EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday, Evening Nov. 19.

Baltimore National Republican Convention.---As it has been stated in some of the papers that this convention was to meet on the 26th of December, we deem it proper to say that it will be held on MONDAY, the 12th *of December* next.

The case of Thomas I. Bond, removed from this county for the murder of negro Daniel Plater was tried in Queen Anns county on Tuesday last verdict of the Jury, murder in the 2d degree.

The Senate of Kentucky passed a resolution on the second day of their session, inviting the house of Representatives to go into the election of U. S. Senator on Thursday, the 10th inst. It is therefore probable that the Senator was appointed on that day, and that Mr. Clay, in all probability will be the Senator.

In reference to the case of the imprisoned missionaries in Georgia, the Cincinnatti Gazette, indignantly asks—"Six years ago, who would have thought that a *Clergyman* might be made a degraded "convict" for residing as a *missionary among the Heathen!* In the whole history of statuary crime, it may be doubted whether another instance is to be found of a penalty so enormous, being inflicted under forms of law, upon an act in itself commendable!"

Rail Road from Baltimore to Annapolis. The project of a rail road between these two places is now in contemplation; and the public have been apprised that an application will be made to the next General Assembly for a charter for the purpose of constructing it.

Hon. John Nelson, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, on a special mission to Naples, sailed from New York for Liverpool on Tuesday last.

Mr. Berrien, late Attorney General of the United States, has been nominated to succeed Mr. Lumpkin, of Georgia, in Congress, from that State.

COAL AND WOOD—We find the following in the Georgetown (D C) Gazette. We hope that some means will soon be adopted to warm our brethren of the District.

"COAL.—This article is likely to supersede, in a great measure, wood as fuel: neither were ever known before to be so scarce and high at this season of the year. Of Coal, we believe *there is not a bushel for Sale* on our wharves, and wood readily commands *five dollars per cord* Some few years since, we received coal of an excellent quality from Cumberland, but have not latterly seen any of it. We are surprised that some has not reached our market, as it would bring a good price. We have no doubt that *five hundred tons* might be disposed of in the course of the winter.

Treaty with Turkey confirmed.---The New York Courier of Monday says:—"By the arrival of the Pavilion, Capt. Devalcourt, which sailed on 21st September from Smyrna, we have received the important intelligence that the treaty with Turkey has been confirmed by the Grand Seignor, and that the relations of the United States with the Porte are placed on the footing of the most favored nation.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Grotius, has arrived at Boston from Newcastle, England. By this vessel the editors of the Boston Courier, have a Newcastle paper of October 4th, containing London dates of the evening of the 1st.

[The Courier says the contents of the paper are "almost entirely without interest" An abstract of news from Poland is given from a Cracow article, which must have been the same that we have already published in this paper, with the exception of a rumor that the Russians had evacuated Warsaw, under an armistice, with a loss of 12,000 men—a most inconsistent and improbable report.]—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A London date of the 1st, evening, says it is understood at Paris that the loan in favor of the government of Terceira has succeeded and that Don Pedro has announced himself ready to put himself at the head of the Terceira troops.

New Improvement.—The Chambersburg Repository, says that a company of citizens is now erecting, in that borough a Mill house 150 feet long, 50 feet wide and three stories in height, in which it is contemplated to place *eight* machines for the manufacture of straw paper.—This extensive establishment is expected to be in operation early in the ensuing spring.

Horses.—John Randoph, of Roanoke, late Minister *not* near the Court of St. Petersburgh, offers for sale a great number of Stud Horses, whose pedigree he certifies to. The names of some of this royal family are curious. There is a Phœnomenon, sired by Roanoke, out of Young Frenzy; and Wildfire, by the same father, out of the mare Wildfire, "which was by Gracchus, out of young Everlasting, and she by Sans Culotte, out of old Everlasting." No wonder that there is much eccentricity in the family.

N. Y. Com.

A petition to the legislature of Virginia is circulating in that state, at the conclusion of which the petitioners "pray the enactment of a law—

"1st, Prohibiting every owner, under adequate penalties, from allowing his slave to establish a shop and carry on therein any of the mechanic arts; unless there be a white man habitually labouring in the same shop, as *master workman* or overseer.

"2d. Prohibiting every owner from allowing his slave to 'go at large' & make or propose any contracts or undertake any work whatsoever of a mechanical nature; or to execute any jobs, or otherwise, in any form or mode, to prosecute his trade, unless such owner shall have previously in every case, made the contract himself, as to each & every item of the work in detail; and also stipulated to receive the proceeds himself.

"3d. Prohibiting all persons, under like penalties, from employing slaves to labour for them as mechanics or artisans otherwise than according to the limitations and restrictions before mentioned"

Among the reasons assigned for this prayer, are the following.

"In mechanical employments as in all others, white men are unwilling to labor by the side of Slaves on an equality with them; much less can they reconcile it to their feelings to come in competition with negroes, in offering proposals, fixing prices and making bargains for work. In addition to this, slave labor in general can be afforded cheaper than that of white men, who are chiefly the heads of families and subject to heavy expenses. If a slave, by any expedient or at any prices, can make one hundred dollars per year, it is a sufficient compensation to his owner—while a white man must relinquish his trade, unless he can find employment enough, at fair and reasonable rates, to yield him annually, a considerably larger sum. Under such discouragements it is obvious, that all respectable and skilful mechanics, jostled as they are by negroes—underbid by irresponsible persons—with their regular custom cut up and rendered variable and uncertain in amount, must abandon their vocations, or change their residence, unless some adequate relief can be obtained.* * *

"Your petitioners are moreover assured, that considerations of great delicacy, very nearly affecting the public safety, require that slaves should be confined to those employments where they must ordinarily work in company with and under the control of white men. In the prosecution of the mechanic arts, this is almost impossible, and they enjoy a comparative freedom and self control, which may justly give rise to apprehension. In some of the arts they are taught the means of fabricating the very instrument of mischief, and when working alone, they have the opportunity of doing so, without observation. In addition to which, the nature of their employment leads them to mix much with others, in other words "to go at large" habitually thus enabling them to establish communications, for evil purposes, which if confined to a farm or domestic offices, they could never accomplish."

The following article from the New York American expresses, we believe, the ideas of most of our readers, of the recent Conventions in Philadelphia and N. York:

The results of the recent Free-trade and Tariff Conventions—however differing in their objects and conclusions—cannot fail to produce much good. On the one hand, we shall see the theories of free-trade, so consonant as it seems to us with all our institutions, enforced and applied, by no common hand, to the situation, resources, and wants of the United States; on the other, we shall have an immense, and as we are disposed to think, an invaluable mass of facts, gathered from a thousand different sources,—showing the operation of the tariff system—digested and duly arranged by an able committee, and spread before the nation with all the aids of eloquence and sincere conviction Such papers, or rather volumes,—for they will amount to that,—as will thus be produced, cannot be without influence upon the decision which ere long *must* be made, as to how long, and to what extent, the principle of protecting domestic manufactures shall be a portion of the settled policy of the country. Congress will be called upon to determine, before many years, whether for the sake of insuring home industry, it will be indispensably necessary to raise a revenue far beyond the wants of the government,—to become a source of perpetual, ever-recurring, corrupt squabbles as to its distribution; or whether some middle ground may not be found, which, in so apportioning the duties as to satisfy the demands of the Treasury, will have the effect both of fulfilling the just claims of the manufacturers and of alleviating the burdens of the consumers.—A compromise is all that can be hoped; and that compromise may be greatly facilitated (certainly its expediency or inexpediency will be shown) by the facts and details which these Conventions will collect and make public.

We may hope, too, that the feelings which prevailed in the assembly in this city will extend themselves throughout the country, and that, when the Tariff question is discussed, it will be treated of without harshness or acrimony between those who differ in opinion. This was, to a remarkable degree, exemplified in the conduct and language, and in the Address of the Tariff Convention. Their own views were asserted and maintained, but the right of others to differ from them.—a right which, theoretically, none deny, and few, very few disputants pratically admit,—without having their motives or patriotism impeached, was felt, and the exercise of that right was respected. On several occasions, when language that might be construed to reflect harshly upon the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, was inadvertently uttered, it was immediately qualified or explained away As a body, certainly, in business-like habits, in thorough acquaintance with details and familiarity with facts bearing upon the operation of the Protecting System, as well as in the ability of arranging and stating those facts with force and clearness, the Convention here was quite remarkable The speakers, for the most part, were practical men, themselves engaged in manufactures and conversant, generally, not only with the interests and wants of their own particular branch, but with the condition & exigencies of the manufacturing interest at large. Their presiding officer Mr. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, was prompt, clear and well accustomed to the forms of proceeding and thus materially aided the deliberations over which he presided with much personal dignity. We again repeat our conviction, that from the deliberations and reports of this and the Philadelphia Convention good must arise.

The Invincibles.—No display has taken place in this city since the celebration of the French Revolution in 1830, to be compared with that which was exhibited on Monday by the 708th Regiment of New York State invincibles headed by Napoleon Bonaparte.—In attempting to give a brief description of this corps, language utterly fails to do justice. No *one* imagination could have originated a tithe of the comicalities of dress and equipage to be seen on this occasion. A wild indian of the forest, a Cossack of the Don, a Turk, a Greek, a Chinese and a monkey, brought into contact, and multiplied by a mirror of 100 convex glasses, would perhaps form some *faint* resemblance of the heterogeneous group of which we are speaking. If there were any decent looking persons among them, they took care to conceal their cranium with hideous masks, or in default thereof, to disfigure themselves with rouge and ochre. Few of them, however were under the necessity of calling in extraneous aid in this respect. To make the *uniform*, all the old wardrobes of grannies and ancestors back to the foundation of new Amsterdam, and all the cabinets of extraordinaries, public or private, must have been ransacked and their contents subjected to the various modifications of military taste. Some of the head dresses were at least our feet in height above the pediment, and others nearly as much in diameter. No two were like each other, or like any thing else. Old fire locks, bean-poles broken swords, and various other weapons, some of which were never before heard of, answered the purpose of arms; and for accoutrements, the styles were so diverse that it would be idle to attempt any description. A crook-necked squash (powder horn) was the most common substitute for the cartridge box, and as for knap-sacks, few of them needed any, as they carried their bread and cheese in their hands, and to save time, ate it on the march.

The sword of the commander-in-chief Napoleon Redivivus, was a weapon of formidable magnitude, made we believe of cast iron, and had been presented to him by his admiring troops, (or the ladies we forget which,) as a meed of praise for his singlar bravery in storming the redoubts of a hornet's nest. "He was dressed in a green coat, with two little images of himself on his shoulders, buckskin breches and jack-boots, and an exalted chapeau." In riding through Wall street he narrowly escaped the misfortune of loosing his nose but immediately perceiving his danger, with great presence of mind he checked his gallant steed adjusted the loosened member, and galloped on to the fulfilment of his duties.

An army thus constituted and thus officered, would of course be provided with bands of music & military banners. On one of the latter was inscribed the memorable sentiment "Soldiers in peace and citizens in war."

Among the exploits of the day may be mentioned the taking of Castle Garden, and the bayoneting of a loaf of bread by an orderly sergeant, which had been dropped by one of his fellow soldiers in the vanguard of the army.

Wherever they passed, the streets were lined with spectators, and in spite of the chill air, the ladies bestowed their smiles from the open windows, and even from the balconies. In Wall street some hundreds of people awaited their arrival for more than an hour.

On the whole, the thing was admirably done. And reader, when we have said thus much, do not suppose that we have said all. No, there is a moral to the story, and therefore it is that we tell it.—The odious militia system,—the burdensome militia system—the useless militia system—requires reform. Reformed it must be, and will be. The present Legislature can have the honour if they will. If not---why then we must pay our fines another year.---*Jour. Com.*

Anthracite Coal.—In the year 1825 but 365 tons of anthracite coal was brought to this market, and in the year 1830 the quantity had increased to 131,995 tons.

The first shipment of that article coastwise was 73 tons of Lehigh in the year 1822, since which the shipments have regularly and progressively increased, and in 1830 amounted to 64,966 tons of Lehigh and Schuylkill together from this port, loaded in 746 vessels, besides 36,000 tons of Lackawanna from Rondout on the North River; and it will be found that more than a million of tons will be wanted, & a coasting tonnage of at least 1 hundred thousand tons will meet with constant and full employment in the transportation coastwise of this important item, the production of our state, in 7 years from the present time.

The consumption of Philadelphia alone has exceeded 50,000 tons per annum for each of the two last years. No statement can be made for the present year, the account being made up only to the 22d October; every one daily sees & hears of its rapid increase. It is found the quantity mined and brought to market, the quantity shipped coastwise, & the quantity consumed, have all increased at the rate of more than 33 1-3 per cent per annum.

There has been expended in making the Canals & Rail Roads leading to the Coal Mines on the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Lackawanna, more than seven millions of dollars; besides the large amounts expended in other improvements necessary to accommodate the great number of persons engaged in the business, and large expenditures are still making to render the access to the mines more complete, so as to reduce the cost and increase the means of obtaining a supply of this fuel, to any extent that may be required.

It is estimated that on the 1st April last there was remaining unconsumed, and principally unsold, being a surplus quantity of coal mined in 1830, of at least 50,000 tons, and that the quantity wanted for actual consumption, before the 1st April next, (besides the 50,000 tons of surplus the last year will far exceed all that can now be mined & brought to market before the close of Canal Navigation. The price of Anthracite Coal, which, from 1820 to 1827, varied from seven to ten dollars per ton, has been reduced the present year to $4 50 and $5 00 per ton by the cargo, at Philadelphia, and $5 00 at Rondout.

More than one-half of the whole quantity of Anthracite Coal, mined & brought to market, has been consumed by steam engines and in manufactories; its substitution for other fuel very materially lessens the risk and cost of insurance against fire

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE Nov. 17.

GRAIN.—In consequence of the N. W winds which have prevailed for several days, the receipts of Grain have been very light. To-day, however, the wind being more favorable supplies have been received, and are now considered good. White Wheat of the first quality, (suitable for family flour) has been sold at $1 16 a $1 19; red do. of the same quality, at $1 5 a 1 09. Inferior parcels have been disposed of at less prices according to quality. Corn, we note sales of (old) at 52 a 53c; and (new) at 48 a 51c.

DIED

In this town on Monday last, John W. Leach, after a short but painful illness.

In this county on Monday last, Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Gen. Perry Benson.

On Thursday the 10th inst. at his late residence, in Caroline County, after a lingering illness, Captain William Richardson, in the 67th year of his age.

CHIMNEY-SWEEP.

GENTLEMEN in the neighborhood of Easton, can be supplied at all times with a first rate

Chimney-Sweep,

kept by the subscriber for their special benefit. A line left at the bar of Mr. Lowe's hotel, will be punctually attended to.

C. BROWN.

N. B. Persons in the town of Easton, indebted to the subscriber for Sweeping are requested to make immediate payment. The accounts *must be closed* without delay.

C. B.

Nov. 19

TO RENT,

For the ensuing Year,

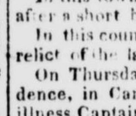
AND possession given on the first day of January next, with the privilege of immediately seeding Wheat, the farm in Edmondson's Neck called Oakland, now occupied by the subscriber. By an immediate application the tenant would obtain every facility of putting in wheat and all reasonable accommodation and assistance.

WM. PERRY KERR.

Nov. 19

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the Farm of Mr Bennett Tomlinson, in Talbot county, near Easton, about three weeks ago, a BAY MARE, about 15½ hands high; she is rather thin in flesh, trots and canters and goes well in harness.



I will give a reward of ten dollars to any person who will return said mare or will give information so that I get her again.

JOHN A. JAMES.

At B. Tomlinson's, near Easton,

Talbot county, Nov 19 q3w

Corn and Pork Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Poor for Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of orn and Pork; sealed proposals to furnish stating the price, quantity and quality, will be received until the 25th inst.—proposals to be left at the Poor House.

By order of the board of Trustees

W. A. F. C. KEMP, Overseer.

Nov. 12 2w

NEW STORE.

Samuel Mackey

AT the Store opposite the Court-house recently occupied by John W. Jenkins, and next door to Mr. William Clark's, has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening a general assortment of

English, French, India, German & American

GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Super Velvet, and Saxony blue, black brown, olive, green, claret, mulberry Adelaide and drake neck CLOTHS.
Common mixed brown, blue, claret & drab do.
London green habit do.
Super London mixed and black CASSIMERES.
Blue, steel, brown and Lavender mixed SATTINETS.
Goats hair and imitation Camblets.
Gentlemens Ladies and Misses Cloaks.
White, red and green Flannels,
Super plain and figured scarlet do
Green, white and brown Canton do
Green Baize
Crimson green, blue, brown, & black Merins.
Rattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Lastings,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Rose BLANKETS.
Point and stripe ditto.
Linseys, Kerseys and low priced Cloths, for Servants wear
5-4, 4-4, 7-8 and 3-4 brown Muslins
Sea Island, Power Loom & New Orleans Shirtings.
Super black Italian Lutestring, (a superior article)
Black Henshaws and Sarsnets
Changeable and plain Sarsnets.
Black, white, green and blue Italian Crapes.
Bobinetts, black and white Veils,
Fancy Gro de Nap and Sattin Ribbons.
Fancy and super Belt do
White, black and Scarlet Merino Scarfs and square Shawls.
Embossed Merino, Palmarine, Populine and other Fancy Handkerchiefs.
Black, white & assorted colors Horskin Gloves
Thread and Bobinett Laces
Braids Gimps, and Corset Lacings
Tuck, hoop and side shell Combs
Silk cotton and worsted Hosiery
Cambric, Jaconet, Mull-Mull, Book and Bishops Lawn Muslins
Valencia, swansdown, florentine and figured Velvet Vestings
Ready made Vests
Gentlemens cloth and hair Opera CAPS.
Boys sattinet, hair and fancy do
Super Silk Velvet and Bombazine Stocks
Super Linen Shirtees
Lambs wool and worsted do
Worsted and brown cotton Drawers
Italian, Siberian and imperial Cravats
India Flag Pungee and Silk Handkerchiefs
Long and short Lambs wool and worsted Hose
Buck-skin, woodstock, horskin, cat skin and lined tur Gloves
4-4 Irish Linen, Long Lawn
Linen Cambric
A handsome assortment of fancy London Calicoes
Damask, bird eye and Russia Diapers
7-8 and 8-10 brown damask table Cloths
Extra gilt, plated, steel, pearl, silk twist and lasting coat buttons
Fancy gilt, plated, pearl and glass vest do
Bronzed, gilt and plated Clasps
Fancy gold, gilt, jet and pearl Steads
Plated and black Hooks and Eyes
Hunting Cravats and Comforts
Gentlemens and Ladies Socks
Worsted, Cotton and Silk Suspenders.

Groceries and Liquors.

Holland Gin, Cognac Brandy,
Old Rye Whiskey, common Whiskey,
New England Rum, Molasses.
Brown and Loaf Sugars,

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Pouchong

TEAS.

Patapsco Superfine, Fine & Middling FLOUR,
Philadelphia Buckwheat do.
Pennsylvania Roll Butter,
Cheese & Crackers, Raisins & Almonds,
Rio and Java Coffee.
Salt, Saltpetre, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cutlery,

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE.

Castings & Woodware.

The above GOODS have all been selected with great care many of the articles specified, have declined from 15 to 20 per cent within the last six o eight weeks and will be offered accordingly. The public are respectively invited to examine through the stock as they will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash, wool feathers, Rye or flaxseed.

Easton, Nov. 19, 1831

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER TERM, A. D. 1831.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 18th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance to the above order,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration on the personal estate of Jabez Caldwell late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of November in the year of our Lord 1831.

JOSEPH CALDWELL, adm'r, of Jabez Caldwell, dec'd.

Nov. 19

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