sions subservient to their interests and schemes.

WE LIVE IN AN AGE OF DELUSION.—But we cannot believe that the Republic is yet lost—there is in the nature of our institutions a recuperative energy that will long withstand abuse—there is in the character of the American People, however deluded and led astray, a proneness, after a while, to seek a pause for reflection in the midst of the wildest uproar, that will recall and reclaim them from the paths of error and of danger. Even in times like the present, when all is wrong, frightfully distressingly wrong, it does not become a patriotic spirit to be morose or gloomy—we must be calm and firm—not dispirited and desponding and querulous. Difficulties, most probably, must arise—let us meet them undismayed and prepared. Determined to rescue our humiliated country from her present reckless proclivity to destruction, whenever she will present the opportunity, patriotism demands that her friends stand ready to vindicate her at the first moment of returning reason. Wisdom forbids you longer to wrestle with the maniac spirit—the more you fret it, the more the feverish disorder rages. Put it under the discipline of the course for maniacs—let its fancies and illusions riot until they waste themselves by exhaustion, but starve and reduce the spirit itself by withholding from it every thing on which it can feed. It cannot be, that the People of these United States can abandon their high destiny. We hope they do not merit the fate which now threatens them. Whatever thorns may pierce them will be from the tree planted by themselves—whatever afflictions may befal them will be the luckless offspring of their own designs.

IT IS TRULY THE AGE OF DELUSION WE LIVE IN—

What else could have re-elected Gen. Jackson after he had outraged every duty, and violated Law, Constitution, and Oath of Office? What else could have re-elected a man as Chief Magistrate of the Country, who, regarding him with Statesmen, is a mere "inops concilii"—fast sinking with the infirmities of age into second childhood, "sans every thing" that ought to distinguish the Civil Chief or patriot Statesmen, save only the mere attachment to Country which all feel? What else but infatuated delusion could have re-elected a man as Chief Magistrate, to throw him into the keeping of a desperate set of dependents that daily and hourly nurse and manage him as a political Valetudinarian, under the guidance of a Regent himself proverbially the most wily, who by this course of ministration has already procured himself to be placed in the second office in the Government, and aims by its continuance to elevate himself to the first? Can such things be the deliberate designs of the American people? No, certainly not—they are the results alone of an infatuated delusion, where it is the utmost charity to say, the "blind lead the blind" without attributing ill intents to any.

Such is the state of things—such the prospect before us. In this midnight of horrors our comfort is, we have done nothing to bring it on—and we place our reliance upon the American People alone, their love of country and the return of reason.

Our County Court commenced its Fall Session on Monday last and adjourned on Thursday evening to meet again on Friday next. We were requested by several of our citizens to wait on Judge Hopper and solicit a copy of his charge to the Grand Jury for publication, and we are highly gratified that our application was successful, for we know that on several former occasions the Judge has declined complying with similar requests. We return him our thanks in conjunction with those gentlemen at whose desire the solicitation was made.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:

Once more through the kindness of a benificent Providence, we are assembled to discharge our respective duties to the State of Maryland and especially to our fellow citizens of Talbot County. Since our meeting twelve months ago, the angel of death has been rapidly passing through our country sweeping into eternity the aged, the middle aged and the young, and more recently the dreadful pestilence which has carried terror and death through Asia, Europe and America, has severely threatened us. It has pleased however the Ruler of the Universe not to visit our shore generally, so severely as some other places; but many valuable citizens have fallen by that or some other disease during the present year. In view of the frightful mortality which has encompassed us, I am rejoiced to meet so many of the Jurymen of November Term 1831 and other citizens as are now present; but I look around in vain for some faces which were then flushed with health, and for some valuable citizens of your county then present. I have learned with deep regret that some of them have left our earthly tribunals forever. These afflictive dispensations should teach us to recollect our own mortality and make us anxious to perform our duty to our God and our country before we shall be called before that high tribunal where our whole actions and motives will undergo the strictest scrutiny. Whilst our air has been surcharged with the seeds of disease and death, our political atmosphere has not been as unclouded as the friends of the country could have wished it. Clouds of frightful aspect have lowered over us, and we know not what will yet be the issue. Whether the Union will be preserved, or whether it is to be broken, and our constitution and laws be nullified and destroyed. It is to be devoutly hoped however that the recent warmth of party canvassing, which has distracted the republic will not prevent the patriots of all parties from a united effort to settle the existing differences arising from sectional locations and to prevent the horrors of a civil war. I am probably taking too wide a range for an occasion like the present, notwithstanding the latitude generally allowed in addresses to the Grand Jury.

I will therefore leave that subject to the authorities charged with it and will draw your attention to matters more immediately connected with your duty as Grand Jurors. The duty imposed upon you (though frequently unpleasant) is as important as that imposed upon any other branch of your Judiciary and a faithful discharge of it is essential to the peace and good government of Society; unhappily for us (although every white man has a voice in making the Laws by which he is governed) there are many violators of law, who poison the morals and interrupt the harmony of society. These can only be brought to punishment by the intervention of the Grand Jury. Sometimes Grand Juries are too cautious and at other times too incautious in making their presentments and finding their indictments. An indictment for a high crime or misdemeanor has a most prejudicial influence upon the party charged even though upon his trial he shall prove his innocence. You should find no presentment Gentlemen, unless the evidence be sufficient to prove to you that the party is guilty as charged and you would so declare if you were on the petit jury.

It should be however distinctly understood by you that you are not bound to seek after; nor can you receive exculpatory testimony or try the credibility of witnesses. If an offence is clearly made out and sworn to by an accusing witness, the grand Jury should feel no hesitation in making the presentment; leaving the party charged to make his defence before the Court and the petit Jury, where he will have ample opportunity to impeach the State's witness or to prove by other witnesses his innocence. The crimes, gentlemen, which you are called upon to inquire into are very numerous, but there can be no necessity for me to define each one. There are those which affect the persons of individuals as Murder, Manslaughter, Rape, Assaults with intent to murder or to commit a rape, Kidnapping, and Assaults and Batteries, &c. There are other crimes affecting the property of individuals, such as, House-burning, House-breaking, Stealing, Receiving Stolen Goods knowing them to be stolen, Harbouring Runaway Slaves, Enticing or Assisting Slaves to runaway, and such like offences. There is too an offence against the reputation of individuals which is probably too much overlooked, and that is the Publication of Libels. I wish I could add here as a presentible offence the dastardly and contemptible practice of uttering and circulating verbal slanders. These are often most mischievous, and are seldom punished adequately, because there are many most abominable charges which are not in themselves actionable, and in other cases the insolvency of the calumniator shields him from responsibility. There are some crimes against public morals—such as, Disorderly and Unlicensed Public Houses, Grog-shops, Gaming Tables, Dealing with Slaves without a License, The Selling to Negroes (free or slave) Spirituous Liquors without a License under the late Act of Assembly, Perjury, Bribery, Forgery, Buying corn, wheat, oats, rye, or other grain from free negroes without a License. Duelling—perhaps there is no one offence which seems less understood than that of Murder, and the laws make some nice distinctions between that crime and manslaughter, and between manslaughter, in its less aggravated character, and justifiable homicide.—the difference between murder and manslaughter consists in the presence or absence of malice, & some have erroneously supposed that a man cannot be guilty of murder unless he has felt some hatred for some time previous to the attack. All the authorities upon the subject go fully to establish that malice is often implied from the weapon used, and if it be of a deadly character the law presumes malice and the accused is bound to shew from circumstances that its use was warranted or excused. The law considers all voluntary homicide as murder until the contrary be proved. If a man without any enmity against an individual kills him in the prosecution of a felonious act, though no bodily harm was intended, he is guilty of murder. Also if he attempt to murder one man and aims a blow at him which misses him and kills another, he is guilty of murder. Our Act of Assembly, however, makes a distinction between murder of the first and of the second degree. The rules which distinguish these species, however do not concern you as Grand Jurors, as you are not called upon to distinguish between them in your presentment or in the indictment. An assault and battery with an attempt to murder must have all the prerequisites of murder except the actual killing of the person assaulted. If men go out to fight a duel and one be killed, the survivor is guilty of murder in the first degree and seconds are guilty as accessaries. So if two persons go out to fight a duel and the pistols loaded be presented with an intention to shoot or are discharged without taking effect both parties are guilty of assaults with intention to murder. Is it not passing strange that in a community where murder is held in abhorrance, that there are men and honorable men too, who contend that there is something ennobling in Duelling? Strange as this may seem, it is no less true. I thank heaven however that there are now but few advocates in this state for this barbarous and unchristian practice, which has robbed this country of some of its brightest ornaments in the councils of the nation, and in our Navy and army. I trust that our grand Jurors will never pass lightly over our act of Assembly to prevent duelling, and that the degrading and disfranchising penalties will every where be inflicted without respect to persons. I should have addressed you more at large gentlemen upon the different offences which may come under your notice, and the law applicable to them, but for a constant engagement for three weeks past in Kent and Queen Anns Courts. For the last week, we have been literally engaged day and night in the trial of criminal cases. I feel however assured that your experience will supply this deficiency on my part. A list of laws will accompany you to your Chamber, which will clearly point out to you your duty in regard to many important objects of your inquiry. The oath which you have just taken will point out to you your course of proceeding & the motives which will actuate you in the discharge of your duty. After the Constables have been sworn in your presence, you will retire to your room and commence an examination of them and of such recognized witnesses as the Court shall send up to you.

Ondits of the day.—Reports were quite current yesterday, that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was soon to be appointed Secretary of State, in place of Mr. LIVINGSTON, who goes out as Minister to France. It was further added, that Mr. Van Buren favoured this project, and had already suggested the propriety of naming Mr. Adams for the next Presidency, as under his broad National Banner all parties might unite, and that he himself would consider it "glory enough" to serve one term as *Vice* under such a Chief as we now have, and another under such a Statesman as the Cincinnatus of Massachusetts!—We give the reports as they go.

Balt. Pat. of Thursday

The N. C. Raleigh Constitutionalist printed at the seat of government of that State says—"North Carolina finds from the late movements of South Carolina, that she has been too tolerant towards a sister State, and that she now speaks to a man, in a voice not to be misunderstood, that "*This Union shall be preserved.*"—While the Alabama *State Intelligencer*, a respectable paper printed at the seat of Government in that State, says that an overwhelming majority of their most intelligent and patriotic citizens have taken the oath of HANNIBAL, that the laws to which they have sworn allegiance, shall not be nullified by the innovations of South Carolina, and the first gun fired by that State. (S. C.) shall be the signal to redeem the confiscated property of her citizens.

In Connecticut the election has resulted in the choice of National Republican electors, by the following vote:

Clay.	Jackson.	Anti-Mason.
17,518	11,041	3,335

In Massachusetts the National Republican Ticket is running ahead of Anti-Masonry and Jacksonism combined.

In New Jersey, an Anti-Masonic ticket for Electors was run, which caused the defeat of the National Republican ticket.

RACING.

A Challenge to the World for $10,000!—The Secretary of the Tree Hill Jockey Club is authorised and requested to make known, that the produce of Medley, 3 years old next Spring, will run over the Tree Hill Course, the day preceding the next Fall regular Meeting against the produce *of any other horse*, of the same age, two, three, or four mile heats, for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, to close the 1st of January next.

Nov. 12th, 1832.

The value of race horses in England may be understood from the following passage of a recent account of the Doncaster Races.

"At two years old Fang was purchased for 8300 guineas, with conditions which made the price equal to 4000: at the same age Conrad was bought for 2000 guineas: and Francesca for 1200 guineas—half the Champagne stakes and other provisos favorable to the seller. Margrave cost 2500 guineas. Trustee, 2000, and Gratis 1000 guineas! The *on dits* are that Lord Exeter refused 5000 guineas for Belram before it was decided not to send him to the North—that 4000 were offered for Nitocris, 4000 for Ludlow, and 6000 for Retainer!! And yet people talk of the badness of the times."

From our correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2, 1832, 8 o'clock, P. M.

I wrote to you two or three day since, advising you of the then melancholy state of our city, and presuming it may prove satisfactory to you to know the worst, I address you again hastily upon the subject. Since my last, the disease has spread to an alarming extent, and I have reason to believe that SIX HUNDRED human beings have gone within the last three days. The major part are slaves, or people of dissolute habits; but such is our dreadful state, that we cannot get people to bury the dead. The city is now one cloud of black smoke—burning barrels of tar, and firing off cannon, having been resorted to from one end of the town to the other. It is impossible to describe the panic which prevails: for, although I consider the disease to be subsiding since yesterday, the fact of 200 corpses lying within gun shot of the city, unburied; and in a state of putrefaction, alarms all of us. As regards the disease, we are all becoming acquainted with the proper method of treatment, and have the fullest confidence in being able to conquer it. In my own family I have had two cases—servants—and have, in the absence of my physician, got them safe through, so far.—Contrary to every thing we ever experienced here before, the shipping continue comparatively healthy. Whilst all people connected with the Bakeries are dead or dying, and tomorrow we shall be without bread, except those who have been fortunate enough to secure a barrel of biscuit. To add to our misery, the stock of rice in the city is not equal to a week's consumption; but, thank God, that of flour is considerable; consequently, if we can only get it made into bread, we shall not starve. I repeat, the disease is more mild, better understood, and we have fewer subjects. It has subsided some, and must continue to do so. I consider that our present alarming situation must be mitigated so soon as we can get the dead buried, for which purpose the most active exertions are making.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.

GRAIN—

Wheat.—There has been rather an advance in prices since last week. Sales of white wheat have been made at $1.23 a 1.25 per bushel; and good to prime parcels of Red have been made at 1 18 a 1 19. The supply in market, appears to be pretty good, and holders still looking forward.

Corn.—There is rather a decline in Old Corn from our last quotations and the stock in farmers hands nearly exhausted. The average price throughout the week has been at 80c per bushel. The sales of new Corn have ranged for the week past at 60 a 65c according to its dryness and suitableness for shipping.

Rye—Remains about the same as last quotations. Sales made at 70 a 75c per bushel.

Oats—Still remain scarce and in demand.—We quote at 41 a 42c per bushel.

Cloverseed.—The receipts are still small and the demand limited. The wagon price is $6 12 1-2 a 6 25, and from the stores we quote sales at 6 37 1-2 a 6 50 per bushel.

Timothy Seed—We note a sale of a lot of 129 bushels at 2 75 per bushel. There is very little coming in by the wagons, but the supply from the eastward appears to be good.

THE MARKET.—In Flour there is no change. A sale of Virginia Wheat at 125 cents. Old Northern Corn at 85 a 88 cents, and New at 70 cents; 2,000 bush. Barley sold at 81 cents; Rye has declined a little. In the market generally there are no changes.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

MARRIED

On Wednesday morning last by the Rev. Mr. Baine, Samuel T. Kennard, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, all of this town.

DIED

On yesterday morning, 23rd inst. at his residence in Greensborough, Caroline county, the Rev. ALWARD WHITE, of the Philadelphia Conference.

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday.

DIED last evening, at Brown's Hotel in this city, the Hon. PHILIP DODDRIDGE, a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia, aged about sixty years. In intellectual power, and useful qualities, he has left few, if any, superior in the body of which he was a member. In his death his State has sustained the loss of a most able and faithful Representative, and the citizens of this District have especial cause to lament his death, as it has deprived them of a zealous and efficient friend on the floor of Congress.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting, at Myrtle Grove, the seat of R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. on *Thursday* next, the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested. By order

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'ry.

Nov. 24

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ for the next year a good Overseer, who is either a single man, or has only a small family; also, immediately, a middle aged, steady woman, who is a good Seamstress, and House-keeper.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Shoal Creek, Nov. 24, 1832. 4w

A. T. BAXTER,

GUN MAKER,

No. 67, Pratt near Commerce street.

HAS ON HAND, a general assortment of single and double barrel flint and percussion

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,

Pistols percussion Caps, Wash Rods, Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, and every article suitable for the sportsmans' use. ALSO,

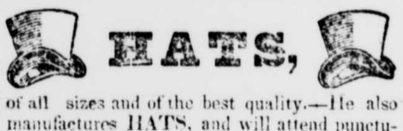
MUSKETS, CUTLASSES, SWORDS, Cannon Balls and Cartriges, &c. suitable for ships-armaments, all of which he would dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Having superior workmen employed he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

Baltimore, Nov. 24. 3w

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends & the public generally that he has received, and intends constantly to keep a handsome assortment of Baltimore made



HATS,

of all sizes and of the best quality.—He also manufactures HATS, and will attend punctually to all orders. His store is on Washington Street, next door to Hopkins & Edmondson's Store, where he will be glad to accommodate purchasers for Cash, furs &c.

GEORGE W. THOMPSON.

Easton, Nov. 24 3w [W]

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, the FARM on which his son Thomas now resides, adjoining his own Dwelling Plantation, in Island Creek Neck. It consists of 231 1-2 Acres, of which about 65 is in WOOD and good SHIP TIMBER. The situation is very pleasant and healthy, and the DWELLING & other IMPROVEMENTS in good repair. *There is a fine Marle Bank on it.*

Also, his FARM on Choptank River, near Lloyd's Landing, consisting of

300 ACRES,

of which an ample proportion is in WOOD LAND; and about 100 Acres likewise of MARSH attached thereto. The Improvements *are a large two story*

BRICK DWELLING,

and the usual OUT-HOUSES.—It has *Marle* on it, and fine meadow bottoms, and is an excellent *grazing farm.*

Also, the FARM that lately belonged to Joseph James, dec'd., at the head of Island Creek Neck, consisting of about

130 ACRES,

with sufficient WOOD-LAND attached to it.

He will also sell at private sale about

46 Acres of Woodland,

lying on the Dover road, 5 miles from Easton, in LOTS to suit purchasers. The *terms* are one fourth cash, and a credit of one, two and three years on the balance, with interest till paid.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Nov. 24, 1832.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of December next, at the residence of the subscriber all his Household and Kitchen Furniture,—his stock of HORSES, among which is a very fine Oscar mare with foal by Roanoke. Also, his stock of

CATTLE,

FARMING UTENSILS, &c. &c.

Terms of sale—On all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale before the removal of the property—on all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOS. CALDWELL.

Nov. 24.

N. B. Will be offered for sale at the same time and place and on the same terms (if not before disposed of at private sale) a first rate Chariotte, which was purchased at the sale of the late T. P. Smith, and has been very little used. J. C.

NOTICE.

W. HUGHLETT informs all persons having business with him, that it is desired by him to be punctually attended to at his office at Galloway,—no negotiable note due to him, which he is obliged to place in Bank for collection, will thereafter be renewed.

He will, without some unforeseen occurrence, be at his residence at Galloway near Easton, every Monday, until Christmas next.

Nov. 24 3w

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

20th day of November, A. D. 1832.

ON application of Joseph P. W. Richardson, and Walter L. Fountain, administrators with the will annexed of Ann Hicks late of Caroline county, deceased,—it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this twentieth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

SEAL.

Test, W. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Hicks late of Caroline 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 subscribers on or before the 1st day of June next, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this twentieth day of November A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty two.

JOS. P. W. RICHARDSON, } Adm'rs.
WALTER L. FOUNTAIN }
with the will annexed of
Ann Hicks, deceased.

Nov. 24

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot County, in the town of Easton, on the 22d inst. by Wm. P. Ridgaway, Esq. one of the State of Maryland Justices of the peace, in and for Talbot County, a bright mulatto man, who calls himself

STEPHEN JONES,

as a Runaway.—Stephen says he belongs to Mr. Joseph Patterson of the City of Baltimore, that he left him about 12 months ago—Stephen is supposed to be from forty to forty five years of age, a very bright mulatto with a good countenance, polite when spoken to—has red hair (rather straight) and red whiskers. Stephen is five feet five and a half inches high has a noted scar on his right hand between the forefinger and thumb. Stephen had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout old dark Cassinet pantalets, an old vest, old fur hat and coarse monroe shoes and a coloured drab cloth over coat.

The owner of the above described mulatto man, is requested hereby to come forward and release him from imprisonment within the time prescribed by the laws of this State otherwise he will be dealt by as the law directs.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

Easton, Nov. 24th

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with his winter assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

They have been carefully selected & consist of

Ladies best Morocco Boots and Shoes,
do do Lasting do do
Gentlemen's best Calf Skin Boots,
do do Munroes and Shoes,

A great variety of coarse SHOES, CAPS, &c. He also manufactures Boots and Shoes of the best materials, both sewed and peg'd.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and view his assortment which is much larger and of a better quality than he has ever had.

PETER TARR.

Nov. 17 3t (W)

N. B. Those persons who are indebted are respectfully reminded that cash is requisite to enable me to keep up my assortment.

THE following superior & splendid scheme in the Union Canal Lottery, No. 24 will be drawn on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of December. Fortunes in it can be had addressing orders to

JOHN CLARK, Baltimore.

Capital $20,000, and one hundred of $1,000.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Pennsylvania, Class No. 24, for 1832. To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, 1st December, 1832.—66 Number Lottery, 10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$20,000	56 prizes of	$80
1	10,000	112	50
1	5,000	112	40
1	3,000	224	30
100	1,000	1960	20
16	500	15400	10
56	100	18,040 Prizes—	
			$366,080

Tickets $10, halves 5, quarters 2.50 eighths 1.25

For the pick of a splendid collection of Numbers apply at

CLARK'S,

N. W. corner of Calvert and Market, N. W. corner of Gay & Market, and N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets. Where prizes have been sold amounting to millions of dollars

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