ch of vice—Really he i
most inordinately affected.
ow that there is no sub-
mind is called to act, but
familiarities. One of the
uneasiness to the spiritual
at Religion should be so
cloak, whereby the secret
bitterest enemies are con-
onent's criticisms are cor-
estroy all those lofty edifi-
n for man's happiness. If
advocate an amusement,
itself, because it is not
dvances, then is it idle to
re of those nobler virtues,
xalts her daring eye. If
of amusements that should
bits that should be coun-
all those doctrines which
stically worshipped, since
ual improvement, fallaci-
proposition to which rea-
pon which common sense
argument that owes its
incapable of perceiving
ch it leads. I can hardly
at Opponent's perception is
e felt the force of the scru-
xpressing my opinion upon
mind, that draws general
rticular facts.
of which he has been guil-
design, then it would be
ze his conduct. All I have
st the principles which it
e set forth in that book, of
th such veneration and res-
trary it proceeds from an
ision, then possibly he may
egree of improvement from
ed his talents to the humble
Dance.
st feel conscientious con-
duction is not marked with
nesty, which should belong
n of enlarged and elevated
s he garbled extracts? Why
& insulated passages? Was
racing the whole tenor of an
that argument carry more
venient for his purposes?—
s criticisms to the ingenui-
character of Judas Iscariott
y not extend it to the suc-
The reason is obvious.—
rer, encountering a desper-
hed forward regardless of
a hope of distracting atten-
the effect—The means were
ort was idle.
entered into my mind, that
upon this subject, I should
se the intellects of any crea-
nity. Unfortunately, how-
here of Opponent's mind,
tely beclouded. In no one
ived at such conclusions as
conducted him to, had her
sulted. When arguing the
l conclusions from particu-
er words, when showing the
entire condemnation of the
cumstance of its having been
made to subserve purposes
I deemed it expedient to test
pplying it to the more eleva-
pursuits of life. And yet
by a rule of construction,
pring of Opponent's imagina-
onvey the idea that I am op-
improvement. On the con-
ve that modern writers curb
ore than those of antiquity;
that they depict characters
n order to enter into a de-
e, it was necessary to present
roper character. Not by as-
, that does not belong to it.
t vociferous in their objec-
opinions from its abuse.—
tance, prejudice assumes the
nd creates in their minds a
me. To prove the absurd
n such premises, it was only
the same argument to other,
able engagements of life-
d, would it be candid to at
e merits of Religious faith. by
er apparently most devoted
o in their intercourse with
void of every charitable ex-
uld adorn their characters?
o bestow wanton and indis-
pon those who engaged in the
e Dance, from the fact that in
has been immorally practised
equally fair to condemn the
us feeling, because in some
een impiously made to suit
s of designing and devilish
r to denounce the dance, be-
irely prohibitary of the ap-
pen is it equally fair to pre-
e of the nobler sciences, be-
ough they open to the mind
s of other times, are attended
nd dangers. If it be fair cen-
the amusements of the Dance,
correct to negative all those
s that ornament mankind and
The only manner by which
n argument can be tested, is
egitimate consequence. If on
its ultimate source, it is mani-
en does the subject against
lled stand upon a basis, firmer
table than ever. If then Op-
small portion of mental vision,
his discernment will recom-
se a vain and idle labour.
ll not controvert the informa-
y Dr. Robertson, though he
farther and said, that the same
ces the Savage to walk and
the American to walk and to
does say, though, goes to the
f the point, for which I con-
ponent have examined with a
g eye, he would have perceiv-
ry of the Dance, as given both
Plato, tends to the very im-
on which he so confidently
hat the Doctor unfolds, it evi-
hat it is one of those natural
peculiarly belongs to the me-
If the history of man be en-
will be found to possess cer-
alities, which manifest them-
er situation he may be placed.
ude state of uncultivated na-
enlarged and elevated in his
zed education. In the Savage,
re is an innate conviction of a
me Spirit. To the mind illu-
ays of divine Revelation, a dis-
te idea is given of its glorious
ualities. Hence the soul when
provement, is shocked at the
es of Savage idolatry. Cer-
t would not shrink from its Re-
ons, because uncultivated na-
les of worship, is obnoxious to
ated ideas of Christianised man
all other inherent propensities.
ere cultivated, with a view to
es as practised by the Savage,
barbarous and wicked. If it
o for the purpose of exciting
ngs; or with a view to enkindle
y passions of our nature, then
alted mind, condemn and dis-
.—But such is not the fact—
riginal impulses, improved so-
ised its corrective influence,
ltivated by the respectable and

genteel, as an innocent relaxation, and amusement."

There is one part of Opponent's production, upon which it would seem unnecessary to offer any comment. In comparison with the nicety of his distinction, the refined and subtle reasonings of an Aristotle dwindle into nothingness---why are the upright FARMER, the conscientious MERCHANT, the Religious SPORTSMAN, and the more than honest Politician, unwilling to die? This is made the delicate distinction between the feelings of these illustrious personages, and the FEAR of those who participate in the DANCE. If I understand the operation of the latter feeling, UNWILLINGNESS is its natural consequence. Certain I am that where there is a belief in translation to a happier sphere, there is no FEAR of death, & that where there is no fear, there is no UNWILLINGNESS. Equally certain, I am, that where there is doubt, there is unwillingness, and that where there is unwillingness, there is fear.

"My Bible teaches me that where the blind lead the blind, they both fall into the ditch." My Bible teaches me, that charity meekness, and humility are the distinguishing virtues of a true Disciple—It teaches me, that when an Apostle undertook the removal of error into which fimteness had unfortunately fallen, it was by mild persuasive eloquence, not by such heated expressions as call the angry elements of character into existence. "A false prophet hath appeared among us."

ADVOCATE.

CENTREVILLE, April 1st 1828.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

I observed in the Star of Tuesday, the 1st inst. an article over the signature of "One of the People" exclaiming very rudely against Messrs. Banning and Millis for the few changes in Talbot county. By the piece it appears there were only four Gentlemen turned out, and one of them was by joint ballot of the Legislature—I presume the Legislature thought Mr. Loockerman better qualified for Bank Director than Mr. Spencer, as I understand several Jackson men voted for him. If the Administration men had acted towards the Jackson men, as the Jackson papers advised their friends in case they got a majority in the Executive Council, there would not have been one Jackson man left in office, but this is not the wish of the friends of the Administration, they are the real friends of the people, the assertion of One of the People, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The writer in the Star of the 1st instant, speaks of the wits in the lobby. I presume he meant the Gentlemen from Talbot who were frequently seen there—they may dub Messrs. Banning and Millis by as many titles as they please, but the good Citizens of Talbot never will discard them for these wits of the lobby—the Gentleman who signs himself One of the People, very gravely, & no doubt full of hypocricy, undertakes to say, that Jackson & his friends are the only friends of the people; —the Lord deliver us from such friends. I know very well Mr. Editor, that some of the old democratic party, who had for a long time been Delegates, only a few months ago damn'd Jackson, cared nothing for him, and declared that they did not know who they should support, but hoped they, the democrats, would not commit themselves, but act together—they damn'd *Adams*, also, swore they would not vote for him, right or wrong. Now Mr. Editor, what is all this clamour about—I for my part guess that principle is not their object, for I do conceive, sir, that there is a very large majority of both the old contending parties of the wise, thinking and truly republican of our State, and no doubt of the United States, friendly to the Administration—it is to be feared that if Jackson, the butcher of his fellow citizens and who disregards all law whenever it comes in contact with his will or feelings, is ever made President of these United States, then will be the age of Terror and the Bloody flag hoisted to butcher and hang the good old friends of seventy six and all that dare oppose his Iron Rule.

A Democrat of '98

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON.....MD.

SATURDAY EVENING—APRIL 12—1828.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

Upon all questions of Law, evidence, and constitutional construction, the experience of the last thirty years has taught us, that the World have never appealed from the decisions of this celebrated Judge—In his adjustment of some very important and litigated questions in which deep prejudices and interests had been involved, some little murmuring has been heard for a short time after his decision, but as his arguments were found unanswerable, these died away and were lost in the general satisfaction and content.

The charge of corruption or collusion between President Adams and Mr. Secretary Clay is a charge resting wholy and solely upon evidence, and we have the decision of the Chief Justice upon this litigated question, and that decision is "a strong sense of the injustice of the charge."—The following letter of the Chief Justice will better explain this matter, and we take great pleasure in laying it before our readers—we are bound though in justice to say, that many of the friends of General Jackson have long since given up this charge as groundless, and no inconsiderable number of them have abandoned his cause upon this conviction. When reflecting men, men anxious alone for their country's good, see the opinion of such a man as Chief Justice Marshall upon this serious matter, there can be no doubt that, like him, they will be inclined to shew their disapprobation of the charge and of the design that gave rise to it, by voting for *Mr.* Adams and maintaining the cause of their Country, of truth, and of justice.

From the Marylander.

On the 22d ultimo, we published the following paragraph:

"We hear that JUDGE MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a few days since in conversation with a gentleman, observed, 'I have not voted for twenty years; but I shall consider it a solemn duty I owe my country, to go to the polls and vote at the next Presidential Election—for,' added he in his impressive manner, "*should Jackson be elected, I shall look upon the government as virtually dissolved.*

We inserted the above upon the information of two gentlemen, whom we believe to be incapable of either misstating, or misrepresenting facts; but as the venerable and venerated MARSHALL has disavowed the utterance of that part of the expressions, in italics, we are compelled to presume that our informants have, in the language of the Judge, been '*misinformed*' as to them, and take pleasure in giving place to his letter to the Editor of the Richmond Whig, which will be found below.

The following note was drawn from Judge Marshall, by the article extracted from the *Marylander*, in the Whig of Saturday. It will be seen that while the Chief Justice disclaims the remark, "that he should consider the election of Gen. Jackson as a virtual dissolution of the Union," he likewise treats with contempt the charge of corruption preferred against the President and Secretary of State. The testimony of such a man, is worth whole volumes of argument, and weighs down the clamour of ten thousand such as Kremer, Ingham and Co.

From the Richmond Whig of April 2.

March 29, 1828.

SIR:—I perceive in your paper of to day a quotation from the Marylander, of certain expressions ascribed to me respecting the pending election for the Presidency of the United States, which I think it my duty to disavow. Holding the situation I do under the government of the United States, I have thought it right to abstain from any public declarations on the election; and were it otherwise, I should abstain from a conviction that my opinions would have no weight.

I admit having said in private that, though I had not voted since the establishment of the general ticket system, and had believed that I never should vote during its continuance, I might probably depart from my resolution in this instance, from the strong sense I felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and Secretary of State; I never did use the other expressions ascribed to me.

I request you to say that you are authorised to declare that the Marylander has been misinformed.

Very respectfully, your ob't.

J. MARSHALL.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS & MEANS,

Concurring with Mr, McDuffie in his general opinions against the increased Tariff, we were disappointed, as well as sorry, to find his late report from the committee of ways and means of the character and temper with which it appeared. In vindicating the country from the evils of prohibitory duties, he seemed to look alone to the Cotton of the South as the only export that would be much endangered by the projected measure. Resting himself almost exclusively upon this article, the product of that section of the U. States where it is supposed General Jackson's interest is strongest, he erects himself into a formidable adversary of the Secretary of the Treasury, and impeaches the matter and substance of his report—and, with no common zeal, contests both the propriety of his introducing the subjects he has, and his method of treating them.

Had Mr. McDuffie laid aside the partizan in his report and come out as the statesman, with a single eye to the national interest, notwithstanding its capital defects, there is enough of good sense and strong remark in the report to have recommended it to general attention—but it loses its force in its party character—judging from the whole report, it wastes itself more in the attack upon the Secretary than upon the question of tariff, and we are at a loss to determine, whether the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means was more intent upon writing down the Secretary of the Treasury, or the question of prohibitory duties.

We are not disengaged enough, just now, to review Mr. McDuffie's Report as we shall probably be inclined to do at some future day, but we take occasion to remark, that he seems to have yielded the whole question as it concerns the bread stuffs states, by falling in with that heretical & indefencible doctrine, that the price of and demand for breadstuffs can be kept up by a home market. This deceptive position we warn our fellow citizens against—it is seductive in its character and unsound in fact—and when we come to treat on this subject we will show both the fallacy of this notion of the home market, as well as the utter erroneousness of some of Mr. McDuffie's doctrines about the cheapness of clothing and provisions being the strongest evidences of national prosperity and individual comfort—maxims that are borrowed from political Economists of other countries, and which are not applicable to any condition of things that has existed or that is likely to exist in this country for a century to come.

The Execution of Jim Truxton, sentenced to death for the murder of Jim Mackey, took place yesterday at 12 o'clock. About 10 o'clock he was brought out of jail, dressed in his Shroud and seated in a cart accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Scull and followed by a large concourse of citizens of this and the adjacent counties to the place prepared for his execution—when after the usual ceremonies performed on these occasions, being asked by the Sheriff if he had any thing to say, he arose and in a firm voice addressed the surrounding multitude for about 10 minutes, warning them against giving way to their passions & against the vice of drunkenness, &c. &c. after which he was launched into eternity.

A coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday last, at the Chappel, in this county by P. Horney, Esq. over the body of John Allen. Verdict of the jury "death by a fall from a horse."

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Poor-House, in this county by P. Horney, Esq. over the body of Anna Stocker. Verdict of the jury "death by cutting her own throat."

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated March 28, 1828.

"General Baker treasurer of this state, committed suicide this day by strangling himself with a cord—he was discovered by a servant before life became entirely extinct and remained in a dreadful state of agony until two o'clock, when he expired. A committee had been appointed to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department and commenced their labors yesterday.

RICHMOND, April 1.

THE TREASURY.—The remains of the late Treasurer are now consigned to the bosom of the earth; his afflicted family, and our sympathising fellow citizens, are beginning to recover from the first shock which his melancholy death produced; and no sentiment of delicacy can now be violated, by touching upon some of the circumstances which probably impelled him to lay violent hands upon himself. These events too have become the town-talk, and they are rapidly finding their way into the country. They are matters of such notoriety, that any attempt to conceal them would be perfectly unavailing—and the public have an interest in the occurrences, which entitles them, if not to a full, at least to as correct an account of them, as can be directly obtained. It gives us great pain to put the following statements upon paper; for we loved and respected him during his life time; and would be among the last to cast the most distant reflection upon the memory of the dead.

In an unfortunate moment, Mr. Baker suffered himself to be overcome by the heavy pecuniary embarrassments under which it seems he has been laboring. At what time he began to convert any portion of the public funds to his own private purposes is not known; but it seems to be pretty well ascertained, that the amount of the deficit at the day of his death is about $25,065—exclusive of any Auditor's warrants for the payment of money into the Treasury, and of Treasurer's checks on the Banks, which may possibly be afloat—though it is to be presumed, there are few, if any, of either description out.

In what way the discovery was effected, we shall not attempt to detail at full length. It is well understood, that a committee of the Executive Council examines the state of the Treasury at the expiration of every quarter of the year. On the morning of the 1st January, the then committee (Messrs. Pendleton and Campbell) did count the money in the Treasury; and on the next day, received letters from the Presidents of the State Banks, being in answer to letters from the committee to them of the 31st December, enquiring how much money stood to the credit of the Commonwealth on the books of the respective Banks. —The statements, as furnished by the Banks, added to the amount of the money in the Treasury chest, were found to correspond to what ought to be the state of the funds agreeably to the Auditor's accounts—exceeding it in fact by a few hundred dollars, which the Treasurer accounted for by saying, that it was probably owing to some checks, which he had drawn on the Banks, not being presented there for payment. So far all seemed well. There was no shadow of suspicion.

But, when the committee were about at the end of the quarter to make up their report for the Executive, some suspicion began to be excited by the state of his Bank accounts—by the appearance of some cross-checking on the two Banks, viz.—on the 31st December, the Treasurer had drawn a check on the Farmers' Bank in favor of the Bank of Virginia for $11 730—and on the same day, a check on the Virginia Bank in favor of the Farmer's for $9,880—which checks had not been reciprocally presented by the Banks for payment, but which entered into the statements rendered by the Banks of the monies then standing in them to the Commonwealth's credit.

On Thursday last (the 27th ult) the committee called upon the Treasurer for an explanation of these cross checks—which he promised to give on the following day—and on that night he breathed his last.

We withhold the reflections which these painful events are calculated to call up to the mind of the reader. The Commonwealth will not ultimately lose one cent of the money—for independently of that part of his own property, which is said to be considerable and to be unincumbered, (and which he refused to incumber in justice to his securities) there are twenty six securities, who are many times sufficient to insure the commonwealth against any loss.

Compiler.

A letter from a mercantile house in Liverpool to its correspondent in Quebec, dated the 20th of February, contains the following: We regret to learn that it is the intention of His Majesty's Ministers to admit flour, the produce of the U States of America, DUTY FREE, into the West Indies, if imported via Great Britain.

Improved Plough.—Mr. Charles Howard, of Hingham, in Massachusetts, has invented and obtained a Patent for a valuable improvement in the construction of this highly important implement of agriculture. By the application of friction rollers,' as they are called, which 'produce a self-governing principle, and operate in such a manner as to render the plough completely subservient to them, they keep the plough close to the work without the aid or assistance of a ploughman, and it does the work in a more regular and uniform manner than can possibly be done in any other way; and the improvement makes the saving of one man in the labour of ploughing The apparatus may be attached to any common plough, and put on and taken off at pleasure, & the plough used either way'

At the last Brighton Show, the inventor received from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society a premium for his improvement on an inspection of its work in competition with other ploughs. A perfect model of this Plough may be seen at the Patent Office.—*Nat Intel.*

The Dover (New-Hampshire) Republican, in giving the result of the late election in that state, has the following hit:

"The town of Sullivan sent two delegates to a Jackson convention previous to the election. At the town meeting the same men gave but one vote for the Jackson ticket. What has become of t'other?"

We copy the following article from "We the people," a paper recently established at Washington, and without doubt already known to many of our readers.

SCENE.—Gallery of the House of Representatives. Gentlemen and ladies entering at the different doors. Messengers running to and fro, pushing before their faces a paper on which was written in large letters "*Out of order for gentlemen to remain in the gallery with their hats on.*" Enter a Pennsylvania farmer with a plain broad brimmed hat on, who is met by the messenger, and the label pushed under his nose.

FARMER. Stand away, sir: what do you mean?

MESSENGER. You must take off your hat, sir; it is not in order to wear it here.

FARMER. By whose order am I to take of my hat?

MESS. By order of the Speaker.

FARMER. Let me see the order.

MESS. It is only a general order, not in writing. You must take off your hat, or I must give your name to the Speaker.

FARMER. I will not take off my hat in this cold gloomy place: I am an old man, and shall take cold: go give my name to the speaker, and tell him I will not take off my hat.

[The messenger disappeared a few minutes. The old farmer deliberately took his seat with heaver on. The messenger returned and showed him an order in writing to take his hat off]

FARMER. Is that your authority, for being impertinent to me? It is of no validity; it has no signature to it. Go get the Speaker to sign it. I cannot submit to such imposition without you have a legal warrant.

[The messenger disappeared again for a few minutes, and returned with the same order.]

MESS. You must leave the gallery, sir, or take your hat off.

FARMER. I take my hat off or keep it on at my own will, friend, and want no more of your impertinence.

MESS. I must do my duty, then, and remove you from the gallery.

FARMER. There is no order of the House compelling us to remain uncovered in the gallery. I resisted petty British tyranny in the War of the Revolution, and I am too old to submit to it now. The House, and not the Speaker, has a right to make rules to govern the people in the gallery I am one of the *sovereign people*, fought to achieve your independence, and helped to make our Representatives below stairs THEY sit with their hats on, & look up to us with contempt. We, *plain people*, from the country, can't come into this GARRET, to look down upon our SERVANTS, to see how they perform their over-work, without being ordered to pull off our hats. Masters must pull off their hats to their servants, and cry *boo* to the *big men* They tell me this is a JACKSON CONGRESS, the *Speaker* is a Jacksonman, & that the Jackson party is the *Democratic party*. This is pretty democracy, I have been here before for several years, and no former Speaker has enforced such a rule, or exacted such "servile submission." But a military chief's partizan, is now in the chair and clothed in a little "brief authority." He is so puffed up with conceit, that a plain honest farmer cannot look upon him even from the garret, without pulling his hat off. Under the British monarchy, a maxim is known, that a "*cat may look on a king*," but here, in Republican America, a FREEMAN cannot look upon his REPRESENTATIVE without an insulting order to uncover his head. I suppose I shall next be ordered to pull my coat or shoes off. I will not submit to any such order; but I have staid in this uncomfortable place long enough, and will now leave it. You may tell your master, he shall not tyrannize over me. The plain, honest farmers of Pennsylvania, will be astonished to hear of such anti-republican Jacksonism as this.

☞We publish the above as we recieve it. There is much excitement among the visitors in the city on this subject. We were astonished to hear of this aping of *military authority* in the Speaker. In the army, we are informed, the common soldier is not permitted to "approach the officer without pulling off his hat;" but this is the first time, we believe, an attempt has been made in the walks of civil life, to compell the PEOPLE to do that sort of homage to a representative in Congress. The occurrences of almost every day, afford evidence of the tyrannical disposition of military rulers and their partizans, and solemnly warn republican people to check usurpations in the bud, before they bloom upon their ruined liberties. We have enquired, and are informed, that there is no order of the House, that the people in the gallery shall be uncovered—it is the *order of the Speaker*.

"This is altogether a mistake, the soldier does not take off his cap.---[Marylander.

FRESH FISH FROM HELICON.

Mr. Clay remarked, in his speech at Lexington, that military achievements, like those of General Jackson, should be rewarded by the songs of the poet. The suggestion was a good one—and we are right glad to find that it has not fallen to the ground. A Kentucky bard has taken the hint and is plying the hero with poetry equally remarkable for rhyme and reason. List reader—"there's music in the air."

'Ye patriot bands
'In all the land.
'Ye men of every region
'Oh with one soul
'Come to the polls
'And give your votes for Jackson.'

Now we submit the question to every candid mind whether, after this, General Jackson is not bound to rest satisfied.—He is soaring off to Immortality, astride a Kentucky goosequill--then why need he crave the petty honors of the presidency? Fie! fie! Gen. Jackson.

[New England Review.

DIED

On Thursday morning the 10th inst. at his late residence in King's Creek, Talbot county, Major George Parrott in the 50th year of his age.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court will be sold on Wednesday the 16th inst. at the late residence of Solomon Harris, dec'd. All the personal Estate of the said deceased, (Negroes excepted,) Consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, Bacon and Lard, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-blades & top-fodder, Horses Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, the seeded crop of Wheat, and the Lease of the Farm for the present year, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

A Credit of Six months will be given on all sums over five dollars by the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale---All sums of five dollars and under the Cash must be paid before the property is removed.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JAS. CHAPLAIN, Adm'r.
of Solomon Harriss dec'd.

April 12 ts

A CARD.

Persons in Easton and its vicinity, who are indebted to me for tuition, are requested to take notice that, unless their accounts shall be settled, or reasonable satisfaction with regard to them, be given, before the 30th of the present month, I shall without further delay, resort to legal measures for their recovery, or transfer them to some one from whom no indulgence can be expected.

D. RING.

Baltimore, April 12.

TECUMSEH.

This celebrated JACK, formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Martin, will be let to mares the present Spring at the moderate price of 3 Dollars for the single leap, Five Dollars for the spring's chance, Eight Dollars to ensure a mare with foal, and Twenty-five cents in each case for the Groom.

TECUMSEH will stand at Easton on Tuesdays—at 'Morling's' the residence of Wm. P. Kerr, on the Bay-Side road, on Wednesday's—at the Trappe every other Friday and Saturday—at Joseph Callahan's, in Tuckahoe, on Thursdays and Fridays; and at Wye Mill on Saturday's. The season will commence on the 2d day of April and end on the 25th of June.

☞No mares will be ensured without previous contract with one of the subscribers.

WM. P. KERR,
JOS: CALLAHAN.
WM. ROSE.

April 12

THE NOTED JACK, RIEGO,

WILL stand the present season on Tuesday's and Wednesday's at Col. Nicholas Goldsborough's Farm, near Easton—and Saturday's and Monday's at the subscriber's Farm near St. Michaels. He will be let to Mares by the Spring's Chance only, at $5 each, which may be discharged by the payment of Four Dollars, on or before the 1st day of October next. The groom will be entitled to 25 cents for each Mare.

RIEGO is six years old this Spring, is well formed, and remarkably active, He is of the best Stock in this country, being sired by Col. Fitzhugh's 'Knight of Malta,' who was by Gen. Washington's celebrated Imported Jack, The Knight of Malta. The Mules from this stock of Jacks are not surpassed by those of any other in the United States.

JOHN TILGHMAN, Melfield.

April 12. w

P. S. The distance of my residence from the stands of Riego, together with the inconvenience of collecting small sums of money for the payment of which no definite time can be fixed are the only reason why I decline insuring.

J. T.

CANTON SPECULATOR.



THE well known Horse CANTON SPECULATOR, was sired by Old Canton, his Dam by the much admired horse *Speculator*, whose colts in general have been celebrated for their superior qualities for saddle and harness—The Horse is very kind to all sorts of Geer, and by proper management may be made as good a Saddle Horse as his Grandsire.

CANTON SPECULATOR will stand this Season at Easton on Tuesdays, at the Trappe and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately. The terms will be 4 dolls. the spring's chance, but if paid by the first of September 3 dollars will discharge the claim, 2 dollars the single leap, payable with 1 dollar and 50 cents cash, and six dollars to ensure a mare in foal, with twenty five cents to the groom in each case. Season to commence the 25th March and end the 25th June.

R. H. WATTS.

March 22.

Young Gabriel,



A beautiful chesnut sorrel eight years old next July, is near sixteen hands high, of fine form, strength and action; his sire, OLD OSCAR; dam Diamond, by VINGTUN.

GABRIEL will be at Easton every Tuesday; at the Trappe, and St. Michaels every other Saturday alternately throughout the season.—For his Pedigree at large, see Handbill.

TERMS—Five Dollars the spring's chance, Eight Dollars to ensure a mare in foal, Two Dollars the single leap, Twenty Five Cents in each case to the Groom—He will be managed by Pompey.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

March 15.

Wanted

A TEACHER in a private School, an elderly man, with a good moral character, may hear of a situation, by applying to the Editor.

March 29—tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th, and FRIDAY 29th days of the present month (February,) at 11 o'clock A. M. & will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week for the space & term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law. By order.

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

Feb. 9. 10w

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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