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, SEPTEMBER 13, 1828. NO. 34.

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At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding a square inserted three times fo ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

BY Order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Wednesday the 24th Sept. at the late re idence of Stephen Reyner, dec'd. all the Personal Estate, (Negroes excepted) of the said dec'd. consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, Farming Utensils, Horses, a Valuable pair of mules, 3 Yoke of Oxen, Milch Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Straw, Cornblades and top-fodder, a very good Gig & gear, also at the same time, will be offered for sale, a new and first-rate drag-Seine, one hundred and fifty fathoms in length, with three hundred yards of rope, well geared and made of Cotton twine, attached to the Seine is a new and strong built Barge which will be sold at the same time.—Any person or persons desirous of purchasing such a Seine will do well by attending the sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Six months credit on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—all sums of five dollars and under the Cash will be required; the terms of sale must be compl ed with in every case before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M —Attendance by

JAMES C. REYNER, Adm'r.
of Stephen Reyner, dec'd.

Aug. 6—3t

Valuable Farm For Sale.

Will be set up and *positively sold to the highest Bidder*, at the ourt House door in E ston, on Tuesday the 30th Sept. inst. at 3 o'clock in the Evening, the Farm of the Subscriber commonly called "Peck's Point."

This Farm is beautifully situated on the north side of Third Haven Creek and is considered from the healthiness of the situation, the natural fertility of the soil and the large B nks of oyster shells on it, one of the most valuable and desirable Farms in the county--the wood land is fine, and every acre of the arable land may be soon made rich by the shells.

It contains about 296 acres--75 of it are in woods—There is tole ably comfortable framed Dwelling House on it--a new Barn and corn house and other common buildings—no further description is deemed necessary, as it is to be presumed every person disposed to buy, will view the premises before the day of sale.

Three thousand dollars of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the sale. A credit of on and two years will be given for the balance, but the same must be secured by bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. JOHN DAWSON.

Sep. 6 [S]

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Eastern Shore friends and the public in general, that he has taken the old stand, at the head of heap side No 9, Water st. lately occupied by the Messrs. Schumacher & Robb as a ugar Store.—He intends keeping in all its varieties, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

CONSISTING OF

The best of Liquors, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Tea, olasses, Family Flour,
Snuff, Chewing Tobacco Powder, Shot,
Earthen, Stone and Wooden Ware,
And all other articles in his line, which he intends selling at a moderate advance for CASH.

He has also made arrangements to furnish the best of Stone Lime by the bbl. or hhd. (free from drayage) and upon as good terms as can be had in this ity Any orders for the above articles, or any thing else, shall be promptly attended to and thankfully received ny other business from his Eastern Shore friends, that may require his attention, shall meet with promptness and dispatch at moderate charges.

THOS. DENNY.

Baltimore, Aug. 30

N. B.—Persons having Pork, Cider, Butter or other articles to sell this Fall, who are disposed to favour him with their confidence, shall receive his utmost exertions to obtain the highest market prices, and to give the greatest satfaction. T. D.

Davis's Patent Plough.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a fresh supply of Davis's Patent Plough's of different sizes, which he offers for sale.

LAMBERT REARDON.

Sept. 6—1828.—4t

NOTICE.

Notes passed to the Subscriber (for goods purchased at the sale of the personal estate of General Benson,) are now due, and immediate payment is expected.

EDW'D. SPEDDEN, Adm'r.
of Gen. P. Benson, deceased.

Sept. 6—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Tench Tilghman, dec'd are earnestly requested to pay to the Subscriber what is respectively due from them on or before the last Tuesday in this month, otherwise legal steps will be taken for the recovery thereof in all cases that may remain unsettled at the above date.

WM. H. TILGHMAN, Adm'r.

Sept. 1st 1828.

$100 REWARD

WILL be given for apprehending and lodging in Easton jail Negro man ISAAC who absconded Saturday the 23d of August last passed.

ISAAC is a stout active negro twenty years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high a little bow legged and large feet. Pleasant countenance when spoken to, rather a broad flat face, with a good set of teeth and wide space between those in front, which causes him to lisp.

WM. H. TILGHMAN.

Sept. 6.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young Slaves, from the age of 12 to 25 years, for which he will pay the highest cash prices. Persons disposed to sell will please call on him at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, where he can be found at all times.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

June 21—tf

☞The Centreville Times will please publish the above till forbid. *J. B. W.*

TALBOT COUNTY TAXES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX,
EASTON, July, 1828.

ORDERED by the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, that the following advertisement be inserted once a week for and during four weeks successively, in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Republican Star and Easton Gazette, printed in Easton.

A list of Tracts and parcels of Land, in Talbot County and State of Maryland, liable for, and charged with County Taxes for the years 1826 and 1827, and the amount of Taxes respectively due thereon, with the names of the persons chargeable with the same—The Taxes being now due and unpaid, and on which no personal property could be found by the Collector in said County, liable for, or property chargeable with the payment of the same, as by his return to the Commissioners for said County, appears, to wit:

PERSONS' NAMES.	NAMES OF LAND.	ACRES.	DUE.
	DISTRICT, No I.		$ cts.
Mark Benton's heirs	Lot on Washington street	1 1-2	15 25
John Crouch's heirs	Part of Gaulton	54	2 26
Henry Freeman's heirs	Lot on Harrison street	1-4	1 31½
Cloudsbury Kirby's jr do	Lot on Washington street	1-8	1 77
Margaret Nicholson	Lot on corner of Goldsborough and Harrison street	1-4	2 05
James Ozmont	Part of Neglect in Mile's River	4	1 00
Samuel Ringgold	Parts Bachelor's Range and Bachelor's Addition	260	4 40
Christiana Seth's heirs	Lot corner of Goldsborough & Harrison street, and part Tilghman's Fortune	84 3-8	15 18
	DISTRICT, No. 2.		
Greenbury Griffin	Two Lots in St. Michaels	1-2	1 20
John A. Horney	Part Hambleton's Discovery, part Maiden's Defeat, part Haddaway's Addition	112	6 81
Thomas Harrison's heirs	Lot in St. Michaels	1-2	76
Henry Hambleton's heirs	Part Hambleton's Discovery	55 1-2	1 37½
James Hambleton's heirs	Part Hambleton's Discovery	50	1 25
John Hossefross' heirs	Part Hambleton's Discovery and part Sherwood's Island	62 1-4	1 80
John Jones	Lot of ground on Mile's River	1-2	88
Meredith Marshall's heirs	Part Goddin's Enlargement, Goddin's Addition and Rest ontent	295 1-4	6 62½
James Pulley	Part of Oakley	40	71
Mable Wales	andres's Lot	45	1 23
Thomas Wrightson's heirs	Three Lots in St. Michaels	1 1-2	3 17
	DISTRICT, No. 3.		
John Bullen's heirs	Part Pitt's Range, part Hutchinson	235	3 05
Daniel Cox	Part Bennett's Freshes & part Bailden	197 3-4	6 48
John Helsby's heirs	Lot in Trappe	1-2	1 18
William Lowrey	Part Lowe's Ramble, part Miller's Hope, part White Philips and part Hunting Hill	179	10 57
Loockerman & Wright	Part Lowe's Ramble	53 1-2	3 48
Enoch Morgan	Part Barwick's or Hows' Manor	200	11 82
Henry Morgan's heirs	Part of Little Bristol	337	21 75
James Medford	Lot in Oxford	1 2	1 64
James Pamphilian	Part Hierdier Lloyd	34 1-2	1 30
Dr. Devorix Traverse	Part Lowe's Ramble	110	2 60
Mary Turbut	Part Moore Fields, part Judith's Garden, Adventure and Chance, part Oldham's Discovery	105	5 20
	DISTRICT, No. 4.		
Henry Allen's heirs	Widows Chance, Rumley's Forrest and part of other tracts	405 1-4	7 60
Richard L. Austin	Austin's Trial	187	5 86½
James Austin's heirs	Name unknown	80	2 27½
Anthony Booth	Part of John's Hill, part of Bloomsbury and part of Sherwood's Industry	207	1 66⅔
Daniel Caulk's heirs	Part of Parker's Park, part Parrott's Reserve, and part of John's Hill	432 3-4	5 83
Thomas Dudley's heirs	Part Highfield, part Beaver Neck and part of Broad Lane	160	7 80½
Henry Downes's heirs	Part of Austin, and part other tracts	676	16 71
William M Delahay	Part of Beaver Neck and part of Advantage	182 1-2	3 20
William Fountain's heirs	Part of Advantage	112 1-2	2 51½
John Ferguson's heirs	Noble's Meadows	216	9 00½
John Garey's heirs	Poplar Level and part of other tracts	761	17 76
William Meconekin's heirs	Part of Partnership	75	3 44
Christiana Morgan	Part of Advantage	153	3 82
William Millington's heirs	Part of Epsom and Betts' hance	204	3 47
John McDonald's heirs	Part of Perkins's Discovery and part of Carter's Farm	276 3-4	11 75
George Noble's heirs	Part Noble's hance and part other tracts	270	3 85
Joseph H Nicholson's heirs	Part of Acada	45	59
Richard Ray's heirs	Part of Beaver Dam Neck, part of Hazard and other tracts	146 1-4	2 18
Francis A. Rochester	Part Lloyd Costin Enlarged	270	9 80
John Tillotson's heirs	Name unknown	370	18 34
William Turner	Part of Highfield Addition and part Bury's Range	150	2 31¼
Francis, James and Elizabeth Turner	Part of Hampton and part of Loveday's Purchase	280	3 97
Rebecca Wooters's heirs	Part of Noble's Addition and part of Planter's Delight	152	4 09
Jonathan Leonard	Part Hampton	7	70
Wilson and John Palmer	Dunn's Range, Moore Fields and Moore Fields Addition	200	1 98
Edward Price's heirs	Part Neglect and part of other tracts	70	9 87

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the County charges on the lands as aforesaid, proportionable part of advertising and all other legal charges thereon due, shall be paid to LAMBERT W. SPENCER, Esq. the Collector of the Tax for said county, on or before the twenty third day of September next or within thirty days after the publication of this notice is completed, the lands so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the act of assembly entitled "an act for the more effectual collection of the county charges, in the several counties of this State," passed November session, 1797.

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk
Easton, Aug. 23, 1828 4w to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

A GIG FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will dispose of at private sale, an excellent second had GIG & Harness He will sell it cheap for Cash, or to a punctual purchaser on a short credit.

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, June 28—tf

TO SLAVE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a NEGRO MAN, about 26 years of age, has been committed to Cecil county jail, under suspicion of being a runaway slave. He is five feet nine inches high, stout and well formed, with remarkably small eyes. He calls himself JOHN BROWN, says that he was brought up near Buck's county, by a Mr. Disborough, and that his parents are both free. He has been employed for nearly 12 months as a hand on board of a small packet, which sails between Baltimore and Fort Deposit. His cloathing consists of a pair of white drilling trowsers, muslin shirt, and striped waistcoat. If within the space of sixty days from the date hereof, application shall not be made for him, and all such legal costs and charges, as have accrued or shall accrue, by reason of apprehending, imprisoning, & advertising him, paid, I will discharge him from prison unless remanded back for further confinement, by the judge before whom I shall take him for examination, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly.

THOMAS MILLER, Jr.
Sheriff of Cecil county.

Elkton, Maryland, Aug. 2.

CO-PARTNENSHIP.

THE Subscribers have this day opened a GROCERY AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, under the firm of JAMES CORNER & SON, at No. 1, *Maryland Wharf* (the starting place of the Steamboats Patuxent and Maryland) where all orders in their line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES CORNER,
JAMES J. CORNER.

Baltimore, Aug. 16. 3tq

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber for work, done in his shop, on note or book account, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle the same on or before the first day of October next, otherwise he will be forced to place their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.—As the subcriber is under the necessity, and is very desirous of paying his debts, it is out of his power to give further indulgence. JOHN CAMPER.

Easton, Aug. 23—4t

HOUSES, &c. IN CAMBRIDGE FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD at public sale to the highest bidder, on Monday the 15th day of September ensuing, betwn 11 o'clock and 5



o'clock, the LARGE BRICK BUILDING and PREMES on the east side of Race Street in Cambridge that are now occupied by Wm. C. Ridgaway as a TAVERN. It is situad in a central part of the town, and is consided one of the best situations for a Public House on the Eastern Shore.

The House is large and convenient, with an excellent Garden and necessary out-houses attached to it.—ALSO will be sold at the same time, a LOT OF GROUND adjoining the late Dwelling House of Richard Patterson, deceased, and another Lot of Ground near the Cambridge Cross Roads and some Wood Land near it.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given for one half of the purchase money, and six years for the balance, payable in annual instalments, with the whole the interest due at the end of each year; both with two good and approved securities, for the payment of the purchase money and interest thereon from the day of sale as aforesaid, will be required from each purchaser.

JOHN GOLDBOROUGH, Ex'r
Aug. 23 ts of Caline Goldsborough

Magistrate' Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

From the Utica Sentinel.

FARMER JACKSON & FARMER CALHOUN.

The Albany Argus has lately metamorphosed General Jackson into a *farmer*, and some very honest folks have since been called together to resolve that they will support the "*Farmer of Tennessee!*" This is quite unfair towards Mr. Calhoun, who is as much a farmer as General Jackson, and ought to be called the *Farmer of South Carolina* too.

Farmer Jackson was brought up a *Lawyer* and admitted to practice in 1786. He moved to Nashville in 1788, where he was made a *District Attorney*, like Mr. Beardsley and Mr. Denio.

Farmer Calhoun was brought up a *Lawyer*, too. He studied law at Litchfield, in Connecticut, and came to the bar in South Carolina.

Farmer Jackson has a plantation of some hundred acres which he works by *slaves*, under the care of *overseers*, and raises cotton and tobacco. Farmer Jackson's country seat near Nashville, is called the "*Hermitage*."

Farmer Calhoun's plantation in South Carolina, yields him cotton and corn. It is supposed Farmer Jackson has not as many slaves as Farmer Calhoun, but Farmer Jackson has more land.

Farmer Jackson went to Congress about 1796 or 7, when he was thirty years old; but Farmer Calhoun did not go till 1810 or 11 Farmer Jackson quit Congress very soon; but Farmer Calhoun stayed till 1817, when he was made Secretary of War, and now Vice President.

Farmer Jackson was thirty nine years old, when he killed Charles Dickinson in a duel, which grew out of a horse-race.

Farmer Jackson was forty five years old when he threatened Mr Madison, that if he did not turn Silas Dinsmore out of the office of Indian Agent, he would raise a mob and burn down the Agency House.

Farmer Jackson was forty five when he pisto'ed Col. Benton.

Farmer Jackson was forty-eight years old when he wrote to Samuel Swartwout, that he had "retired to his farm" in 1815. We may form some idea of his proficiency as a farmer, by looking over the profits of his farm from that time till 1821, when Farmer Jackson was made Governor of Florida.

1820.		
Pay *as Major General*,	$2,400	
Subsistence,	1,098	
Extra Rations,	1,098	
Forage,	672	
Rent for Quarters,	400	
Fuel,	244	
FOR SERVANTS.		
Pay,	240	
Subsistence,	292	
Clothing,	140	16
Transportation of baggage,	166	40
Holding Treaty with Choctaw Indians, &c. travelling expenses for self and *suite* to Doke's stan ,	425	83
Bill at Doke's,	156	78
Pay *as Comissioner*, from Sept. 14th to Oct. 21st, 37 days, at $8 per day,	296	00
Expenses for General Jackson & *suite* on their return,	351	50
Pay *as Commissioner* on return, from the 21st of Oct to the 10th of November 20 days, at 8 dollars per day,	160	00
Total,	$8,109	67

This is what we should call *farming* to some purpose, for a single year. We raise no such crops in Oneida county. Farmer Beardsley has hardly received more than that sum, since he also retired from the Senate, as Farmer Jackson did.

Farmer Jackson seems to understand the art of raising double crops.

Farmer Jackson lived in his own house, and received from the United States 400 dollars a year for "Rent of Quarters."

Farmer Jackson burns his own wood and Government pays him 224 dollars a year for keeping his own fires.

Farmer Jackson's own slaves wait upon him, for which he charges only 240 dollars for 'Pay.'

Farmer Jackson charges only 140 dollars for clothing his waiters; and 292 dollars for paying them for eating his own hominy.

Farmer Jackson's horses eat his own grass, which costs the United States only 672 dollars a year for "Forage."

Farmer Jackson receives pay as a Major General, 2400 dollars for the year—or almost seven dollars a day—and for 57 days of the same time charges eight dollars a day besides, as Commissioner.

Farmer Jackson's account for "Transportation of Baggage" is only 166 dollars for one year.

Farmer Jackson and Farmer Jackson's *Aids de Camp*, and Farmer Jackson's Waiters and Baggage, Waggons, all go down to the Choctaw Treaty. For all this Farmer Jackson charges about 1,400 dollars for his time and expense for about 57 days and in the mean time all the rent for Quarters, Forage, Fuel, Subsistence, Extra Rations, & Major Generals pay go on at the farm house at home.

All these crops raised by Farmer Jackson, have been often published from the Agricultural Transactions of the War Department; the accounts were kept and settled during that time, by Farmer Calhoun, who was then President of the Society.

Farmer Jackson raised crops like these from 1815 to 1821. Let us see then—six times six thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars, (for we leave out Indian Treaties,) is thirty nine thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars in all, as Major General only for six years. The particulars of all the crops for this time are worth reckoning up.

Pay for Farmer Jackson, 6 years,	$14,400
Subsistence for Farmer Jackson,	6,588
Extra Rations for Farmer Jackson,	6,588
Rent for Quarters for Farmer Jackson,	2,400
Fire Wood for Farmer Jackson,	1,344
Pay for Farmer Jackson's waiters,	1,644
Hominy for Farmer Jackson's waiters,	1,922
Clothing for Farmer Jackson's waiters,	842
Hay & Grass for Farmer Jackson's *horses*	4,662

Farmer Jackson lost the title to this farm when Congress reduced the Army, but the next year after Farmer Jackson was made Governor of Florida, and had now got to be "a Captain General of the Island of Cuba." He lost the title to that farm, too, by another act of Congress; but in the mean time, he had raised one very fair crop in Florida. Farmer Jackson received for it, from his Uncle Sam, six thousand nine hundred and seven dollars, and the generous old fellow's steward, (Farmer Calhoun,) allowed him an account into the bargain, of "$1,047 84, for Wines, Liquors, &c."—This was undoubtedly the expense of harvesting.

Farmer Jackson went to the Senate of the U. States again, the next year, when he immediately laid claim to Uncle Sam's best farm, that rented for $25,000 a year. The first Jury did not agree although a majority only could have given a verdict. Farmer Jackson found out that five out of the twelve were in his favour, and he immediately insisted that five was a majority of twelve, and that he had been cheated out of the farm. The next Jury was composed of twenty-four. Here he had only seven in his favor, and was then non-suited. Farmer Jackson has always considered that this seven too was a majority of the whole, twenty four, and that the farm is as much his at this time as if he had received the unanimous verdict of the Jury. The arguments *pro and con* are something like these: Farmer Jackson thinks, he ought to have had it for wages, and that he was never paid enough. The Jury thought he had no title to it, and that he had been pretty well paid. Farmer Jackson thinks that the Jury ought to have thought as he did. The Jury think that they have the right to think for themselves; but Farmer Jackson's lawyers at Albany say that the only law they know which ought to govern the case was laid down by Baron Steuben, the morning of the battle of Monmouth. A Colonel of one of the Regiments had changed the position of his line. Baron Steuben observed it as he rode along, & asked who had ordered it to be done—"Why," said the Colonel, 'I thought, sir — — — —.' "You thought? sir," replied the Barron, "what the d—l put it into your head that you had any right here to think for yourself?"

From the Duke of Saxe Weimer's Travels.

RESIDENCE IN BOSTON, from July 26 to August 9, 1825.—Immediately upon our arrival, we enquired for the residence of the Dutch Consul, Mansoni. He was absent, and had committed his business to a broker, Mr. Thaxter. A lad conducted us upon a pier, along a very extensive range of stores, built of brick, four stories high, with a cupola in the centre, upon which various flags were flying. These flags correspond as a telegraph with the telegraph on Long Island. We then passed through several broad and very animated streets, with side walks. We were much struck with the heavy waggons, drawn by four oxen and a horse—the heat was very intense—92 of Farenheit in the shade. We were informed that a few days before, the thermometer had risen to 100, & that several people in Boston had died suddenly from drinking cold water.

We found the Vice Consul in his counting room. Our first inquiry was for a comfortable tavern: the Consul had the politeness to conduct us to the Exchange Coffee House, where we took up our residence. As soon as this was done, I went to a bookseller to purchase a plan and description of Boston; but I could find neither. On my return, I purchased a straw hat, with a very broad brim, such as is worn here. Soon after I received a visit from Mr. R. whose acquaintance I had made two years before in England. I was very glad again to meet this worthy man, who was highly esteemed there, and who had married, a year and a half before, the daughter of one of the most considerable inhabitants of this place, formerly a senator in Congress, & leader of the Federal party.

I dined at the ordinary, at 2 o'clock, according to the custom of the place, and was honored with a seat next to the host, Mr. Hamilton. This gentleman had been during the late war a Colonel in the volunteers, and still retains his title. I found him a polite man, and I cannot sufficiently celebrate the politeness of the guests, many of whom made themselves acquainted with me. The food was very well prepared, and if it had been poorer I should have eaten it with a good appetite, as I had been compelled so long to dispense with fresh provisions. The same was the case with the fruit, which was very small & poor, but was still very palatable to me. On account of the intense heat which had not been equalled for 20 years, all fruits had ripened prematurely. The wine was brought upon the table in coolers, with ice, and a piece of ice was placed in every glass of beer, in order to cool it. In the tavern, next the large dining room, on the lower floor, was an area and two side rooms, where strangers who have nothing to do pass the day. At the bar can be obtained wine, lemonade, soda-water, &c. with ice.—Eight newspapers were fastened to a large table—these have the same appearance as the English papers, and are chiefly filled with mercantile advertisements—the house is also fitted like an English tavern—the servants, black and white together, I found polite and attentive.

After 4 o'clock Mr. R. accompanied by his father-in-law, and the son of the latter, who has recently returned from Europe, called to conduct Mr. Thromp and myself about the town. In Cornhill, one of the principal streets, are many very elegant shops. A new building for the branch of the U. S. Bank has a very plain front with two Doric columns, each a single piece of granite, 18 feet high, and nearly 5 feet in diameter. In the old state house were holden the first meetings at the commencement of the American Revolution.—A great hall which now is used for the meetings of the Aldermen contains a portrait of the great Washington painted by Stewart in full length, and also the bust of the old President Adams, father of the present; the bust is surrounded by a wreath of stars. Upon four columns are engraved the names of all the men, distinguished for their patriotism during the Revolution.

Under the Common Council room, is the vegetable and meat market. But as this place is justly considered an improper one for this purpose, they are building a new market, not far from one of the many creeks which forms a harbour. The Mayor has begun by filling up an old dock and erecting a long building, the first story of which is of granite, and the three upper stories of brick, which are sold as Warehouses to the merchants of the place. This sale has produced so much that the new market hall parallel with these stores was entirely erected with granite from the profits. This building is 525 feet long, 50 feet wide, and contains but one story above the lower one. On the other side of this hall, and also parallel with it, a new row of stores, similar to the first is commenced.

Mr. R. conducted us through many very elegant and broad streets to his own house, one of the largest in the town, situated upon the public walk, Beacon Hill. There are still many houses of wood, but all new houses must be built of stone or brick, most are of brick, some are left red, and many are painted with bright colours, granite is much used in the lower stories, particularly for shops, and is found in great abundance about 20 miles from Boston. The above mentioned walk is extensive, bordered with a few scattering trees, and slopes gradually to the sea. The state house, or capitol, stands upon the highest point of the hill, and has a great cupola covered with copper This house is built of brick, and ornamented with a facade of ten grouped columns, which are of wood, and give the whole rather a decayed appearance. There is a beautiful and extensive view from Mr. R's four story house. This house is richly and tastefully furnished, and ornamented with a variety of paintings which he has brought from

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