Republican Star,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, July 3.

DENTON, June 12th, 1827.

Agreeable to previous notice given throughout the county, a large and respectable number of the Democratic citizens of Caroline county convened at the Court-House, for the purpose of devising the manner and mode of selecting a suitable person for the next Sheriffalty of said county, and for other purposes.

The meeting was organized by calling Levin Charles, Esq. to the Chair, and John Brown, Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then submitted and adopted.

Whereas it is presumed that several highly respectable persons of the Democratic party of this county, are willing to be elected as the next Sheriff—and whereas it has for a long time been the custom to select one from among the different candidates.

Therefore be it Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of said county, are requested to meet in their respective districts, (at the place of holding the general election) on the second SATURDAY of August next, for the purpose of selecting some one suitable person to be run by said party as next Sheriff of said county.

Resolved, That in voting at the said district meetings, the following rules and regulations be observed—

Rule 1. Each of the said district meetings shall be organized by appointing three judges, and one or more clerks, as occasion may require.

Rule 2. That no person who is not an avowed democrat be permitted to vote in either of the said district meetings.

Rule 3. That the said judges shall cause their clerk or clerks, to keep a fair and correct list of the names of all persons voting in their respective districts.

Rule the 4th. That on the first Tuesday after the said district meetings, one or more of the said judges, from each district, shall meet at Denton, and upon counting the votes which each candidate received in the county, the one they ascertain to have received the greatest number, shall be considered the democratic candidate in the view of this meeting.

Resolved, That at the time and places aforesaid, and under the same rules, there be nominated one candidate from each district to the next General Assembly; also five committee men from each district to meet in general committee at Denton, on the first Tuesday after such district meeting; and then and there to nominate the fourth candidate to the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That this meeting will discountenance any attempt on the part of any person who is voluntarily a candidate before the said district meetings or general committee, to oppose the persons selected by said district meetings or said committee.

Resolved, That the Secretary request the Editor of the Easton Star, to insert these proceedings in his paper.

LEVIN CHARLES, Chairman.
JNO. BROWN, Sec'ry.

POTTSVILLE, Pa. June 23.

CANAL.—A breach of some magnitude was made in our canal, five or six miles below Reading, the latter end of last week, which of course put a stop to the passage of boats. Adequate force was immediately applied to repair the damage, and it is said the navigation was resumed on Wednesday last.

[Miner's Journal.

UNION CANAL.—We learn by a gentleman from the Union Canal, that the managers have their share of trouble. The canal passing through a limestone district, is leaky. In addition; some part of the steam engine gave way; which will also add to the delay of filling the canal with water. These things call for the exercise of patience, and that upon an extensive scale too. [Ib.

From the Elkton Press, June 33.

WHEAT HARVEST.—Captain Samuel Hollingsworth commenced his Wheat Harvest on Wednesday last, the 20th inst. He now has 70 acres in shock, the greater part of which is already gleaned. The grain is said to be very large and well filled.

This is the third year in succession we have noticed the early harvests of Captain Hollingsworth—last year he commenced on the 13th, and in 1825 on the 30th.

NAVAL—The U. S. ships *John Adams*, Capt. WILKINSON, and *Hornet* Capt. CLAXTON, sailed on the 11th ult. from Matanzas for Havana, in company with an English ship, which they had succeeded in getting off Key Chrystal Padse, with a valuable cargo on board, said to be worth $50,000; at the time the John Adams and Hornet, fell in with her the crew had deserted her.

SUSQUEHANNA NAVIGATION.

Mr. J. Bigler, of the Rising-Sun tavern, on Front street, Harrisburg, kept an account of the rafts and arks that descended the Susquehanna, past that place, between the 28th February and 23d June, 1827. The account, believed to be accurate, is as follows:

Rafts 1631 } It is supposed, that the rafts
Arks 1370 } contained on an average 25,000 feet of lumber which would amount in feet, to 40,775,000

It is supposed that about 200 arks were laden with anthracite coal, averaging 55 tons each—11,000 tons.

The remaining 1,170 arks, were laden principally with flour and whiskey, for the Baltimore market, and carried, on an average, 400 bbls. each, making 468,000 barrels.

It is supposed that about 300 keel bottomed boats, also descended, carrying from 800 to 900 bushels of wheat—say 800—making 244,000 bushels. This will give some idea of the country watered by the Susquehanna and its branches. [Patriot.

FROM LIMA.—Extract of a letter to the editor of the New York Times, from an officer on board the U. S. frigate Brandywine, dated March 2d 1827.

"Within the last 15 days there has been a revolution here, the people refusing to abide by Bolivar's Constitution, and a Congress is about convening to elect a President and other government officers.—Santa Cruz is at present at the head of affairs—all Colombian officers are seized and imprisoned. This very day a vessel arrived from Guayaquil with 2 officers of Bolivar's, bearing despatches; I boarded the vessel, and while on board, they with their letters were seized and transferred to the guard ship. Bolivar is expected here from Venezuela, and on his arrival much disturbance is anticipated; he will no doubt hang and shoot a great many of the Peruvians before he can get them quiet again." There will be hot work without question.

Agreeably to notice the Masonic Fraternity met in Chestertown, Kent county, on the 27th ult. and laid the corner stone of the Masonic Hall, intended to be erected by Clinton Lodge. There was a large concourse of spectators present who witnessed this interesting ceremony—the following was the order of the Procession, viz:

The Grand Lodge formed on board the Steam Boat Norfolk, (which had been engaged by the members of the Grand Lodge for this occasion) at 10 o'clock, A. M. when the rules for forming the procession to and from the place at which the ceremony was to be performed was read by the Grand Secretary, and committed to the Grand Marshall.

The visiting members, together with Clinton Lodge, No. 83, met at their Lodge Room at the same hour, and moved to the Steam Boat, when the procession was formed as follows, viz:

CLINTON LODGE.

MARSHALL.
Tyler with a drawn sword.
Two stewards with white rods.
Brazen Serpent.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Crafts.
Standard of Hope.
Master Masons.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Senior and Junior Wardens.
Deacon—Master—Deacon.
Visitors.

MARSHALL.
Tyler with a drawn sword.
Two stewards with white rods.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Crafts.
Standard of Faith.
Master Masons.
(Music.)

MARSHALL.
GRAND LODGE.
Grand Tyler with a drawn sword.
Grand Stewards with white rods.
Golden vessel containing corn.
Two Brethren carrying silver urns containing wine and oil.
Orders of Architecture.
Principal Architect.
Standard of Charity.
Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.
Bible, Square and Compasses by 4 Past Masters.
Grand Chaplain.
Three Lights.
Book of Constitutions.
Grand Deacons with black rods.
Grand Master.
Grand Standard.
Grand Sword Bearer.
Two Stewards with white rods.

The procession moved through the principal streets to the church; the front, on arriving at the church door, opened order, when the Grand Lodge passed through the line into the church; the ceremonies of the church were performed in a very impressive manner by the Rev. Brother Clowes, after which the procession took up the line of march, Clinton Lodge in front; on arriving at the spot where the stone was to be laid, the procession halted and took open order as before; the Grand Lodge passing thro' the line, the ceremonies of the day then commenced with the following Ode:—

To Heaven's high Architect all praise,
All gratitude be given;
Who deign'd the human soul to raise
By secrets sprung from heav'n.
Chorus.
Then sound the great Jehovah's praise;
To him the glorious structure raise.

Now swells the choir in solemn tone,
And hov'ring Angels join;
Religion looks delighted down
When vot'ries press the shrine.
Chorus.
Blest be the place, thither repair,
The true and pious train;
Devotion wake her anthems there,
And heav'n accept the strain.
Chorus.

The Architect then presented the tools to the Grand Master, who applied the square, plumb and level to the stone in their proper positions, and pronounced it to be well formed, true and trusty. The stone was then raised and a prayer delivered by the Chaplain.

Solemn Music by the Band.

The Grand Master then commanded the Grand Treasurer to deposite in the stone various sorts of coin, the journals of the day, plate, &c. and the stone was placed as it is to lie.

The Cornucopia and two Silver Vases were next brought to the table and delivered; the Cornucopia to the Deputy Grand Master, and the two Vases to the Wardens, who presented them to the Grand Master, and he, according to ancient ceremony, poured the corn, the wine and the oil on the stone, with an address.

He then struck the stone thrice with the mallet, and the Grand Honours were given.

The Grand Master delivered over to the Master Workman the various implements of architecture, entrusting him with the superintendance and direction of the work.

The ceremony was concluded with an appropriate ode, and the Procession returned to the Steam-Boat, when after a short address from the Grand Master expressive of his regret that the members of the Grand Lodge could not avail themselves of the polite invitation to partake of refreshments, with their brethren of Clinton Lodge, the two lodges separated—the one to pursue their route to Baltimore, and the other to partake of an elegant dinner prepared for them by brother C. C. Money. [Gaz.

PENSACOLA, June 1.

COURT MARTIAL.

A general Naval Court Martial, composed of Commodore M. T. Woolsey, President; Lieutenants E. R. Shubrick, C. E. Crowley, William J. M'Cluney, and J. B. Hull, Members; and B. D. Wright, Esq. Judge Advocate, closed last week, a pretty long and interesting session in this city, during which several Officers, Seamen and Marines, belonging to the West India Squadron, had their trials under various charges. The proceedings were public, and the dispassionate and impartial manner in which they were conducted; the perfect candor and patience with which the accused were heard, even the common seamen; while it gave the highest opinion of the talents and intelligence of those Naval Officers, convinced us also that substantial justice may be also administered without the intervention of a jury.

CONSTELLATION BALL.

The officers of the Steerage invited the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pensacola to a Ball, on board the U. S. Frigate Constellation, on Friday evening last. The weather was favorable and the invitation was very generally accepted. The vessel was elegantly and tastefully decorated—the splendor of the scene, the politeness and attention of the officers, and the elegance of the entertainments were such as could not fail to enliven and to please; and the night was passed in mirth, festivity and gaiety, until break of day, admonished that it was time to depart; when the citizens were put on shore, highly gratified with the attentions they had received.

PRIME MINISTERS.

A history of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain from the conquest to the Reformation, in proof of the position, that there was never yet a Prime Minister of Great Britain, but either broke his own neck, or his master's, or both, unless he saved his own by sacrificing his master's, gives the following statement of those who flourished in the above period: Died, by the halter 3—do by the axe, 10—do by sturdy beggars, 3—do by assassination, 2—do in imprisonment, 4—do in exile, 4—do penitent, 1, saved by sacrificing their masters 4—Total 31.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdredge, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th ult. By this arrival the Editors of the Com. Advertiser have received their regular supply of English papers of the 25th of May.

These papers enable us to announce the final arrangements of the new ministry, as it will be henceforth constituted. They are as follows:

The Marquis of Lansdowne has a seat in the Cabinet but no office.

The Earl of Carlisle accepts the situation of First Commissioner of his Majesty's Woods and Forests, with a seat in the cabinet.

Mr. Tierney is appointed Master of the Mint also with a seat in the cabinet.

Mr. Abercromby takes the office of Judge Advocate General; and

Sir J. Macdonald, that of one of his Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Mr. Calcraft is talked of for some situation, but the Courier says, "we have not heard any particular one named, at present, as likely to be offered to the Hon. Gentleman."

The Marquis of Lansdowne has taken a seat in the cabinet, even without taking office, "in order to throw the full weight of the Whig interest into the scale of Government. It is arranged that he is finally to supersede Mr. Sturges Bourne, as Secretary of State for the Home Department; and Mr. Spring Rice is to be the Deputy. The veteran leader of the Whigs in the House of Commons (Mr. Tierney,) has accepted the office of master of the mint, which thoroughly indentifies the full power of the Whig party with the Government.

A serious accident has happened to the tunnel making under the Thames. An aperture was made by which the tunnel and shaft were both filled with water. Great exertions were making to stop the leak, by throwing bags of sand into the river, and Mr. Brunel, the projector, is of opinion he will be able to overcome the accident.

The New Times of the 25th mentions, that Mr. Brunel has stopped the leak, and was pumping the water from the tunnel. The brick work proves to be uninjured.

On the 18th, in the House of Lords, Lord Ellenborough called the attention of the house to the situation of the British troops in Portugal. The noble secretary had refused to give any information on a former evening, because negotiations of great importance were pending. In the present state of affairs, he (Lord Ellenborough) was of opinion the troops ought to be withdrawn *instanter*. The *casus fœderis* had ceased, and the British soldiery would be useful now, only by taking part in the internal dissentions of the country. In that case, Spain and France would both have a just cause of war, and as other powers might interfere on the same principle, the war might involve all Europe.

Viscount Dudly and Ward said, the same reasons which operated to prevent his giving the Noble Lord any information, when he formerly asked him the question, would then prevent him from entering into any details. His Majesty's Ministers were undoubtedly acting, with regard to this important question, on their own responsibility, and acting to the best of their judgment, for the welfare of the country. When the time came to disclose their proceedings, they would not fear the judgment of Parliament and of the country. In the mean time, he would caution his Noble Friend not to trust too much to conjectures—for he seemed to have no other information—and to abstain from forming his opinion till the whole question was fully and fairly before their Lordships.

On the same day the Corn Laws Amendment Bill was read a second time; but Lord Lauderdale being absent, the principles of it were not discussed. The debate was to take place on that day one week, on the motion to proceed into committee.

The new Solicitor General, Sir N. C. Tindal has introduced a bill in the House of Commons, abolishing arrest for debt on all sums under 20*l*.

Express had arrived from Lisbon, bringing intelligence that the Princess Regent was in a very alarming state, and not expected to survive many hours. Much anarchy is dreaded in the event of her death.

The Paris papers of the 22d, mention that the French Capital remains tranquil, but that the spirit of disaffection is spreading rapidly among the citizens, and also over the other departments.

The change of public opinion in France, with respect to M. Villele, is singular. He is now, we believe, in general unpopular; though it is not long since that the Parisians worshipped him.

The last Paris papers state that M. Hyde de Neuville had been struck off the list of unemployed Ambassadors, and consequently deprived of the pension he enjoyed for his former services.

THE GREEKS.

The Greek Agent in Paris has received news from Napoli de Romanio to the 29th March.—The threat of Lord Cochrane to leave the country if their disputes were not settled, had the desired effect.—The two assemblies have decided to meet at Paros, and to abandon their pretensions which have caused all the acrimony between them. On the 24th, a very bloody affair occurred before Athens, when the Greeks carried an important position. Lord Cochrane departed from Egina on the 21st. in a steam-boat, accompanied by four other vessels. Miaulis was to join him with two other vessels. The expedition is secret. The vessel sent from Leghorn, with ammunition and flour, arrived on the 23d. Gen. Church was setting out to join Karaiskaki in the siege of Athens.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.

Sentence was yesterday passed in the District Court of the United States on the officers and crew of the sloop Bolivar, who had been convicted under the act of Congress of March 1825 of firing on an American vessel with intent to plunder. The commander, Chicot, was sentenced to four years imprisonment, the lieutenant, Chas. Chitty, to three years, the marine officer Condre to three years, the other officers to two years, and the crew to one year, excepting one sailor, who on account of some mitigating circumstances was sentenced to three months. [La. Adv.

The National Intelligencer says, the sentence of the law was yesterday carried into execution at Alexandria, on the body of *Jonathan Devaughn*, convicted for the murder of *Tobias Martin*, a respectable citizen of Washington. The execution took place about half a mile North of the town, about 2 o'clock, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. To the last moment he preserved the same hardihood and unmoved or unfeeling spirit which he has displayed from the moment of his apprehension. A more desperate and irreclaimable criminal perhaps never expiated his crime on a scaffold.

Fruits, and the Seasons.—Peaches and watermelons appeared in the market of Augusta Geo. on the 14 inst.: and green corn has already been exhibited in Norfolk, Virginia.

Remarking on the universal abundance which promises this year to reward rural labor throughout this happy land, the Editor of the Petersburgh Republican offers the following just and honorable suggestion: "In contemplating the prospect of abundance before us, we would address the husbandmen of our land in the glowing language of the eloquent Thompson, and say to them:—

"Think, oh! grateful think!
How good the God of harvest is to you;
Who pours abundance o'er your flowing fields."

WASHINGTON'S PAPERS.

The Boston Daily Advertiser announces that Washington's Papers, removed by Mr. Sparks, from Mount Vernon, have all safely arrived in Boston. The editor adds—

We understand that a prospectus of the proposed publication of these valuable papers, will soon be issued, preparatory to obtaining subscriptions for the work, but that several months will necessarily elapse before any of the volumes can be published. The nature and extent of the works are such as to make it particularly proper that it should be published by subscription, as the public are already sufficiently informed of its character and value, and the publisher could not well take the risk of such an edition as will supply the demand, without having some assurance of the extent of that demand. It is therefore intended not to print a greater number of copies than shall be subscribed for, and consequently a considerable length of time must elapse, to afford opportunity for these subscriptions. Much labor, in the mean time, will be required in preparing the papers for publication, which we have no doubt will be accomplished with as much speed as the responsible nature of the undertaking will admit, and with that care and judgement of which the character and reputation of the editor of the work are an ample pledge.

VALUABLE INVENTION.

From the Stockbridge (Mass,) Star of the 14th ult.—Among the useful improvements in the mechanic arts, the one we are about to mention, invented by our respected townsman, Mr. Richard P. Morgan, stands pre-eminent. It has been fairly tested by actual experiment.

This invention is an improved Railway Carriage, which so reduces friction, that one horse may draw, with perfect ease, upon a level road, fifty tons.—Mr. Morgan has proved this fact both upon a small model, and upon a wagon capable of carrying the usual weight of a common wagon, and if any advantage was had, it was in favour of the latter. We believe, in all the experiments made by Mr. Tredgold, with the pulley and weight, he never succeeded in moving more than 150 lbs. with one pound. One pound attached to this carriage, and suspended over a pulley, moved quickly seven hundred pounds!

It will be exhibited in Boston. Friction is obviated at the axles, by means of four additional wheels, which operate as rollers on the ground axle—the friction wheels move once round, only, in going a quarter of a mile.

We have seen this invention in operation, and fully believe that it will place Rail Roads on a ground where Canals can no longer come in competition with them.

We conceive this to be one of the most important improvements ever invented, and, we think it is not too much to say, will eventually supply the place of Steam on level roads in all countries; as the expense of this Railway Carriage is, comparatively, very small.

Termination of Slavery in the State of New-York.

The first act of the legislature of this state, which led the way to the final disenthralment of all slaves within the jurisdiction of New-York, passed in 1799; and declared all children of slave mothers, born on or after the 4th day of July of the same year, were born free, but should remain the servants of the master or mistress of the mother,—The male children until they reached the age of 28, and the females to the age of 25, provided the master or mistress, caused the children to be taught to read the Holy Scriptures previous to their becoming 21 years of age. On the 31st of March 1817, the Legislature repealed that section of the law of 1799, which embraced the above provisions, and passed another law, which provided, that all children of slave mothers born after the passage of the law then enacted, should serve their master or mistress until they were 21 years of age, provided they were taught to read, or received three quarters schooling previous to their becoming 18 years of age. Another section of the same law declared, that on and after the FOURTH OF JULY 1827, *all slaves in this state born before the fourth day of July* 1799, *shall be unconditionally free.*

To several of our most distinguished deceased patriots; among the foremost of whom, were the late Governor Tompkins, General Clarkson and John Murray, Jun.—to the yet living and venerable few, and to the liberal and free principles which animated the legislators of other days, do the people of this state owe the homage of their gratitude for being completely released from the disgrace of slavery in any shape—and other states, the example, which needs only to be followed, to rid them of what they acknowledge to be a grievous burden and a source of continued regret.—[N. Y. Statesman.

From the New York National Advocate.

The Auburn Republican in speaking of manufactures says, "that it is unquestionably the true policy of our country to encourage in every suitable way the establishment and protection of manufactures." This is doubtless correct doctrine.—The sentiments of the country have undergone a great change on this subject. Perhaps there is no place in this state, except part of the city of New York, where the people are not nearly unanimous in favor of the Tariff Policy. Here a considerable change is taking place, and in a few years when the manufacturers prosper a little more, we have no doubt but New York city will exhibit a corresponding change.

The East Florida Herald states that a talk was held on the 24th May with the Seminole Indians, the object of which was to express the desire of the government, that they would remove from their present locations to the country beyond the Mississippi. At this talk, says the Herald, Col. White urged in favour of their removal, many reasons founded upon the incongruous habits of the Indians, with those of the Whites; and the comparative difference between the country offered them and that which they now occupy. The Indians, however, promptly refused to abandon their residence, and also to send a deputation to examine the lands proposed to them, which had been suggested by Col. White. He exhorted them, in concluding the meeting, to remain within their boundaries, and threatened them with punishment, should they transgress.

Mr. John G. Leake, who died in N. Y. a few days since, at an advanced age, left property (real and personal) to the amount of nearly half a million of dollars. Having no legal heir, this immense property has gone into the hands of the Public Administrator, Silvanus Miller, Esq. We understand, however, that a will was found among his papers, in his own hand writing, but not signed or witnessed in which he bequeathed the bulk of his property to a gentleman who resides in the lower part of Broadway, on condition that he should change his name to Leake. The question as to the validity of the instrument found, will, we learn, become the subject of a legal investigation, and we have reason to believe that the gentleman named will succeed—at least in obtaining the personal property. N. Y. Gaz.

Anecdote.—In a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer, of the Mohawk, was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to Heaven?—"Vell den, (said he) ven we ride our wheat to Albany, some say dis is de pest road, and some say dat is de pest; but I don't tink it makes much tifference which road we take; for when we get dare, dey never ask us which way we come—and it is none of deir business—*if our* WHEAT *be good.*"

TROTTING.—A bet of one thousand dollars, to trot against time, was decided yesterday on the Trotting Course, Long Island. The conditions of the bet were to trot in harness fifteen miles within an hour, which was performed by the Long Island horse *Whalebone*, in fifty-six minutes, notwithstanding the heaviness of the course, owing to the rain which fell the night preceding and in the forenoon of the day of the race. The 14th mile was accomplished in 3 minutes and 10 seconds, and the last, (15th mile,) in 3 minutes and 5 seconds—and what is very remarkable, the horse came in at the end of the race in gallant style, not appearing more distressed than the common run of horses would in performing the same distance at the rate of eight miles the hour. The owner has offered to trot him *seventeen* miles in an hour, for a thousand dollars.

Drought in the West Indies.—Capt. Knap, at Newburyport, from Martinique, says "there never was so dry a season before known in Martinique; not a drop of rain had descended for more than 6 weeks, and vegetation was entirely parched up; the planters are in despair; the cane cut is but one third grown; they ask 40 sous for molasses, on the estates, and there will be but little at that price. The Mary Jane waited fifty days and could procure but 8,000 gallons."

SINGULAR ESCAPE.

We learn by the Keeseville Herald, that the girl committed to Plattsburg gaol with Houghton, some time since, for the murder of her infant child, effected her escape on the 9th ult. by means of dressing herself in her sister's clothes, who had been permitted to visit her in prison. Nor was the trick discovered until the next day, when her visiter and substitute claimed of the gaoler to be set at liberty.

Captain Amedie, whose execution was fixed for the 29th ult. has been respited until further orders. Amedie, it will be recollected, was found guilty of the crime of sinking his vessel with the intent to defraud the underwriters.

For the Republican Star.

MR. SMITH,

I observed in your useful paper of the 26th ult. two pieces, one signed Corn-planter and the other A Young Writer. After some consideration I concluded that this *Par nobile fratrum* were competitors for the prize offered by Kiteflyer for "prose run mad." Mr. Smith it is my candid opinion that Young-Writer has fairly gained it, if knowledge of grammar and orthography has any weight with Kiteflyer. The young writer says: "as the author of this is an advocate for the Frog-eyes or Funk Company, would know that the gentleman's name that extinguished," &c. Halloo! Mr. Smith there is a good beginning for you, only two blunders in the same sentance; you know Mr. Smith as well as I do, that every verb must have a nominative, it should be *he* would like, &c. and you also know that who applies to persons, which to animals, therefore instead of *that* it should be *who* extinguished, &c. Again he says: "for the purpose of convincing his *honor*:" Mr. Smith do send the young man a Dictionary. A little farther on he says: "he holding a Surgeon's birth in the *corpse*." Upon seeing this I was thunder struck, for until I was informed better I really thought that some of the poor Frogs were dead. O! ORTHOGRAPHY, O! MURDER: for God's sake Mr. Smith send him a Grammar, send him a Dictionary. Young-Writer farewell. Overhaul your next.

FEARNOUGHT.

For the Republican Star.

MR. SMITH,

The piece which appeared in the Star of the 26th ult. signed Corn-Planter, is just as elegant and as well composed as we could expect from one of his high occupation. The *sapient* Corn-Planter ought to have been more on his guard, and not have left his own composition so much exposed to criticism; for Sir if you will take the trouble to read his piece, you will find the most glaring mistake in the very onset. He heads the piece in this way: "The Frog and Funking, Debating Society." Now Sir in my humble conception, the fellow intended *that*, as the subject on which he was to expatiate, and had he only placed the conjunction between the words Funking and Debating so as to have made it read, the Frog, Funking and Debating Society, it would have accorded better with the rules of grammar. So you plainly perceive that Corn-Planters are as little versed in grammar as Frogs. The would be critic has attempted with little success to place Debating Societies in the same light with those of Funking and Frog-eyes; in this instance he plainly shows his ignorance; for the one consists of a number of young gentlemen asssociated for the purpose of mutual improvement, while on the other hand the Frogs and Funkers have as little to do with Debating Societies as he has with English Grammer. But I am no critic. Dear Corn-Planter, just suffer me to give you a friendly piece of advice; keep as still as possible, dont show yourself on the fourth of July, for the Frogs and Funkers are exceeding wrath, they have conspired and swear vengeance against you: Funks, &c. &c. &c. are preparing for you, and I should be very sorry to see a man of your taste beset in such a manner. DEFIANCE.

The *Forsyth Volunteers*, under the command of Capt. Hoss, attached to the First Baltimore Light Brigade, will leave that city in the steam boat Maryland, on [THIS DAY] 3d. July, to unite with the citizens of this town and its vicinity, in the celebration of the Anniversary of our Independence.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. James Thomas, Mr. JAMES CHAMBERS, to Mrs. ALICE GREGORY, all of this county.

——, On the same evening, by the Rev. Joseph Scull, Mr. CHARLES L. RHODES to Mrs. ARIANNA HADDAWAY, all of this county.

——, On Thursday by the same, Mr. NATHANIEL JONES, to Miss ELIZABETH CLARK, all of this town.

DIED.—In this county on Monday, the 25th ult. Mr. *Nicholas Watts*, at an advanced age.

——, In Chestertown, Kent county, on Thursday last, after a lingering illness Miss *Elizabeth H.* daughter of the late Samuel Nicols, of this town, in the 20th year of her age.

BANK NOTICE.

ON Wednesday next, the 4th of July, the Bank will be closed—all notes due on that day must be paid or otherwise provided for on Tuesday, the 3d day of July.—

Branch Bank Easton,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH Cash'r.
july 3 1827

NOTICE.
James McDaniel, & Co.

HAVING established the WHEEL-WRIGHT and PLOUGH MAKING business, in the Bay Side, about five miles below St. Michaels, on the main road leading to Nabb's-Narrows; will keep on hand a constant supply of the best materials, and orders in either of these branches, will be faithfully executed on the shortest notice. The gentleman to whose management the business is confided, has had long experience in it, and it is hoped his exertions to please, and the style and superior finish of his workmanship, will insure them a share of public patronage.

July 3 w

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