the abiding receptacles of thine Holy Spirit, with all its divine and holy affections. And thus again restored to the actual exercise of loving thee, may we love each other with a pure and distinguished affection as men, as christians, and as holy brethern; may the interest and happiness, both temporal and spiritual, of each other, influence us to the exercise of every friendly, christian, and masonic act of charity, benevolence and love: that while travelling through this wilderness world, we may contract all those holy tempers, all those pious habits, which alone can constitute us suitable inhabitants of that holy state, where iniquity and the sons of iniquity can have no admission; where the labours of our earthly lodge shall be all succeeded by an eternal rest; and where our souls shall be completely solaced with the sweet and pleasant refreshment of pure unsullied love, of lasting and unabating felicity.

Bless, O Lord, our brethern wherever dispersed —We affectionately commend to thee all the members of thy whole family. Regard with thy favor the land in which we live; and with thy favor behold and bless thy servant the President of the U. States, and all others in authority. Especially would we desire of thy almighty goodness, the prosperity of the State in which we live; and herein for the welfare of His Excellency the Governor thereof, and all others in authority. We would implore thy blessing and protection for the city of which we are residents, and for the prosperity and welfare of its inhabitants; and as a mean thereto for the successful accomplishment of the great work which is this day to be commenced; protect the workmen against every accident, and long preserve the work from decay. We ask every blessing in the name and through the mediation of thy dear son Jesus Christ our Lord.—AMEN.

George Winchester, Esq. the President of the Company, then delivered an address, explanatory of its objects and views; and having concluded, *Col. Wm. Stewart*, the *Deputy Grand Master*, in the presence of the Masonic Brethren and the thousands assembled to witness it, performed the ceremony of laying the stone. The Mallet or Gavel employed on this occasion was the one used by the Father of his Country in laying the corner stone of the Capitol at Washington. The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, from Harrisburg now offered up to the Source of All Good the following most impressive prayer:

Almighty and infinite Jehovah, the Creator of the Universe and the preserer of all things, we bless thy holy name for the multitude of thy mercies so liberally conferred upon us, and we beseech thee to excite in our hearts the most lively feelings of gratitude for all thy favors more especially we intreat thee to command thy blessing upon the important undertaking thus happily commenced under the most favorable auspices. May it be carried on with energy and success, and in due time be brought toa triumphant conclusion and may it prove a blessing to the United States in general, and profitably advantageous to this State in particular; let the Corn, Wine, and Oil which have here been deposited as representatives of thy bounty and goodness towards us, present us with a cheerful assurance that these necessaries of life shall be continued to us in rich abundance. O Almighty God, who hast the hearts of all men in thy hand; so dispose the minds of the Legislative Body of Pennsylvania that they may be actuated by that ennobling principle derived from thy Gospel, that "all things whatsoever we would that men should do to us, we should do the same to them;" as also that primary commandment of our Saviour, "to love our neighbours as ourselves"—Let all contracted views and feelings be extirpated from their breasts, and may they be actuated by principles of universal philanthropy and general benevolence.—These and all other mercies we ask in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ, our blessed Redeemer, Amen.

He was followed by the Grand Marshal who read the Inscription Composition Plate. On one side were engraved these words:

IN COMMEMORATION
Of the Commencement of the
BALTIMORE AND SUSQUEHANNA RAIL ROAD,
THIS STONE was placed,
ON THE 8TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1829,
By the Grand Lodge of Maryland,
Under the direction of the President and Directors of the Rail Road Company being the first
HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF
BALTIMORE;
Which was laid out under an Act of the Assembly of the Province of Maryland,
Passed on the 8th day of August A. D. 1729.

And on the other side were inscribed the following:

IN THE 54TH YEAR OF THE
INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Andrew Jackson, President of the U. S.
Daniel Martin, Governor of Maryland.
Jacob Small, Mayor of the City of Baltimore.
George Winchester, President of the Rail Road Company.
DIRECTORS.

James L. Hawkins,	Thomas Finlay,
Sheppard C. Leakin,	James Howard,
Justus Hoppe.	William Jenkins,
James B. Stansbury,	James C. Gittings,
Robert Purviance,	Henry Didier.
John Kelso,	

WILLIAM F. SMALL, Engineer.
Engraved by J. Pratt.

After the Grand Marshal had finished reading the plate a glass Jar containing the newspapers of the day, and the following coins, were deposited in the cavity of the stone; an American dollar, half dollar, quarter, and ten cent piece, (a five cent piece of the coinage of 1829,) two cents and one half cent, as also a copy of the Act of Incorporation of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company. This having been done, and the upper stone cemented, the Association and the Officers of the Grand Lodge resumed their seats on the platform, when Ebenezer L. Finley, Esquire arose and delivered an Oration. Of its merits it is not our intention to speak, but will merely observe, that although his speech was delivered during the hottest part of the day, when the audience were exposed to the scorching rays of a meridian sun, it was listened to with intense interest & marked attention. It must have been truly gratifying to him as well as to his friends, to find under such inauspicious circumstances, that at almost every sentence he was interrupted by the spontaneous bursts of applause of those who heard him. The notice of the "Father of Internal Improvements in Maryland," was peculiarly appropriate, and well received.

The ceremonies having ended, the procession returned to the city, and on reaching their respective places of assemblage were dismissed.

At night our citizens were gratified by displays of fire works, from different points—thus ended the celebration of two events alike important in the history of our City.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

The packet ship York, at New York from Liverpool brings London papers to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th June inclusive.

The British Parliamant was to have been prorogued on the 24th June.

An extensive failure, caused by speculations in indigo, has taken place at Liverpol. It is stated that seventeen houses of eminence are interested in this failure, and that it will have an unfavorable effect on public credit.

The Leeds Murcury says, "Trade and manufactures," are still in a state of extreme depression in Dewsbury, Heckmondwick, Millbridge, Littleton, Hightown, Robert-town, Huddersfield, Elland and Halifax, through all of which places I have just passed. People are every where crying shame upon Parliament for breaking up without attempting to alleviate the public distress, or to diminish the public burthens."

The French papers state that the Duke of Wellington was to set out about the end of July for the Continent. He will inspect the fortresses of the Netherlands, and then proceed to Vienna.

The King of Spain, who recently lost his wife, yielding to the wishes of the nation, is about to send an ambassador to Naples to solicit the hand of Her Royal Highness the Princess Donna Maria Christine.

A battle had been fought at Pravadi between the Russians and Turks, in which both parties claim the victory.

The St. Petersburg Gazette of the 10th contains a short account of the battle of Pravadi, in which the Russians claim the victory. The Gazette adds, that they remained masters of the field. However, according to the fourth bulletin, they retreated to Koslandji, to concentrate their force and receive reinforcements. The battle of Pravadi was fought with such obstinacy that only 45 Turks were taken prisoners. The Russians had 13 officers killed and 33 wounded.

Accounts from Vienna of the 12th June, by an extraordinary conveyance, state that the Austrian Government had just received official information from Constantinople, of a rencontre between the Turks and Russians, near the mouth of the Bosphorus. The Turkish fleet, on re-entering the Black Sea, fell in with four Russian frigates and a brig. After an action of a few hours, three of the frigates and the brig are reported to have run away, and the fourth frigate of 50 guns, was taken by the Turks, who immediately returned with their prize to Constantinople.

Sir Edward Banks steam vessel arrived from Hamburg at London. It is stated that the bombardment of Silistria by the Russians had commenced, and that the garrison, which is 18,000 strong, had expressed a wish to capitulate, but that Count Diebitch, convinced that he should be able to take the place by storm, had rejected every proposal of the kind.

Executions continued in Portugal under the orders of Don Miguel. A number of Portuguese gentlemen had escaped from Oporto on board an English vessel, and arrived in Dublin.

The election was going on in Clare, and it is said Mr. O'Connell will be returned.

It is stated in the Hamburg papers that the Emperor of Russia, instead of proceeding to the Principalities had returned to Warsaw.

A serious affray had taken place in Limerick, between the rifle brigade of the 60th Regiment and the 36th Regiment. It originated in a dispute about O'Connell and the Clare election, the latter Regiment declaring for him, and being declared victors, after a furious contest in the streets of Limerick, in which blood was spilt, and lives were probably lost.

The recent heavy rains, says a Liverpool paper, have been attended with the most beneficial results, the land being greatly improverished by the long drought. Some portion of the hay grass has been cut but little has been housed. The late change in the weather will, doubtless operate greatly to the advantage of those persons whose grass yet remains standing.

The French papers are said to contain the particulars of the treaty concluded with Hayti, by which France has extended the payment of the debt of the Republic to forty years. By this treaty it is stipulated that the coffee of Hayti shall be admitted into France, by French ships, during the whole of this time, on the payment of a duty equal to the average of the import duty imposed on foreign coffee and on the coffee of the French colonies. No other privilege shall be given to France beyond other nations.

THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—By the steam boat to Lubec detailed accounts have been received of a victorious engagement near Pravadi, in which the Grand Vizier, at the head of numerous troops, was defeated by General Roth.—Gen. Roth remained master of the field of battle, and took two pair of colors, which General Diebitsch has sent to his Majesty. The enemy left above 2000 killed and a great number of horses on the field. The animosity with which both sides fought, was such that only one Mullah and 45 men were taken prisoners.—Our loss was 486 men, 13 officers 1 staff officer, and Major Gen. Runden, killed; and 1 Colonel, 2 Lieut. Colonels, 2 staff officers, 26 officers, and 596 privates, wounded. Since Silistria was invested nothing of importance has occurred there. In a trifling sally of the Turks, General Prince Prosorowski was killed by a cannon ball.

Some new batteries have been erected and the great arm of the Danube is completed; the communication over the small arm of the Danube is maintained by rafts. Lt. Gen. Kruez has opened the road from Silistria to Choumla, and on the 7th (10th May) opened a communication with the corps of Gen. Roth. He sends the authentic intelligence that the Grand Vizier, confounded at the resistance of so small a corps, had retreated to Choumla. The Turkish fleet consisting of 5 ships of the line, 2 frigates and 1 corvette, of which 1 ship of the line, 2 frigates and 1 corvette, put out to sea on the 18th May, and chased one of our cruizers, without success for 10 miles. Our cruizers, have captured 6 merchantmen not withstanding the vigorous resistance of the crews and the inhabitants of the coast, in the Bay of Kiepen, and destroyed eight others of Fort Shilli.

Constantinople, May 27.—The standard of the prophet is now planted on the Kiosk of Kalender, whither immense crowds flock both armed and unarmed.—Large detachments of cavalry are at Fanaraki, and on the Asiatic side, at Jenikivi, the Sultan is sometimes with one corps, sometimes with the other to examine every thing in person. The voice of the people is now with him, and he prosecutes his reforms with the greatest energy.—The most perfect tranquility prevails in the capital during his absence. Meantime it excited great sensation when the Sultan, some days since, went to the country seat of Mr. Black, the English banker, at the village of Belgrade, where he conversed in the most affable manner with all the Christians present; and, what no Turkish Sultan ever did before, stopped there to dinner.

The Russian blockade extended from Adraniti to Enos. However, during the last week several ships have arrived not only from the Euxine, but the Archipelago (15 under different flags,) without molestation, and have brought large supplies of rice and flour. The Russians now reckon oil among contraband at war, which has caused the price to raise considerably.

Odessa, June 1.—The news of the precipitate retreat of the Captain Pacha into the Bosphorus is fully confirmed. It seems certain, however, that while this fleet was in the Black Sea the vessels laden with corn in the ports of Natolia took advantage of the temporary suspension of the blockade, and succeeded in passing the channels. Above 40 ships from Sinope alone, are said to have reached their destination. The Capt. Pacha's expedition seems, therefore, to have been expressly designed to suspend the blockade, and relieve the want of corn felt at Constantinople; and coincides with the orders sent to the Pachas in Natolia to forward their corn by sea to the capital. It is known, however that several merchantmen have been captured by Admiral Greigh.

June 4.—News has just been received here of another sanguinary battle, which took place on the 19th of May, between Gen. Roth and the Grand Vizier, at Aski-Armoutlar. Our troops behaved on this occasion also with the most brilliant valor, and all the efforts of the numerous enemy were fruitless. We expect with impatience the official accounts.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

JUNE 24.

Rice was in request, and 160 tierces brought 16s 6d a 20s per cwt. Quercitron Bark is dull, and prices rather lower, although 14s per cwt. was paid for 20 hhds. of Philadelphia. The Corn Market was very inactive and Wheat declined 1s a 2s per qr. Scarcely any enquiry for Flour or Indian Corn, and prices of both articles rather lower: the weather for a week past, has been exceedingly favourable for the growing crops of Grain. At yesterday's market the business was limited, and Wheat as well as Flour, was again lower: some further decline is looked for. In Tobacco the transactions are unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, 20th June.

The supplies of free Grain since this day se'nnight have been rather large, and we have experienced some moderate showers, which, though not nearly sufficient will be serviceable to the growing crops. Our trade, has, in consequence, been more than usually dull, and prices of most articles rather lower. Wheat at this morning's market was offering at a reduction of 2d to 3d per. 70lbs. The duty on bonded Wheat is this week reduced to 10s 8d per qr. Few or no transactions have taken place in Grain or Flour under lock.

From the Charleston Courier.

CHARLESTON, August 8.

Important Rumour.—We learn from the owner of the French brig and schooner which arrived here on Wednesday last from Guadaloup, that previous to their sailing, a vessel arrived at Point Petre in a very short passage from Marseilles reported that some French and English merchant vessels attempting to pass the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles were taken possession of by the Russian Admiral; whereon the commanders of the French and British fleets made a demand for their restoration, which being refused, force was resorted to, and resulted in the destruction of the Russian fleet.

We have not been able to learn the date of the sailing of the vessel from Marseilles on which rests the probability of the report—but as the above brig and schooner had only sixteen days passage from Goree (Africa) to Guadaloupe; the passage of the vessel from Marseilles may have been proportionably short. The position occupied by the respective fleets at our last dates, and the excitement occasioned by the blockade, gives probability to the rumour.

New York, August 11.

The Constellation frigate will sail at twelve o'clock this day, for England and France, with the newly appointed Ministers to those Courts, Messrs. M'Lean and Rives. These gentlemen visited the ship yard yesterday morning, on which occasion a salute was fired.—We learn that they visited the Apprentices' Library last evening, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the principles on which the Institution was founded, and their confidence in its good effects on the conduct and morals of the numerous class of our community, for whose benefit it was established.—*Gazette.*

Extract of a letter dated

WASHINGTON, August 7.

"Gen. Jackson has recently had two severe attacks, one during last week, and again on Wednesday night, when the medical attendants were with him through the whole night, engaged in cupping him. This liability to dangerous paroxysm, excites considerable apprehensions among those of his party whose dependance either for appointment to, or continuance in office, is upon his personal feeling; and also apprehend, that disaster to him would involve disappointment to them.

The furniture of Dr. Watkins was yesterday removed from his late residence, and his family are about to remove.—Their situation strongly appeals to the sympathies of the public. They are guiltless, yet deeply must they participate in the consequences of his crime. There is no principle of justice which requires any thing more than the punishment of the guilty.

Meridian Hill, I am told, has been purchased by a Mr. Coxe, from New York, who came here for an office, but is fain to content himself with a house."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A NOVEL OBJECTION.—Richard Rudd Esq. who is a candidate for Congress from that district of Kentucky, which embraces Louisville, is thus objected to in one of the Louisville papers.

"If we had no other objection to Mr. Rudd, the lack of taste manifested in the life he has led, would induce us to vote against him. A hale man, of five and forty and not yet married! *Can he whose appeals have proved so unsuccessful with the better part of creation, be well qualified to plead the cause of his constituents in the national Legislature?* We think not. Besides bachelors of forty-five, instead of being elected to Congress, ought to be taxed, for the benefit of those who obey the sacred injunction, to multiply and replenish the earth. They are mere drones; strangers to the flowers of creation, who neither toil nor yield honey.—The ladies will, we think, concur with us in the opinion that such gentlemen cannot be well qualified to represent the people of Kentucky, who are not proverbial for their gallantry and virtuous devotion to the fair."

When the octogenarian, Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Navarino, felt his end approach, he sent for his Steward and positively bargained for the price of a butt of rum to preserve his own body in. "I should like," said the veteran, "to have my old bones carried to my native land; but, Steward, I am but a poor man, and I leave a family behind me; you must let me have the stuff as cheap as possible."—*Constantinople in* 1828, *by Charles M. Farlane.*

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

Saturday Evening, August 15.

We are requested to say that the annual exhibition of the classical department of the Easton Academy, will be held on Thursday evening, 20th inst. at 8 o'clock, at which the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

EASTON DISTRICT.

Agreeably to public notice a very respectable meeting of anti-Jackson citizens was held at the Court-house, on Saturday, 8th day of August, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing representative Committees for that election district, in a convention for county delegates, and also to represent them in a general convention, composed of representatives of the three counties of Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot, to select a fit and proper candidate for Congress.

The meeting was called to order, and Thomas Parrott, Esq. was unanimously called to the Chair, and Dr. I. Chambers, with equal unanimity appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were then proposed to the meeting and adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved. As the sense of this meeting, that we will appoint five of our fellow citizens, to represent the anti-Jackson freemen of this election district, in a convention to be composed of anti-Jackson representatives from the different election districts of this county, to be held in Easton, on Tuesday next; the 11th of August, for the purpose of consulting together and proposing to the people of the county four candidates to represent them in the House of Delegates of the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Resolved further, As the sense of this meeting that, we will appoint five of our fellow citizens to represent the anti-Jackson freemen of this election district who are instructed to meet similar representations from the other election districts of this county, and such other representations as our anti-Jackson friends in Queen Ann's and Caroline counties may think proper to send, in a general convention to be held at Hillsborough, on Thursday 27th August, then & there to consult together and to propose to the people of this Congressional District, an approved, well known, and decided anti-Jackson citizen of the district, as a candidate for Congress, and we anxiously invite the cooperation of our fellow citizens in Queen Ann's and Caroline counties for this purpose.

The meeting then went into the appointment of a Committee of five citizens, to represent the district in the Convention to select county delegates, when William Barnet, Theo. R. Loockerman, James C. Wheeler, Fayette Gibson and Thomas Dewling, were nominated and unanimously concurred in, upon motion made that the Committee appointed for the convention to select delegates, be chosen and considered as the representative Committee from this district, to nominate a candidate for Congress, and that they be authorized to act in that capacity—it was unanimously concurred in.

Resolved, That in case it should prove inconvenient or impracticable for any membe appointed on the representative Committee to serve, that the Committee be, and they are hereby empowered to fill up such vacancy.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting, notify the members of the representative Committee of their appointment in both cases, and that they be informed of the wishes of this meeting, that they have an understanding beforehand, whether it will be convenient for them to serve; to give the committee time to fill up the vacancy, if any should occur.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the Star and Gazette.

Per Order,
THOS: PARROTT, Pres't.
ISAAC CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

EASTON, August 11.

The Committees from the several Election Districts of this County, authorized to nominate Candidates for the General Assembly of Maryland, met this day pursuant to their appointment. And having taken this subject into consideration, determined to make no nomination, at this time—first, because they considered, that the notice by which the people had been called together in the several election districts, had not circulated sufficiently, to afford an opportunity for a full expression of the opinions of the people, in all the districts:—and secondly, because some of the Committees were not prepared to present the names of individuals, to the meeting, to supply the vacancies, which it was ascertained would occur by the refusal of some of the gentlemen, who were candidates at the last election, to serve again at the approaching election—influenced by the above considerations, it was thereupon resolved by the meeting that it be recommended to the anti-Jackson citizens of Talbot, that a general meeting be held at the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday 25th inst. at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of considering and adopting such measures, in regard to the elections in October next, as to the said meeting might seem proper and advisable.

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