Republican Star,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, July 1.

FREDERICK-TOWN, June 21.

THE WHEAT HARVEST will commence next week and a more promising appearance of an abundant crop, we believe never covered the fertile lands of Frederick. Should our farmers be able to realize but a moderate price for their grain the ensuing season, it will afford timely relief to many and additional comforts to others. The late news of war in Europe, it is said has caused a small advance in the Baltimore Market. This rise we apprehend, is the result of a wild spirit of speculation, and consequently cannot continue. [Herald.

HAGERS-TOWN, June 24.

Our Rye harvest has begun in some parts of the county. It is cause of great gratulation, that abundance reigns, on the land, and that we have in prospect so rich a reward of our agriculture labors. It has been affirmed by some of the oldest citizens among us, that they do not recollect in their time so good an appearance of wheat crops. The weather during the last month, which is always critical, has been favorable to the filling of the grain—it has been warm and free from storms. [Herald.

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.—The amount of revenue accrued at the New York Custom House for the first quarter of the year, ending on the 31st day of March, 1828, is $4,-188,935 52 cents.

The number of persons who have emigrated from the United Kingdom of Great Britain since 1815, to the British Provinces in North America is computed at 350,000.

From the N. Y. Commercial of June 20.

ANOTHER BROKEN BANK.—The bills of the Monmouth Bank, N. J. are not bought by the Brokers in this city. We understand that the Agents in this city have refused to redeem them.

OUR BRAZILIAN SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman attached to the squadron under Com. Biddle, to his friend in this city, dated

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 15.

On the 24th. ult. we arrived at the river, where we found all our friends on board the Macedonian, well.

The next day, politics begun to run very high between the Commodore and the Brazilian authorities, on shore, in consequence of the latter's insisting that the ship James Birckhead (just arrived,) should come into the harbor, and give the usual Blockade Bond, which, when we left here last, was supposed to have been done away with, and is now done away with. The Brazil Admiral also sent for Captain Curtis, of the Birckhead, and deprived him of the Register of the Ship Threats having been given of taking the ship by force into the harbour, our gallant little Commodore sent Lieut. Bigelow, and a sufficient number of sailors and mariners, to repel any attempt by boats, while the Boston was directed to move under way between the Admiral and the Ship, as the latter was in the act of dropping out under the guns of the Macedonian. The operation was very handsomely performed, in full view of the population of Montevideo, who had nearly all ascended the tops of their houses to gaze at and take minutes of the expected battle, and the three ships anchored in a line, in the roads, prepared for the newest fashion the Brazilians might be pleased to set for us. Between ninety and one hundred sailors and marines were detached to the Birckhead, which, with her armament, would have been no inconsiderable accession to our side in case of an attempt to carry their threats into execution. We all expected a brush, notwithstanding the contemptuous opinion we entertain of the courage of the Brazilians. After a week, matters were adjusted."

[National Intelligencer.

From the Quebec Gazette.

The authorities of New Brunswick still appear to us to have been precipitate in the trial of Baker, they have not been "prudent." Baker is an American citizen; he alleges, and the contrary has not been shown, that he held the title deeds of his land from the State of Maine: his plea of American citizenship must have been known some months before the trial, probably on the finding of the indictment. He had certainly recovered, and been sued in the New Brunswick Courts; but it was the only possible way he had to transact business; it was what every American citizen does in Quebec under similar circumstances; that did not affect his citizen ship. In ordinary, civil and criminal actions, New Brunswick exercising an ancient and exclusive jurisdiction, would have been justified in punishing Baker, but his offence was very different from ordinary criminal offences; it touched the matter of a pending negotiation, affected political considerations, and the interests of the Empire. It is on this account that the New Brunswick authorities ought to have reflected; and under the excitement of the neighboring State of Maine, these considerations would have suggested themselves to all persons but such as were determined to exercise a kind of nominal jurisdiction and levy a trifling, fine and inflict an imprisonment for a petty larceny in the case of an offence, where, if jurisdiction was ever exercised, it ought to have been exercised entire, and been attended with capital conviction.

Baker, who infringed the claims of both parties, ought to have been punished. He was in the custody of New Brunswick; that Province might have informed Great Britain and the U. States of his crime, and Mr. Barrel's report warranted most certain expectations that the United States, and even Maine, would have agreed to get him punished; how a fair trial might have been had is a matter of easy arrangement. At any rate such an application had all the grace of concession, and of a feeling of honorable dealing while the custody of Baker's person ensured to Great Britain his punishment in case of failure. We say again that it was not "prudent;" and we might call it 'imprudent,' for a 'Province' least calculated, by its strong interest in the case and by the warmth of its feelings, for acting justly, to involve the Empire in a new difficulty, which, under the other numerous and intricate subjects of difference, might bring about the most serious consequences. We shall probably find hereafter that the conduct of New Brunswick will be condemned both by Great Britain and the U. States.

A PROFITABLE COW.—A Cow belonging to John Hare Powel, Esq. near Philadelphia, of the Durham short-horned breed, gives daily twenty six quarts of milk within 24 hours, which produces 20½ pounds of Butter a week! The feed of this cow is slop of cornmeal, clover and orchard grass.

NEW YORK, June 25.

Latest from France.

By the Packet ship Sally, Capt. Macy, from Havre, (sailed 16th May) we have received Paris and Havre papers to the 15th of May.

The Gazette de France of the 14th says—"The Russian armies have crossed the Pruth—they will cross the Danube and are now in full march for Constantinople. Instead of 40,000 men, who would have been sufficient to invade Wallachia and Moldavia, 250,000 are in motion. The Black Sea is covered with vessels. Odessa is filled with provisions & warlike implements. The sword is unsheathed, and at the head quarters of the Rusian Commander in Chief alone must the Turks acknowledge their submission to the Treaty of Ackerman; to the Treaty of the 6th July, and to the promise of paying the expense of the war, If they wish to arrest the torrent that threatens to overwhelm them.

In a debate in the French Chambers of Deputies on the 13th of May the Minister of Marine remarked that the peace of Europe would not long be interrupted.

"Several vessels have arrived at this port from Malta in 7 days. The Rusian squadron, consisting of four ships of the line, three frigates and a brig, sailed from Malta on the 16th inst from the Archipelago, where four other Russian brigs have been cruising for some time. The English squadron was shortly to join that of Russia. At Malta it is rumored that in the course of the ensuing summer, a Russian fleet of sixteen armed vessels will arrive in the Baltic.

The following intelligence from Smyrna is of the 3d ult:—"We understand that such vessels coming from Alexandria, as cannot prove that they are solely destined to take on board Ibrahim's troops to carry them back to Egypt, are no longer allowed to touch at the Morea. The French & English Admirals, in conjunction with Count Capo d'Istria, have given orders for the blockade of all ports of the Peninsula occupied by the Turks and the Egyptians."

We hear that the Brazilian minister delivered to the French government on Sunday, a formal protest against Don Miguel's usurpation.

A letter from Bayonne, says. 'We are assured that, according to a new arrangement between France and Spain the fortress of Jacca, Seo d'Urgel, and Cadiz are to be evacuated

Extract of a letter from Toulon of May 6—'There are now in the Mediterranean 87 ships of war of all descriptions without counting schrs; viz: 6 vessels of the line, 19 frigates, 22 corvetts 6 amunition vessels, and 34 brigs. The companies of these vessels amount in all to 17-000 men. The ammunition brig Vesuve sails to-morrow for Mahon, with 40,000 rations of provisions and will bring back Rear Admiral Collet, whose health has suffered severely for twelve months past, during the time he has been stationed before Algiers."

BRAZIL.—The brig Plant, Captain Mansfield, arrived at Boston on Friday evening, 58 days from Rio Janeiro. The following items of intelligence are from the Boston papers:—

The body of Captain Goodrich of Newburyport, formerly commander of the brig Leopard, was seen lying dead on the beach of St. Catharine's a few days before the Plant sailed. He had gone on shore with some prisoners in a boat, and it is uncertain whether they murdered him, or whether the boat was capsized and he drowned.

Captain Coe of New York, of the Buenos Ayrean privateer Niger, taken about March 1, by the Brazilian squadron and carried into Montevideo, is now a prisoner of war at the latter place.

The Buenos Ayrean privateer Cassador was upset in the river De la Plata, while being chased by a Brazilian man of war, the commander of which when he discovered the accident, inhumanly hauled off and left the crew of the capsized vessel to perish.

The commander of the Brizilian frigate Donna Paula for the loss of his vessel, cast away on Cape Frio, has been sentenced to two years' suspension from the service, with loss of all pay—and one years imprisonment on the Island de Corbris. The junior officers are to be imprisoned for different periods according to their rank.

The U. S. ship Macedonian is now commanded by Capt. Hoffman; and the Boston Corvette, with Com. Biddle on board, lies at Montevideo. All the officers and crew are well.

Mr. Gordon, the English Minister at Rio de Janeiro having gone to India, is succeeded by Lord Ponsonby, recently Minister to Buenos Ayres.

It was said that the house of Messrs. Ford, Frark & Co. had failed for a large amount, and it was feared that many others would follow.

Very few American vessels in port. Business dull.

Wm. Tudor, Esq. our Charge d'Affaires near the Brazilian Court, arrived at Valparaiso on the 11th February, in the brig George Gardner, from Lima, upon his journey to Rio de Janeiro, to enter upon the discharge of his new functions.

The ship Atlas arrived below last night, 153 days from Rio. She brings the intelligence that all hostilities had ceased to exist, when she sailed, between Buenos Ayres and Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO.—By the papers brought by the Atlas, whose arrival was announced yesterday, it appears that the General Congress assembled on the 3d of May, and was opened by the Emperor in person. After adverting to the good understanding which exists with all the European powers excepting Spain, he says—"The Government of the United States of America has just named a Charge des Affaires to this Court, in place of the one who has retired. I have entered into negociations of peace with the Republic of Buenos Ayres, to be established on just and honorable principles, and such as shall comport with the national honor and the dignity of my Imperial Throne. If the Republic should not acquiesce in my highly liberal & generous propositions, which I proclaim to the world are made in good faith, however much it may grieve my Imperial heart, we must continue the war, and continue it with redoubled energy; such is my immutable resolution. I reckon in this event on the firm and loyal co-operation of the General Congress in order to maintain the National honor and glory, which, in this case must not be compromised."

The paper of the 12th of May contains a decree under date of the 7th, appointing a commission to make a general Tariff, with instructions so to frame it that the duties shall be charged at the medium cost at the port of exportation, and the market price there with an addition of ten per cent.

"OLD IRON SIDES."—It has been mentioned, that the United States ship Constitution, (having been relieved by the Delaware) was expected at Gibraltar, at the last date, (May 2d,) to sail thence for New York. We hope the last clause of this article is incorrect, and that the Navy Department has ordered the Constitution to return to Boston—and for the following, among other reasons:—That the department knows that a great part of the seamen whose term of service has expired belong to this vicinity, and will have to incur expenses if paid off at New York; that she can receive supplies here as good and as cheap at least, as at any other port; that those supplies are chiefly contracted for here; and, further, while other ports have frequently enjoyed the privilege of having vessels paid off in them, no United States ship of war has been paid off in Boston, since the arrival of Com. Bainbridge, in the Columbus, about seven years ago. [Boston Cen.

SAVANNAH, Geo., June 11.

William B. Rochester, Esq. Charge d'Affairs from the United States to Guatamala, arrived here yesterday in the schr. Albion, from Omoa, and will proceed by the first opportunity to Washington City.

By this arrival we collect the following information:—

The Government of Central America is virtually dissolved. The President has resigned.—The civil war continues, but the seat of it is changed from Guatamala to St. Salvador. The latter power has increased its army 1500 men, and has at present the ascendancy. A battle was lately fought at Chalchuapa—both sides claimed the victory. The priests have originathe opposition to liberal principles. The only functionary remaining in the country was the Minister from Colombia, and he would shortly remove.

Bolivar with some troops, was within 30 miles of Ocana, where the convention was in session. This is the constitutional distance prescribed. Although at present it is supposed that there are in the convention a majority opposed to Bolivar's views, still it is thought they will be brought over to his measures. His object is supposed to be not only appointed Dictator for life, but to establish an hereditary succession.—The first might easily be obtained—the success of the latter is doubtful.

Pirates have made their appearance in the Bay of Honduras—but their depredations have as yet been unimportant.

Heavy exactions have been made on Foreign merchants by the government of Guatemala; from which Americans alone have been exempt in the only instance attempted, that is upon a Mr. Richardson, of R. Island—he resisted it successfully.

GENERALS M'COMB AND SCOTT.

The N. York Evening Post says—'We learn from a creditable source, that Gen. Scott has refused to obey the orders of Gen. Macomb, and has demanded to be tried by a court martial.'

It will be recollected that the nomination of General Macomb was approved by the Senate—27 to 12; and it must be expected that Gen. Scott, (great as are his claims, though not greater than others,) will rather yield his opinions, than that the President and Senate shall yield their's, as to the right of this matter. In the army list as adjusted in 1817, Gen. Macomb precedes either Gen. Scott or Gen. Gaines, and his acceptance of the place of chief engineer involved no reduction of his rank. Neither of the latter ever commanded the former, but he had commanded over both, and is the oldest officer in service.

Another account says, that Gen. Scott, contrary to the advice of his friends, has written a letter to the acting Secretary of War, insisting either upon the arrest of Gen. Macomb, for issuing orders to him, or of his own, that he himself may be tried by a court martial, and stating how the court shall be detailed!—The letter, however, is said to be written in respectful terms; and that, in reply Gen. Scott was reminded that he was now on furlough, and directing, that as soon as that expired, he shall proceed to his post in the west, and informing him that if he did not think proper to resume his command, and submit to the orders from the department, the U. States would have no further need of his services.

We do not see how General Scott could have expected any other than an answer like this.—The President and Senate were competent to appoint whom they pleased major general, whether in the army or out of the army—and the nomination of the former, ratified by the latter, the constitutional and co-operating power, must not be called in question in the manner stated. But the Senate does not appear to have been so well informed of the rights of the case as certain of our printers

A hope is expressed that General Scott will reflect upon this subject, and remain in the service of which he is so bright an ornament. Gen. Macomb is the oldest Brigadier General—the claims of Generals Scott and Gaines, or of Gaines and Scott between themselves, arises out of 'brevet rank'—the law concerning which, if law there is about it, has never been settled, though for several years it has produced unhappy, if not unofficer-like, contentions between the two gentlemen last named.—[Niles' Reg.

ST. ALBANS, Vermont, June 22.

We are seldom called upon to record a more remarkable instance of providential protection, than occurred in Swanton, on Thursday morning last.—During the heavy shower of rain which fell on that morning, a schoolhouse, situated in the easterly part of the town, was struck with lightning. The fluid first descended upon the chimney, throwing off the top, and breaking every brick in the remaining part; from thence, following the stove pipe, it proceeded to the stove standing in the middle of the room, which it broke in pieces, and descending to the floor, tore up and shivered a large board and passed out under the house. A young lady, the Instructress, and several children, who were present, were struck down by the shock, and for some time remained senseless; by timely assistance, however, afforded by those who were near, they revived. The Instructress, we understand, was the only one who sustained much injury—she having received several severe contusions on the head, from the flying pieces of brick and splinters. A boy, son of Timothy Foster, Esq. who was standing in the door, had a part of one of his shoes torn from his foot, and much burnt. He, however, sustained no injury. Those who first witnessed the scene, described it as calculated to awaken feelings of the deepest awe, as well as a lively sense of the protecting power of him "who rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm."

SANBURY, Pa, June 14.

A small house built on three canoes, stopped at our banks from the Big Meadows about 70 miles up Pine Creek, on its way to Reading.—The house or boat, was occupied by a party who had been exploring the Western regions, consisting of George D. B. Keim, Esq. of Reading, John Mayer, Esq of Lancaster, and others. The inside was well furnished with nearly all the conveniences and necessaries of a parlour. They left this place about 12 o.clock on the same day, accompanied by Daniel Levy, Esq. of Sanbury. It is rather a singular way of riding, 79 miles down Pine Creek, then the Susquehanna, and through the Canal to Philadelphia! It really beats the Yankees. [Gazeteer.

These canoes or this house, or rather nondescript, is now moored in the 'Port of Reading' where it safely arrived on Friday last, after a pleasant passage of about five days, via Union Canal. Col. Keim informed us that but twelve days ago the timber of which it is built was growing in the forest, and that it was put together with the assistance of no other tools than a hammer, hand-saw, broad-axe, drawing-knife, and an auger. The distance from which it was brought is something like three hundred miles, skipping over the rough surface, falls and dams of the Susquehanna with ease, and without the least accident The vessel itself, and the voyage it has performed, are altogether novelties. [Chronicle of the Times.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

This monument, the corner stone of which was laid about three years since, is now building. Its form will be that of an obelisk with four equal sides. The interior is circular, leaving cavities at the corners, and a spiral stair case between the circular walls will lead to the top. Its height will be 220 feet; it will be lighted by windows on the north side, and the top will be covered with glass. The stone of which it is to be built is procured from the granite quarry at Quincy.

WILKESBARRE, (Pa.) June 20.

FRUITS OF CANAL NAVIGATION.

Several cargoes of merchandize have arrived at this place from Philadelphia, for Thomas Borbidge & Co. and Donley & Layng by way of the Union Canal. They were landed at Middletown by a canal boat, there put on board of a Durham boat belonging to Thomas Borbidge & Co. and conveyed to Wilkesbarre. The distance from Philadelphia to Wilkesbarre, by this route, is 270 miles—and cost of transportation seventy cents per cwt. The distance from Philadelphia to Wilkesbarre by land is 120 miles—and cost of tsansportation by land carriage one dollar and fifty cents per cwt.—making a difference in the cost of transportation of sixteen dollars on each ton. When the canal is completed up the Susquehanna River, it is thought the cost will be reduced to less than 45 cents per cwt. which will make the difference in the cost of transportation much greater. Consequently, the prices of merchandize will be reduced, and thereby the poor as well as the rich will be greatly benefitted. This may be considered an omen very favourable to the North Branch Canal.

From the United States Telegraph.
[BY REQUEST.]

ANOTHER, AND YET ANOTHER.

A Mr. Alexander McIlhenny, of Uniontown, Maryland, has written a letter to a gentleman in Fredericktown, which as published by Mr. Clay's "by authority" press of that place, concludes as follows:

"Mr. Dinsmore related the following anecdote of Gen. Jackson, who he said, IN PASSING DOWN WITH A DROVE OF NEGROES, halted at the Agency to refresh, &c. Being about to proceed, Mr. Dinsmore observed, that it was necessary for persons passing through the nation, to shew their passports.—Gen. Jackson replied, "that General Jackson required no passport to travel through the Indian nation." Mr. Dinsmore said, that he did not know Gen. Jackson from any other man, and that in demanding his passport, he was only doing his duty, in conformity with instructions from the War Department. By this time, the General, having sent forward his negroes, had mounted his horse, 'and laying his hand upon his pistols, significantly replied, 'These are General Jackson's passports!!!"

I have often thought of this anecdote of Mr. Dinsmore's, whenever the Constitution, laws, or the orders of government, have thwarted the arbitrary will of this man.

Shall wea[p]ons of war be his passport to our suffrage, and to the Chair of State?

A. McILHENNY.

M. McIlhenny is just such a witness as the necessities of the coalition require. Fraud forgery and Falsehood are the instruments used and rewarded by those now in office. Mr. Dinsmore is now in this city, and has seen Mr. McIlhenny's statement, and we are authorised to say, that no such incident as that stated, ever occurred between him and Gen. Jackson, nor did he ever relate the anecdote as stated by Mr. McIlhenny. We pronounce Mr. McIlhenny's statement to be an unqualified and deliberate falsehood.

[From the Boston Com Gazette of Tuesday.]

EXETER BANK ROBBED.

We learn by a gentleman from Exeter that the bank in that town was robbed, between Saturday night and yesterday morning, of bills and specie to the amount of TWENTY-FIVE or THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—about 8,-000 in specie, the remainder bills, principally 10's and 20's.—The bank and the vault were entered by false keys; but the iron chest containing the money, was broken open by a crowbar. A pocket book, containing the name of an individual known in Exeter, was left on the counter by the robbers, which circumstance it is thought, may lead to their detection. Messengers have been despatched in every direction; and the public are called upon to exercise a little caution and vigilance. This is the most extraordinary robbery that has occurred in this section of the country for many years.

DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

A suit was brought a few days since in the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the southern district of New York, for violating Dr. Hull's patent for Trusses. A number of respectable witnesses were introduced on the part of the patent, viz:—Drs. Mott, Perkins, Reese, Osborne and Stearns—and Judge Thompson, in his charge to the jury, told them that it had been clearly proved that the Trusses in question were an imitation of Dr. Hull's. He further remarked that they were of the greatest value in surgery, and had been the means of effecting cures in cases where the art had failed heretofore—had enabled persons afflicted with the disease of rupture, to pursue their business and labours without inconvenience—and in fact its invention had formed a new era in the treatment of that disease; that the instruments sold by the defendant; the one known as Mr. Farr's and the other as Mr. Hovey's Trusses, and by them patented, and clearly infringement of Dr. Hull's patent. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, to the value of the articles sold and the Court, on motion, trebled the damages; according to the statue, with costs. And it was estimated that any further violation of the plaintiff's patent would be restrained by injunction. [N. Y. Eve. Post.

We remark the following article in the late London papers.

"IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—Dr. Neale, Physician to the British Forces, has just published a very important work, in which he demonstrates the extraordinary efficacy of the Ergot or Spur of Rye, in assisting and removing difficult labor. Hundreds of valuable females who are now annually sacrificed will, it is presumed, by this valuable discovery, be saved to their families. No discovery since vaccination claims more general respect and attention.

The discovery is American. It is twenty years since this quality of Ergot was stated in the medical journals of this country. Dr. Chapman made particular mention of it in his excellent *Therapeutics*, of which the first edition was printed some ten or twelve years ago. Dr. Dewees has also regularly recorded it, in his valuable writings on Obstetries.—[Nat. Gaz.

COCHINEAL INSECTS INTRODUCED INTO EUROPE—It appears that an experiment lately tried in Spain and some parts of the Mediterranean, to introduce the cochineal insect, promises to be attended with the desired result in some of the provinces of Spain, at Gibraltar, and at Malta. The Indian fig is of natural growth under the climate of those countries, and being the only food of the insect in question, originally suggested the idea of its importation. It has been ascertained, after the indefatigable researches of some celebrated naturalists, that the powers of fecundity of the female cochineal insect are so great as to enable it to give birth, in the very short course of its natural existence, to no less a number than 632,727. Its transportation into Europe may, in a short time, become a source of important trade to those parts where circumstances of climate and food will enable it to thrive.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, the 17th of April were married at Mylor Church, England, Mr. Anthony Rowe, and Miss Mary Ann Rickard, of that parish; the bride groom, who was one of the Crew of the Rinaldo packet, unfortunately had both his arms shot off above the elbows at Halifax last July, on the anniversary of the King's coronation; he was indebted to the help of the carpenter for a pair of wooden hands encased in a pair of gloves, having a spring at the fore finger, which enabled him to put on the ring. [Halifax Paper.

NICETY OF THE LAW.—At the court in Schoharie county, New-York, last week, a man avoided the maintenance of a child with which he was charged, by a mistake in the prosecuting attorney, in describing it as a *male*, when it proved on examination to be a *female*. At the same court a lad, 14 years of age, was convicted of stealing a pocket-book and $1,500 in notes and obligations, when the jury brought in a verdict of petit Larceny, (under $25.) on the ground that there was no proof before them that the value of the papers was greater than that sum. The court sent them out again, and after an hour's absence they returned with a declaration that they could never agree upon any other verdict, and were discharged, the prisoner remaining in custody.

GRUMBLERS.—There is a class of people in the world who are always dissatisfied. The weather, is too hot, or too cold, too wet or too dry, the days are too long or too short, the times are dull, or if brisk, they reap none of the benefits, if in good health they cannot accumulate enough to satisfy the cravings of their avaricious dispositions; if sick, murmuring at the dispensations of heaven; in fine for what will happen, blow high or blow low, adversity or prosperity, it is all the same; they are never contented. These are real grumblers from Grumbleton Hall. Heaven deliver us from such men; they taint the very atmosphere they breathe.—When we meet persons of this cast, and it is frequently we do, we lose all patience. We had rather be banished to the wilds of the Rocky Mountains, or be compelled to eat train oil with a Greenlander, than to have such a man for a companion. A man that cannot find any thing to admire in the beauties of creation, we set him down as a stupid jack—and a man who is always grumbling is a public nuisance.

[Bos. Times.

To the Friends of General Jackson in the eighth Electoral District of Maryland.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Many of us have thought that the time has now arrived to take into consideration the most proper steps, in order to bring out some person who will be agreeable to us all as an Elector. It is extremely desirable that there should be a free and full expression of sentiment and opinion on this subject, and that the wishes of the people in every section of the District should be consulted and ascertained.—To effect this object the following arrangement is respectfully suggested to the friends of General Jackson in Caroline, the Upper District of Dorchester, and Talbot, to wit:—in Caroline, to meet at Denton on TUESDAY 22d of July, in Talbot, at Easton on the same day, and in the Upper District of Dorchester on SATURDAY 19th of July, and when so met, to select a Committee of eight from each of the two counties of Caroline and Talbot, and of two from the Upper District of Dorchester—to assemble in General Committee at Denton, on the 29th of July, to consult and agree upon, some fit and proper person to be presented to the people as an Elector—It is also suggested that the friends of General Jackson throughout the District generally, should attend at Denton on the same day—and that Addresses be then made to the people upon the subject of the Presidential Election.

MANY VOTERS.

Died

In this county, on Tuesday last after a short illness Mr. *Samuel Chamberlaine.*

——, In this county, on Friday night last, after a short illness, *Richard Martin*, only son of R. P. Emmons, aged three years, and ten months.

——, In this county on Friday, *John Martin Needles.*

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

25th June, 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking House in Easton on the first Monday (4th) of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash't.

july 1 4w

Bank of Caroline,

JUNE 24TH. 1828.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That an Election will be held among the Stockholders in this Institution on MONDAY the 4th day of August next, at the Court-house in Denton, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M., for seven Directors to manage the affairs in closing said Institution.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN BOON, Agent.

july 1 4w

A SMART active Boy, about 15 or 16 years of age will be taken as an apprentice in a Store, provided he is of a good temper and moral disposition.—He must also be well versed in arithmetic, write a good plain hand, be willing to devote himself to business and expect to be subject to strict rules and regulations. One that has nothing to *depend on* but his *own merit* will be preferred.

Applicants are requested to leave their names age and place of residence, and a specimen of their writing with the Editor, and the person wanting will then communicate with the Parent or Guardian of the boy he may think most likely to suit him.

Easton, July 1 3w

MARYLAND.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
Tuesday 24th day of June, A. D. 1828.

On application of ISAAC DUKES, Executor of William Dukes, late of Caroline 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the public seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Test,

JAS: SANGSTON, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of William Dukes, late of Caroline county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the eighth day of January next; or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-eight.

ISAAC DUKES, Ex'r.
of William Dukes deceased.

july 1 3w

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