experience of his own heart and that of the world, to say that there is no advantage in the incessant application of moral and religious instruction—and no man pretends to justify himself in a single exhibition of the great truths of christianity, and if to impress those truths twice is better than once so of a greater number of times. Self-information (as by reading) has its peculiar advantages—We go to church on stated days, let our frame of mind be what it may, merry or sad, attentive or inattentive. But when we can read and have the word of God in our Houses and in our hands we have the inestimable advantage of resorting to it when our hearts are like softened wax ready to receive the lasting impressions of the seal.

The Sabbath School being moral in its primary construction has a decided advantage over common schools; in these latter morality is but a secondary consideration and too often is left out of the plan. The scholars of a Sunday school will always be honored in Society seeing they have filled up their vacant time well: and have secluded themselves from wicked temptations by resorting to places of instruction where vice dare not intrude. The time will soon come when it will be the most important enquiry in searching for the character of a young man or woman, *were you a Sunday scholar?* for a Sunday scholar is a living comment on the spiritual construction of the 4th commandment as given by our Saviour.

Nor must we neglect to do justice to those pious Sunday School Teachers and Patrons who have left their usual Sabbath occupations and retirements to advance the temporal and spiritual interest of the rising generation without further reward than that which awaits them at the final settlement of all our earthly transactions. If there should be in Heaven any recognition of things done on earth, these establishments must recur to the memory with everlasting sources of pleasure.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, April 25.

STATE OF BRITISH BREAD STUFFS.

Pursuing Mr. Jacobs' statement, given in our last, in relation to the statistics of Bread in England, and beginning with the year 1827, we find

Stock on hand at harvest of 1827,	1,768,245	qrs. of corn
Imported that year from Ireland	445,685	do
Foreign grain imported	511,344	do
Prod't of harvest 1827	12,500,000	do
	15,225,274	quarters.
Deduct corn for consumption and seed for 1827	14,470,000	
Stock on hand at commencement of harvest 1828	755,274	quarters.

This constitutes a smaller stock on hand at harvest (in 1828) by rather more than a million of quarters, or eight millions of bushels of grain, than they have been reduced to for the last twelve years—and it is less by six millions and a half of quarters of grain, or fifty-two millions of bushels, than they had in the most abundant year for twelve years past. Going on with the data of Mr. Jacobs, we will take the import from Ireland at the highest rate heretofore taken—we will estimate the foreign import as equal to that of the year of greatest scarcity & highest prices (1817,) it being the greatest import for twelve years—and we will count the harvest as the people of England count it themselves, at three-fourths of an average full crop—from this we will deduct for seed and consumption four hundred and seventy thousand quarters, or three millions seven hundred and sixty thousand bushels of corn *less* than was seeded and consumed the year preceding, and then see the result.

Stock on hand at harvest of 1828	755,274	qrs. of corn
State import from Ireland at highest import	567,495	do
Foreign import at highest known rate, in greatest scarcity	1,635,593	do
Prod't of harvest 1828, three-fourths of full average crop	9,000,000	do
	11,958,362	
Deduct for seed and consumption less by nearly half a million than estimated for 1827, viz:	14,000,000	do
Leaves a deficiency at harvest of 1829, of	2,041,638	qrs. of corn

Or sixteen millions three hundred and thirty three thousand one hundred and four bushels of grain—which is equal to three millions two hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and twenty barrels of flour, and that deficiency is just double as much bread stuffs, grain & flour united, as these U. States ever exported to all the world in their best year of exports since the beginning of time.

But notwithstanding all this, grain is said to be falling in price in England, and it certainly is falling here.—Can there be any inaccuracy in the statistics of Mr. Jacobs? One would suppose not—they are and have been received for several years back as the true British estimates. It is a singular occurrence—Just upon the eve of a harvest, when from the most satisfactory sources we learn that there will be a deficiency of bread stuffs of more than three millions of barrels of flour, varying from the usual stock on hand from a million and a half to six millions of quarters of corn, we are informed that grain and flour are falling. Can we look for this extraordinary circumstance in any new condition of things and account for it then? Some of the friends of the tariff say, that our Tariff will ruin England and starve a great proportion of her inhabitants—and they will probably account for the decreased consumption of bread this year in England from the total inability of the people to buy it, who are therefore, obliged to exist without it—wherefore, we presume, that if it was not for the supplies from our own manufactories, our orders to Great Britain for the past year would have been much more extensive, and she would consequently have kept many more of her manufacturers and labourers busy who would have been able to have bought and consumed our Grain.

The scarcity in England in 1817 was nothing like what it is at this time, and then our wheat commanded three dollars a bushel and our flour fifteen dollars a barrel. Then, it is true, we had not begun to feel the effects of the Tariff, nor had we then ceased to exchange with Great Britain the products of our industry for the products of her own, as we have of late years been progressively ceasing to do. Nothing appears to us so strange as that the farmers of this country should ever have permitted our Government to pursue plans to break up our trade & exchanges of our products with Great Britain, whose trade to us is more important than all the world beside, and from whom alone we could only get steady and valuable prices for our produce when our trade with her was unrestrained. Nothing is more true than the fact, that times are better with us when Great Britain is most prosperous, and in her prosperity lies much of our own. Absurd prejudices and contemptible pretexts have been sent abroad against all opinions that regard an improvement of intercourse between our country and Great Britain, & those who have advocated those opinions have been well nigh run down—but that folly ran out and another has supplied its place which is equally destructive to this nation—viz: that it is essential to our country's independence that we should make every thing within ourselves, and import nothing from abroad—a sentiment which destroys all commerce and renders our surplus products valueless on our hands, or what is the same thing, confines them to a home market; for once deprive us of sending abroad our exports, and when you prevent us from importing, you completely deprive us of exporting, and the proceeds of our labour will rot upon our hands just as certainly as in times of the old Embargo—for a more efficient embargo upon exports cannot be laid than a high prohibitory duty upon imports.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

We have received one half of Mr. Peel's celebrated speech (which we are told consisted of thirteen columns in the Courier,) on the introduction into the House of Commons, of the plan of Catholic relief according to the intimations given in the King's opening Speech to Parliament. We are unable to find room for this voluminous production, as it would fill our whole paper—but we have inserted the outline received by the last British arrival of the *plan for Catholic Emancipation.*

Of Mr. Peel's Speech, as far as received, we can but say, that it is able. The position he lays down and steadily maintains is, that the time has arrived when Parliament *must do* something definitive upon the question long agitated in relation to the existing disabilities of the Catholics, subjects of Great Britain. A formidable portion of British subjects—formidable in numbers, wealth, talent, fame and influence—is alarmingly excited in behalf of this question—their patience appears to be exhausted—the growing importance of the rights claimed are gaining daily advocates in England & throughout the World.—Denial of the claim cannot be sustained by the nation but at an hazard and the introduction of a certain ill that would be comparitively much worse than Catholic Emancipation. Mr. Peel takes a most critical view of the state of the British Empire, and seems to be as much or more guided by deference to what he ascertains to be public opinion than any other Minister that has been in his Majesty's Service. Such accurate attention to the real, settled state of popular opinion bespeaks a man of sense—he is a wrong-head or an enthusiast who pretends to defy settled popular opinions by openly running against them—he alone is fit to be a Minister who consults, not the passing passion of the day, but the grave and established sentiment of those he governs.

It is very evident that Mr. Peel thinks, that the Catholic claim can no longer be resisted—that concession is a matter of necessity—that it is the choice between evils, viz:—Civil war, or the risks to be encountered by concession. Reduced to this dilemma, the Ministry appear to have made themselves as well acquainted as possible with the probable results of concession, and in the plan submitted, to have attempted to guard against all attendant evils as far as it was given them to anticipate them. All will unquestionably admit the great and trying difficulties with which this state of things is environed, and most men will admit the doubt that overshadows all.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Peel was carried by an overwhelming Ministerial majority. We have had no receipts of speeches in opposition. In the House of Commons we are hardly to expect any thing of great interest in opposition, but when the matter gets into the House of Peers, we may expect, at a crisis like the present, that some of the mitred heads will be lift up against the measure in a strain of argumentative historical research and constitutional view, sustained by appeals to established policy, that may shake the faith of some and startle the determination of others—but it will be unavailing—Catholic Emancipation is at last resolved on and must be conceded.

The plan of Catholic Emancipation will not long be satisfactory to the Irish Catholics, if it is accepted at first—the present plan does away much of the disability under which they labour, but not all—it leaves still a stigma behind it, that in time will fester, and be as deeply and bitterly complained of as the present extended disability has been.

The Duke of Wellington is pursuaded that the concession will strengthen Protestantism and diminish the growth of Popery.—The noble Duke is an Irishman we believe—However it is certain that the fears which were entertained from his supposed incompetancy as a Minister have much subsided.

The plan for Catholic Emancipation
Was introduced in the House of Commons on the 5th, by the Right Hon. Secretary Peel, one of His Majesty's Ministers, who accompanied it with a brilliant speech, which occupies more than thirteen columns in the London Courier. The following are the outlines of the plan:

1. Its basis is the removal from the Roman Catholics of civil disabilities; and the equalization of political rights.

2. Roman Catholics are to be admitted into both Houses of Parliament.

There are to be no restrictions as to numbers.

Catholics becoming members of either House are to take an oath, to support and defend the succession of the Crown;—abjuring the sentiment that Princes excommunicated by the Pope may be deposed and murdered by their subject,—denying the right of the Pope to any civil jurisdiction in the British Kingdom—disclaiming, disavowing, solemnly abjuring any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment as settled by law &c. &c.

3. Roman Catholics are to be incapable of holding the office of Lord Chancellor, or of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

4. They may hold all Corporate Offices—be Sheriffs and Judges.

5. But they are not to hold places belonging to the Established Church; the Ecclesiastical Courts or Ecclesiastical foundation; nor any office in the Universities.

6. The existing Penal Laws affecting Roman Catholics are to be repealed.

7. Roman Catholics are to be put with respect to property on a footing with Dissenters.

9. No Declaration required against Transubstantiation.

10. Upon the subject of Ecclesiastical Securities, the Roman Catholics are to be placed on the footing of all other Dissenters.

11. There is not to be any Veto: nor is there to be any interference with the intercourse in Spiritual matters between the Roman Catholic Church, and the See of Rome.

12. The Jesuites and Monastic communities. The names and numbers of the individuals belonging to the existing Communities are to be registered—Communities bound by religious or monastic vows are not to be extended, and provision is to be made against the future entrance into this country of the order of Jesuits—The Jesuits now are to be registered.

13. Elective franchise—Forty shilling Freeholders.—The Elective franchise is proposed to be raised from Forty shillings to Ten pounds.

The House adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock on Friday morning, and yet so intense was the interest excited, that mingled with the calls for adjournment, was heard "Go on, go on." At 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon the House again met, and after a great number of petitions had been presented for and against the emancipation of the Catholics, Mr. Agar Ellis moved "the Orders of the Day for the resumption of the adjourned debate of last night" which was carried—Ayes 205, Nays 75: majority 130. A long debate ensued, in which Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Peel and others took part, Mr. Grant said, it was a great day for England, a great day for Ireland—a great day for his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Secretary Peel—a great day for freedom and common sense throughout the world—when a British Minister proposed to a British House of Commons concession to the Catholics of Ireland

THE DECISION.—At a very late hour, the Gallery was cleared for a division. The Ayes went into the lobby.

Mr. Peel then addressed them, briefly observing, that it was his intention to move the Resolutions in Committee, and requesting therefore, they would not separate. The intimation was received with loud cheers. The numbers were as follows:

For Mr. Peel's Resolution	348
Against them	160
Majority in favour of Ministers,	188

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Wm. Thompson packet ship of the 16th ult. has arrived, bringing us London papers to that date—which however furnish little additional news. The Catholic relief bills were to be read a second time in the House of Commons on the 17th, when their details would be fully discussed.

The Grand Vizier had been deposed by the Sultan, and that occurrence, according to the Courier of the 14th, had caused a rise in the Austrian funds on the ground that the disgraced chief was in favour of continued war, and his successor in favour of negotiation. The Courier adds, "the intelligence from Constantinople seems to be more pacific."

The grain market had failed considerably, and the duty has in consequence risen from 1s to 6|8 per quarter, and at the next average was expected to go 4s higher. Last average of six weeks—for wheat, 70|00: prices for the weak ending 6th March, 66|6.—*N. Y. Amer.*

We are sorry to learn, that during the Gust on Monday night last, the Barn of Mr. Thomas Dewling, in this county, was blown down—one of his horses killed and several badly injured.

Appointment by the Executive of Md.

WILLIAM GIST, Esq. to be Register of the Land Office for the Eastern Shore, vice Thomas W. Loockerman, deceased.

Appointment by the President.

Louis McLane of Delaware, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, in place of James Barbour, of Virginia, *removed.*

The Harrisburg Intelligencer of the 10th inst. says:—"The Susquehanna is now eight feet above low water mark and is still rising. Great numbers of arks, loaded with stone coal, whiskey, flour, wheat, &c. are daily passing. Lumber of every kind is plenty and the prices reasonably low.

PIRATES.—By the brig Diomo, from Havana, the editors of the New York journals have received the following information:—The Spanish government schooner Habanera arrived at Havana on the 3d instant, with her prize a piratical schooner, which she captured off the Colorados. The pirates about fifty in number escaped to the land, leaving four dead on board. They were pursued on shore and five captured, one of whom, it is said belonged to the French brig AMEDEE, whose crew were murdered. This man being saved on condition of joining them he stated to the Spanish authorities on examination, that during the cruise the pirates had murdered 115 souls. The captain of the Habanera stated, that he had seen the wrecks of two vessels within the Colorados Reef, which he supposed had been destroyed by the Pirates.—They appeared to him to be vessels in the molasses trade. The following lines written in Spanish, were found on the table of the pirate schooner. "This is a brave corsair, which cruises hereabouts, the eternal persecutor of the infamous English.—They are thwarted in every thing, although very vigilant—they pursue every trade—the slave with diligence, and with still greater interest the poor pirate."

The following Flags of captured and destroyed vessels were found on board the Pirate, and a description of them subsequently taken by Captain W. A. Weaver at the office of the Consulado, Havana.—One American ensign and two pennants; one large flag with English Union, and the word LICOVIA in large letters, white field and red border; one English red ensign; one English merchant jack; one large Genoese ensign, white field, with red cross; one large blue flag, with No. 9 in white figure, one blue and white flag, checquered; one white and blue flag, half of each color; six small flags, made of cotton, blue and white.

Tributes to merit.—Mr. Fletcher of Philadelphia has just finished three elegant swords, which, by resolutions of the general Assembly of Maryland, are to be presented to Captain Ballard, and Lieuts. Cross and Mayo, as tokens of approval of the gallant bearing of those gentlemen in the several engagements in which they took an active part during the last war. The U. S. Gazette says that the swords are something smaller than those formerly worn, but are comformable to the mode. The blades are of the finest steel, etched with views of the engagements in which the respective officers to receive them were prominent, containing the names of the donors and receivers. The handles and guards are of solid gold, elegantly and appropriately chased—and the whole reflect the highest credit upon the manufacturer—The cost of these swords is *twelve hundred dollars.*

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, April 23.

Wheat, best white	$1 15 a 1 35.
Corn	41 a 42.
Rye	50 a 51

DIED

On Tuesday last, Mr. ABEDNEGO BODFIELD, an old and respectable inhabitant of this county.

—— In this town suddenly, on Tuesday night last, Mr. WILLIAM CROWDER.

Died in Baltimore, on the 18th instant, after a long and severe illness, EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq. in the 62d year of his age.

DRY GOODS, HATS AND COTTON YARN.

A GENERAL assortment of Imported and Domestic Dry Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, and superior Cotton Yarn in all its numbers—to be had Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices. Call on

B. H. & J. W. RICHARDSON.
No. 8 Centre Market Space, Baltimore.
April 25 7w

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of Joseph Denny, late of Talbot County, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims properly authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the first day of November next.

STEPHEN DENNY, Adm'r.
of Joseph Denny, deceased.
April 25 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.
22d day of April, A. D. 1829.

ON Application of John Arringdale, Administrator of Martha Wilson, 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 two 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 22d day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Test, 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 Talbot co. in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Martha Wilson, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 10th day of November next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

JOHN ARRINGDALE, Adm'r.
of Martha Wilson, dec'd.
April 25 3w W

LAST NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who had Watches in the Shop of Benjamin Wilmott, deceased, for repair, at the time of his decease, and have not taken them away, are now notified, that, unless they are called for, in the course of ten days, and the bills for repairing paid, they will immediately after, by order of the Orphan's Court, be sold on TUESDAY the 12th of May at public Sale to pay the amount of repairs due thereon.

SOLOMON LOWE, Adm'r.
April 25. of B. Wilmott, deceased.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, at the suit of Wm. Hayward, Jr and George W. Nabb, against Elizabeth Allen, will be sold at Public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 16th day of May next; between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of her the said Elizabeth Allen, being the 1-7 part of the Farm or Plantation on which one Willson Palmer, now resides situate in the Chappel District, be the quantity what it may—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named fi. fa. and the Interest and costs due and to become due thereon—attendance by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 25. ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virture of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court & to me directed, against the Vestry of St. Michaels' Parish, at the suit of Reuben Hubbard, will be sold at public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House Door, in the Town of Easton, on Saturday the 16th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all and singular, that farm, plantation, or parcel of land, situate and lying in Talbot County, and on the waters of Broad Creek, which was sold and conveyed by Richard Spencer, Esq to the Vestry of St. Michaels Parish, by a deed of conveyance bearing date the 13th day of October, in the year 1825, and Recorded in Liber. I. L. No. T. folios 208. 209 and 210, one of the Land Records of Talbot County, containing 155 acres of land more or less, being part of the tracts of land called Benson's Enlargement, Benson's Choice, and Solitude or by whatsoever other name or names the same be called. On the said farm there is a very handsome and commodious Dwelling House with all convenient out houses.—Taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named fi. fa. and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WILLIAM TOWNSEND Shff.
April 25—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, for the use of Margaret Merchant, against, Lucretia Valiant, Wm. H. Tilghman & Peter Stevens, Jr. surviving obligors of Tench Tilghman, will be sold at public Sale, for Cash, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 16th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit:—one negro boy called Bill, one negro girl called Mary Ann, one Sideboard, one Beureau and 2 Beds and Furniture, the goods and chattles of Lucretia Valiant—also, one half of the dwelling Farm or Plantation on which the aforesaid Wm. H. Tilghman at present resides, be the quantity what it may, one Sorrel Mare, and 18 head of Cattle, the goods and chattles Lands and Tenaments of said Wm. H Tilghman, also, a Tract of land called Nomini, containing 150 acres of Land more or less—also Hull's Neck, containing 240 acres, and Stud's Point, containing 50 acres of Land, more or less, the goods and chattles, Lands and Tenements of Peter Stevens—taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.—Attendance given by.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 25. ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, against Levin Blades, garnishee of Joseph Kemp, at the suit of Benjamin Kemp, will be sold at Public sale, for Cash, at the Court House Door, in the Town of Easton, on SATURDAY the 16th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim of him the said Levin Blades, of, in and to the House and Lot, situate in the Town of St. Michaels, on which he at present resides, also one other House and Lot in said Town, where one William Plummer at present resides, and 2 head of cattle seized and taken as the property of said Levin Blades, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fi. fa. Attendance given by

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 25—ts

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county, by Samuel Nicols, esq. a Justice of the Peace for said county, on the 7th day of April, 1829, as a runaway, a negro girl who calls herself MARIA STUART, and says she formerly belonged to William A. Leonard of this county, and was by him sold to a gentleman in Baltimore, and that she is entitled to her freedom—said negro is about 4 feet 9 inches high, about 16 years old—had on when committed, a dark domestic frock, no shoes nor stockings. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.
April 28 of Talbot county.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON.

Benjamin Horney—Commander.

WILL leave Miles River Ferry every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber, or with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton will be punctually attended to.

This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
April 11. 4w

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