EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XX. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1837. No. 3.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
Saturday Morning
BY
Alexander Graham.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

NOTICK TO SPORTSMEN.

The subscriber having rented of Samuel Dickinson, his Marsh, situated upon the borders of the Great Choptank river, hereby forbids all persons from shooting upon the said premises—his object is for profit

It is presumed all *gentlemen* will attend to this notice—vagabonds and strollers will be kept off. PETER WEBB.

dec 17 3t

Latest Fashions.



JOHN SATTERFIELD,

IS happy to announce to his customers and the public generally that he has received the Fall and *Winter* Fashions, and is now prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line with neatness and despatch.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and advites gentlemen to call and see his map of fashions, consisting of

A new style OVERCOAT, with or without cape, &c. which fashion is expected to be the winter *ton* in all the cities..

A new style PANTALOONS, varying but a little however from the present fashion.

A new style BUSINESS COAT.—This is a neat and convenient coat—with double breast, &c. &c

DRESS OR PARTY COATS vary from last reports. Gentlemen would do well to call and see the representation of these coats.

Frock Coats, Dress Coats Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, *warranted to fit*, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

nov. 12 eow3w

Notice.

All persons who have become purchasers of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs at the vendue at "The Haylands" held on the 28th ult. and have not yet taken their property away, are informed that they will be charged with the expense of keeping the same, from the date hereof, and no such property will hereafter be delivered until the expenses are defrayed; and should such persons wholly fail to apply for said property, and comply with the terms of sale, on or before the 20th day of this month the said property will be sold again at public sale, at a future day, of which notice will be given, and they charged with any deficiencies which may happen.

W. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r. of R H Goldsborough, dec'd.

Jan 7 (W)

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THOMAS W. VEAZY,

Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, 'An act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections,' it is directed that the Governor and Council, on receiving the returns of Elections for Electors to choose a President & Vice President of the U. States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as an Elector, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the names of the persons duly elected: And an Election having been held on Monday, the seventh instant, agreeably to law, for the election of ten Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and full returns of the said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as Elector as aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained, by the Governor and Council, WE DO by this our

PROCLAMATION,

declare that by the said returns, it appears that Elias Brown, James B. Ricaud, William Price, Anthony Kimmel, Thomas Burchenal David Hoffman, John S. Purnell, George Howard, James M. Coale and Robert W Bowie, Esquires, were duly elected Electors on the part of this State, for choosing a President and Vice President of the United States.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-first

THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor,

THOMAS COLBURN, *Clerk of the Council*

Nov. 2, 1836

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF Seasonable Goods,

STEVENS & RHODES,

Are receiving and opening at their store rooms opposite the Court House, an additional supply of

Seasonable Goods;

which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for kersey, linsey, wool, feathers, &c.

Their friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give them a call.

nov 26 3w

LITERARY UNION,

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their own "*Book*," that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realise the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of

MRS SARAH J. HALE,

of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book.—Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests and amusement it has been, and will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the work a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Medina, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D, Joseph R Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M H. E. Hale, E Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A M Wm. B. Burton, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country, he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a coloured plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavours.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,
100 Walnut Street.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	$5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all,	5
Bulwer's or Maryatt's Novels and Saturday News	5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book, for	5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	5

Sir Walter Scott's Novels

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $30, to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage: or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash, $15.

nov 26

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

December Term, A. D. 1836.

On application of Robt. Lambdin, and James M. Seth, executors of Capt. Joseph Farland, late of Talbot 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 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 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

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

In compliance to the above order

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Capt Joseph Farland, 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 subscribers, on or before the 6th day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of December, 1836.

ROBERT LAMBDIN, &
JAMES M. SETH, Adm'rs. of Capt. Joseph Farland, dec'd.

dec. 31 3w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

6th day of Jan. A. D. 1837.

On application of Josiah Higgins, adm'r. De Bonis Non of William Birckhead, 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 Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 6th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county letters of administration De Bonis Non on the estate of William Birckhead, late of said county dec'd. —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 15th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of January, 1837.

JOSIAH HIGGINS, Aadministrator De Bonis Non of William Birckhead, dec'd

Jan. 7.

Notice.

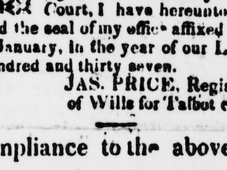
The subscriber will sell on advantageous terms, that fine farm, commonly called Hay Marsh, lying upon Tuckahoe Creek, about three miles above Hillsboro', containing 400 acres, a part of which consists of a Meadow, which could be made valuable at a small expense; a considerable portion of the farm is covered with fine timber. Any communication upon the subject addressed to the subscriber at Annapolis, will be promptly attended to by

JOHN NICOLS, Agent for W. Hampton.

Dec 31 tf

The editor of the Caroline Advocate will please insert the above advertisement until countermanded.

Blacksmithing.



The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the above named business, at his old stand, on Dover street, where he is ready to accommodate all orders in his line, at the shortest possible notice, and on reasonable terms. He is grateful for past favors, and begs a continuance of the same,

A DODD.

jan 7 3t

N. B. *He* would remind those whose accounts have been standing six months, that he is in want of money, & they would do him a favor, by calling and settling their bills, otherwise he will have to call on them.

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 22d of November, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself John Brown, about 6 feet high, about 35 years of age, his upper front teeth are out: had on when committed, a dark coat and pantaloons and old hat.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released according to law.

JOHN NEWCOMER, Sh'ff.

Hagerstown, Dec. 13—dec 24 3w

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES.

NEW YORK, January 5.—It is with sorrow and shame, says the Courier, we again take up the pen to record the particulars of the wreck of another vessel destined to this port, when almost within sight of it; sorrow, at the immense loss of life with which the event has been accompanied, and shame that our port regulations are insufficient to guide the mariner to his haven, when he has reached our coast

The information we give below has been derived by our reporter from the Captain of the shipwrecked vessel, and from persons on the spot where the ship came on shore. He reaches town from the scene of the disaster at an early hour this morning, having been despatched by us thither, as soon as the news of the horrid catastrophe reached us.

The barque Mexico, Capt. Winslow, sailed from Liverpool on the 23th of October last, having on board a crew consisting of twelve men and one hundred and four passengers: in all one hundred and sixteen souls. She made the *Highland* lights on Saturday night last at 11 o'clock, and on Sunday morning was off the bar, with thirty or more square rigged vessels, all having signals flying for pilots, but not a pilot was there in sight. The Mexico continued standing off and on the Hook till midnight, and at dark she and the whole fleet of ships displayed lanterns from their yards for pilots. Still no pilot came. At midnight the wind increased to a violent gale from northwest, the barque was no longer able to hold to windward, and was blown off a distance of some 50 miles. At this time, six of the crew were badly frost bitten, and the captain, mate, and two seamen were all that were left able to hand and reef the sails. On Monday morning at 11 o'clock standing in shore, they made the southern end of the woodlands, when she was wore round and headed to the north under a close reefed main top sail, reefed fore-sail, two reefed try-sail and and fore-stay sail.

At four o'clock the next morning, the mate took a cast of the lead & reported to Capt. Winslow that he had fifteen fathoms water. Supposing from the soundings, as laid down on the chart, that with this depth of water he could still stand on two hours longer with safety—the Captain gave orders to that effect, and was the more induced to do it, as the crew were in so disabled a state and the weather so intensely cold, that it was impossible for any one to remain on deck longer than half an hour at a time. The event has shown that the information given by the mate, as to the depth of water was incorrect, his error probably arose from the lead line being frozen stiff at the time it was cast.

Fifteen minutes afterwards the ship struck the bottom, twenty-six miles east of Sandy Hook at Hempstead beach, and not more than a cable's length from the shore. The scene that ensued on board, we leave to the reader's imagination. For an hour and three quarters she continued thumping heavily without making any water, the sea however breaking continually over her. Her rudder was now knocked off and the Captain ordered the mainmast to be cut away. The boats were then cleared, the long boat hoisted out, and veered away under her bows with a stout hawser, for the purpose of filling it with passengers, letting it drift within reach of the people who crowded the beach then hauling her back again, and thus saving the unfortunate people on board, but this intention was frustrated by the parting of the hawser, which snapped like a thread as soon as the boat was exposed to the heaving surf. The yawl was next got alongside, and stove to pieces almost instantly.

At 7 o'clock the same morning, the ship urged and filled with water. Orders to ensued from the captain to cut away the foremast, and that every soul on board should come on deck. In expressible agony they thus remained until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a boat was launched from the beach, and succeeded in getting under the bowsprit of the wreck—This boat took off Capt. Winslow and 7 men, and succeeded in reaching the shore with them in safety. The attempt however was attended with such imminent danger, that none could be induced to repeat it. And now the horrors of the scene were indescribable. Already had the sufferings of the unhappy beings been such as to surpass belief. From the moment of the disaster, they had been around the Captain, covered with their blankets thick set with ice, imploring his assistance, and asking if hope was still left to them.—When they perceived that no further help came from the land, their piercing shrieks were distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and continued through the night until they one by one perished. The next morning the bodies of many of the unhappy creatures were seen lashed to different parts of the wreck, enveloped in ice. None, it is believed, were drowned, but all frozen to death.

Of the one hundred and four passengers, two-thirds were women and children.

It is but justice to the people on shore to say that every thing which human beings could accomplish to save the unfortunates was done that their means permitted. The only boat which boarded the vessel was hauled a distance of ten miles and was manned by an old man & six others, four or five of whom were the old man's sons and grandsons. For thirty five years has he been living on the sea shore, during which he has rendered assistance to numerous wrecks, and never before have he or his comrades shrunk from the surf; but in addition to its violence on the present occasion, such was the extreme cold that a second attempt to rescue was more than they dared to venture; it would have inevitably proved fatal to them.

NEW ENGLAND ENERGY AND ENTERPRISE

New England formerly produced, in great abundance, the staples to which we cling—but they became as uncertain as they are now in this valley. What did the Yankees do? Did they stubbornly struggle against the fiat of Providence or lie down, and curl up and die?—No—the unexampled prosperity of the northern states shows that they did not. They yielded to the order of nature—adapted themselves, their industry, their enterprise, to its course. They gave up, in a great measure, the culture of bread stuffs, and resorted to mechanical arts—to the growth and manufacture of wool and silk, and such other articles as yielded profit. They shunned whatever became unprofitable, and by their industry and economy, and ingenuity, have accumulated wealth, and can laugh at the folly of those who preserve in the pursuits and customs of their fathers when the country, from exhaustion from the ravages of the fly, and other unto ward circumstances, is no longer suited to such customs. They have brought the elements into subjection; and the fire, the flood, and the tempest, like menials, minister unto them. Indeed what is it they have not turned to their own advantage? Even the passions and prejudices, the credulity, vice, and folly of southern men, have wrought upon their perfection, and have, in their turn, contributed to swell the growing profits of that extraordinary people. Thus that in the conduct of some of them there is much that we cannot commend, but the result of their enterprise is the most unexampled prosperity. A like prosperity is within the reach of the Virginia farmer; he has the same mental and physical power, and our country presents as many, if not more, natural advantages. But, says one, what shall we do?—as if his ideas were confined to one routine of business—as if there were not a thousand honorable expedients by which he might improve his condition. * * * * *

The culture of silk has proved successful and very profitable in this country. The mulberry flourishes—and is no more difficult to raise than appletrees—The seed is easily procured—one or two dollars will pay for enough to stock a small farm.—In one hour they may be planted; at the expiration of three years the leaves may be used. The attention they may require, in the meantime, in cleaning, trimming, and transplanting, will not amount to a week's labor for one hand. It may be done, and the silk made, without interrupting the usual routine of labor on a farm; and a family may be clothed in silk as easily, as little expense and trouble as in cotton, or the silk may be sold at a high price, and afford ample funds for the purchase of food and merchandise. If it is an objection to occupy the cleared land in the experiment, the mulberry may be planted in the woods, along rivulets, or in hedges. It will add to the value of the farm ten, if not ten thousand fold, the expense; and if the owner does not choose to make silk, the leaves will sell. In France (and why not here?) the white mulberry trees rent for one dollar each 150 may be planted on an acre. Now, when the expence and trouble are so very trifling, and the prospect of success at least so probable, who, having lands, will hesitate to try—especially amidst such universal complaints of failure in our ordinary crops! —*Winchester Virginian.*

MANUFACTURE OF BEET SUGAR.

We copy the following from the Journal des Debats, a French publication of April 15, 1836, for the purpose of showing the simplicity of the process of manufacturing beet sugar, and the little expenditure which is necessary to prosecute the business on a small scale. "Four residents of the village of Walters, department of the north, one a blacksmith and the other farmers, formed, some months since, an association for manufacturing beet root sugar, with a capital of 400 francs [$75.00] in four equal shares of 50 francs a piece. They were able, every day, to make a loaf of sugar of medium quality, weighing from 40 to 50 pounds.—The following is their simple mode of manufacturing the sugar. They used curry combs to rasp the beet roots with, and linen bags for expressing the juice; the syrup thus obtained was boiled in the family iron pot, on the blacksmith's fire. By these simple means they were able to make a loaf every day. If with this rude apparatus these men were enabled to make from 40 to 50 pounds of sugar daily, cannot every farmer, with a trifling expense, furnish himself with machinery for making sugar for his own consumption.

THE VIRTUES OF SUGAR.

Sir John Pringle asserts that the plague has never visited any country where sugar composes a material part of the diet of the inhabitants. Cullen Rush, Foteregil, and many other eminent physician think malignant fevers, lessened in their virulence by the use of sugar. Well attested maratime facts prove it to be a powerful anti scorbutic. It is a perfect antidote to the poison of verdigrise. In China and in India, it is the main article of diet for the inhabitants. In Cochin China, the king's body-guards are obliged to eat every day, a certain quantity of sugar, in order to preserve their EMBONPOINT and goods looks; and the wildest horses elephants, and buffaloes, are tamed by the daily use of sugar. It is a mistake to suppose that sugar injures the teeth; no persons have whiter teeth than the negroes, particularly in sugar crop time: and it is equally absurd to suppose that the use of sugar produces worms in children. VERNES arises from an insufficiency of salt and bitters in the food of infants; provided those tonics be given, the more sugar is given to a child the greater will be its health and strength.

THE PRIVATEER.

By the Author, of 'The Escape,' 'Jack Marlingspike's Yarn,' etc.

It was one of those beautiful days, which all who navigate the ocean have often experienced within the tropics. The sun had just risen, sparkling with freshness from his watery bed, and was slowly wheeling through a host of gorgeous clouds, that floated majestically along the horizon; an invigorating influence pervaded the scene, and a fine breeze, that came sweeping across the sea promised to preserve the ordinary and delicious temperature that the cooling dews of the previous night had imparted to the atmosphere.

The particular part of the Caribbean sea to which we would direct the reader's attention, was, on the day described, enlivened by the appearance of a fleet of vessels of war, in hot pursuit of a small clipper brig, which held the advance at about the distance of five miles.—This body of ships comprised a part of the British West India squadron, and had been despatched by the admiral, of that station then at Halifax, in order to render more efficient protection to their possessions & commerce in that quarter, as the depredations of the American privateers were daily becoming more bold and frequent. This squadron had been sailing in close order during the night, but at the time our scene opens, it had been broken in consequence of the command to disregard signal, to make all sail, and each ship of the fleet, therefore, in accordance with the order, made sail with the swiftest vessels were ranging ahead, while the dullest sailers were observed dropping astern, and taking their stations in the rear. The ship of the commander of the squadron, a frigate of the first class held her place in about the centre of the fleet; three heavy corvettes brought up the rear, while the advance was maintained by a body of smaller vessels. A beautiful eighteen gun brig, that had that morning led the extreme van. She had passed every vessel of the squadron successively, and was now gradually dropping them with a speed that held out every prospect of overhauling the chase. The wind was right aft, & each sail had her studding sails out on either side. Piles of white canvass rose above the dark hulls that loomed dimly across them, and the surface of the sea seemed one vast expanse of snowy pyramids. Leaving the squadron to make the best of their way, the reader must imagine himself upon the quarter-deck of the little brig, upon whose capture they were all so eagerly bent.

A single glance at her arrangements, and those who conducted them, would bespeak her a privateer; indeed, were that good-looking fellow, who has just laid down the trumpet and taken up the spy-glass, attired in uniform, the brig might be easily mistaken for a national vessel. She differs from one in no other particular. Six beautiful long guns protrude from either side, while a heavier one revolves in a circle amidships. The decks tell tales of holy stone and sand, and the neatness every where apparent, indicates the reign of discipline. A row of bright boarding-spikes are confined to the main boom by gaskets of white line, while a quantity of cutlasses and battle axes glitter in the beckets that are fixed purposely for their reception in the intermediate spaces of the battery. Racks of round shot frown from beneath each gun carriage, and boxes of grape and canister, with an attendant matchtub, are arranged at regular intervals along the deck. Every belaying pin is bright and the brass-work of the wheel and binnicles show in elegant and rich contrast with the mahogony of which they are constructed. And mark the gay, healthy countenances of the sturdy tars who line the decks—a noble set of fellows, who, to echo their sentiments, would go to the very devil for their officers. Observe that veteran, how respectfully he touched his hat, as the commander ascended from the cabin, and what an elegant looking man is Captain Buttine—so mild and yet so graceful—so majestic, and yet so prepossessing. I like those black whiskers, they set off his complexion to admiration. His countenance, it is true, is somewhat stern, but it is not a repulsive expression; it gives more of dignity; and that jet black eye!—mark how it flashes, as he sends his glass aloft, to ascertain if all there is right. See—he is addressing the young man with the glass, who is his first lieutenant, and, at present, officer of the deck.—He smiles; did you ever see a man's countenance undergo so complete a change! All that sternness has vanished, and his features are beautifully animated.

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