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, JULY 26, 1828. NO. 27.

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.

Phœnix Lottery & Exchange Office
South West Corner of Balt. & Gay Sts. Baltimore.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Easton and Talbot county to the following brilliant scheme of Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, to be drawn in this city in about three weeks; all orders will be faithfully executed and the cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn.

Maryland State Lottery,
No. 4
TO BE DRAWN IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

SCHEME:

1 prize			of	$10,000
1 do.			of	2,000
1 do.			of	1,000
2 do.	of	500	is	1,000
10 do.	of	100	is	1,000
10 do.	of	50	is	500
30 do.	of	20	is	600
100 do.	of	10	is	1,000
100 do.	of	5	is	500
100 do	of	4	is	400
6000 do.	of	3	is	18,000

To be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, where the holder of two Tickets is sure of one prize and may draw three.

WHOLE TICKETS, $4 00 | QUARTERS, $1 00
HALVES, 2 00 | EIGHTHS, 50

For Tickets and shares in great variety, apply at the PHŒNIX OFFICE, south west corner of Gay and Baltimore streets
Baltimore, July 12. td THOS. PHENIX.

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 JAMES DENNY, an *Insolvent Petitioner*, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred an five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several Supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said James Denny having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Jas. Denny be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court on the first 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 James Denny to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said James Denny, Insolvent Petitioner should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Aessembly. Given under my Hand this 16th day of July 1828.

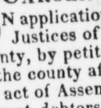
LAMBERT REARDON one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for Talbot co.
July 19

MARYLAND, sct.
CAROLINE COUNTY, To Wit:

ON application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by petition in writing of John Waddel, of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said act a schedule of his property aud a list of his creditors as also of the debts due and owing to him on oath being annexed to his petition, and I having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Waddell who has bonded agreeably to law for to complete the trust reposed in him, and the said trustee has certified to me that he has received all of the property mentioned in the said schedule, and he being in confinement for debt only, I have appointed Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, for the said John Waddell to be at the Court House in Denton, before the Judges thereof, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore adjudge and order that the said John Waddell be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper published at Easton, four successive weeks, at least three months before the said day, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door, and also at one of the Taverns in Denton, to appear before the said Court at the time at the place aforesaid, to shew if any they have why the said petitioner should not have a final discharge from all of his debts. Given under my hand this eighth day of April eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

True copy, PETER WILLIS.
Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clerk.
July 5. 4w

TO BE RENTED
For the next year or a term of Years,



The FARM and FISHERY in Caroline County, near Denton, where Mr. James Mecombs now lives, and also the FARM that is now occupied by Mr. Wm. Emmerson. If the present Tenants wish to keep the farms they will please to make immediate application—for Terms apply to
IGNATIUS RHODES
Talbot County near Easton.
or ROB'T R. RHODES in Easton.
July 19.

JOSEPH CHAIN

HAS JUST received from Baltimore a quantity of PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO—also PORTER, ALE & CIDER which he will sell low for cash.
Easton, July 19.

For Rent at a Reduced Price,
The Fountain Inn Tavern,



LATELY occupied by R. D. Ray, for the remainder of the present and ensuing year—Immediate possession will be given.
Apply to
JAMES WILLSON, agent
for Mary J. Willson.
Easton, 12th July, 1828. tf

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP-MEETING is appointed to be held in the woods of the late Jonathan N. Benney, about three miles from Easton, and 1¼ from Dover Bridge, to commence on Thursday the 14th of next month, (August,) and to close on the Tuesday morning following—to which Ministers, Friends, and all persons friendly to Good Order are invited.
There will be a Pound prepared for the accommodation of Horses at a moderate charge.

MANAGERS.
Joseph Turner, | William Benney,
John G. Stevens, | Elias Hopkins,
John Arringdale, | Wm. Townsend,
James Benney | Benjamin Kemp.

☞Our Friends are advised to bring their TENT FRAMES with them if convenient.
Easton, July 19—3w—(8)

CAMP MEETING.

THERE will be a Methodist Camp Meeting held near Centreville, in Queen Ann's County, Eastern Shore of Maryland, to commence on THURSDAY the 31st inst. and to conclude on the following Wednesday morning. Persons friendly to Camp Meetings, of all denominations of Christians, are respectfully invited. The *Methodists* are assured that there will be no *distinction* made between *Anti-Reformers* and *Reformers* in regard either to *preachers* or *people*. All discussions on church polity will be discountenanced and prohibited on the Camp Ground.
By order of the Managers,
P. B. HOPPER, Chairman.
THOS. C. BROWNE, Secretary.
July 19th, 1828

FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Decree of the Judges of Talbot county Court, passed the second day of June last, will be exposed to sale, and sold on TUESDAY the 12th day of August next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, all the Real Estate of Tench Tilghman, dec'd. or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy & pay the debts due by the said Tench Tilghman, (dec'd.) as follows, viz: A part of a tract of land called Partnership, containing 480 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and now divided into two fields, one at present in Corn, which may be put in small grain by the purchaser.

The arable land lies in a compact oblong body and may be divided into four fields with good Springs of water in three of them, affording an eligible site for improvements in the Centre, from whence the whole may be overlooked, surrounded on three sides by first quality timber of almost every description produced in our forests.

ALSO a lot of ground near the town of Easton, on the Bay-Side road opposite to Mr Wm. Clarke's lot, containing about three acres of land

ALSO another lot of ground, situated in Oxford Neck being a part of a well known tract called Anderton, containing 100¾ acres, 80 of which is arable and under a good fence, about one half now in Corn, between the lands of Mrs. Bowdle & Mrs. Jonathan Spencer—with wood land adjacent, sufficient for the use of the cleared land

Also another lot of Land called Jack's Point containing 51 acres within the inclosure of Mrs. Anna Maria Tilghman and adjoining the Town of Oxford; part of this land is in cultivation & part thickly covered with a young and thriving growth of pine timber.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of Sale, with interest thereon from the day of Sale. On the Sales being ratified by the Court and the purchase money paid and satisfied, the lands will be conveyed by the Trustee to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Other particulars will be made known and attendance given by the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase are particularly invited to view the lands which will be pointed out by
WM. H. TILGHMAN Trustee.
July 12

N. B. The creditors of Tench Tilghman, (deceased) are hereby notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Talbot County Court, within six months from the day of Sale. (8)

MARYLAND:
Talbot County, Orphans' Court.
10th day of July, A. D. 1828.

On application of George Dudley, Adm'r. of John Dudley, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 10th day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty eight.

JAS: PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Dudley, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby requested to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the Office of the Register of Wills, on or before the 1st day of February next, (1829,) they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of July A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

GEORGE DUDLEY, Adm'r.
of John Dudley, dec'd.
July 19—3w—

From the Journal of an officer.

THE BRITISH ARMY AFTER THE BATTLE OF TALAVERA.

"Several days had now elapsed since I had taken any warm nourishment. These matters one is careless about in a state of warfare; but this morning I found myself strongly tempted to regale upon a dish of chocolate, and accordingly (the servants being all with the baggage-waggons) proceeded to cook some in an empty cartridge-box—the materials for my fire consisting of sundry handsome gilt looking-glass frames. Having despatched this dainty meal, I rode off to overtake my comrades in their progress to the Alberche. The field of battle presented a spectacle truly dreadful! A space extending several leagues was almost litterally covered with the slain! On the fatal height which had been so gallantly disputed, our courageous fellows lay as if they had been entire battalions taking their natural rest—painfully conspicuous from the red uniform; whilst, within fifty paces clad in blue and gray, were heaped in dense masses the bodies of the assailants. Amongst the latter, many who were wounded only called out to us for succor, which we were completely unable to extend. All the brushwood, trees cottages &c. in the vicinity, were reduced to ashes and the earth itself looked black and blasted:—whilst added to this universal desolation, the scorching rays of the sun contributed their influence to increase the torments of the unfortunate wounded wretches. Amidst the many thousand dead bodies, brute animals, likewise were mingled. Arms broken, carriages, powder-waggons, chests—in short, a heterogeneous medley, comprising all manner of articles, were scattered about, to complete this picture of destruction and wo. The very bushes half-burnt, were in many instances clogged with dead bodies both human and brute—unhappy creatures who had crawled thither wounded, from the scene of strife, and been finished by the fiery masses, where their exhaustion prevented escape—Thus the devastating principle of fire lent aid to the great work of slaughter; nor was the ministry of the demons of hunger and thirst wanting:—on approaching the Alberche, some poor wretches were discovered by our men, who had lain there since the 27th instant, and whose parched lips had not, they said, been blessed with a drop of water during the two days interval. We bivouacked under some oak-trees which had remained unscathed, and a neighboring corn field also did us much service. A medicine chest that had been abandoned by the enemy, was brought in and supplied us with many articles whereof we stood in great need. Our videttes were posted on one side of the river, and those of the enemy on the other. On the following day, the wounded, (both friends & foes) were conveyed slowly upon carts drawn by oxen to the hospital, and several battallions were ordered to accomplish the interment of the dead. A number of our wounded who had unluckily fallen into the hands of the enemy, and had suffered much maltreatment, now arrived (on being discarded to shift for themselves) at our bivouac. An English officer, who was among them, exhibited a picture of the utmost human misery! A ragged Spanish peasant led the faint and panting horse whereupon this unfortunate soldier rather hung than sat: he was wounded in the head and foot, and his wounds were well nigh bare, and bleeding fast. His uniform, owing to the gold lace having been torn away, was thoroughly defaced, and he was destitute at once of hat, shoes, and stockings—the only covering for his legs being a pair of large worn out Spanish boots. Upon his countenance sat despair, and the cravings of hunger and thirst were likewise depicted in its lines. With a sensation of deep interest did we behold the transient smiles which spread over his wan features on once more beholding his companions in arms; who, however, were unable to afford him any other refreshment than their consolation and a drink of fresh water. That sleep is the chief necessary of human existence, and goes in its effects far beyond the administering to hunger or thirst, I had a convincing proof in the course of the night of the 30th July. During the previous three days and nights, I had scarcely enjoyed as many hours sleep: besides which, I had been necessitated to put up frequently with but a little bread, wine and chocolate—and often with none of these, but water only. At length provisions arrived, but were not to be served out till midnight. I had previously composed myself upon a delicious bundle of straw, and slept most sweetly!—On awaking in the morning, much refreshed I could not avoid expressing to an officer who lay beside me, my regret at not having aroused myself to partake of the meat and soup. After listening awhile to my doleful lamentations, he excited in me no small surprise by saying that I had so partaken—had been awakened—devoured my share with uncommon complacency—and dropped off to sleep again: and in a few moments the whole circumstance floated dimly upon my recollection like a dream

"We were certainly at length secured both from the attacks of the enemy and from the pressure of absolute want; but now a fresh calamity threatened us, namely, the danger of fire! The ferocious heat had so completely dried up all the grass, roots, &c. that the ground was frequently ignited by our cooking fires, and in a short time a circumference of several leagues (particularly where the influence of the wind was felt) exhibited one flaming mass. On the first day of this truly infernal bivouac, I myself nearly fell a victim to the fire occasioned by my cookery; I hastened to loosen my horse, which was fastened to a tree hard by; but before I could succeed in unbinding him the surrounding trusses of hay had kindled, and the greedy flames were mounting high beside me. Against this kind of warfare there was no contending. In some instances, it not only annoyed but deceived us. A day or two after our arrival there arose a universal cry that the enemy was at hand, and had already crossed the bridge of Almarez! whereas, upon further scrutiny, it turned out to be a false alarm, proceeding from an extensive fire in the encampment of the artillery; who were consequently necessitated to change their ground. Nor was the plague of fire our only evil. The state of clothing amongst the troops, had become deplorable, and was most painfully felt as regarded shoes The wives of the English soldiers, who were in general so neat and cleanly, were now completely bare-footed, and with scarce a whole garment, and seated on meagre, crazy-footed donkeys, cut a figure altogether forlorn. Many store-waggons had been left behind in the mountains, either owing to their having broken down, or to the slaughter of the oxen which drew them, whom the impatient soldiers had greedily butchered; thus allaying the cravings of their stomachs at the expense of their backs and feet. From the same cause, numbers of sick and wounded were deprived of their conveyances, and forced upon the melancholy alternative of sinking upon the inhospitable soil, or urging their lacerated limbs to excrutiating labor. Thus have we traced the footseps of carnage, famine and fire; we have now to record the devastations of pestilence.—Diarrhœa, engendered by the spare and unwholesome diet, in conjunction with the overpowering heat, tormented our squalid host; and the horses suffered accurately from their long journeys upon a hard, dry and burning ground. The buiscuit had grown so indurated that it was scarcely possible to moisten it; and (although it was unwise, amidst so many real evils, to conjure up imaginary ones) we could not avoid regretting the want of knives, forks and spoons, in the absence whereof, the scanty supplies afforded us, could not be carried decently to our lips! Our water was furnished by stagnant ditches full of leeches, &c. which got into the nostrils of the horses and into the throats of the men, occasioning perpetual bleeding. Whenever we were fortunate enough to meet with a running stream, we at once used it for purposes of washing, bathing and drinking. Nor was there any alleviation from refreshing showers. The baked earth reflected the sultriness which had been communicated to it, and the longer the heats continued the more unbearable did they thence become: If now and then symptoms of tempest appeared in the western heavens, the welcome masses were attracted towards the distant mountains, where they spent their force without favoring our neighborhood with a single rain-drop and the air, instead of freshening, waxed yet closer. The water we drank, being milk warm allayed not the thirst, but on the contrary, relaxed and weakened our bodies, which bore the pallid aspect of fever-stricken men, & in addition to all, we were well nigh maddened (day and night) by swarms of noxious insects—such as ants, efts, spiders, locusts, &c. among the latter of which some measured half a yard in length, and were not backward in defending themselves when resisted, by springing at the person's head.

"We had become heedless as to the particular marking of time. A man scarcely cared to wind up his watch; and instead of specifying the hour, it was common to say, 'we shall march at daybreak.' With regard to the day of the week, all calculation of that matter had long been abandoned.

"On arriving at Leiria, towards mid-day, I found that otherwise pleasant town a prey to all the horrors of war. Instructions had been issued to the inhabitants to make their escape, which sundry false and exaggerated rumors caused them to accomplish with inconvenient and unnecessary speed. The authors of these reports were, in most instances, scoundrels who took advantage of the unhappy state of circumstances to rifle the houses of the terrified citizens. During the disorder attendant on these scenes of suffering and atrocity, Lord Wellington arrived; and his presence tended at once to assuage the tumult. The brigands were several of them arrested, and two of the principal culprits, one of whom was in the English and the other in the Portuguese service, hung upon trees outside the town, where their bodies were kept until the whole of the army had passed, as a warning to the rest of the soldiers. The confusion prevailing in the streets of Leiria, was extraordinary, and presented a spectacle of mournful interest. Sugar, coffee and chocolate, and other articles of merchandise were strewed lavishly about upon the ground, whilst many of the inhabitants of the place were still occupied in collecting their most valuable property, to rescue it, if possible, from the enemy's hands. On entering one of the houses, I found a man whom, from his rigid posture and vacant stare, I scarcely imagined to be alive. He made no answer to my salutations, nor could I get him to rise from the chair whereon he sat.—I passed on to see if there were any other inmates of this gloomy abode, and discovered in an inner apartment a sick person, who was reduced to the last state of exhaustion and debility, from the combined effects of illness and want of food, and who told me that he had not received so much as a draught of water during the last two days! I busied myself to procure some refreshment for this neglected wretch, and having in a measure, succeeded, made inquiries concerning the man who evinced such palpable estrangement of mind. My surprise ceased, when I learnt that he had been reduced, by the extortions and depredations incidental to the lamentable condition of the country, from comparative affluence to utter destitution! This retreat of the Anglo-Portuguese army from Coimbra to the entrenchments was, in truth, attended with most disastrous circumstances to the unfortunate people of the region through which it was carried on. Every division of our forces was accompanied by a troop at least equally numerous of fugitives; and it was quite disgusting to observe the alacrity with which our allies pillaged their own fellow-countrymen. This heterogeneous mass, which appeared to be stimulated by a common feeling of inexpressible horror at the French; comprised rich and poor—men and women—old and young—mothers with their infants either led by the hand or pendent from their backs. Even nuns abandoned their convents; and strangers in the world around them, vainly sought each some protecting friend or relative.—As this melancholy train approached the capital, the horses & mules had most of them become exhausted, and unable to proceed further; and it was no uncommon sight to perceive a richly clad lady with silken slippers, wading through the mud of the high road.

[From the Massachusetts Journal.]
REMARKABLE CASE.

A case of deceptive circumstantial evidence lately came to our knowledge, than which, we believe, a more remarkable cannot be found on record. Our information was communicated to us by one who was personally engaged in the investigations attending it.

In a country town in the State of Maine, a few months since, the wife of a labouring man, who lived for a long time on very indifferent terms with her, suddenly died. As she was in apparently perfect health on the day of her death, & there had been violent quarrels between them, the man was regarded with a considerable degree of suspicion. At the burial of the wife her relations attended. To these the husband had always cherished a great hostility; but on this occasion he was particularly urgent that they should return with him, after the funeral, to partake of a meal at his table. They were ill disposed to do this, both on account of their recollection of the treatment of his wife, his uniform hostility to them, and the very suspicious circumstance of the wife's death. He continued to urge them to return to his house and partake of the entertainment with so much earnestness, that after resisting for a long while, they found that they could refuse no longer. The meal was placed before them, at which a dish of *baked beans* was abundantly served, and of which they were urged to partake liberally. Much time had not elapsed after the meal before every individual of the party was taken sick, some were so violently affected that their lives were despaired of. These very suspicious circumstances determined the neighbours to have the man arrested & this was accordingly done. The house was searched and a quantity of arsenic was found, of which it was afterwards ascertained that he had bought a considerable quantity of an apothecary a short time before the death of his wife. Another corroborating circumstance, was that the accused had, on the day on which his wife died, carried to her while at work in the field a glass of liquor—an act of courtesy which, such were the terms on which they had lived, it was quite out of his custom to proffer. The man was placed in custody, and preparations were made for his trial. The physician who attended the deceased was satisfied that the death was from poison, and would give his evidence to that effect. Public opinion was greatly excited on the subject, and the conviction of the individual was confidently anticipated at the approaching session of the court.

Things being thus circumstanced, the physician, whose evidence, as we have related, was decided on the point of the death being occasioned by poison, happened to be on a visit to the town of B. The circumstances being generally known, Dr. M. who was a personal friend of this physican, sought an interview with him, and inquired of him if he examined the body internally after death, and on being answered in the negative, he placed before him in a strong manner the situation in which he would find himself when called on before a court and jury for evidence of his assertion that the death was by poison.

It was soon decided that a disinterment and an examination of the body should be immediately made, and Dr. M. with another medical friend accompanied the first named physician to the place of the presumed murder. The people of the vicinity expressed great satisfaction at knowing of this intention, and were eager to assist in the disinterment, assured that it would only add confirmation to their belief in the guilt of the accused. The body was quickly removed from the earth. A question then arising were the examination should take place—for as it had been buried three weeks no one was willing that it should be brought into his dwelling house;—a neighboring barn was first proposed, but to this the physicians objected on account of the want of sufficient light. The Meeting house was then named, and thither the body was carried. It was placed on a table in the centre aisle, and the examination commenced in the presence of the assembled and eager multitude who filled the pews and the galleries. Dr. M. prepared to open the abdomen, and the gentleman who accompanied him undertook in the meanwhile, the examination of the head. To the former, of course the attention of all was chiefly directed. The operation of opening of the head however, advanced more rapidly than that of the abdomen, and the removal of the cranium discovered to the surprise of the operators and spectators, a suffusion of blood in the organ and all the unequivocal marks of *apoplexy* while the stomach and the other digestive organs were found to exhibit not the slighest indications of the presence of any poisonous substance! The surprise, and probably in their excited state of mind against the supposed criminal,—the disappointment of the spectators was extreme. The result of the examination was however irresistible in proof that the death was occasioned by appoplexy, and not by poison and the man's life was saved,—for it is scarce to be doubted that a jury would have convicted him upon the evidence of the circumstances which we have enumerated.

It will be asked, how is the circumstance of the sickness of the wife's relatives, which was evidently caused by the meal which the man urged them so earnestly to take, to be accounted for? It is explained by a singular fact, of which one or two other instances are known to have occurred. The beans of which the meal was principally composed, had been baked in earthen vessels, and were allowed to grow cold; they had been kept long enough to have turned acid to a slight degree, and when they were placed in the oven to be reheated, the action of the acid on the sides of the jar, decomposed the glazing with which the interior of the jar was coated, & of which sulphuret of lead is the chief ingredient; a poisonous substance was thus developed, and infused into the contents of the jar, and those eating of the beans were attacked with symptoms of illness more or less severe, according to the part of the jar from which the beans were taken of which they ate. After this, it was not difficult to admit, that the arsenic found in the man's possession, might have been purchased for the destruction of rats, as he had constantly averred was the case.

A gentleman lately from the west, relates an anecdote that occurred on board one of the Ohio steamboats. The boat had a number of cabin as well as upper deck passengers. Amongst the former was a most zealous and noisy advocate of General Jackson's election—Politics were immediately introduced by him, and a challenge given to ascertain on which side of the quest on was the majority of the cabin passengers: All that are for Adams go over to that side of the cabin, and all that are for Old Hickory, come over to my side' vociferated the heroit —To his no small discomfiture every individual but himself took the opposite side Willing to cover his defeat the best way he could he exclaimed, "You carry it here it seems, but I'll go where I know I shall turn the tables on you—come up to the deck and try the question there." On reaching the deck the first person he addressed happened to be the engineer—"I know by your honest face that you are a Jackson man," said he, slapping him familiarly on the shoulder. "Why no," replied the other, 'I'm not a Jackson man myself, but I have a brother that is *a sort of a Jackson man.*" "*A sort of a Jackson man?* What do you mean by *a sort of a Jackson man?*" "Why he is over fond of cockfighting, horse racing boxing, and likes other peoples wives," replied the engineer drily.

The friend of the Hero concluded it best drop further enquiry.—*Md ep.*

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber has erected a Wool Carding Machine at the stand formerly occupied by William Brown and Samuel S. Smith as a Plaister Mill, on Lo[ ], between Front & High streets, O. T. and adjoining the Market Yard occupied by Nicholas Gorsuch, where all persons can have their Wool carded in the best manner, and at the shortest notice, Cards being of the best quality.

For the convenience of persons residing on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and in Virginia, I have made arrangements with M. [ ] DERSTON, No. 61, Smith's Wharf, to receive all Wool coming by water; and it will be returned from, and returned to the aforesaid Store of any charge other than for the Cards which will be eight cents per pound.
Baltimore, June 7 4w JACOB E[ ]

TEL.
LOWE
cere thanks to his travellers generen so kind and libhim the pleasure gs leave to inform o remove to the arrison and Washvithin a few yards of have great satisfaccustomers, and has tion and entertainnience.
ve the most private entertainment with all the luxuries of st possible notice.— and invites the cusstrangers.
l attend the steamunctuality.

Hotel.
s his friends and the has taken the well House in Denton, st year by Mr. Samue his customers will ed with the best of fforded by the mars own habits of perof his family, he can best accommodations riber has most excelattentive ostlers, he hand the best liquors more, & his table will with the best of provialies can at all times e rooms at the shortnd the public generalm a call. The subscriooms to accommodate g the session of our AHAM GRIFFITH.

ENTED,
rs from the end of the LANTATIONS in Hunoplar-Neck in Caroline ay be made to the subthe owners.
ANIEL CHEEZUM.

ENT.
hree Valuable Farms to Wye that are in good y to
E. ROBERTS.

MEDIATELY,
Hillsborough School in —He must produce the as to Capability, Characto
Y NICOLS, President.
1.

ND SHOES.
R having just returned with a handsome and ATERIALS in his line ites his friends and the give him a call and view pes from his long expetion to pay the strictest he will be able to render
sed to purchase boots as he will turn his attenv to that part of the busiself that he can furnish he and as good boots as lse where.
bt Serv't
JOHN WRIGHT.

TICE.
earnestly requests all m on book account, of standing, to call and liose them in some manherwise they will be put rs hands for collection, ttlement might prevent ateful acknowledgments nd hopes to merit a con-
bedient servant,
OLOMON LOWE

TICE.
to the Jail of Baltimore homas Sheppard, Esq. a Jusn and for the City of Baltiday of May, 1828, as a runa, who calls himself CHARLES belongs to James Chalmers, he is about 5 feet 9½ inches rs of age, and had on when coat, brown cassimere panoarse cotton shirt, old shoes hat.
e above described negro man orward, prove property, pay im away, otherwise he will rding to law.
DIXON STANSBURY,
of Baltimore County jail.

OTICE.
d to the jail of Baltimore Charles McElfresh, esq. a jusor Baltimore county, on the runaway, a mulatto boy who YD RICHFIELD, and says he George Bailey, of the city of by is about 14 years of age, and had on when committed about jacket and pantaloons, nsiderably worn.
he above described boy is de rward, prove property, pay him away, otherwise he will ording to law.
DIXON STANSBURY,
Warden of Baltimore Jail.

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