territory of 1,500,000 square miles, a population of 24,000,000, an Army of 250,000 men, but no Navy.

AUSTRIA covers an extent of 1,200 000 square miles, has a population of 30,000,-000, an Army of 700,000, and a Navy of 30 sail.

FRANCE has in Europe, a territory of about 1,000,000 square miles, a population of 30 000,000, an Army of 300,000 men, and a Navy of 150 sail.

The British Empire, in Europe, is about 500 000 square miles, with a population of 20,000 000, an Army of 300 000 men, and a fleet of 1000 sail. Her colonies are greater in value and extent than those of any other nation, and add to the population under her dominion probably 60 000,000

The above statements are given in round numbers; but are believed, however, not to be far from the truth, and afford a fair comparative estimate of the Nations mentioned.—[U. S. Gazette.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON.....MD.

SATURDAY EVENING—MAY 17, 1828.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We every now and then, hear the remark, that *"the contest between Adams and Jackson is going to produce a more violent state of parties than existed between Democrat and Federalist"*—We are sorry to hear the remark, for we are inclined to believe, that those who make it, are disposed to produce that effect, and that they utter the opinion to produce excitement.

Now why should we be stirred up to any great pitch of party violence about it? Is it worth any man's while to quarrel with his neighbor or friend as to, who shall be President of these two Candidates? Why cant we entertain our opinion and express it at the Hustings as freemen ought to do, satisfactorily to ourselves and without giving offence to others?—The people of the country are all satisfied with the Administration of Mr. Adams, why then turn him out for a man who is universally admitted to be less competent? Who will be governed by a combination of men who have set Gen. Jackson up merely to change things & get themselves into places. These are a certain set of Leaders—as to many who join the Jackson party, we know that they do it from personal dislike to Mr. Adams, and in the indulgence of that dislike, they persuade themselves to believe, or rather hope, that things may go along well enough under Gen. Jackson, if they can get him in.

THE BEST WAY FOR THE PEOPLE IS, TO RUN NO RISK--ACT SAFELY.

The people are well enough satisfied with the present Administration, they are not anxious to try experiments, they dont want to turn out an Administration to vacate all the offices that a new set may be put in. The great body of the people have no wish or interest of this sort—they want a quiet, safe administration of Government, and that they have got.

BUT WHY TURN MR. ADAMS OUT TO PUT GEN JACKSON IN?

Have we any reason to believe that General Jackson will do better? Every body admits, that he is less competent than Mr. Adams—Indeed, before the late leaders combined together to make use of Gen. Jackson to turn Mr. Adams out, a great many of the very men, and of the presses, who now uphold him, declared that *there was no chance of Gen. Jackson's election —the people of the U. States had not become so corrupted as to choose a man of mere military talents, to govern the National Councils*—Another said, *A greater curse than the election of General Jackson could not happen to this Country*—Another said, *the election of Jackson would undo this Nation*—Another said *Jackson is wholy unfit, he can fight Indians and hang militia, but he is unfit for the National Councils*—and many more such things, and quite as violent, or more so, were uttered by others, a year or two ago, and by the very men who are now praising him to the skies and huzzaing for Jackson every day.

WHY THEN, WE ASK, IS THIS GREAT CHANGE.

Is not Jackson the same he was when these, his present supporters, railed against him, declaring him unfit and dangerous but a short time ago? What has General Jackson done since the last Presidential election to change any man's opinion more favourable towards him? nothing that we know, but to admit himself to be the author of the letter to Carter Beverly about Mr. Clay, which contained most egregious falsehoods, and also of the letter in which after being the cruel author of putting Harris and the other five militia men to death, he shamefully attempted to blacken poor Harris's character by alleging false charges against him, & such as could not be proved even at the *military trial* they gave him.

BUT IT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN

That all these famous letters with General Jackson's name signed to them, are not of Gen. Jackson's own writing—he cant write them—we have proof that Gen. Jackson cant even write a letter of plain English language, decently spelled, to save his life---yet there are men who want to put this untaught man into the most conspicuous station of our Country, who can neither write English, nor tell the difference between an offence cognizable by a court martial under the rules and articles of war, & an offence that is cognizable by a court of law and triable by a jury. The People ought to know this and consider well of it.

It is well known that Gen. Jackson always keeps a set of men about him who write for him, for he cant write for himself—and if the people of this country suppose, that Gen. Jackson can write his own letters, or his own instructions or any thing else, except a short order to hang a militia man—or that he is at all capable of construing laws, or constitutions—or that he knows any thing about our foreign relations, or the law of nations, they are greatly deceived.

ONE OF GEN. JACKSON'S FRIENDS

Published the other day in the Philadelphia Gazette (a Jackson paper) the very fact we now state in these words, viz: "That he, (*Gen. Jackson*) *is an indifferent writer and a still more indifferent speaker—but his natural sagacity is such, that he will surround himself with men who will supply all his own deficiencies.*" After this bold & published confession by a Jackson man, in a Jackson paper, we presume there can be neither a doubt as to the facts we have stated, nor can any one blame us for stating them.

If we love our country and feel a proper pride in her behalf, we ought to elect the most competent men to fill the highest offices. If we wish our Government well managed, we ought to elect men for that purpose. who are known to be competent, each to discharge his own duty, without their depending upon other 'men who are to supply all their own deficiencies.'

Appointments by the President.

Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, and *William Pitt Preble*, of Main, to be severally Agents in the negotiation, and upon the umpirage relating to the Northeastern boundary of the United States.

John Savage, of New York, to be Treasurer of the United States, in the place of *Thomas T. Tucker*, deceased.

We notice in the Marylander, proposals by *Joseph Smith & Co.* for publishing in Princess Anne, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a weekly newspaper, to be entitled, *The Somerset Iris and Messenger of Truth*

The Editors declare their determined identity, and indissoluable union, with those tenets and revered maxims of the *Illustrious Washington*, which have been confirmed and consecrated by each suceeding father of the *Republic*, and are now sustained, in pristine purity and essential practice, by a wise and virtuous Administration.

The first number will be issued early in June.

The Mexican Chamber of Deputies have agreed to give a pension of $180 per month to the widow and children of Captain David H. Porter, late commander of the Guerrero.

At Wilmington, N. C. on the 7th instant, the article of Corn was so scarce, that the little stock in market was selling at 75 cents per bushel.

The Tariff Bill has finally passed the Senate, by a vote of 26 to 21. It is now again before the House of Representatives, with the various amendments which have been made to it in the Senate.

On Sunday last, 493 British emigrants arrived at New York, and a ship hourly expected has 192 more.

REVOLUTIONARY SURVIVORS.—We are truly gratified to be enabled to announce the passage through the House of Representatives on Tuesday, of the bill for the relief of the Survivors of the Revolutionary Army. It now only requires the signature of the President to become a law. It provides that all the surviving officers of the Revolution shall receive full pay for life, according to their leneal ranks but in no case to exceed the full pay of captain. —This pay is to take date from March, 1826. The privates are also provided for on the same principle. One of the most salutary provisions of the bill, is that which prevents this pay from being alienated from those who are entitled to it, by any legal process.—*American.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—A suit was tried last week at New Haven, before the circuit of the U. S. in which Grant and Townsend obtained a verdict against Harrington and Brundage, of $350, single damages which the court by law are bound to threefold, making $1050 damages and costs, for the violations of a patent for a machine to make Hat bodies. The court also granted absolute and perpetual injunctions against the defendants in all the cases, prohibiting, under pain of imprisonment, all further violations of the plaintiffs Patent.

The United States and Turkey.

The N Y Courier states that the treaty between our Government and the Porte is fully confirmed; and letters at London state that the terms are very favourable to America as the Treaty was negociated during the angry excitement of the Porte against the European powers.

Washington Irving received *three thousand pounds sterling* from Murray, the London bookseller, for his *Life of Columbus*.—[Nat. Gazette.

According to the New York papers, Mr. Blunt a passenger in the John Jay, is understood to have brought back, ratified, the Convention for extending the time of the Commercial Convention between the United States and Great Britain, and that respecting the boundaries.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

We give below the pious and patriotic letter of the *venerable* and *Reverend* DR GLENDY. He who can read it unmoved has no "music in his soul." Dr. Glendy has suffered under the rod of "mad ambition," and "tyrannic power," in his own dear native land; and as a patriot sage, treading on the verge of eternity, "full of years and full of honour," he offers up his devout aspirations to Heaven to preserve this, his adopted country—the asylum which sheltered him from the "oppressors wrongs,"—from so signal a calamity as the election of a victorious soldier to the presidency of this country would be. With Dr. Glendy we can say, our "unshaken confidence in the providence of Almighty God is," that our cause "shall prevail." To despond, when we have such men as GLENDY, MADISON, MONROE, and MARSHALL, on our side, would be to provoke defeat, as a chastisement for our want of faith in the efficacy of the prayers of the good and virtuous.

The aspirations of Piety and Patriotism

THIRD WARD.

At a meeting of the Citizens of this Ward friendly to the present National Administration, held on Tuesday evening at Hanway's Tavern, JOHN HILLEN, Esq. was called to the Chair, and THOMAS PHENIX appointed Secretary. Among other proceedings the following communication was received from the Reverend Dr. JOHN GLENDY, which was read and ordered to be published.

JNO. HILLEN, Chairman.
THO: PHENIX, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, May 6th, 1828.

To the Chairman of the Third Ward Meeting.

RESPECTED SIR—I regret exceedingly that ill health will necessarily preclude me the pleasure of attending the political meeting of this evening. I have been confined chiefly to my bed and chamber, during the last ten weeks, by excruciating disease. Yet, though absent in body, in spirit I am with you. My whole soul, the first powers of my understanding, and devout prayers to Heaven are with you. Yours is not the cause of mad ambition or tyrannic power, a struggle for place or salary. No; it is the cause of pure patriotism; of sterling virtue; of *incorruptible Republicanism*. The *public good* is your aim, and the *public good* your end. My unshaken confidence in the Providence of Almighty God is that it shall prevail. "He can make the wrath of man to praise Him and restrain the remainder of wrath." That a brotherhood of affection, harmony in sentiment, & unity in purpose may pervade the meeting, is the devout wish of your faithful fellow-citizen. JOHN GLENDY.

TRADE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

From the Harrisburg Reporter, May 9.

Never within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants, has so much produce come down the Susquehanna as this spring.—For the last two weeks the river opposite Harrisburg has been like a floating world. Ark loads of wheat have been sold here during the present week at *seventy five cents* per bushel—lumber commands the following prices, viz:—

Best pannel Boards (per 1000ft.)	$15
do. Common,	10
do. Shingles, per 1000	8

Our industrious and enterprising fellow citizens to the North and West have now a choice of markets, heretofore unknown to them. Middletown, in consequence of its being at the head of the Union Canal, has become quite a place of business. Several gentlemen of capital from Philadelphia have located there and the liberal prices they offer for produce, have stimulated our capitalists here, and have excited a proper spirit of competition in Marietta and Columbia.

From the Marietta Pioneer, May 9.

In the beginning of this week, our river presented a pleasing sight to the lover of trade. For a distance of several miles, the shore was lined with rafts and arks, laden with all kinds of produce; in many places the arks and rafts lay nine and ten abreast, and the number of crafts was variously estimated at from 5 to 800. One of the rafts which we saw measured, was 225 feet long, putting us in mind of a huge sea serpent as it lay gracefully bent to suit the sinuosities of the shore. Shingles and locust posts are, we believe more abundant than they have been for a few years past. The river is in excellent order and many of the rafts are perfectly mammoth in quantity and variety, as there is at present, no danger of getting aground.

The crowd of anxious inquirers which yesterday thronged the U States Hotel, to see and hear of the State of Mr. CLAY's *health* could not but be flattering to him and his numerous friends. His person is wasted and much thinner than it was when he was last in this city. It is evident his health is impaired. Exercise regimen and relaxation from business, will, it is hoped, in a short time, restore him to his wonted health He positively declines to accede to the wishes of his friends to accept some public testimonial of respect. He will leave this city to-morrow, and return in two days. *Dem. Press.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle, of May 14.

VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

MR. CLAY, agreeably to the notice given on his arrival in this city, received the visits of his fellow-citizens at the appointed hours—We were gratified to observe that he went through the fatigue necessarily attendant upon the reception of such a concourse of visitors, better than we apprehended he would be able to do, from the state of his health. Although he was attended by a numerous committee who cheerfully aided in introducing their fellow-citizens to him, yet such was the concourse of visitors, particularly in the evening; that many we fear, were disappointed. It is to be regretted that his public duties would not permit him to continue with us another day, because, although we have scarcely ever before witnessed the manifestation of more enthusiasm towards any public man, yet we should have been glad that an opportunity might have been afforded to all, who felt so disposed, to testify their high respect for this upright patriot and accomplished statesman.

Mr. Clay having declined a public dinner, was induced to accede to the request of a few friends to dine with them at an early hour; and afterwards between 5 and 6 o'clock he visited the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

At the dinner the following toasts were given by the committee of invitation.

1. The President of the United States.
2. A great Statesman has said "what is a public man worth who will not suffer for his country"? we have seen a public man sacrifice much for his country, and rise resplendently triumphant over the calumnies of his enemies.

Mr. Clay rose (evidently labouring under debility from indisposition, probably increased by the ceremonies of the day) and said—although I have been required by the advice of my physicians to abstain from all social entertainments, with their attendant excitement, I cannot leave Baltimore without saying a few words, by way of public acknowledgment for the cordial congratulations with which I have been received during my present visit.

I am not so vain as to imagine that any personal considerations have prompted the enthusiastic demonstrations by which my approach to this city, and my short sojourn have been so highly distinguished. Their honoured object has, it is true, some claim upon the justice, if not the sympathy of a generous, intelligent, and high minded people. Singled out for proscription and destruction, he has sustained all the fury of the most ferocious attacks. Calumnious charges, directed against the honor of his public character dearer than life itself, sanctioned and republished by one, who should have scorned to lend himself to such a vile purpose, have been echoed by a thousand profligate, or deluded tongues and presses. Supported by the conciousness of having faithfully discharged his duty, and defended by the virtue and intelligence of an enlightened people, he has stood, firm and erect, amidst all the bellowings of political storm. What is a public man, what is ANY man worth who is not prepared to sacrifice himself, if necessary, for the good of his country? But, continued Mr. Clay the demonstrations which I have here witnessed, have a higher, and a nobler source than homage to an individual. They originate from that cause with which I am an humble associate—the cause of the country—the cause of the constitution—the cause of free institutions—they would otherwise be unworthy of freemen, and less gratifying to me.

I am not, I hope, so uncharitable as to accuse all the opponents of that cause with designs unfriendly to human liberty. I know that they make many of them, sincerely, other professions. They talk, indeed, of Republicanism, and some of them impudently claim to be the exclusive Republican party. Yes! we find men who, but yesterday, were the foremost in other ranks, upon whose revolting ears the grating sound of Republicanism ever fell, and upon whose lips the exotic word still awkwardly hangs, now exclaiming or acquiescing in the cry that THEY are the Republican party! I had thought that if any one more than all other principles characterized the true Republican party, it was their ardent devotion to liberty,—to its safety,—to all its guarantees. I had supposed that the doctrines of that school taught us to guard against the dangers of standing armies, to profit by the lessons which all history inculcates, and never to forget that liberty and the predominence of the military principle were utterly incompatible. The Republican party! In this modern, new-fangled and heterogeneous party, Cromwell and Cæsar have recently found apologists. The judgment of centuries is reversed. Long established maxims are overturned—the Ethiopian is washed white, and the only genuine lovers of liberty were the Philips—the Cæsars —the Cromwells—the Marius's and Syllas of former ages. It is time for slumbering patriotism to awake when such doctrines are put forth from the Capitol and from popular assemblies. It is true that the REAL Republican party (I speak not of former divisions springing from causes no longer existing, and which are sought to be kept up by some men in particular places only for sinister purposes) that party, under whatever flag its members may have heretofore acted—that party, which loves freedom for freedom's sake, justly to estimate the impending perils, and to proceed with an energy and an union called for by the existing crisis in the Republic. Regardless of all imputations, and proud of the opportunity of free and unrestrained intercourse with all my fellow citizens, if it were physically possible, and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town, and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and exhort them, by their love of country,—by their love of liberty—for the sake of themselves and their posterity—in the name of their venerated ancestors—in the name of the human family deeply interested in the fulfilment of the trust committed to their hands,—by all the past glory which we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation, if we are true & faithful, in gratitude to HIM who hath hitherto so signally blessed us, to pause, solemnly pause, and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us: If, indeed, we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and it be necessary to chastise this people with the rod of his vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before him, and implore his mercy to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any scourge other than Military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown.

Gentlemen, I wish I had strength to expatiate on this interesting subject, but I am admonished by the state of my health to desist. I pray your acceptance of my thanks for the sentiments with which you have honoured me, and your permission to offer one, which I hope will be approved by you.

Genuine Republicans, of every faith, who, true to the cause of liberty, would guard it against all pernicious examples.

From the Marylander.

"See Nature's sweets, profusely round displayed,
Flowers paint the lawn, and green bedecks the shade;
The feathered choir, in carrols hail the day,
And new blown blossoms feel yon heavenly ray."

Such may with truth be said is the peninsula lying between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The sea certainly rolled the majestic wave of brine over it at some time: the strata of animal and vegetable decomposition, show this fact most conclusively. Decomposed shell and undecomposed combinations of shells, are almost every where to be found. Silax and clays are intermixed and cover those beds of treasure. *Marle* by various appearances of colour, produced from those combinations, are to be found every where through the peninsula.—Nourished by those combinations from natural causes, the surface of the ground is now bringing forward the productions of the earth most luxuriantly, and promise the richest reward to the husbandman —The meandering water courses reach almost every establishment, carrying in their bosoms fish of the most delicious kind, and bringing as it were to the door of all the delicacies of the deep. While nature has been thus bountiful, man has not been idle. A course of wholesome industry is in train on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which cannot fail to render it a second Paradise—and I feel proud to state the fact, that it prevails among the most affluent, as well as other parts of the community. A little time & what will not be accomplished! The purest water, as well as that which flows through various strata of minerals, is to be found in almost every situation. Precious stones, fine marble, strata undergoing those processes which precede the formation of marble, are also to be observed in the breaks of rivers. Petrifactions are likewise to be found there in abundance.

I have lived in retirement for some years back in the City of Baltimore, that being my native place. I do not wish to appear to flatter, but circumstances having occasioned me to reside on the Eastern Shore of Maryland at the Head of Wye, Queen Anne's County, under the roof of a gentleman and friend, where I remained from the 24th January to 15th February, 1827. In December last, I again left Baltimore, and soon got to the same comfortable quarters, and feel a gratitude which I have not language to describe, for my reception and treatment. The shedding of tears for the loss of relations and friends, is a weakness (if it be one) hardly known to me; but at this moment, my handkerchief is moistened by my feelings, and I hope I have a true knowledge that I have been protected and fostered by a great superior Providence. What shall I say more? Were I to name the gentlemen of Queen Anne's and Talbot, where I have been so hospitably entertained, it might be indelicate! Let it suffice to say, that all afforded me the best of *cheer*, and made me feel at home under their roofs. *Hospitality* and *convivial* feelings, prevailed through all classes of society in Queen Anne's and Talbot, and I have but little doubt, throughout the whole peninsula. I visited the beautiful point on which there is a declined village called Oxford, the residence of Mr. Willis a gentleman who is a great natura list.—His success in the cultivation of all kinds of fruit trees is very rarely excelled. From the Constantia Grape, he has a wine equal to the famed wine from the Cape of Good Hope.

I would most respectfully recommend all persons on the peninsula, to clean out their springs and wells repeatedly, as a deleterious vegetation exists in them, and near them, which frequently causes the water to be pernicious to the health of families.

HENRY ALEXANDER.

Written at Woodbury, the farm and residence of Thomas Hemsley, April 6th 1828.

A fine young man, son of the celebrated Mungo Park, has perished in the Akimboo country, in an attempt to complete those discoveries which his father's death left unaccomplished. Mr. Park has fallen a victim of poison administered to him by the Fetish men, in consequence of his rashly violating one of their superstitions by ascending a Fetish tree, to take a sketch of the group assembled at the annual Yam festival at Akimboo. This tree is never approached by any but the priests; and Mr. Park was dissuaded from an attempt by the King of Akimboo; but unhappily persisted in his design.—*Eng. Paper.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Juvenal" is inadmissable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS JUST received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Staple and Fancy Goods

Of all descriptions, which will be offered unusually low for CASH or in exchange for FEATHERS & WOOL.

Easton, May 17. eo6w

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

JENKINS & STEVENS

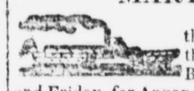
HAVE Just Received from PHILADELPHIA, & are now opening, a Large and Complete Assortment of Fancy & Staple articles, adapted to the present season, consisting in part of, Handsome Style Ginghams, Calicoes, Muslins, Cambrics, domestic Muslins, Plaids & Stripes, Coarse Linens, Cloths, &c. &c. &c. selected with great care from the latest arrivals.

All of which is offered unusually Cheap for CASH. They invite their friends & the Public generally to give them an early call, they will find their goods much lower than at any former period.

J. & S.

Easton, May 17---3w

THE ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.



On and after Tuesday the 27th day of May inst. this superb Boat will leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton at 6 o'clock in the morning, and returning leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday for Cambridge, Annapolis & Baltimore, until the 1st of October next, when she will start at 7 o'clock, & touch at Castle-Haven, instead of going to Cambridge.—Her route from Baltimore to Chestertown and back, will continue the same as last year.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, CAPTAIN.

May 17---tf

FOR SALE,



A SCHOONER of about forty Tons, now in good condition for carrying Grain or Lumber. She will be sold low for cash or well secured paper; for information, apply at this office.

May 17. 3w

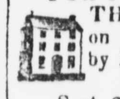
TO RENT.

THAT Large and Valuable Farm near the Old Chapel called "Locust Grove," the late residence of James Nabb, Esq. deceased—To a good Tenant the Terms will be accommodating. GEO: W. NABB.

Easton, May 17.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,



THE HOUSE and LOT, situated on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Parrott.

JOHN ROGERS.

Sept. 29,

FOR RENT.

THAT VALUABLE Establishment late the property of James M. Lambdin, situated next door to the Post Office and is one of the most valuable business stands in Easton. The property can be divided or Rented all together to suit Tenants. Apply to

GEORGE W. NABB.

Easton, May 10.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and to me directed against Wm. Ferguson, at the suit of George W. Nabb, use of Thomas Henrix, will be sold at Public Sale on Saturday the 31st of May inst. at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, 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 him the said William Ferguson, of in and to the several tracts and parts of tracts of Land as follows, viz: Garland's Purchase, containing the quantity of 267 acres of land more or less—Bucks Range, and Warners Discovery, containing 105 acres more or less, Strawberry Hill and Strawberry Hill addition, containing 50 acres & one eighth of an acre more or less, also Kirby's Venture, containing 124 acres more or less, also 50 acres of land which said Ferguson purchased of James Nabb, Esq. more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.—Attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

May 3---ts

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