sales, leaves a balance in fav
Public Lands of $31,039,634.

And if we add to this sum the v
the lands given for MILITARY BOU
or estimate the increase of bounty
would have been paid had the U. S
had no lands to have offered the sold
the *real* value of the lands would probably be equal to the amount of the sales. viz: $41,950,247.

It is said "that the cost of surveying and sale nearly equals the receipts;" so far from this being true, while the *per centage* on collecting the customs for 1826 cost 31 per cent. the cost of surveying and sale of the Public Lands was only 3 6-10 per cent.

There are now 210,273,300 acres of land already surveyed, and which if sold at the present prices, deducting cost of sale, would yield a nett revenue to the Treasury of $253,642,179.

Nat. Intel.] FRANKLIN.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 14, 1829.

We learn but little from the Federal City, except that the Chief is hourly expected, and we suppose is there before this, and all due preparations are making for him to take his seat. Daily and nightly councils will of course be held to form the Cabinet, for it seems all that is to do yet, and great exertions are making in a certain quarter to get Mr. Tazewell in.—A thousand schemes are at work for others—much dumb majesty and the most significant shrugs, that imply enough to fill a volume, are seen every where. Some of the Chieftain's Editors have represented him as so tremendous a fellow, who can neither bend or assimilate, that many are a little afraid to go up to him, and he will for some time it is thought, lose several solicitations on this account—and then the General himself has said to this effect, viz: that if his hair was not seated in ignorance of all the great state concerns that he should undertake, he would cut it off. Now if this is true, there is no getting any thing out of him.

We cannot learn who are to be of the privy Council that is to make all the appointments, there are so many dead-sure expectants, that it is hard to say which are the expectants that are sure to die, but a good many must.

Our sister Delaware, it is said, has some expectation, nay hope, of furnishing a member of the Cabinet, and that is the reason, we suppose our friend Harker gets so mad with us when we talk about difficulties, doubts, or unseemly things. Dont be mad with us Mr. Harker, go on and adore the General, and get in if you can—and if it grieves you in the least that we hold the little Post Office, that you talk about, *in the spirit of magnanimity*, take it Harker and punish your opponents and provide for friends. Did you think a little Office was going to make us swerve from our true opinions? No—no—poor but honest—Harker—that's our motto.

We remark that Mr. HAYNE and Mr. BENTON in the Senate are weaving garlands to adorn the brow of President Jackson, *when he shall have accomplished in his presidential the full payment of the national debt.* We remember when it was urged as a merit of Mr. Adams' Administration that he had paid off a greater portion than usual of the public debt, and had so far entitled himself to the approbation & applause of the country; it was replied gravely and positively that Mr. Adams had done nothing towards it, that it was the progress of the law. Will the same reply be made to Mr. Hayne and Mr. Benton who have pre-determined that the General shall have glory because he happens to be in the Chair when the progress of the law of Congress does extinguish the public debt? Or will it then be discovered that some credit is due to a President, who, in the execution of the laws providing for the payment of the Public Debt, takes care that they are executed with the utmost efficiency towards the object for which they were intended?

Extract of a letter, dated
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1829.

"Gen. Jackson will, as it is now said, reach this city on the 11th or 12th of this month. A part of his suite arrived at Gadsby's last night. They left the General at Brownsville, about 200 miles from this city. I suppose his object is to reach the city much about the time that the votes are counted, and the Committee prepared to notify him of his election. I am the more inclined to believe this, as the General never studies effect The Central Committee, as it is called, have taken upon themselves the management of the ceremonies of the entry and of the coronation. He is to be greeted with drum and trumpet, with a loud roar of artillery and other noise and bustle suited to a triumphant entry. It is true that he may also have the greeting of some few sincere and honest hearts Many visiters of the sort likely to be attracted to the seat of government, by the presence of the President elect, are daily flocking in. The prospect is, that before the fourth of March, the transient population of Washington will out number the residents. The Gen-

mill-wright by profession. Two persons supposed to be accomplices in the murder have been arrested and committed for trial.—The Governor has issued a proclamation offering 100 dollars Reward for his apprehension.—*Elkton Press.*

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

ble of Mr. Wright to examine the letter, and a considerable excitement was manifested throughout the House.

On the subject of this letter, we received the following communication some days since the publication of which has been heretofore [illegible] consequence, one gentleman ordered immense quantity of paper, sealing wax, [illegible] and another with equal gravity, registered his order for half a sheet of paper and two wafers which made the thing so perfectly ridiculous that it was considered expedient to repeal the ordinance. On a par with this may be placed an order of the Secretary of the Senate, that the reporters in that body shall not be allowed to take letter paper, but may have foolscap—a sort of 'penny wise and pound foolish' regulation, for the fools cap is of very excellent quality and costs as much if not more than the letter paper. I do not mean, however, to disparage their letter paper. for you see by this sheet that it is very respectable and very white.'

An awful squinting at Monarchy —The following is a literal extract of a letter from the Dey of Algiers to Mr. Madison, of the 24th April, 1815.

"To his Majesty, the Emperor of America, its adjacent and dependent Provinces and coasts and wherever his Government may extend, our noble friend, the support of the Kings of the nation of Jesus, the pillar of all Christian Sovereigns, the most glorious among the Princes, elected amongst many Lords and Nobles, the happy, the great, the amiable, James Madison, Emperor of America, (may his reign be happy and glorious, and his life long and prosperous,) wishing him long possession of the seal of his blessed throne, and long life and health, Amen! Hoping that your health is in good state, I inform you that mine is excellent, thanks to the Supreme Being, constantly addressing my humble prayers to the Almighty for your felicity."

In the Senate of the United States, on Monday last, the *Vice President* communicated a letter from the President of the United States, transmitting one received from Monsieur David, the artist, Member of the Institute of France, Professor of the School of Paintings at Paris, and Member of the Legion of Honor, who presents to Congress the Bust of Gen. Lafayette, which has been received with it The President requests the favour, that, after it has been received and communicated to the Senate, it may be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for similar communication to that body.

The following is a translated copy of the letter:—

PARIS, September 11, 1828.

TO THE PRESIDENT: - I have made a bust of Lafayette, and would willingly raise a statue to his honor—not for himself, because he has no need of it, but for ourselves, who approve in so lively a manner the desire of expressing the affectionate regard and admiration with which we are inspired for him.

The youth of the French nation is filled with admiration for the virtues of the youth and the old age of him of whom I send you a likeness.

They envy the glory that was acquired upon the American soil, by the side of the immortal Washington, and the defence of your noble rights.

They envy that glory which has been acquired on the soil of France, in the midst of the troubles of Paris & Versailles, where, in breasting the storm, he wanted courage as little in the struggles of debate, as he did in contending with the sword.

They envy that glory which covers the front bleached by age, but still sparkling with the fire of liberty and of patriotism

It is in the name of this youthful feeling of the French nation, ambitious to imitate every thing generous & great, that I offer you a work upon which my hands have been employed for some time, and with great care.

I could wish that it was more worthy of the subject—more worthy of the place which I am desirous to see it occupy. Yes Sir, I would wish that the bust of our brave General or our illustrious Deputy should be elevated on a pedestal in the audience chamber of Congress, near the monument erected to Washington himself, that the son be placed by the side of the father, or, if you please, that the two brothers in arms, the two companions in victory, the friends of order and of law, may be no more separated in our estimation, than they were in their devotion to the cause of liberty and in the hour of peril.

Lafayette is one of the ties that unite the two worlds—he visited the new one to remain there for a few months, and to salute once more your sacred land of justice and equality, and has returned to us after having partaken of your feasts and received the honor and the benediction of your nation.

I hasten to render my homage in return—I present you with his image. It will be a memento, that the original may often recal to the National Assembly those eternal principles upon which the independence of States reposes, and which are the foundation of their safety.

I am, with profound respect, Mr. *President*, your very humble and obedient servant,

DAVID,
Member of the Institute of France, and Professor in the School of Painting—Member of the Legion of Honor.

Register of the Continental Army.

General & Staff of the American Army in 1783.

His Excellency George Washington, Esq. General, and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States.

Aids de Camp to the Commander-in-Chief

Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman; Lieut. Col. David Cobb, Lieut. Col. William S. Smith; Lieut. Col. David Humphreys; Lieut. Col. Benjamin Walker

Major Hodijah Baylies, *Extra Aid.*
Jonathan Trumbull, Esq. *Secretary.*
Richard Varick, *Recording Secretary.*

MAJOR GENERALS

Names.	*State.*	*Date of Commis.*
Israel Putnam	Conn.	June 19, 1775
Horatio Gates	Virginia	May 16, '76
William Heath	Mass.	Aug. 9, "
Nathaniel Green	R. Island	" "
Wm. Earl, Sterling	N. Jersey	Feb. 19, '77
Arthur St. Clair	Penn.	" "
Benjamin Lincoln	Mass.	" "
Marquis de Layfayette	France	July 31 "
Robert Howe	N. C.	Oct. 20, "
Alex'r McDougall	N. York	" "
Baron Steuben	Poland	May 5, '78
William Smallwood	Md.	Sept 15, '80
William Moultrie	S. C.	Nov. 14, "
Henry Knox	Mass.	" 15, "
Le Chev. du Portail	France	" 16, "

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

James Clinton	N. York	Aug. 9, 1776
Lachlan McIntosh	Georgia	Sept. 16, "
John Patterson	Mass.	Feb. 21, '77
Anthony Wayne	Penn.	" "
George Weeden	Virginia	" "
Peter Muhlenburg	"	" "
George Clinton	N. York	Mar. 25, "
Edward Hand	Penn.	April 1, "
Charles Scott	Virginia	" 2, "
Jede'h Huntington	Conn.	May 12, "
John Starke	N. H.	Oct. 4, "
Jethro Sumner	N. C.	Jan. 9, '79
Isaac S. Hugar	S. C.	" '79
Mordecai Gist	Md.	" "
William Irvane	Penn.	" "
Daniel Morgan	Virginia	Oct. 13, '80
Moses Hazen	"	June 29, '81
O. H. Williams	Md.	May 9, '82
John Greaton	Mass.	Jan. 7, '83
Rufus Putnam	"	" "
Elias Drayton	N. Jersey	" "

sold had to construct their own maps and charts which necessarily cost them much individual labour and expense. The proposed Exploring Expedition of the South Seas would improve the knowledge of these seas—giving unquestionable aid to the rising race of whale men, and effect much for the interest of the nation. We understand, that several of the whale ships have been missing for some time. This has created great anxiety in the breasts of many. Means could be adopted to ascertain the fate of these ships at the same time the other objects of the expedition were prosecuted. The employment of such men as have been brought up in the naval school of Nantucket would also be an advantage. This we learn has been done. Lieut. Pinkham, of the Navy, is a hardy, intelligent and adventurous son of Nantucket, and it is said, will accompany the Expedition.

Extract of a letter, dated
WASHINGTON, Feb 7

Colonel Hays, accompanied by Mr. Andrew Jackson Donnelson, the adopted son of the General, has arrived here. The General is coming by easy stages, and will be here about the time the electoral votes shall be counted."

The National Intelligencer of Monday last says—"The President elect of the United States has not yet arrived in this city."

HUMAN COMBUSTION.—The possibility of the spontaneous combustion of the human body has frequently been doubted. A memoir lately read to the Academie des Sciences, however, completely establishes the fact; and states the following as the principle circumstances attending it, derived from chemical and medical observations on no fewer than fifteen cases of its occurrence. 1. The greater part of the persons who have fallen victims to spontaneous combustion, have made an immoderate use of alcoholic liquors. 2. The combustion is almost always general, but sometimes is only partial.—3. It is much rarer among men than among women. There is but one case of the combustion of a girl, seventeen years of age, and that was only partial. 4. The body and the viscera are invariably burnt, while the feet, the hands, and the top of the skull, almost always escape combustion. 5. Although it requires several faggots to burn a common corpse, incineration takes place in these spontaneous combustions without any effect on the most combustible matters in the neighbourhood. In an extraordinary instance of a double combustion operating on two persons in one room, neither the apartment nor the furniture was burnt. 6. It has not been at all proved that the presence of an inflamed body is necessary to develope spontaneous combustions. 7. Water, so far from extinguishing the flame, seems to give it more activity; and when the flame has disappeared, secret combustion goes on. 8. Spontaneous combustions are more frequent in winter than summer. 9. General combustions are not susceptible of cure only partial. 10. Those who undergo spontaneous combustion are the prey of a very strong internal heat. 11. The combustion bursts out all at once, and consumes the body in a few hours.—12. The parts of the body not attacked are struck with sphecelus. 13. In persons who have been attacked by spontaneous combustion, a putrid degeneration takes place, which soon leads to gangrene!

A correspondent of the N. York American has extracted, from the Register for 1829, the following particulars in relation to the present condition of the Navy:

There are, at this time, thirty five captains, viz:

From Maine,	1	From Maryland,	7
Massachusetts,	1	Virginia,	6
Connecticut,	1	Delaware,	1
New York,	4	England,	1
New Jersey,	4	Ireland,	1
Pennsyvania,	6		35

The number of Masters Commandant, is thirty three—of whom there are

From Maine	1	From Maryland	3
New Hampshire	1	Virginia	9
Massachusetts	1	S. Carolina	1
Rhode Island	2	Louisiana	1
Connecticut	1	England	1
New York,	2		
New Jersey	3		
Pennsylvania	4		

The number of Lieutenants is

Surgeons	[illegible]
Assistant Surgeons	54
Pursers	41
Chaplains	9
Passed Midshipmen	23
Midshipmen	435
Sailing Masters	30

The Marine Corps consists of

Lieut. Col. Commandant	1
Captains	9
1st Lieutenants	24
2d Lieutenants	15

There are afloat seven ships of the line, rating 74 guns each, all of which are hauled up in ordinary, excepting the Delaware,

[From the N. Y. Enquirer.]

THE WHALE FISHERY.

The Whale Fishery of Nantucket and the neighboring sea ports, is one of the most interesting branches of industry which the country possesses. From Cape Cod, along the sea shore to New London, the towns on the sea board have been employed for several years in that adventurous navigation. It first originated, we believe, in the Island of Nantucket, a sterile, bleak spot. The character of the New England whalers has something of the steadiness, the sobriety and evenness of the ancient Puritans or modern Quakers. A graphic history of the Nantucket whale fishery, from the earliest times, would be an interesting volume.

Nantucket, New London, Stonington, Newport, New Bedford, and Edgarton, are the principal towns engaged in this business The whole number of ships employed at the present time, or the "fleet," as called by the whalers themselves, is about 200. They average 275 tons burthen each; but many of them are 500, while others are only 200 Yet with these small vessels they traverse the widest oceans and the most stormy seas. Large ships are now gradually introduced into the fleet. This has arisen, in part, from the scarcity of the whale, and the increasing length of the voyage. From the year 1815 to 1824, the "fleet" performed 178 separate voyages The proceeds of the voyages amounted to 302 600 barrels of oil, being an average of 1700 for each ship.

The whale ships are provisioned for three years. It is highly interesting to witness the preparations for one of these long voyages among the mothers, wives and sisters of the brave & hardy men who perform them. Natural affection shows itself in a thousand delightful forms. The whalemen says that they live much better at sea than land. They are furnished with tea, chocolate, coffee, besides many other delicacies. The industry and watchfulness of the females in aiding to fit them out are commensurate with the feelings of the sex. Their clothing is particularly attended to, as they have to visit distant regions, and cold latitudes. When they depart a thousand and a thousand prayers are sent up by those they leave behind. The young the old, the middle aged mingle on these interesting occasions.

In consequence of these cares, the whale crews are most generally healthy. In hardihood they are scarcely equalled in the world. Some of them sail round Cape Horn, and others round the Cape of Good Hope; by which courses they frequently meet in the midst of the Pacific, and exchange salutations among the Society Islands. These "Old Salts" are better acquainted with these seas than any other seamen in the world From the Southern Pacific to the Indian and Chinese seas, there is scarcely an Island, a rock or a reef, which are known, that they cannot put their finger upon; many, indeed, are known to them alone. The caution with which they navigate these seas has been the principal cause of the few shipwrecks they have suffered. Two men are always stationed at the mast head whose duty it is to keep a sharp look out for land and breakers. Many of the Islands in these seas are low and invisible from the deck of a distant vessel—many of them are not laid down in any chart, and many of them are very incorrectly marked by geographers.

The Whale Ships seldom remain over three months at a time on each whaling ground.—The kind of fish most in request is scarcer than it was in former days. During the ten years last, it is calculated that 10,000 whales a year have been killed, of which, 8000 are caught, & 2000 escape, being only wounded, although they seldom survive the encounter. In their long voyages, the young men study mathematics, navigation, geography and the history of the South Seas, as connected with their hazardous profession There is much real knowledge on these points, communicated from the older to the younger sailors. The hardships of their business are numerous and appalling; their life is diversified by many curious events, strange sights, severe storms, and frequent gleams of sunshine and happiness.—The whalers of Nantucket may be called the free Indians of the Ocean, for their life partakes of all that enthusiasm and suffering which the latter experience in the wild woods of the west. The numerous Islands in the seas they frequent, vary much their eventful lives. There is nothing more delightful than the approach to one of those beautiful Islands in the South Seas, in a fine day, a clear sky, a smoothe ocean, and before the impetus of a steady breeze. On these Islands are found yams, fish, cocoa and frequently the bread fruit tree in great plenty; at such places, they often remain a few days, recruit their crew,—traverse the land, feast themselves on its natural wealth, and then step on board with renovated frames and increased confidence for their usual pursuits.

The Whale Ships are gradually proceeding further south than they have been heretofore accustomed to do. The Seal traders have for years gone beyond the regular whaler toward the south pole. Many of the Islands in these remote regions are very imperfectly known The currents are uncertain, and the variation of the needle are in a comparative state of obscurity. Heretofore the Nantucket whalers

FATAL DUEL.—We are informed by an extra, from the office of the Camden Journal of Saturday week last, that Col. Henry G. Nixon fell in a duel, on the Tuesday previous, with Major Thomas Hopkins, of the same district.—They were both members of the South Carolina Legislature. The contest was decided near Augusta, Ga. Mr. Nixon fell at the first fire.—Governor Wilson was Mr. Nixon's second. It is stated by this gentleman, in a letter to Mr. Nixon's father, that "after his son had received the most deadly and severe wound, he fired his pistol, and keeping erect, grasped his other pistol and died in the attitude of manly resistance and determined purpose." Mr. Nixon was a young gentleman of fine talents and great prospects.—[Enquirer.

Retrenchment in a small way —The resolution presented, not long since, in the House of Representatives, for restraining members in the use of stationary has given rise to a good deal of animadversion. A single four hour's speech suppressed, would do more in the way of retrenchment, than the whole amount of extra stationary used by both houses. But that is a mode of saving, which we presume will be approached last, by the Committee of Retrenchment. It seems that a similar effort at economy, with the resolution above named, was made in the House, some years ago—the following account of which is given by a correspondent of the Boston Courier:

One of the officers was ordered to keep a

BELMONT, (Penn.) Feb. 2.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named Henry Long, residing in Miles township, accidentally shot himself on Monday last. He had left home with a gun in his hand, for the purpose of searching for a bell which had been lost off one of his father's cattle the day previous. He got upon a stump, for the purpose of having a more extensive view; the stump being hollow, the gun sunk into it, and in drawing it back it is supposed to have gone off.—The ball penetrated his head, and caused almost immediate death.—[Patriot.

FROM CADIZ AND GIBRALTAR.

We learn, says the Baltimore Chronicle, by the arrival of the brig Ann, Capt. Sloan, from Cadiz, that the fever had entirely subsided at Gibraltar, and that clean Bills of Health were issued.

A letter dated St. Barts, Jan. 14th. says There is a prospect of the French Islands being opened for the importation of Flour as the exportation of that article is prohibited, from France.

The Falmouth sloop of war remained at Vera Cruz, on the 17th. ult. said to be waiting the orders of Mr. Poinsett, who was waiting for the ratification of the Treaty. The Grampus was still at Tampico.

The New York Gazette says, that through the personal exertions of an old friend a Scotian, the sum of $500 has been raised in that city and neighbourhood, to emancipate the family of Philip Lee, whose father was the old and faithful servant of Gen. Washington.

RAIL ROADS.—The New York Journal of Commerce, says—that the Baltimoreans are going ahead of every other part of the country in this department of "Internal Improvement," and we hope & believe they will find their interest in so doing. What is our Grand Canal good for, at this season of the year, except for Boys to skate upon? But a Rail Road—while Canals are hermetically sealed, is as useful as in the middle of summer.

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, states that, the Hon. John Randolph, is seldom seen in or out of the house, in consequence of his delicate state of health — Mr Burgess, of Rhode Island, has been unable to take any part in the business of Congress, in consequence of ill health.

A new novel, *Anne of Geirstein or the Maiden of the Mist*, by the author of Waverley, is announced

It appears from the report of the New York Canal Commissioners, that the last wheat crop of the State, when compared with that of the year 1827, has fallen short one million one hundred thousand bushels. This fact is ascertained by comparing the quantities which passed Utica, on the canal, during those two years.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says that the correspondence between gentlemen formerly of the Federal party, and President Adams, to which frequent allusion has been made, we learn has been brought to a close, and is now in the press. It will be printed in a pamphlet form, and published as soon as it can pass through the press,—probably in about a week.

Important Correspondence.—We have to acknowledge the receipt, this morning from Nathan Hale, Esq., Editor of the Boston Daily Adv. of a pamphlet containing the much talked of correspondence between certain distinguished gentlemen of Massachusetts, formerly belonging to the Federal party, and the Hon. John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, touching the charge made by the latter, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, during the late Autumn, of a design formerly entertained by the leader of the New England Federalists, of a dissolution of the Union. The pamphlet contains 48 closely printed pages. We have perused it with that deep attention which the importance of the subject required. And we have no doubt that it will be sought for with the greatest avidity, and read with the most intense interest by every citizen of the United States. We shall lose not a moment in spreading it before our readers.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

DIED

Suddenly at his residence, near the Trappe, in this county, on Monday night last, REUBEN P. EMMONS, Esq.—Mr. E. was a kind and affectionate husband and father, a warm and sincere friend, an obliging neighbour, and was loved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—He has left a wife and child who will long deplore his loss.

In this town on Wednesday last, Mr. JOHN COBURN, after a lingering illness.

—— In this town on Thursday last, Mrs. SUSAN DAVIS.

—— On Thursday the 5th inst. SUSANAH S daughter of Henry Goldsborough, Esq. of this county, aged six years 11 months.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE SUBSCRIBER presents his thanks to the Public, for the Liberal encouragement he has already received;—and as he is determined to do his duty, he confidently solicits still more extensive patronage. The principal branches will be here attended to which are usually taught in Colleges and Academies in our Country.

☞ BOARDERS can be received at Mr. UNDERWOOD'S, and furnished with every convenience—on "Moderate Terms," and every attention will be paid to the Moral and Literary improvement of those committed to our care.

JOHN MANROSS, (Principal.)

Feb —14—4w

VALENTINE.



THE subscriber has the pleasure to state to the lovers of fine horses, that the thorough bred imported horse VALENTINE, will be in Easton on the 16th inst.—Particulars hereafter. THOS: HEMSLEY.

Feb. 14

☞ Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times, & Chestertown Telegraph, will insert the above for two weeks, and forward accounts to this office for collection.

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

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