EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON.....Md.

SATURDAY EVENING—MAY 31, 1828.

HAIL STORM.

In no one season did we ever hear of so many and such serious calamities as have befallen our fellow citizens in this. On Monday evening last we were smitten with a storm of hail and rain, which for the extent and degree of devastation, we believe, is unparallelled—The range of this calamity measures a breadth of more than 20 miles, and the extent, already heard of, reaches from Baltimore to Denton in Caroline county. This is the third destructive Hail Storm that has passed through this county this season.

A very few instances, we learn, within the range of the Storm, are presented, where the injury to the Wheat Crop has not been entire—but in a very large proportion of the farms within the range, the destruction of Wheat and Rye has been total and irrecoverable. We are informed, the estates of Messrs. Lloyd, Wm. G. Tilghman, S. Roberts, R. H. Goldsborough, and the whole district of country from within 1 mile of Easton and the head waters of Wye across to the waters of the Choptank, have particularly suffered, and a desolation is presented to view which no hardness of heart can withstand, and which has met with no equal in the memory or in the intelligence of any man in our community.

Many houses have been blown down—the prostration of the timber trees in the forest, of fruit trees, of ornamental trees is unheard of—in truth, the prospect of the brightest hopes has been suddenly changed to that of awful dismay, and the inhabitants of the district of country which has been visited by this tremendous dispensation, we fear, will find recovery from it tedious and slow.

THE OUTRAGE.

Assault on the Secretary of the President.

The Committee to which this offence was submitted have at length reported, and have come to a most singular and ridiculous result, viz:—"Resolved that the assault committed by "Russel Jarvis on the person of John Adams, the "private Secretary of the President *in the Rotunda "do of the Capitol immediately after the said John "Adams had delivered a Message from the Presi-"dent to the House of Representatives and while "he was in the act of retiring from it*, was a viola-"tion of privilege which merits the censure of "this House."—"Resolved, That it is *not* expe-"dient to have any further proceedings in this "case."

Thus we see, that the committee, upon the mildest and most palliated state of the case which they could make out resolve, that the assault of Jarvis upon the Secretary was a "*violation of privilege*"—the Committee further say, the assault "merits the censure of the House"—and then they draw their breath and say, "it is *not expedient to have any other proceedings in this case*"—although they acknowledge that Jarvis committed an assault that was a violation of the privileges of Congress and meritted the censure of the House, yet they will not censure or punish him or do any thing further about it—In other words, they will not punish a man for a gross contempt and indignity offered to the Sovereignty of the people of this Country in the persons of their Representatives during their Session, although they know he is guilty and merits punishment. This is no more nor less than a voluntary abandonment of duty, and a degrading connivance at an insult upon the Majesty of the People of the United States.

Take the statement of the Committee itself we want no better argument, and it will prove satisfactorily the ridiculous inconsistency of their result, the abandonment of their duty, and their culpable connivance at an indignity that they were bound to avenge.—here it is.

"Upon a view of all the circumstances, the Committee are of opinion that the assault committed by Mr. Jarvis, upon the private Secretary of the President, whatever may have been the causes of provocation, was an act done in contempt of the authority and dignity of this House, involving not only a violation of its own peculiar privileges, but of the immunity which it is bound, upon every principle, the guaranty to the person selected by the President as the organ of his official communications to Congress. It is of the utmost importance that the official intercourse between the President and the Legislative department should not be liable to interruption. The proceedings of Congress could not be more effectually arrested by preventing the members of either House from going to the Hall of their deliberations, than they might be by preventing the President from making official communications essentially connected with the legislation of the country.

In the case under consideration, the Private Secretary, after having delivered a Message from the President, was in the act of retiring, and almost within the very verge of this Hall, when the assault was committed upon him.—The House was then in session, and the person who committed the assault went immediately from the Hall in which it was deliberating, where he was in the enjoyment of a privilege conceded to him, in common with others who are engaged in reporting the proceedings of the House. If the Representatives of the people have not the power to punish an assault committed under these circumstances, then are they destitute of a power which belongs to the most inferior judicial tribunal in the country.—The power of punishing for contempts is not peculiar to the common law of England. It belongs essentially to every judicial tribunal and every legislative body. The English law of contempts, as such, has not, surely, the slightest authority in the Supreme Court of the United States; yet the power of that Court to vindicate its dignity, and preserve its officers from outrages, during its session, will scarcely be questioned in like manner, though the parliamentary law of England, as such, can have no authority here, yet all the legislative bodies in the Union habitually act upon its rules.

The power in question grows out of the great law of self preservation. It is no doubt very liable to abuse, and ought always to be exercised with great moderation. In its very nature, it is not susceptible either of precise definition or precise limitation. Each particular instance of its exercise must be adapted to the emergency which calls for it. While, therefore, the Committee deem it matter of great importance to maintain the existence of this power, as an essential means of vindicating the dignity and privileges of the House, they are clearly of the opinion that it ought never to be exercised except in cases of strong necessity: and that the punishment inflicted under it ought never to be carried farther than shall be absolutely and imperiously required by the existing emergency.

In the present case, though they think the conduct of Mr. Jarvis obnoxious to the censure of the House, yet they can hardly suppose that he was conscience, at the time of committing the assault, that he was offering a contempt to its authority. He disclaims, indeed, any such intention. And as the Committee are aware that many persons, for whose opinions they have very great respect, entertain the belief that the assault in question was not a violation of any privilege of the House, they think they are required, by the spirit of moderation and indulgence in which this power should always be exercised, to give Mr. Jarvis the benefit of the most favourable presumption as to his views and intentions, touching the rights and privileges in question."

The first two paragraphs of this quotation from the report, state the case fairly but moderately and speak the Law as common sense and sound discretion would interpret it—the language of the third paragraph is consonant with learning & with wisdom, and illustrates and well explains the inherent power of Congress to punish contempts and the propriety of exercising it temperately. But when we come to the 4th paragraph, we are astonished, how the mind that could dictate and feel the views & opinions of the three preceding paragraphs, could ever persuade itself to dwindle down to so spiritless & vapid an application of them. "They can *hardly suppose* Jarvis conscious, at the time of committing the assault, that he was offering a contempt to the authority of the House"—Why not, pray? Did they regard Jarvis as an ignoramus? They could not—a majority of that Committee knew, that Jarvis had been brought from Boston to help Duff Green out with his Jackson paper "The Washington City Gazette"—they knew that Jarvis had been brought to Washington to help the cause of General Jackson—and they could not suppose that the Jackson men in Congress, their own friends, would have brought so great a dunce to help out that paper as one, who could not tell whether he was acting respectfully or contemptuously towards congress in assaulting the President's Secretary when engaged in carrying on Communications between the President and Congress whilst in Session—This would have been bringing dunce the second in aid of dunce the first—Moreover, "*Jarvis disclaims any such intention*" say the Committee—does not every culprit that violates the Law excuse himself in the same way? and is a culprit's own declarations, or his ignorance of the Law to excuse and to screen him from *merited* punishment? But "there are many persons, for whose opinions the Committee have very great respect (no doubt all Jackson partizan men) who entertain the belief, that the assault in question was not a violation of any privilege of the House" although the Committee say it was, & therefore they say, "they think they are required, by a spirit of moderation, to give Mr. Jarvis the benefit of the most favourable presumption as to his views & intentions"—Instead of attending to the *real merits* of the case, the evil example, and the insult offered to Congress and the people, they yield themselves up to the guidance of "the opinions of many persons" to gratify, ostensibly, a "spirit of moderation and indulgence" whilst they let the culprit go free, and thus encourage others of the military Chieftain's supporters to trample on the Laws and insult the constituted authorities of the Country. Is this an example of the high handed misrule we are to expect from General Jackson and his party? Is this the course that General Jackson and his coadjutors mean to pursue if the people entrust them with power? If so—well might Mr. Clay exclaim, that War, pestilence, or famine, any scourge would be more merciful than Military Rule or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere Military Renown.

But there is another remark in the first part of this report, that struck us as extraordinary, viz: in speaking of determining upon the course the Committee should pursue, whether they should report the assault and have the matter examined into at the bar of the House—or whether they should examine the case themselves and recommend the final course they deemed it expedient for the House to take—they state, they concluded to adopt the latter course "having first obtained the consent of Mr. Jarvis," &c. &c.

How beneficent! how complaisant! they first obtain "the consent of Jarvis" how they shall go on—and then indulge a spirit of moderation to suit "the opinions of many others" for which they have very great respect—and what becomes of the wounded majesty of the people—the contempt thrown on our republican institutions—and the gross and inexcusable interruption given to the public business? All pocketed and borne with humiliation, "*having first obtained Mr. Jarvis' consent*" and then suited themselves to the opinions of "many others."

After reading this report can any man hesitate to believe the *real spirit* in which it was made? It would have been a sacrifice of understanding and of truth to have said, that Jarvis was not guilty and did not merit censure—and after confessing this, they apologise for not inflicting "the meritted censure" and let the culprit go at large and triumph in his guilt and in their humiliating submission to his arrogant and contemptuous insult. Such is the conduct of the Guardians of the people's rights, the avengers of their wrongs, the safeguard of their privileges and liberties. Such is the conduct of a majority of this committee. Freemen of America! this demands your reprobation.

CONGRESS adjourned on Monday last, 26th inst.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

James Barbour, of Virginia, now Secretary of War, has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Minister to Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of General William Henry Harrison, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia.

The nomination of General Macomb as Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, has been confirmed by the Senate.

General P. B. Porter is nommated and will doubtless be confirmed, Secretary of War.

Mr. Watts late Charge to Colombia is nominated Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburg.

Mr. Tayloe, son of the late Col. Tayloe, of Washington, is nominated Secretary of Legation to Colombia.

The bill increasing the compensation of the Medical Staff of the Navy has become a law.—Also, the bill allowing ten dollars additional pay per month, and one ratio per day to the Lieutenants of the Navy.

Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine.

We understand that a report has been, and perhaps still is in circulation, in some neighbourhoods, against the standing of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine; for which there is not the slighest reason. The public at a distance may rest assured that, in this place, there is no distrust of the bank whatever.—*Del. Gaz.*

WASHINGTON, May 24.

The bill for confirming the subscriptions of the several Corporations of this District to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, yesterday passed the Senate (the third section being previously stricken out) without serious opposition, and, the amendment having been subsequently agreed to by the House of Representatives, the bill now wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

Nat. Intel.

A final and fruitless effort was yesterday made by Mr. Barney, in the House of Representatives to obtain the consideration of the bill, which has passed the Senate, for remitting the duties on iron imported for the use of rail roads. If any thing could have conquered the repugnance of the House to consider it, the good humored earnestness of Mr. Barney would have effected the object. We do not believe, however, that the bill could easily have passed the House of Representatives, against the strong representations of the iron-masters and their friends. We believe, however, that the projected rail road from Baltimore to the Ohio, is an object of such great interest that it can hardly fail, at a future session, to obtain the aid of Congress, in the same manner (by a subscription to its stock) as Congress has afforded aid to the projected canal for uniting the waters of the Atlantic and the Mississippi.—*ib.*

From the Charleston Mercury of the 15th May.

GREAT LUCK.

We are pleased to state that the great Capital Prize of Fifteen Thousand Dollars, in the 4th Class Union Canal Lottery, the drawing of which was received by mail yesterday afternoon, was sold at the Lottery and Exchange Office of Messrs. J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers. This Ticket remained unsold until a late hour yesterday morning, and was purchased by Mr. Edward C. Councell* a very respectable young gentleman of this city, by profession a Printer, who received the cash for the same at Cohen's Office this morning.

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*Son of Mr. John Councell of this county.—Ed. Easton Gaz.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.—The Wheeling Gazette of the 24th inst. says.—"At the Canadian Reach, about six hundred miles below Louisville, sometime last week, the boiler of the steam boat Car of Commerce bursted, and fifty seven persons were killed and wounded."

Another Revolutionary Character gone.—A letter dated at Greensburgh, near Tarrytown 24th instant, states that Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Major Andre in the Revolutionary War, died on Friday last. Mr. Van Wart was a worthy man, and much respected in his neighborhood.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Pneumatical Phenomenon Discovered.

The "curious fact" advertised by the Society of Paris relative to two circular pieces of paper or cards, the one to be perforated and the other to have a little concavity, was tried with a view to experiment. The result answered the description (as understood) exactly.

In elucidating and defining the cause of this supposed phenomenon, we shall study brevity.—As much as it may be imagined that this fact is an exception to the general rules and laws of pneumatical pressure, we hesitate not to controvert the opinion of the Royal Society.

1st. There is no air confined in the cavity.

2d. The edges of any level circular plain, being moved from its original position will not remain a level in the extremes, notwithstanding any attempt to keep it so.

3d. Hence it follows that the air blown through the tube has an easy passage in the cavity out between the cards; and is not sufficient to raise the top piece.

This simple solution how plain and easy soever it may appear, we are undoubtedly satisfied is true and correct.

By C. G. a lady.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

At an adjourned meeting on the 27th May, a number of Gentlemen having convened at the Court House in the town of Easton, for the purpose of organizing a Society to be called "The Bible Society of Talbot county" Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. was called to the Chair, & George W. Nabb was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been appropriately and in an impressive manner explained by Messrs. Peter Donan, William A. Stevens, and Daniel McClean, Deputed Agents of the Young Men's Bible Society of the City of Baltimore, the following Resolutions were adopted.

"Resolved, That the Constitution as reported by the Committee be adopted, and that the Society proceed to the election of officers"—when the following Gentlemen were unanimously elected, viz:—Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. President, William Jenkins, Esq. Vice-President, George W. Nabb, Esq. Secretary, Dr. Nicholas Hammond, Treasurer, and the Rev. Joseph Scull, Daniel Martin, Alexander B. Harrison, Samuel T. Kennard, John G. Stevens and Richard Spencer, Esquires, Managers.

Resolved, That this Society do hereby approve of the Resolution of the Young Men's Bible Society of the City of Baltimore, recommending to each county of the State of Maryland to supply within one year from the time of the adoption of the Resolution, every destitute family with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures: And that we do thankfully receive the gratuitous labours of those young Gentlemen, who are present to carry the same into effect.

Resolved, That the Society will endeavour on reliance in Divine assistance, and with the co-operation of their Fellow Citizens to supply every destitute family of Talbot county, who will accept it; with a copy of the Holy Scriptures before the 26th of November next.

Resolved, That the Rev. Joseph Scull, Rev. Thomas Bayne, William Jenkins, Esq Dr. Nicholas Hammond and Samuel T. Kennard, Esq. be a Committee with power to nominate and select six judicious persons in each Election District of this county, who shall be authorised to obtain Subscribers and members of the Society.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Society be published in the county papers and that the Religious of all Denominations be invited to co-operate in this noble object.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Pres't.
GEO. W. NABB, Sec'ry.

☞Mr. William A. Stevens will preach in the Methodist Meeting-House on next Sabbath evening at half past 7 o'clock.

A GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of at private sale an excellent second hand Gig and Harness. He will sell it cheap for Cash or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, May 31 tf

For Sale or Rent.



THE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT at the N. West corner of Dover and Harrison Streets.

ALSO,



THE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT on Dover Street opposite the residence of John M. G. Emory, Esqr.

The above property will be sold on a credit of one and two years or for well secured paper.

Apply to PHILIP WALLIS, Balt.

May 31, 3w

[COMMUNICATED]

TO THE FRIENDS

Of the Administration in Caroline County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

The time is fast approaching when we shall be called on to exercise our elective franchise for four Delegates to represent us in the next Legislature of Maryland, and an elector to elect a President and Vice President of these United States. It behoves us then to lie inactive no longer, but rise in the majesty of our strength, and stand to our posts as faithful sentinels ever ready to stem the political storm that is preparing to burst like thunder upon our heads. We have already seen the political zealots of Jackson arraying themselves in a solid phalanx, and assuming as many shapes as a Proteus, and colours as a Chamelion to deceive the minds of the credulous part of the Community, and distract them so far as to make them lose sight of the true interest of their country. Then let it be engraved upon your recollections that they have already sounded the tocsin at the Capitol, and the watch-word has gone forth like an electric shock, that "let the measures of the administration be as pure as the angels that sit upon the right hand of the throne of God, the administration must come down." Then, fellow-citizens, as we must be conscious that this is their fixed determination, to put down all friendly to the administration, we should be prepared to meet the event and put *them* down by the sword of reason and the justness of our cause.

Our political opponents in this county are apparently inactive, but you may rest assured they are at work in secret conclave, inventing some deep laid plans to bear down upon us by surprize. We have evidence that they will not hesitate in acts of that kind from their conduct in juggling in their Jackson Senator. Their motto being that "the end sanctifies the means," however corrupt, we should watch them with the vigilent eye of a Lynx, and baffle their designs at the very threshold.

Then to commence this great work, we would suggest a few ideas for your consideration.

Let there be a general notice given to the friends of the Administration, to assemble at the Court House in Denton, on some specific day to take into consideration the best course to be pursued in selecting our Candidates for the next Legislature of this State, and the Elector of President; should it be considered advisable at that time.

We would further suggest that after the general meeting, there should be District Meetings on some appointed time after general notice, & for each district to select fifteen committee-men to meet at Denton, and appoint four Candidates to be run for the Legislature, and unanimously supported. In doing so, for the good of our cause, all sectional prejudices should be entirely thrown out of the question.

As we find throughout the country Democrats & Federalists, arrayed against Democrats & Federalists on the great Presidential question, and as the idea of Old Party distinctions will be and should be swallowed up in that great question, the Democrats and Federalists of this county friendly to the Administration should harmonize together in the support of our common cause, and suffer no consideration in the selection of our Candidates to have the slightest tendency to cut asunder that harmony, but unite in the support of our Administration Candidates be them Democrats or Federalists. By thus acting in concert we shall at the close of the trying scene find ourselves triumphant in every case, and our Country for four years more, saved from falling under military rule.

MANY VOTERS.

May 25th 1828. S

Union Bank of Maryland,

May, 23d, 1828.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution will be held at their banking house in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 7th day of July next, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

By order, J. PINKNEY, Cashier.

By the act of the incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

May 31 6t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 12th day of June next, at the late residence of William Scott, near the town of Easton, all the personal estate of the said William Scott, deceased, (except the negroes) consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and farming utensils, corn, corn blades, bacon, &c.

For all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums of or under five dollars the cash will be required. In all cases the terms of sale to be complied with before the removal of the property. Attendance given by ROBERT ROSE, Agent for the Administratrix of William Scott, deceased.

May 31 2w

NOTICE.

THE Surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army, who received commutation certificates, and the Surviving non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of that Army, (not on the pension list) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, for enlisting for the war, & continuing in service until its termination, are requested, respectively, as soon as may be possibly convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post offices are kept, by letter (under cover to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury) addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the City of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supercede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the Treasury Department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense to each individual showing his right to the benefit of the act of Congress, lately passed in favor of the persons of the above description.

N. B. Editors throughout the United States are requested to give two insertions to the above notice.

May 31 2w

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.

May 31—tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Oxford Neck Talbot county Md. on Saturday evening 24th inst. (May,) a negro fellow who calls himself JAMES GIBSON, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built, black complexion, grum countenance, but when spoken to pleasant and polite—good teeth & large rough hands.—HE is a good cook, waiter and farming hand, and for some time followed the water.

The above reward will be given if taken out the State of Maryland and secured in the jail in Easton, or 50 dollars if taken in the State and secured as above.

NS: THOMAS.

Oxford Neck, Talbot county, }
May 31, 1828—3w }

N. B. I purchased the above described negro out of the estate of the late Wm. Ray of this county.

FOR SALE.

THE FARM on which the subscriber now resides, situated on Thread-haven Creeks, about 6 miles from Easton. It contains 270 acres, half of which is well timbered. The



dwelling and out-houses, are sufficiently commodious, and in good repair. Any Person desirous of purchasing an agreeable residence on salt-water, remarkable for health, and in a pleasant neighbourhood, may be suitably accommodated. Those desirous of purchasing are invited to view the property. The road leading to the same opposite Dr. John Roger's residence. The terms will be accommodating.

JOHN S. MARTIN.

May 31—1828. tf

YOUNG LADIES BOARDING SCHOOL,

AT NEW-ARK, DEL.

THE undersigned, members of the visiting committee, attended an examination of the Young Ladies in the boarding school at New Ark, under the superintendence of the Rev. Samuel Bell, on Tuesday the 15th ultimo; and have no hesitation in saying that they were highly pleased with the manner in which the young ladies acquitted themselves. The promptness with which they answered the several questions which were put to them, evinced an intimate acquaintance with those branches of science in which they had been instructed.

The examination embraced the following viz. English Grammar, Chronology, Rhetoric, Composition, Modern and Ancient Geography, Modern and Ancient History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and Mental Philosophy.—From this, as well as from other specimens of literary improvement which we have witnessed, we auger well of this institution—& as we think we have well grounded reason to believe, that it justly deserves to be ranked among the first literary establishments of the kind in our country, we earnestly desire that it may receive extensive and liberal patronage, and above all, that it may enjoy the favor of HIM whose blessing alone can give success to every good design.

A. K. RUSSEL,
ISAAC GIBBS,
HENRY WHITELEY.
Members of the Visiting Committee.

The duties of the Young Ladies Boarding School at New Ark, will be resumed on Monday, the 12th inst. and every attention will be given to render the School worthy of extensive public patronage.

Terms.—Board and tuition per quarter, $20, Music, including the use of Piano, $10, Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, $5.

SAMUEL BELL.

May 23—[31 3t]

In Talbot county Court,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

May Term, 1828.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sales of the Lands made to John Arringdale & Edward N. Hambleton, by Thomas Martin, trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Doctor Baynard Wilson, deceased, lying and being in Talbot county, in the cause of Joseph Martin and Elsalls Martin, against Charles P. Wilson, John Price and Ann his wife, and Rebecca Wilson, heirs of the said Baynard Wilson, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless, cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty eight; Provided a Copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the Newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the Seventh day of July in the year aforesaid.

The report of the trustee states the amount of Sales to be $4385,50

RICH'D. T. EARLE,
LEMUEL PURNELL,
P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy,
Test, J. LOOCKERMAN.

May 31—3w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county, by Charles McElfresh, esq. a justice of the Peace for Baltimore county, on the 5th May inst. as a runaway, a mulatto boy who calls himself LLOYD RICHFIELD, and says he is the property of George Bailey, of the city of Baltimore, said boy is about 14 years of age, 4 feet 9 inches high, and had on when committed a corduroy roundabout jacket and pantaloons, and a wool hat considerably worn.

The owner of the above described boy is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

DIXON STANSBURY,
Warden of Baltimore Jail.

May 31.

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 proposed periodical will be chiefly devoted to Politics, General Literature, and Morality. It will review with temperance and candour, effusions of cotemporaneous writers, and apply the laws of criticism, or appropriate reprehensions, to every lurking sophistry, insidious deception, and unveiled, or wanton falsehood. It will sedulously endeavour to demonstrate the impolicy of ejecting from office, an experienced and able magistrate, whilst the national government is proceeding "in the full tide of successful experiment;" and to expose the peril of substituting an illiterate individual, whose sole distinction has been erected, by meretricious and delusive fame, upon achievements in feats of arms; and, for the greater part upon the event of a single battle.

The course of the Editors will be characterised by the spirit of respect and courtesy which is due to an intelligent, & generous people, but equally firm and uncompromising in the proper maintenance of personal rights, and the just support of those principles with which their press will be connected—and, that misconception may not arise in the construction of this avowal, *they freely declare their determined identity, and indissoluble union, with those tenets and revered maxims of the* Illustrious WASHINGTON, which have been *confirmed* and consecrated *by each succeeding father of the* Republic, *and are now sustained, in presume purity and essential practice*, by a wise *and* virtuous ADMINISTRATION.

Having disclosed their views, and the fundamental bases of their proposition; and promising to justify them by a diligent and faithful performance, the publishers will confidently expect a due proportion of the public patronage and support.

TERMS.

The IRIS will be printed on a super-royal sheet, with entire new type, at Three Dollars per annum, to be satisfied by the payment of Two Dollars, if paid within thirty days, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid within six months. A subscription may be taken for six months, after which it will cease upon the order of the subscriber.

Advertisements not exceeding a square will be inserted three times for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion,—those exceeding a square, in the same proportion. Persons advertising will limit the time for insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued, and charged accordingly.

May 31—3w

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