attended with much loss, and here I was moved—nay, painfully affected—by the cries and the grief of a dog. It is certain—that at that moment I would have been more accessible to a suppliant enemy and could better understand the conduct of Achilles in restoring the body of Hector to the tears of Priam."

An irish colonel of dragoons, previous to a trial in which he was defendant, was informed by his counsel, that if there were any of the jury, to whom he had any personal objections, he might legally challenge them—faith, and so I will, replied the son of Mars—"if they do not bring me off handsomely, *I will challenge every one of them!*'

From the Western Balance.

OLD TIMES IN TENNESSEE.

———"A boundless forest wild;
Nought to be seen but savage woods and skies;
No cities nourish'd arts, no culture smil'd
No government, no law, no gentle manners mild." THOMPSON.

Early in the month of February in the year 1794, a man named *James Helin*, who was in the employment of Jonathan Robertson, was killed on the Cumberland River, about six miles below Nashville, by a party of Creek Indians. He was shot tomahawked and scalped, while at work alone, in a piece of new ground on his employer's farm. After committing this outrage, the Indians retreated, taking from the settlement about 20 horses. A company of rangers, or spies, a kind of regular troop, who had enrolled themselves under government pay, for the purpose of protecting the settlement from the attacks of the Indians, and who were under the command of Captain John Davis together with a number of settlers, amounting in all to 136 assembled the next day at Joslin's Station for the purpose of pursuing the Indians who had committed this outrage. The command of the expedition was given to Captain Thomas Murray. After being detained at Joslin's one day, in consequence of a heavy fall of rain, they commence the pursuit, and at night crossed Big Harpeth and encamped near the mouth of West Harpeth. The journey of this day was rendered tedious and difficult in consequence of the thick growth of cane which every where covered the country; and which there being no traces larger than those produced by Deer or Buffaloe as they repaired to the different salt licks and water courses they had to break through for the first time.

The next morning they fell in with the Knob creek trace, which they followed pretty briskly to the foot of the Duck River Ridge, before they made any discovery of the Indian trail. This seemed to have been their place of rendezvous, as they had scattered (as is their custom on such occasions,) and here, from the sign, it appeared a pretty large body of them had met together, not more than two or three days before. From this point, the trail becoming larger, was easily and rapidly pursued. It would be well enough to observe here, that the Indians had seldom been pursued further in this direction than Duck River; hence after crossing that, they entertained few fears and consequently relaxed considerably in speed and caution. The party reached the foot of the ridge pretty late on the evening of the second day, and shortly after encamped for the night.

Early next morning they set out, crossing Duck River and passed Green's Lick so called from being on the body of land in Mosley county granted by North Carolina to General Nathaniel Green, and now occupied by the descendants of that meritorious officer. They continued their pursuit without any incident worth relating until the evening of the sixth day, when they came upon the camp, that had from every appearance, been occupied by the Indians the night before, and left by them that morning. The fires were not extinguished when our party arrived. They were now within about fifteen miles of the mouth of Shod Creek which empties into the Tennessee a few miles above the foot of the Muscle Shoals on this side of the enemy.

The party halted at the camp, sent out their scouts, put out their piquet guards, and rested till about midnight, when they again mounted their horses and continued the chase. It was a very cold frosty night, and the moon shone with much brightness, which enabled them to follow the trace with unabated rapidity for several hours, when it forked, each branch appearing to be about equal size. Here they were compelled to remain until the morning advanced sufficiently to enable them to discover the one taken by the Indians, for the ground was so hard as to prevent them from ascertaining the fact by moonlight; they found it to be the left hand track, and followed it accordingly till about 11 o'clock, when they got the first view of the Tennessee.

They were now upon a high, long, sloping ridge, which approached the river by a regular descent until within about thirty yards of the bank where there was a tolerably perpendicular descent of about 15 or 20 feet, between which and the river was a narrow valley which seemed to extend to some considerable distance above and below; and somewhere in which it was supposed the Indians would be found as they had not time to make rafts and the river was too wide and the water too cold for them to swim.

Here the party halted, and about forty men on foot, were sent forward to reconnoitre, and if they found the enemy to commence the attack, in which they would be supported by a charge from the balance. They had not proceeded more than four or five hundred yards before they discovered the Indian camp and commenced the attack accordingly, in which they were soon joined by their companions. They rushed forward pell mell, into the camp, in which they killed three men and captured two squaws, which were all they found there although from the number of rifles, and other circumstances, they were convinced that a greater number of the savages were absent. Some tracks were found in the sand approaching the waters edge, & on a close examination, a cunning Indian was found under the bank, which there somewhat projected over the river, completely immersed in the water, except his nose which he kept out for respiration. He was soon drawn forth from his hiding place and dispatched; as was also another found in the same situation not far from him.

By this time the party had scattered along the valley and high ground in different groups up and down the river in search of the balance of the enemy. In a short time some firing was heard above, and six large Indians soon made their appearance running towards the camp with uplifted tomahawks, or axes of a larger size, commonly called Squaw Axes, with which they had been constructing rafts on the bank of Shoal Creek, and not anticipating an attack they had left their rifles at the camp. It is impossible to describe the fury depicted in their savage countenances as they came on to the attack yelling most horrible. Finding that the camp had been surprised and their friends cut off, they seemed animated and entirely engrossed by a common thirst for vengeance, for which they seemed to be entirely willing to lay down their lives. When it is recollected that there were only six of them opposed to upwards of one hundred whites—this charge will be considered the most desperate perhaps on record. They found the death they courted, but not without a severe struggle, and after having penetrated pretty near to the camp.

The largest of this party and apparently the leader, first made his appearance, charging at full speed with his upraised axe upon a party who were advancing in that direction from the camp. When within something like one hundred yards of this company, one of their number, Geo: Cook, fired at him. He was just passing a small tree; this he seized in his arms and wheeled, or swung suddenly round it so as to induce the belief that the shot had taken effect—but still he continued to advance, when in passing Col. William Pillow, who was pretty near him on the higher ground, that gentleman shot at and gave him a mortal wound which stretched him on the ground. The horse of one of the rangers became frightened and threw his rider; one of the Indians rushed forward seized the gun which had fallen from the man's hands, and sprung to a contiguous tree. Capt. Murray was very near to him and took a tree also; each continued to watch the other closely for some time, as upon exposure of the person depended the life of one or the other—when the Indian hearing our men approaching in a direction rather different from that of his antagonist, in turning from them exposed so much of his person to Murray that he instantly took advantage of it and shot him through the hips—he fell full length on the ground. "Our chance," said Murray, to the party who then came up, "was pretty equal in this game of bo-peep, for some time; your coming up turned the gentleman somewhat towards me, and my rifle did the rest."

On returning to the camp they found a great many fine guns, some five or six hundred Deer and Bear skins, besides a large quantity of Bear's oil; these they set on fire and soon destroyed. They also found the hat of the murdered man, but after the most careful search, his scalp could no where be discovered; this led them (knowing the care taken by the Indians to preserve trophies of this kind) to believe they had not yet fallen in with the whole party. This conjecture turned out to be correct; one of the Indians, and the only one who escaped to carry the tale of death to his friends, was absent from the camp, hunting, at the time of the attack, and had the scalp with him. All the horses which had been stolen from the settlement, were found and returned to their owners; they also got fifteen or twenty from the Indians. The squaws were brought into Nashville and shortly after sent to Governor Blount at Knoxville, where they were soon after sent into their own country in exchange for so many whites, prisoners to the Indians.

This was supposed to have been the party who had made frequent attacks upon the settlement before from the same quarter. They were, perhaps, the most cunning and resolute with which the settlers had to contend and their destruction produced the happy effects of intimidating others of their nation and of giving tranquility to the settlement for some time.

BELZONI.

John Belzoni was the son of a poor barber at Padua, was born in the year 1788. When a boy he worked at his father's trade, but had always a desire to see the world. At 13 years of age he left his home, taking his brother Anthony with him, and made his way in the direction of Rome as far as the Appenines. Arrived at this point, and being almost in a state of destitution, the charms of Anthony, who sat upon a rock, and refused to proceed farther, compelled the young traveller to return. Three years after, however, having enlisted a new companion he started a second time, and then reached Rome in earnest. What Belzoni did at Rome is uncertain. It has been said that he applied himself to the study of hydraulics, but we should doubt whether he ever received any regular instructions in that science. In the end however, being fertile in resources, he took up the trade of a Monk, for want of any better means of livelihood, and remained in that condition until the period of the revolution.—Having laid aside the cowl Belzoni returned to Padua; but finding but little prospect there, in 1800 he proceeded to Holland, proposing to instruct the Dutch in the science of Hydraulics. Apparently, however, there was some miscalculation in this arrangement; the Dutch turned out to know more of Hydraulics than their Italian master; and at the end of twelve months the traveller again appeared in Italy, from whence he proceeded to England in the year 1803. By this time his colossal figure began to develope itself, and his personal strength was in proportion to his exterior appearance. He married a young English woman, and being still something at a loss for a profession, he determined to profit by the curiosity which his personal powers excited, and to exhibit from town to town through Great Britain his Hydraulic experiments and feats of muscular strength. It was a curious spectacle to see this colossus coming forward on the stage carrying sometimes as many as 20 men placed in different ways upon his body.

This resource, however, did not last long. The people got tired, and Belzoni was obliged to seek his fortune elsewhere. In 1812 he went with his wife to Portugal, and offered his services at the great theatre of San Carlos, in Lisbon. The Portuguese speculation did well for a time, for a pantomime called Sampson, was brought out, and Belzoni attracted immense audiences in the principal character; but at length the people here got tired too, and Belzoni went to Malta, where he offered his services as a professor of Hydraulics to Ismael Gibraltar, agent of the Pacha of Egypt. Belzoni's exhibitions as a posture master terminated at this period; but though he was engaged by the Pacha of Egypt, his first essay as a professor of Hydraulics was rather unfortunate.—He had been presented to the Viceroy, who employed him to construct a machine to water the gardens of Sautra, a villa which he possessed on the banks of the Nile. The work was performed, and according to Belzoni's account, successfully; but the event was unfortunate, and had nearly proved tragical. The Viceroy took it into his head to put 15 men, besides Belzoni's Irish servant, upon the machine when it was in motion. The result was that an accident occurred. The men were thrown, Belzoni's servant had his thigh-broken, and, but for the exertion of his master's personal strength, would have been entirely destroyed. The superstitious temper of the Turks led them to regard this event as ominous; and that which, perhaps, went as far in finally knocking up the project, the Pacha discovered that it cost him more to water his gardens with the new machine than it had done by the old system with the bullocks.

Fortunately for Belzoni, he fell at this time into the hands of the consul, Mr. Salt, who perceiving his capacites, employed him in those works by the performance of which he afterwards acquired so much reputation.—His physical powers fitted him admirably for the execution of the new duties intrusted to him. Dressed in the Turkish garb, he ruled the Egyptian peasants with the gravity of a Cadi or an Aga; and it is said that he did not scruple to administer personal correction for any failures of duty which they might be guilty. In his temper, however, and manners, he was mild in general, and unassuming; and M. Depping describes his peaceable demeanour as rather curiously contrasted with his Herculean figure and appearance. 'One day,' says Mr. D relating his first interview with the eastern traveller, 'in the autumn of the year 1821, I saw a man of extraordinary stature enter my house. He was built like a Hercules, and his head touched the top of the door as he came in. His shoulders were broad, and his hair thick and bushy; but his countenance was mild, and there was nothing fierce or alarming in his demeanour. He carried a book under his arm, and was followed by the publisher Galignani; from which circumstances I instantly guessed that he was an author, though certainly I had never before seen one of such dimensions. If the Patagonians wrote, probably this fellow might be discovered among them. This Hercules, however, explained to me, with great mildness and simplicity, the object of his visit, which was to get a translation made of his Egyptian travels, which had just appeared in English. At the time, I knew very little of the man, even by report; but I appreciated his character as soon as I looked over his work; and I was still more astonished when I became acquainted with the detail of his early life; and found the individual who had begun by walking upon stilts, and playing the mountebank for bread, concluded by opening the pyramids of Egypt, and digging out from under a mountain of sand the gigantic temple of Ipsamboul.'—[French paper.]

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0678.jpg