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. XXIV. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1841. No. 45.

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.

A Teacher

Wanted to take charge of the primary school in Island Creek Neck, No 3, capable of teaching the various branches of a good English education

NICHOLAS MARTIN,
WILLIAM R TRIPPE,
JOHN S. MARTIN.

Aug 7

Here! Here!!

J. M. FAULKNER, has removed his office to the old stand next door to Mr. Solomon Barrett's Tavern, where he may be found to attend to any business in his line—viz: the settlement of Officers' Fees in his hands as late Deputy Shff. Executions in his hands as late Constable, and Town Taxes as Collector. He will also as heretofore attend to business as agent and private collector; drawing of *Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorneys. Indentures of Apprentices, Bonds, Insolvent Petitions Leases. Agreements and other instruments of writing.*—He again renews his obligations to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has received—and still hopes to merit a share of their patronage.

Jan 2—tf (W)

NEWARK FEMALE SEMINARY. DELAWARE.

THIS institution, now conducted by the Rev. Samuel Bell, will on the first Wednesday of November next be transferred to the care of the subscriber who will continue to pursue the course of instruction, plan of discipline and general management which has been universally approved in Oxford Female Seminary under his direction. And while *excellence* in every department will be chiefly aimed at; in order to bring a good education within the means of persons in moderate circumstances, *the charges will be unusually low.*

MUSIC will receive more than ordinary attention. The principles of the science will be thoroughly taught by familiar lectures accompanied by suitable illustrations and regularly progressive exercises; while great care will be taken to form an accurate and effective style of performance.

The French, Spanish, and Italian languages will be taught by the Professor of modern languages in Newark College; and the subscriber will be enabled to avail himself of the advice and assistance of the present experienced principal of the Seminary.

TERMS.—Tuition in the English branches and vocal music, board, fuel, washing, lights &c. per session of 22 weeks. $60

Extra charges to those who pursue the following studies—Ancient and Modern languages each per quarter, $5. Music on the piano, with the use of the best instruction books and the most appropriate and fashionable music, per quarter, $8. Use of instruments, $2. Small extra charges also for Wax Flowers, Needlework, &c

Books and Stationary will be furnished at a rate below the ordinary retail prices; or pupils who prefer it will be supplied with all necessary stationary and the use of the text books for $2 for the first quarter, and $1 for each subsequent one; making the whole necessary expenses for a year's education in this Seminary only $125.

Further information may be obtained and places secured, by addressing the subscriber at Newark.

Newark College and the superior Academy connected with it, will be very convenient for parents having children of both sexes to educate.

THOMAS D. BELL.

August, 14, 1841.

TESTIMONIALS.

Having had an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Thomas D Bell for a number of years, affords me pleasure to express my conviction that he is admirably qualified by his talents, attainments and experience, for the instruction and government of a select school for young ladies. The Female Seminary in Oxford, Pa. has been under his direction and tuition since its commencement; and having attended all its examinations, I am prepared to say that his pupils would *compare well* with young ladies in the highest seminaries of a similar kind, in any part of our country. I have frequently attended examinations in the celebrated schools of New England, and I hesitate not to say that Mr. Bell has as systematic a course of instruction and has given as complete an education as may be found in the very best schools.—Mr. Bell removes to Newark, Del., an exceedingly healthy and central village, where he designs still to carry on his school with increased facilities to afford an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of a complete female education.

It is also due to Miss Bell to say that the pupils in Music under her care, performed admirably and *never failed* to delight the audience of every examination.

I therefore cheerfully recommend Mr. Bell and also Miss Bell as eminently qualified for their respective stations.

JAMES McINTIRE, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Elkton, Md.

July 22d, 1841.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Rev. Thomas Love, dated

LOVEVILLE, Del., June 18th, 1841.

"With the system you have adopted, your mode of communicating instruction, the government of your school, and the management of the boarding department—I am highly gratified. With the examination I was so much delighted that I really wished that all parents who have daughters to educate could have been present. The improvement which our daughter made while with you exceeded far my expectations, and I greatly regret that she is not enjoying the privilege of being with you this summer."

LOOK HERE!!!

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to come forward and settle their debts with him speedily, without delay, as he expects to discontinue his Tavern business very soon, and all persons who fail to make settlement before said discontinuation will, find their accounts, bonds and notes, in the hands of proper authorities for collection according to law. SOLO. BARRETT.

June 19

N. B.—The subscriber has placed his accounts in the hands of Solomon Troy for collection.

aug 7

NEW STORE

(AT THE OLD STAND)

The subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of his father (James Willson) and having added to the same a handsome selection of

NEW GOODS,

from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, intends conducting the business, at the old stand, and solicits a share of the patronage of the public generally. His goods will be sold cheap, for cash, or country produce, such as Wool, Feathers, Kerseys, Linseys, &c

R. M. WILLSON.

Sept 25

New Ark College and Academy.—These institutions have lately been put on a new and improved foundation They are well endowed, are under an able and efficient corps of professors and teachers, and pursue a thorough course of academical and collegiate studies, including the principal modern languages.

The location is remarkably convenient, pleasant, and healthful, being on the great railroad, half way between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The terms, including board, tuition, fuel, &c. are, for the College, about $150; for the Academy, about $130 per annum.

There are two sessions for the year.—The winter term of the Academy will commence on the last Wednesday of October next; of the College, on the first Wednesday of November next, and continue five months.

For circulars, or for more particular information, inquirers are referred to N. Hammond Easton

E. W. GILBERT, President.

Oct. 23—3tq

DENTISTRY.

MR. THATCHER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the practice of his profession, at the house of Mr Samuel S. Satterfield, in this town, extracting, filing and setting teeth. Mr. T. has improved extractors for removing teeth, with which he is enabled to remove a tooth with one third less pain than with any other instrument The advertiser has paid particular attention to the only correct method of filling carious teeth with gold Artificial teeth inserted from one to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Persons wishing to consult Mr. T on any branch of his profession will please call as above, where he will be happy to serve them in a manner warranted satisfactory. Oct 23—3t

REMOVAL.

WM. N. MULLIKIN

Respectfully informs his friends and customers and the public generally that he has removed to the store room opposite the Court House: lately occupied by Garrison Austin.

He has just returned from the city and is now opening he thinks, a very handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

suited to the present and approaching season which he is prepared to sell low for cash or to punctual dealers on the usual time.

Easton, October 23, 1841—3t

Notice.

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court to value and divide the real estate of Rebecca Colston, late of Talbot County, dec'd. hereby give notice to all persons interested, that they will meet at the late residence of Samuel Colston, being a part of the premises, on Thursday the 11th November next for the purpose of proceeding in said commission agreeably to law.

Edw'd. N. Hambleton,
Richard Arringdale,
Howes Goldsborough, Jr.
Jesse Scott,
Thomas Pearson
Commissioners.

Oct 9



STRAYED from the subscriber on or about the last of June or first of July a brindle Cow, ear marks not recollected. The head and horns resembled those of an ox very much, her horns being large & straight. There was a rope attached to her horns at the time she left. Any person giving information of said cow so I obtain her again will receive my thanks with a liberal compensation if required.

Oct. 23—3t J. M. FAULKNER.

T. PIERSON,

Takes this method of informing his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a fresh supply of city made

BOOTS, BROGANS, SHOES &c

of every description suitable for the season, which he still continues to offer very low for *cash*, or in exchange for *country produce.*—Farmers who are desirous to procure heavy and substantial Boots, Brogans, &c. for their servants, on *accommodating* terms, will please call and examine his stock. Ladies and Gentlemen who may desire home manufacture, or to have repairs done can be accommodated at a very short notice.

Oct 23, 1841—tf

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

It is with much pleasure that we lay the following important suggestions of "A Farmer" before our agricultural readers, and hope to hear more on the subject when some others have tried the experiment proposed.—[EDS. SAT. COUR

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

CROSSING GRAIN.

Messrs Editors.—With your permission, I will give to the public, through your paper, my views of the method or course which all farmers ought to pursue to obtain a good crop of grain, and to perpetuate a good quality. The same theory will hold good in all kinds of seeds and vegetables planted. I have made known to several intelligent farmers my ideas these two years past, and all have agreed with me. My plan is simply this: Every farmer ought to cross his grain of the same kind—that is, by mixing it on the barn floor with some from a neighbour but not the same neighbour every year; after some years have elapsed, he may cross with the first again, he having also crossed with some others. By mixing the grain in this way the blossom will be crossed in the production of the grain, and a better and larger grain will be produced

On the contrary, if the same grain is sown for a number of years in succession without crossing or mixing, it is natural or reasonable to infer that the quality and size of the grain will degenerate.

It is as necessary in my opinion for farmers to mix their grain in sowing, to raise a good crop, (other causes excepted) as it is to cross their live stock, which it is well known, will soon degenerate if not crossed.

Farmers generally believe much advantage is derived by changing grain from one soil to another, as it all depended on the soil. This is an erroneous idea, as all soils, when in a good state of cultivation, (except the pure white clay) will produce a good crop. But when crops seem to fail it is natural for man to look for some cause, and in the infancy of his knowledge that will present itself to his mind which is most simple in its nature; hence the production of grain by the blossom will not have entered his mind for reflection, to see if he cannot discover some cause there.

I have never seen a good ear of corn on a single stalk in a garden, no other stalks being near.

If I have a kind of wheat that produces well for some years, then appears to decline, I must look for other causes than the soil—and this is by no mixing. The soil was suitable at first, and why should it not continue so under a proper rotation of crops? It is hardly to be supposed that it has become too familiar (if I may be allowed the expression) with the soil. Vegetation requires the same nourishment, no matter what sort of soil it grows on; it will be equally beneficial to mix different kinds of wheat in sowing—Cross your potatoes, garden seeds, and all other seeds.

A FARMER.

Incombustible Wash.—Slack stone lime in a large tub or barrel, with boiling water, covering the tub or barrel to keep in all the steam. When thus slacked, pass six quarts of it through a fine seive. It will then be in a state of fine flour.—Now to six quarts of this lime, add one quart of rock or Turk's Island salt, and one gallon of water then boil the mixture and skim it clean. To every five gallons of this skimmed mixture, add one pound of alum, half pound of copperas by slow degrees, add three fourths of a pound of potash, and four quarts of fine sand, or hickory ashes sifted. We suppose any kind of good hard wood ashes will answer as well as hickory. The mixture will now admit of any colouring matter you please, and may be applied with a brush. It looks better than paint, and is as durable as slate. It will stop small leaks in the roof, prevent the moss from growing over and rotting the wood, and render it incombustible from sparks falling upon it. When laid upon brick work, it renders the brick impervious to rain or wet.

"Stop till the wheels rust off" if the train does not come before."—This, as we were told by a conductor on the Eastern Railroad, was the direction once given him by the superintendent: and to directions like this alone, explicit, positive, is to be, in a great measure, attributed the freedom from accidents on the Eastern Railroad. Locomotives are bad things to be left in any uncertainty as to their movements. They are not so easily "reined up" as a train of horses, and not used to backing suddenly. Engineers and conductors are obliged to comply with one part of David Crocket's maxim and *go ahead*; above all other men they need to obey the other part, and in the first place be *sure they are right.*

But not on railroads alone is an observation of this maxim and the wise order quoted above, desirable. Discretion is, in thousands of instances, the better part of valor. When any man is in doubt, about what is coming or which is the way, let him stop, even "until the wheels rust off" A little delay is not half so bad as ruin, or even the chance of it—Many come into collision with obstacles and shatter their hopes in pieces; or get off the track, almost past recovery, by being in too much haste to reach the next depot. Another thing, moreover, may be said; it is often necessary to wait for the other train.

No man has a monopoly of the road of life, and no man can travel on it safely, if he regard only his own pleasure and convenience. The other train will not always be and stop, just where he wants it to be, and stop. Both parties must yield a little, and each do a share of the turning out; else look out for trouble. For reasons similar to those which produce *accidents* (?) on railroads the world is full of collisions. Some are too much in a hurry, and some are behind their time. This man expects the other to leave the track clear, and the other returns the compliment.—One man is forgetful and another is rash: and so there are plenty of blunders, hard nocks and horrible accidents. It needs a sharp eye, a clear head, a good heart and a firm purpose, to make the trip safely through earth; and often, alas! how often! the more haste the worst speed. One word more, and we have done for to-day.—When you are doubtful as to the safety of any experiment, or have reason to think there may be danger before you—put the baggage cars ahead. Do not risk all your most valuable possessions on untried enterprises. Then, if trouble comes you will have something left, wherewith to begin again.—[Newburyport Herald.

A CONVICT IN A BAD BOX.—A desperado named C. Cole (says the N. Y. Sun) who had before graduated in the state prison, was on the 3d August, 1840, sentenced to the state prison for 15 years, for an aggravated case of robbery in the first degree, (called highway robbery) in presenting a loaded pistol to the breast of a broker in Greenwich street, and crying out "your money or die." In the state prison he was employed in box making, and planed off and fitted up an old sugar box, driving nails through the edge of the top and breaking off the points, and also putting wooden buttons under the lid so as to turn into small furrows in the sides, and made small holes to let in the air.—Having secured the aid of two convicts, on Friday after dinner he marked the box, directing it to J. Lane, corner of Pine and Madison streets, and getting into it and drubbing himself up, secured the lid, and was carried to the wharf to be put on board the sloop Fanny for New York the convicts by mistake putting the box on end with his head downward. In this state he continued for half an hour when he was carried on board the sloop and she set sail with Mr. Lent, one of the prison keepers, on board, who knew nothing of the convict in the box. The sloop, when a few miles on her voyage was injured in her sails by a squall, and had to put back to Sing Sing to refit where the keeper left her, and the repairs completed, the sloop resumed her voyage towards New York.

On the passage, the box was placed in the cabin near the stove and used as a seat by those on board, and became so tremendously hot that Cole fainted twice with the heat and confined air, and came near suffocating. Meanwhile, the keeper, who landed from the sloop at Sing Sing, hearing of the escape of Cole, and having seen the box on board, rightly supposed he had stowed himself in it, and taking the first steamboat, arrived in that city before the sloop, which he boarded as soon as it touched the wharf, and knocking off the lid of the box, there found Cole, doubled up, nearly dead, and so stiffened by his position, that when hauled out he was unable to stand. He was carried to the city prison, and there locked up until Saturday afternoon, when he was put on board a steamer in irons, and taken by the keeper back to Sing Sing, to serve out the remaining years of his long term of imprisonment, and to taste the bitterness of a terrible flagellation for his unsuccessful attempt to escape.

From the Democratic Review.

THE FIRST MEETING OF JEFFERSON AND BURR.

The following anecdote was related by Mr. Jefferson to the writer, while on a visit to Monticello, in the year 1822. It was told in illustration of an opinion advanced by the former in relation to physiogomy, that, although it was but folly to attempt a system of judging character from any particular conformation of features, yet the eye was an unerring index of the soul, and no training on the part of its possessor could prevent it from disclosing his true moral nature to a skilful observer. I will endeavor to repeat the anecdote in the exact words of the illustrious narrator.

During my attendance on one of the earliest sessions of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, said Mr. J., I chanced to dine one day at a public house where several distinguished gentlemen from abroad, all entire strangers to me, had just arrived in the city. Among these was a gentleman who became seated directly opposite to me at the table, and soon attracted my observation by his peculiar and remarkable appearance, and especially by his singular restless and subtly quivering eye, which to me threw off an expression extremely sinister, for I had ever noted than an eye of this character indicated moral obliquity of the heart, and this kind of eye he possessed in a more eminent degree than any I had ever seen. So strong, indeed, were my impressions in the case, that I felt no hesitation in making up for myself a decided opinion of the true character of the man before me, as before mentioned, then unknown to me, even by name.

After retiring to the private room of the friend at whose invitation I had dined there, he asked me, with an air of curiosity, if I noticed the gentleman who sat opposite to me at the table we had just left, and if so what was my opinion of him?

I replied, that I had not only noticed the man, but formed a decided opinion of him, and that was, that his true character might be expressed in three words—*coolness, cunning* and *perfidy.*

'Well, sir,' said my friend, in surprise, "you cannot know the man of whom you are speaking: it is Mr. Burr, the greatest lawyer in New York.'

'I will not alter my opinion for all that,' I remarked. "I have never known such an eye as his in an honest man's head, and whatever may be his present eminence, and fair reputation, I will venture the prediction, that he will yet be known as a villain."

In after times, continued Mr. J., to me I had frequent reasons to recall my first impressions of the true character of *Aaron Burr.* D. P. T.

Montpelier Vt., Sept. 1841.

[This interesting and remarkable anecdote, which has never before, to our knowledge, been published, is communicated to the Democratic Review by a gentleman of high respectability on whose statement its truth is unquestionable—Mr. D. P. Thompson, of Montpelier, Vermont, formerly for many years a neighbor and friend of Mr. Jefferson.

[*Ed. Dem Review.*

From the New Orleans Bee of Oct 16.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.

Yesterday a slave named Sarah was sold to the highest bidder at the Exchange, for the sum of *eight thousand dollars*, to the astonishment of a crowd of spectators. We have made some enquiry into this extraordinary sale, and have gathered the following information: About two months ago a Mr. Payson made an affidavit before the Recorder of the 1st Municipality in the name of a colored woman, stating that Lockwood, t. m. c. held in concealment a slave named Sarah, of which the said coloured woman was the owner. The affair having been investigated a few days after, Lockwood declared himself the master of the slave. The Recorder then decided, that as there existed a dispute respecting the ownership of the property, the case must be referred to a competent tribunal.

Some time after this occurrence, Ed. Johns, a free man of color, obtained a judgment against Lockwood, for the sum of 900 dollars, and seized in satisfaction of the suit, the girl Sarah, who is said to be Lockwood's daughter. At the judicial sale, which took place yesterday, Payson acting doubtless by the authority of the original claimant, and E Johns, bid against each other, from 500 up to 8000 dollars, for which sum the slave was finally adjudged to the latter. The sale had been made for cash, but Lockwood subsequently authorized the Marshal to accept Johns' note in settlement. From this it would appear that the purchase had been made with an understanding between the plaintiff and the party seized, and that the enormous price paid for the purchase of Sarah, was purely nominal.

THE GREAT WOOD CASE.

Several persons have been prosecuting their claims to the property of James Wood of England, who died a few years since worth £1,000 000. Lord Lyndhurst decided the case in favor of Sir Matthew Wool, and three others, who claimed under a will dated 1834, and a codicil dated 1835, in two papers. One referred to as "A" and conveyed as his property to four, subject to other dispositions to be endorsed on it. The other was referred to as "B." The paper "A" has been in possession of the Attorney & one of the Executors until after the death of Wood, and was then placed among his principal papers. The court sustained this will, and Sir Matthew and his three associates have obtained possession of this comfortable estate.—Cin. Gaz.

It seems from the following statement in the N. O. Crescent city, that there is a new claimant to the property.

Col. Wood, late representative for the city of Natchez, has sailed to England with documents sufficient, to prove him the rightful heir to the great Wood estate. The Colonel will only be worth about $13.000.000.

REMEDY FOR THE RHEUMATISM.—A Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette gives the following as an infallible remedy for the rheumatism. He says that he, as well as hundreds of others has used it with perfect relief:

RECEIPE.—One gill of gympson seed, (now ripening—can be found in great plenty round the city,) put in a pint bottle, fill the bottle with the shavings of a rich turpentine yellow pine board or knot, then fill up with strong alcohol.

In three days, the turpentine, and the virtue from the gympson seed will be extracted by the alcohol, the liquid of a greenish color. It is then fit for use.—Bathe the part affected with this preparation a few times, and it will drive away all pain.

PORK.—It would appear from the Western papers, that Pork, one of the staples of that section of the United States will be lower this season than it has been for many years. There are large quantities of the last year's stock on hand in Cincinnati, Louisville, ect., for which there is but a limited demand, and dealers will therefore not purchase new pork except at a low price, say two dollars per cwt. The Sangamo (Ill.) Journal states that contracts have been made at Springfield for several lots of pork to be delivered the present season at two dollars per cwt., on a credit of four months.

SPORT IN PROSPECT.—The owner of that king of racers, Boston, comes out in "The Spirit of the Times" with a most unprecedented challenge to all the world, for $45,000—We give it at length:

"I will run my horse BOSTON, Four Mile Heats, against any two horses in the world, for Twenty Thousand Dollars each heat That is, I will run Boston one heat against one of the two horses that may be matched against him, while the other remains in the stable; and the second heat against the fresh horse. Should there be broken heats, the choice of the two horses must start against Boston for the deciding heat. To secure the match, I will run it over any course in the United States the opposite party may designate, and I will also bet them Five Thousand Dollars more, that Boston wins the match in two heats."

THE PRINTER.

Many men, who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world, began their career as Printers.—Sir William Blackstone the learned commentator on laws was a printer by trade. King George the III. learned the art, and frequently set type after he ascended the throne of England. We scarcely need mention Franklin, for it is well known to all who are familiar with his name that he was a printer. Alexander Campbell, the greatest Theologian that ever lived, is a printer Gentlemen of the "Craft" these are gratifying facts; but let us not be content that they alone be held up to the profession—let us honor ourselves, and do all we can to keep up and elevate still higher, the character of our beautiful art.

A NAME.—The Woods of Lancashire are a distinguished family, for character, wealth, and talent. A laughable circumstance took place at a trial in Lancashire, where the head of the family, Mr. Wood, senior, was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name, Ottiwell Wood the judge addressing him, said: "Pray Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name?"—The old gentlemon replied,

O double T
I double U
E double L
Double U
Double O D

Upon which the astonished Judge laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he had ever met with in his life, and after two or three attempts declared he was unable to record it.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.—It is a matter of record, that about one hundred years ago, an Indian was carried by a discreet burgess, to witness the service of the sanctuary on the Lord's day. When these services were ended, the citizens, on their way homewards, in order to impress upon his tawny friend the superiority of Christianity over heathenism, entered in detail of the money appropriated by the congregation, of which he was a member, for the support of worship, the erection of the house, the salary of the minister, &c. To all this the son of the forest, who had observed the drowsy disposition which pervaded the assembly, replied, "Umph! Indian sleep just as sound under a tree, and not pay any thing."—Mer. Jour.

ADMIRAL WAGER, of the British Navy, began his career, upon the ocean, as an apprentice to an honest old Quaker, Capt. Hull, of Newport, Rhode Island. On the first serious trial of his mettle, he gave proof of those qualities so essential to a seaman, and especially an officer—coolness and courage. His master's ship, commanded by his master, was approached by a piratical schooner, full of men, thirsting for spoils and for blood. Captain Hull's quakerism would not allow him to defend himself or his vessel—but young Wager was no quaker, and determined that the guilt of his blood should not, if he could help it, be upon the pirates' heads After a good deal of earnest entreaty, and a little respectable force, he got the good captain into the cabin, and accidentally fastened him in.

Taking command of the ship he made hasty but efficient preparations to run over the pirate. Hull watched his movements with intense interest; and, looking out from the companion way and perceiving the object of young Wager, could not help observing to him—"*Charles if thee intends to run over that schooner, thee must put the helm a little more to the starboard.*" Charles observed the direction of the quaker. The ship passed directly over the schooner, which sunk instantly, and every pirate perished. This exploit procured for Charles a commission in the British Navy, and thus laid the foundation of his fame and fortune.

[Exeter News Letter.

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