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, MAY 17, 1828. NO. 18.

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.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken out Letters Testamentary on the estate of Samuel Groome, deceased; all persons indebted to the said estate on Note or Open Account are hereby requested to make payment without delay to the subscriber who is anxious to settle the estate as soon as possible and therefore cannot give indulgence—and all persons having claims, are also requested to present the same for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBER ALSO WISHES TO DISPOSE OF THE

STOCK OF GOODS

LEFT ON HAND BY THE DECEASED.

ALSO TO RENT,

The Store Room and Cellar

Which contains the goods; to which will be added, if desired,



The Elegant Dwelling establishment, attached to the above. For all which very favourable terms will be given.

The very extensive and profitable business which it is well known the deceased has done in this establishment for the last 12 or 15 years, recommends it to the notice of industrious and enterprising capitalists as the best opportunity of making a fortune that has been presented to them for many years past, or that may perhaps occur for many years to come.

WM. H. GROOME, Ex'r
of Samuel Groome, dec'd,

March 29. tf

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Thos: D. Singleton, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts and the said Thomas D. Singleton having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Thomas D. Singleton be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county court on the 1st Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days, and times as the court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Thomas D Singleton to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said Thomas D. Singleton, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly Given under my hand the 22d day of March 1828.

WILLIAM JENKINS,
one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court
April 26 4w for Talbot county.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Stephen *Hussey*, and next door to Mr. Farlow's *Dwelling* and Joseph Chain's shop, and nearly opposite Mr. Lowe's Tavern, where he has on hand and will also manufacture at the shortest notice, Gentlemen's and Ladies'

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all descriptions. The public may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom, and that all work will be made according to promise.

PETER FARR

N. B. He invites the Ladies who want nice fancy work to give him a call, as his attention will more particularly be turned to that branch of the business. P. T.

Feb. 9.

GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE,

HAVE now on hand, at their old stand, No. 1, LIGHT-STREET WHARF, a supply of

GROCERIES,

Suited to Country Dealers, which they will sell on the most moderate terms to good customers.

They have also just received,

40 BUSHELS of first quality ORCHARD GRASS SEED.

10th mo. 20 w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified, that his Books are left with William E. Shanahan. Those who are disposed to call and settle on or before the 15th day of May next can do so, as after that date no indulgence will be given.

RICHARD KENNEY.

Easton, April 19.

CITY BANK.—ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders are hereby requested to take notice, that *Monday* the second day of June next is the day fixed by law for the election of nine Directors of the City Bank—And that the same will take place in the Bank of Maryland, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

JOHN B MORRIS,
President, C. B.

Baltimore, May 3—4t

JOSEPH CHAIN

HAS JUST returned from Baltimore, with a general assortment of GOODS in his line.

SUCH AS

Best dried Beef, Beeves Tongues,
Bologna Sausage, Bacon,
Cheese and Crackers.
Flower 1st, 2d and 3d qualities,
Lard, Butter Crackers, Porter,
Draught Beer, Bottled Cider,
Cider by the barrel.
Tobacco, 1st 2d & third quality,
Best Spanish Segars, 2d do.
Do. Country do
Nuts of all kinds, Raisins, Figs
Sugar and Coffee.

Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES.

P. S. 2 or 3 sets of fine Chairs for Sale.

May 3.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against John Turner and Edmond W. Lowe, one at the suit of Richard D. Ray, and the other at the suit of Richard D. Ray and Mary Ann his wife, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: All the estate, right, title, interest and claim of the said John Turner, of, in and to that Farm or Plantation, situate on King's Creek, called King's Bridge, containing the quantity of two hundred and ten acres of land more or less, being the farm on which Sarah Roberts formerly lived—Taken to satisfy the above fieri facias and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 22 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Charles Goldsborough, one at the suit of Sarah Vickers, and the other at the suit of Thomas Culbreth and Edward B. Hardcastle, against Joseph Caldwell, William P. Kerr and Charles Goldsborough, will be sold at public sale at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: The farm of said Charles Goldsborough on which he at present resides, called Part of Mount Hope, situate on Dover road, containing 177 acres of land more or less: Also, one bay mare, one sorrel mare, one horse cart, and one yoke of oxen and cart. Taken & will be sold to satisfy the above named fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

April 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of four writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Charles Goldsborough, at the suit of John D. Green & Lambert Reardon, use of John Goldsborough, Edward N. Hambleton, use of John S. Higgins, use of Thomas White of Dorchester, and Thristram Thomas & William H. Thomas, use of Thomas J. Henrix, and James Chambers, Administrator of John Crowder, use of James Willson, Jr. use of John W. Blake, use of Henry Goldsborough, will be sold for Cash, at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M, and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—Part of Mount Hope, situated on Dover road, containing 177 acres of land more or less. Also part of Hickory Ridge, near Easton, containing 190 acres of land more or less. Seized & taken to pay and satisfy the above writs, debt, interest and costs due, and to become due. Attendance by THO HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of eight writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed against Edward Auld, at the suit of John Leeds Kerr, Benjamin Slocum, Edward Jenkins, Francis D. Mc enry, and State of Maryland, for the use of Levin Simpson, use of Wm. H. Tilghman. Also by virtue of four writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against said Edward Auld, at the suits of William Hubbard and Catharine Somerville, will be sold for Cash at Easton Point, on SATURDAY the 17th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: one Lot at Easton Point, containing ½ acre of land more or less—one other Lot at Easton Point, containing ¼ acre of land more or less, which he purchased of John L. Kerr, Esq. with the improvements thereon—one other lot containing 1½ acres of land more or less, which he purchased of John Hopkins—also one lot on the Landing Road, containing 1-8 acre of land more or less; three head of cattle, two horses, one gig and harness, one Cart, subject to a Bill of sale to E. N. Hambleton and Thomas Henrix. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, debt, interest and costs due and to become due. Attendance by THO: HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against Isaac P. Cox, at the suits of Martha Chaplain, Executrix of James Chaplain, Henry Holmes, use of Thomas Coward, & Carson Bowdle, use of John Sleigh, will be sold for Cash at the Court House door in Easton, on SATURDAY the 17th of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—287¼ acres of Land more or less, called Part of Bennett's Freshes, Part of Bolden, Part of Taylor's Ridge, formerly the property of Joseph Darden. Seized and taken to satisfy the above writs, debt, interest and cost due, and to become due. Attendance by THO. HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Enoch Morgan at the suit of Jas: Chaplain will be sold for cash at the Court House door in Easton, on Monday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: Part of a tract of Land called Powicks or Hows Manor, containing two hundred acres more or less situated near the Trappe. Seized and taken to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas, debt interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by

THOS: HENRIX, late Shff.

April 26, ts.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Allegany county, Md on the 24th instant, by John Piper Jr. Esq. as a runaway Negro, a BRIGHT MULATTO MAN, about twenty-three or twenty four years of age, stout built, about five feet ten or eleven inches high—calls himself CALEB MARTIN; apparently an idiot. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.

RICHARD BEALL, Sheriff
of Allegany county, Md.

April 5, 7w

PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly Gazette, to be published in the City of Philadelphia, under the title of

The Free Trade Advocate.

Devoted to the Political Economy, and the Foreign Relations of the United States.

OF ALL the questions which have occupied the public mind, since the termination of the late war with Great Britain, there has probably been none of greater magnitude than that which is actually pending before Congress, and to the ultimate disposal of which, so much of the attention of the community is directed. The advocates of *the protecting system*, which was commenced in the year 1816, and strengthened in 1824, now call for a further extension of that system, and should this be accorded, the foundation we fear will be laid for evils of a most injurious, if not fatal tendency.

It cannot have escaped the observation of the great body of the citizens of the United States, who maintain the doctrine, *that the industry of a people is most productive when left free from legislative interference*, that whilst the friends of restrictive and prohibitory duties, have adopted the measure of propagating through pamphlets, gazettes, and other periodical publications, the principles which favour their particular views of public policy, and have organized themselves into permanent societies, extensive conventions and corresponding committees—the merchants, the agriculturalists and the mechanics, whose pursuits are deeply affected by that policy, have too much neglected to avail themselves of the ordinary means of advancing their own interests, and of acquiring that weight in the direction of public opinion, and in the administration of public affairs, to which the justice and soundness of their system, fairly entitle them. Up to the present day, as far as we have been able to learn, there has not been established in the United States, a single permanent association, with the object of promulgating & spreading abroad the doctrines of free trade—or, for the purpose of combining together in a common cause, individuals residing in different sections of the Union. Nor, is there at this day, a single periodical work devoted exclusively to the advancement of those important interests which depend upon *foreign commerce*, that great and undeniable source of a nation's wealth.

Believing as we do, that whether the decision of Congress at its present session, be in favour of, or opposed to, an increase of the tariff, the question will by no means be permanently settled—believing that erroneous opinions, originating in plausible but mistaken ideas of the true interests of the American family, have taken such deep hold of the minds of a great portion of our most respectable and intelligent citizens, that years will be required for their eradication—and believing that until such eradication be effected, the policy of the government will be perpetually liable to be influenced by unsound and hurtful theories—we are persuaded, that nothing remains for the friends of *free trade and unrestricted industry*, but to unite in their efforts to enlighten the public mind, by presenting before it in a periodical work specially devoted to the object, the doctrines upon which their system is founded, and the arguments by which it is sustained. Such a work, if favoured with an extensive circulation in different States, would serve as a medium of communication by which individuals might become acquainted with what was passing in distant quarters of the Union, and as a common depository of documents and information connected with the subjects so interesting to them all.

Such a gazette it is proposed to publish, and as we are not desirous of occupying the time of the reader, by enlarging upon the advantages which may be derived from its wide distribution, we shall limit ourselves to the following statement of its contemplated contents. We deem it proper, however, *distinctly to declare*, that we are of that school of political economy, which rejoices at every advancement made in our country, towards the perfection and stability of manufactures, *when resulting from the free & uncorced employment of labour & capital*—& that it is not our design to endeavour to overthrow the establishments resting for support upon the *existing tariff*, but to show by the force of argument and reason, the impolicy and injustice of a *further extension* of a system believed to be unwise, and injurious to *the great body of the nation*.

In connection with this subject, we will note the progress which has been made, and is still making, in Internal improvements, and will bring into view as we proceed with the work, such information concerning the same, as will make our subscribers acquainted with their extent and advantages. We believe that Canals and great roads which facilitate and cheapen the transportation to our sea-ports, of the rude produce of the soil of our interior and distant settlements, by extending the demand for foreign manufactures, and foreign productions, are more intimately connected with the policy, which it is our object to sustain, than with the restrictive system—and we are consequently persuaded, that the farmer, or the planter, is more identified, as to his interests, with the merchant, than with the manufacturer whose success requires the aid of prohibitory duties. In regard to our foreign relations, we shall devote a reasonable portion of our paper to such matters as may appear to be connected with the system of free trade.

The Free Trade Advocate will contain

1. The proceedings of public meetings held in different parts of the United States, for the purpose of opposing any increase of duties on foreign manufactures, with their remonstrances, and memorials to Congress upon the subject.
2. The proceedings of, and debates in Congress; with the reports of committees and documents laid before that body relating to the restrictive system, and to foreign commerce.
3. Original and selected essays upon those branches of political economy which are connected with commerce and manufactures, such as the balance of trade, foreign exchanges, exportation of specie, paper currency, &c.
4. Familiar essays and illustrations adapted to the use of those who have not leisure or inclination to enter minutly into the investigation of the principles & effects of the restrictive system.
5. Notices of the public proceedings of the friends of protecting duties, and of their publications. Temperate and argumentative essays in favour of their system, will also be occasionally presented.
6. Information relating to the commercial policy, and to the state of manufactures of other nations, as far as the same affect the interests of the United States. Speeches in the British Parliament upon the corn laws, and prohibitory system, and essays from foreign publications upon the same subjects, and others connected therewith.
7. Extracts from the works of the most approved and soundest political economists upon the principles of free trade, and the effects of the restrictive system.
8. The proceedings of our State Legislatures & the resolutions presented by them to Congress, relating to the policy, or the constitutionality of protecting duties.
9. All the existing commercial treaties between the United States and other Powers, with the diplomatic correspondence and other State papers connected with the external policy, the commerce and navigation of the United States, communicated to Congress.
10. Information connected with the manufactures and internal trade of the United States, and with the progress made in internal improvements.
11. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to public law, as well as to great commercial interests.
12. Such other matter not above detailed, as will give this gazette a *general* and not a *local* character, and render it a valuable depository of documents and information connected with the subjects to which it is devoted.

TERMS.—This gazette will be published every Thursday, on an Imperial sheet, in *quarto*, (for the convenience of binding,) of eight pages, one of which will be open to advertisements at $5 per annum, payable on the appearance of the first number, and thereafter annually in advance.

The first number will appear on the first Thursday in April, or as soon thereafter as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to warrant the undertaking.

Communications (post paid) from all parts of the United States will be thankfully received, addressed to "The Editor of the Free Trade Advocate."

Subscription lists are left at the Merchants' Coffee-house, the Athenæum—and at the office No. 28, Walnut street, below Second.

Philadelphia, March 4, 1828—[May 3—3w]

VALUABLE SERVANTS FOR SALE.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages—Application to be made to

SAM'L. ROBERTS, adm'r.
of John W. Blake dec'd.

Dec 16.

MEMOIRS OF TOM JONES.

Heard by the late Mr Colquhoun from the lips of Millar the Bookseller.

Fielding, having finished the manuscript of "Tom Jones," and being at the time hard pressed for money, went with it to one of your second rate booksellers, with a view of selling it for what it would fetch at the moment. He left it with this trader in the children of other men's brains, and called upon him the succeeding morning, full of anxiety both to know at how high a rate his labors were appreciated, as well as how far he might calculate upon its producing him wherewithal to discharge a debt of some twenty pounds, which he had promised to pay the next day. He had reason to imagine, from the judgement of some literary friends, to whom he had shown his MS. that it should at least produce twice that sum. But, alas! when the bookseller, with a significant shrug, showed a hesitation as to publishing the work at all, even the moderate expectations with which our Cervantes had buoyed up his hopes seemed at once to close upon him at this unexpected and distressing intimation. "And will you give me no means of hopes?" said he, in a tone of despair. "Very faint ones; indeed sir," replied the bookseller, "for I have scarcely any that the book *will move*." 'Well, sir' answered Fielding, 'money I must have for it, and little as that may be, pray give me some idea of what you can afford to give for it.' 'Well, sir,' returned our bookseller, again shrugging up his shoulders, 'I have read some of your Jones,' and, and in justice to myself, must, even think again before I name a price for it; the book will *not move;* it is not to the public, nor do I think that any inducement can make me offer you more than £25 for it.' 'And that you *will* give for it, said Fielding, anxiously and quickly.' 'Really I must think again, and will endeavor to make up my mind by to-morrow.' 'Well, sir,' replied Fielding, 'I will look in again to-morrow morning. The book is yours for the £25; but they must positively be laid out for me when I call. I am pressed for the money, and, if you decline, must go elsewhere with my manuscript.' 'I will see what I can do,' replied the bookseller; and so the two parted.

Our author, returning homeward, from his unpromising visit, met his friend, Thompson the poet, and told him how the negotiation for the manuscript he had formerly shown him stood The poet, sensible of the extraordinary merit of his friend's production, reproached Fielding with his headstrong bargain, conjured him if he could do it honourably, to conceal it, and promised him, in that event, to find him a purchaser, whose purse would do more credit to his judgment. Fielding, therefore, posted away to his appointment the next morning, with as much apprehension lest the bookseller should stick to his bargain as he felt the day before lest he should altogether decline it. To his great joy the ignorant trafficker in literature, either from inability to advance the money, or a want of common discrimination, returned the MS. very safely into Fielding's hands. Our author set off, with a gay heart, to his friend Thompson, and went in company with him to Mr. Andrew Millar, (a popular bookseller at that day.)—Mr. Millar was in the habit of publishing no work of light reading, but on his wife's approbation, the work was, therefore, left with him; and some days after, she having perused it, *bid him by no means let it slip through his fingers.* Miller accordingly invited the two friends to meet him at a coffee house in the Strand, where, having disposed of a good dinner and two bottles of port, Thompson at last suggested, 'It would be as well if they proceeded to business.' Fielding, still with no little trepidation, arising from his recent rebuff in another quarter, asked Millar what he had concluded upon giving for his work. 'I am a man,' said Millar, 'of few words, and fond of coming to the point; but really, after giving every consideration I am able to your novel, I do not think I can afford to give you more than *two hundred pounds* for it.' 'What!' exclaimed Fielding; 'two hundred pounds!' 'Indeed, Mr. Fielding,' returned Millar, 'indeed I am sensible of your talent but my mind is made up.' 'Two hundred pounds!' continued Fielding, in a tone of perfect astonishment; *two hundred pounds* did you say?' Upon my word, sir, I mean no disparagement to the writer or his great merit, but my mind is made up, and I cannot give one farthing more.' 'Allow me to ask you,' continued Fielding, with undiminished surprise, 'allow me, Mr. Millar, to ask you—whether—you—are—*se—ri—ous?*' 'Never more so,' replied Millar 'in all my life; and I hope you will candidly acquit me of every intention to injure your feelings, or depreciate your abilities, when I repeat that I positively cannot afford you more than two hundred pounds for your novel.' 'Then my good sir,' said Fielding recovering himself from this unexpected stroke of fortune, 'give me your hand; the book is yours. And waiter,' continued he, 'bring a couple of bottles of your best port.'

Before Millar died he had cleared *eighteen thousand pounds* by 'Tom Jones;' out of which he had the generosity to make Fielding presents, at different times, of various sums, till they amounted to two thousand pounds; and he closed his life by bequeathing a handsome legacy to each of Mr. Fielding's sons.

Extraordinary account of a Shark.

We remember, some years ago, while sitting on the quarter deck of a West Indiaman borne rapidly along before the trade wind, and the captain and passengers were amusing themselves by telling stories and cracking jokes to beguile the sameness of the voyage. It came at last to the turn of a gentleman remarkable for his love of cigars and taciturnity, one who enjoyed a good anecdote, but abhorred the trouble of relating it himself. He was, however, so strongly importuned on this occasion that with much reluctance, he related the following interesting fact, by fits and starts, filling up each pause by vigorous whiffs of his favorite weed:—

In the year 1820, the good ship Rambler sailed from Greenock with goods and passengers, towards Jamaica. She had crossed the tropic, one day, when nearly becalmed, the steward, who had the care of the captain's plate, had occasion after dinner, to wash some spoons and other articles in a bucket, and thinking he had taken all out of the water, he chucked it over the gangway, when to his vexation, he found he had thrown out with it a valuable silver table spoon. He saw it shining through the clear blue ocean and wavering from side to side as it sank from his view. Several sharks had been observed near the ship, and it is known they generally dart upon any thing white, a piece of rag often serving for a bait. He did not, however, observe any of them near the spot at the time: and the captain being a testy man, he kept the secret of the loss to himself, and the matter was soon forgotten.

The ship in due time reached Jamaica, & when the circumstance became known, the value of the spoon was deducted from the wages of the steward. The vessel lay some time at Kingston, received on board, a cargo of sugar, and proceeded on her homeward voyage. When crossing nearly the same spot on the aqueous world where the spoon was lost, a number of sharks again showed their tail fins above the water as they cut along the ship's side, or in her wake; and a shark hook being baited with a piece of salt pork, was lowered over the stern. Presently one of the largest of these devouring monsters, or as the sailors call them, "*Sea Lawyers,*" half turning on its side took the huge bait into his pig-like but tremendous jaws, and was securely hooked. The fish was with difficulty hauled alongside & hoisted upon deck, where it flapped about and showed prodigious strength and tenacity of life When its struggles were ended by a blow on the head with a mallet, one of the men proceeded to open it. His jack-knife soon came in contact with something in its belly and—" said the narrator, with earnestness, "what do you think was really found?" Why the spoon of course! exclaimed the listeners simultaneously. "The spoon!" he rejoined with a smile, No! No!" —"What then?" they hastily enquired. Why, nothing but the entrails, to be sure!" The taciturnity of our waggish messmate was not again disturbed for another story during the voyage.

Magistrate's Blanks
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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