APOLLO'S FOUNT.

MARRIAGE OF THE SUN AND MOON.

From the Raleigh Register.

Did you know that a Wedding has heppened on high,
And who were the parties united?
'Twas the Sun and the Moon! in the halls of the sky
They were joined; and our continent witnessed the tie;
No continent else was invited.

Their courtship was tedious, for seldom they met,
Tete-a-tete, while long centuries glided,
But the warmth of his love she could hardly forget,
For, though distant afar, he would smile on her yet,
Save when Earth the fond couple divided.

But why so prolix was the courtship! and why
So long was postponed their connexion?
That the bridegroom was anxious 'twere vain to deny,
Since the heat of his passion pervaded the sky
But the bride was renowned for—reflection'

Besides, 'tis reported their friends were all vexed:
The match was deemed somehow unequal;
And, when bid to the wedding, each made some pretext
To decline, till the lovers, worn out and perplexed,
Were compelled to elope, in the sequel.

Mars and Jupiter never such business could bear,
So they haughtily kept themselves from it;
Herschell dwelt at such distance he could not be there;
Saturn sent, with reluctance, his Ring to the fair,
By the hands of a trust worthy comet.

Only one dim, pale plannet, of plannets the least,
Condescended these nuptials to honor;
And that seemed like shulking away to the East;
Some assert it was Mercury acting as Priest;
Some Venus a-peeping—shame on her!

Earth in silence rejoiced, as the bridegroom and bride
In their mutual embraces would linger;
Whilst careering through regions of light at his side
She displayed the bright Ring, *not* 'a world too wide,'
Nor a conjugal pledge on her finger.

Henceforth shall these Orbs, to all husbands and
Shine as patterns of duty respected,
All her splendor and glory from him she derives,
And She shows to the world, that the kindness He gives,
Is faithfully, prized and reflected. X.

Hillsborough, Feb. 3.

[*Continued from first page.*]

assured that no abuse on your part, however coarse, nor charges against me, however false, can possibly provoke me to raise you to the level of a principal, by substituting you in the place of General Jackson in the correspondence. Should you, however, submit to the degradation of the position which you have thus voluntarily taken, and will send this or any other statement to General Jackson, and induce him to make it the subject of any further communication to me, as confirming in his opinion your former statements, or weakening my refutation, I will be prepared by the most demonstrative proof, drawn from the paper itself, to show such palpable errors in your present statement as to destroy all confidence in your assertions; leaving it, however, to those who have the best means of judging, to determine whether the want of truth be owing to a decayed memory or some other cause.

Having been taught by the past the necessity of taking all possible precaution where I have any thing to do with you, I deem it prudent not to deprive myself of the advantage which your paper affords me, and have accordingly taken a copy, as a precautionary measure.

I am, &c. J. C. CALHOUN.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying Mr. Calhoun's 'Supplemental Remarks.'

A

Copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Calhoun.

HIGHLAND, Sept. 9, 1818.

DEAR SIR: I have General Jackson's reply to my letter of July 19, from Washington, respecting his taking possession of St. Marks and Pensacola. He contends strenuously, that his orders left him free to adopt that course, if he found it necessary to terminate the Seminole war: that orders to General Gaines an inferior officer, not referred to in the orders to him, of subsequent date, were inapplicable, and not obligatory on him, especially as his enlarged the sphere of his duties. His letter is on the whole conciliatory and friendly. He promises to write another. Our view of his papers is decidedly different from his, on which too we acted without entertaining a suspicion that he would misunderstand it. I am inclined to think that I had better answer this letter immediately. He may expect this conception of his orders should appear by document in the department; and it seems to be proper that the sense in which they were given, and understood by the department, after what has passed, should be recorded there.

A communication between you, on this head and in this stage, seems to be more necessary from the presumption that it may be my duty to state to Congress that he has transcended his orders on his own responsibility; or at least to state the sense in which they were understood by us. At present nothing to this effect exists in your correspondence with him. It is in mine only, which is private. A communication on this point may commence either with you or him. I will suggest it to him, thinking, as I do, that it had better begin with him. The affair may, I hope, be terminated to the satisfaction of all parties. I will send you in a few days his letter, (with a former one) with the answer, which I propose giving to it; which if you see no objection to it, be so good as to forward to him. But if you do, return it with your objections to it. By coming from him, it will put you more at ease in your answer, and afford a better opportunity for the exercise of kindness and liberality. I shall attach no particular importance to the affair, in my letter, leaving the argument to you and him, so far as it becomes necessary to enter into it.

B

Letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Calhoun.

OAK HILL, Dec. 28, 1827.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request in the letter of the 22d, I now send you all the documents referred to in it, which you will find to correspond with the name inclosed. It would be very gratifying to me to know by whom and from what quarter this attack on me has been meditated. I am far from wishing you to communicate to me any thing which you may not feel yourself at perfect liberty to communicate by the strictest rules of delicacy; but the hostility towards me is so marked and unjustifiable, that it may be useful to me to know in what quarter it exists. I have been much annoyed in this way ever since my retirement; which is the more extraordinary because I am satisfied that I have given no just cause for it to any one.

C

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hamilton, relating to the deliberation of the cabinet on the Seminole question.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1828.

DEAR SIR—To avoid mistake as to what passed between us at the conversation I had the honor to hold with you the evening before I left Washington, I submit to you the following, as the import of that part which, it was understood, was not to be considered as confidential.

In reply to my inquiry 'whether at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting Gen. Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole war, had been at any time discussed?' you answered: 'Such a measure was not thought of—much less discussed. The only point before the cabinet was the answer to be given to the Spanish Government.'

I am thus particular, in endeavoring to ascertain from you whether my recollection is faithful or not in regard to this part of our conversation, because I wish to fulfil the object of my inquiry by confirming Major Lewis, a confidential friend of Gen. Jackson's at Nashville, in the truth; not with a view to his making a publication the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack, founded on events connected with that campaign.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Hamilton.

WASHINGTON, March 2 1828

Dear Sir:—I received, three days since, your letter of the 25th of February and have seized the first leisure moment to answer it.

In the conversation, to which your letter alludes, I supposed, as you did not state the object, that your inquiry, as to what had passed on a particular point in the cabinet deliberation on the Seminole question, was to obtain information in order to meet mere general rumor, falsely put out to influence the result of the Presidential election. My answer was accordingly predicated on such supposition, and was intended to meet assertions unsupported by the authority of any name in the same general manner without any name; and was intended to be limited even with that view to the denial of what was falsely stated to have occurred. I now learn that your object is more specific. You state that you desire the information because I wish to fulfil the object of my inquiry by confirming Maj Lewis, a confidential friend of Gen. Jackson at Nashville, in the truth; not with the view of his making a publication on the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack founded on events connected with that campaign.' I have, under this aspect of the subject, deliberately considered how far I could, with propriety, speak of the proceedings of the cabinet at all, which has resulted in the conviction that a duty of a very high and delicate character imposes on the silence.

No relation can be more confidential than that between the President and members of the cabinet as his constitutional advisers. Charged as he is with the executive duties of the Government, which were vested in a single person to give energy and promptitude in execution, it is manifest that to divulge the cabinet deliberations by any of its members would introduce distrust and discord, and thereby tend to defeat, in this important particular, the object of the constitution. Nor, on a point so delicate, can a member of the cabinet, in my opinion, be justified by reference to the importance of the object intended to be effected by a disclosure of its proceedings. Deeply as any man of correct feelings must reprobate the foul attacks on Gen. Jackson, and as important as every patriot must consider the defence of his character against such attacks in this great political struggle, involving as I sincerely believe, the liberties of the country, yet I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty, even for such an object, to do an act tending in any degree to weaken, by its example, the confidence which ought to exist between the Chief Magistrate and his constitutional advisers; and I am greatly mistaken if General Jackson would not be the last man to assent to be so defended. It is, however, a satisfaction, in pursuing the course that duty impels me to do, to reflect that the information, as I conceive, will never be needed for his defence.

I cannot believe that an attack so unfounded will ever be made—not but that he has enemies atrocious enough to revert to the most diabolical falsehoods in order to wound his reputation; but it is manifest that an attack of the kind supposed cannot be made with the slightest prospect of success without the countenance of some one of the members of Mr. Monroe's cabinet at the time; and I cannot admit the possibility that any one can be so lost to honour and duty as to be the agent or instrument in such an attack. But, if what seems to me impossible should prove otherwise, by their being found one base enough to lend himself to such a purpose, then would it become a question worthy of grave consideration on the part of the other members to determine whether, under all the circumstances of the case, duty would not impose an obligation, in order to counteract the injurious effect of a false, a partial, statement of the cabinet proceedings, to demand of the then Chief Magistrate a release of the injunction of secrecy, or whether the Chief Magistrate himself would not be bound to disclose what was necessary to the vindication of the character of Gen. Jackson assailed in the manner supposed.—Should such a case occur, though to me apparently impossible, I may, with confidence, appeal to the past to prove that I would not be wanting in zeal to go as far as duty would amit in defending the character of Gen. Jackson; and in maintaining in his person the great cause of liberty and the constitution.

Entertaining these views, you will see that I decline the introduction of my name in any shape as connected with what passed in the cabinet on the occasion to which you refer. What I stated in conversation was negative in its character, and intended, as above stated, to enable you to meet, by a general contradiction, without the introduction of my name, what I supposed existed only in the shape of rumor; and I must request you to consider it as limited to that purpose only.

Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1828.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 2d instant. Your reasoning as to the confidence which ought to be observed in regard to occurrences in the cabinet is so clear and conclusive as to command universal assent.

I have written to Major Lewis to-day that your name is not to be used in any manner in connexion with the denial, should a publication be called for at any time, which I do not believe will be the case.

The subject has acquired increasing interest by a communication I received after I wrote to you.

With very great respect,
Your obt. servt.
JAMES A. HAMILTON.

To the Vice President of the United States, Washington.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Hamilton.

WASHINGTON, 15th March, 1828.

Dear Sir: On reflection, it has appeared to me desirable on several accounts, that, if an attack on General Jackson is meditated in the manner supposed, I should be put in possession of the facts from which it is inferred. My knowledge of the facts might enable me to ascertain from what quarter the blow might be expected, and to take measures to parry it.

If you should concur in this view, and should feel yourself at liberty to make a communication of what you know, it might prove ultimately serviceable to the cause. Whatever you may communicate will be received in strict confidence.

With great respect, &c. &c. &c.
J. C. CALHOUN.

James A. Hamilton, Esq.

Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun.

NEW YORK, March 20th, 1828.

Dr. Sir: In reply to your letter of the 15th inst. I regret to say that I am not permitted to disclose to you what I know of the matter to which it refers.

The information I received was not declared to be confidential, nor was it from its character necessarily so, and yet, as it was communicated to me only because I could be instrumental in obtaining the means of resistance, I feel that, having done so, I ought to consider myself as no longer possessed of the information.

I have great pleasure in assuring you that I believe the anticipation was groundless.

With great respect, your obedient serv't.
JAMES A. HAMILTON.

The V. President of the U.S. Washington.

From Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 8th, 1828.

Dear Sir: Our friend, Wm. H. Crawford, was in this place a few hours yesterday on private business. I had very unexpectedly an opportunity to comply with the request made in your letter dated Savannah, January 25th. I had a long convers tion with Mr. C. and afterwards read to him your letter. He regretted that your engagements did not permit you to pay him a passing visit. By his authority I state in reply to your inquiry, that at a meeting of Monroe's cabinet to discuss the course to be pursued towards Spain in consequence of Gen. Jackson's proceedings in Florida during the Seminole War, Mr. Calhoun, the Secretary of the War Department, submitted to and urged upon the President the propriety and necessity of arresting and trying Gen. Jackson. Mr. Monroe was very much annoyed by it; expressed a belief that such a step would not meet the public approbation; that Gen. Jackson had performed too much public service to be treated as a younger or subaltern officer might, without shocking public opinion. Mr. Adams spoke with great violence against the proposed arrest, and justified the General throughout, vehemently urging the President to make the cause of the General that of the administration.

In consequence of the strong excitement produced by the President's obvious embarrassment, Mr. Crawford interposed in the discussion and suggested that there was no necessity for deciding upon the course to be pursued towards the General, as the question for which the cabinet was convened did not require it; they were called to determine how Spain was to be treated in relation to the Florida affair; the conduct of the General was a matter exclusively between the General and his own Government, in which, however Spain might feel interested, she had no right to meddle; the subject was then disposed of and was not renewed.

Mr. Calhoun had previously communicated to Mr. Crawford his intention to present the question to Mr. Monroe; an intention Mr. Crawford approved, although not believing, as he stated to Mr. Calhoun, that Gen. Jackson would be either arrested or censured by the President.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, yours,
JOHN FORSYTH.

Maj. JAMES A. HAMILTON, New York.

THE COMIC OFFERING.

The Comic Offering or Ladies Melange of Literary Mirth for 1831. Edited by Louise Henrietta Sheridan.

The Comic Offering is by no means deficient in quiet humour and gentle wit. It has been expressly got up for the ladies' boudoir. Something of the kind certainly was a desideratum amongst the Annuals; and the present volume must prove an acceptable present. As all the pieces are by the editor herself, it is no wonder that the book is rather distinguished by a sameness which must in future be relieved. The designs, though altogether by the same hand, are by no means so chargeable with the same defect. On the whole, the volume is not only creditable to the fair lady who has edited it, but must prove a very popular present, even considered as a rival to more elaborate publications.

The plates, including head and tail pieces, are exceedingly numerous, and present considerable variety. In general the ideas of them are happy; and not a few of the designs are witty and characteristic. 'A Design on Card-board' (a tail-piece) is a very smart sketch; but 'Oh Deer, what can the matter be!' (viz. a milk-maid flying before a herd of deer) is somewhat silly. 'An offer in Black and White' (a sweep and a baker vying with each other for the good graces of a damsel) is remarkably good and characteristic. 'Tried Friends' (two as regular looking rogues as ever were put in chains, linked together,) is also very good. We are sure that the fair editor has not yet done her best, however good that best may be; and we therefore turn to the literary portion of the book, for the purpose of copying a few extracts to please and amuse our readers.

We are groaners and grumblers by profession; and therefore, it need not surprise any one that we pounce with pleasure on some of Miss Sheridan's [Bal. Gaz.

MISCELLANEOUS MISERIES.

SIGH I.

Writing a comic story, and making some hasty sketches of characters, which you considered were only general descriptions: Find, on reading them again, that they form a 'Gallery of Portraits' of a great part of your acquaintance! Although sure of your *friends* acquitting you of intentional satire, you are obliged to destroy your manuscript, or incur the unmerited imputation of personality and this perhaps from persons who stand so much higher in their own estimation than in yours, that they really fancy themselves worth the trouble of sketching.

SIGH II.

Going into public with a person who is never satisfied with acting as others act: Who stands up or walks about when the rest are seated; and sits down when others rise. Who always talks when others are silent, especially when a soft piece of music is being executed. Who will not be satisfied if you wish to leave Church quietly, but forcibly detains you in the aisle, impeding the progress of the congregation. Who delights in making you walk with her in a windy day. A person in short, at whom every one stares for ultra-fashionable cloths, an assured style of walking, constant laughter, and speaking loudly in the streets. You are engaged on a visit with her family, for the whole season, and therefore, *bon gre, mal gre*, you must submit, although you have a particular aversion towards singularity or affectation of any description, and a nervous horror at being held up to observation.

SIGH III.

Sending your Harp three or four miles, to a musical party in the country. Several strings broken; and looking in the Harp-case, find you have omitted to send the string box and tuning-key!—Family, *Goths*—Neighbours, *Vandals*.

SIGH IV.

Being asked by your hostess what is your opinion of her pictures in her port folio, the terror you feel lest some of the artists may be present while you are sitting in judgment on their works. (Mem: Amateur painters really ought to write their names in full, on a cloud or some conspicuous part of their drawings). Being a painter, you wish to make every allowance for the efforts of others, and therefore give the most favourable opinions the pictures will allow. A girl, with a loud voice, then takes the portfolio, and (though her first phrase proves to you she is no artist) finds fault with the whole, but particularly those pieces on which, as being the best, you have bestowed any praise. As almost all the world are awed, by ignorant assurance, you hear the audience saying, 'What exquisite taste Miss Quack has!' 'Oh, she knows so much about fine painting and the old masters!'—you are always tempted to add (with Goldsmith) 'and also of high life, and high-lived company, Shakspeare, taste, and the musical glasses!'

Being convicted on circumstantial evidence of being 'able to sing a second' when you have been endeavouring to avoid singing with, a person, who has *such taste* and so much feeling as never to sing two bars in steady time, but who introduces in one part a shake, in another a cadenza, and a long pause at the end of each line. In fact the music is so altered from the composer's idea, that the written second is quite unfit to sing with this flourishing person; yet you are forced to comply, because an anxious friend of the singer's says, in a stage whisper, that 'it would be very illiberal not to sing a duet in which this person shines so much 'Every body but yourself looking quite happy at not being forced to sin against their inclination!

As a specimen of the wit and punnery of the volume, we take one specimen, remarking, that it is almost at random.

THE NURSERY MAN.

I once was a gard'ner so gay,
Till I brought to my *Eden* a wife;
But now I've found out, well-a-day!
That a *Nursery man* I'm for life!

Tho' 'tis *fruitless* my wishing for *good*—
My *ills double blossomed* appear,
Like *Two faces under a hood*,
We've happily *Twins* ev'ry year.

When fatigued with the sun and the air,
My son and heir gives me no peace;
I've *Cumbers* all over my chair,
Whose *Deer-tongues* from moving ne'er cease.

So tortured am I by each child,
That *spleen* wort now gives me much trouble;
My brain I'm afraid will *grow wild*
If I can't *raise my Satyry double!*

When I married the fair *Mary Gold*,
If she had *Ane monie* I asked?
[That *Yellow Everlasting*, we're told,
Will *Honesty* even outlast.]

Shepherd's Purse from her father the farmer,
She brought,—and a fine *Golden-chain*:
Yet (oh! I dont say it to harm her),
Lady's eardrops are all that remain.

London Pride she has always esteemed,
All beauties in her were assembled;
But, tho' *Bella-Donna* she seemed;
'Tis *Rag wort* she's lately resembled.

'Twas first at a *Hop* that I saw her,
In vain a young *Cocks-Comb* was pleading,
Sweet *Ice-plant!* his warmth could not thaw her:
Ah! thought I, in my heart *Love-lies bleeding!*

Last Sunday she brought me a flower,
A *Forget-me-not*, for me to wear:
Said I, 'Were the choice in my power,
I'd have *Bachelor's buttons*, my dear!'

In Spring, when I'd mind early *Peas*,
I made people pay what I'd choose;
But now, without hoping to please,
I must mind both my *P's* and my *Q's*.

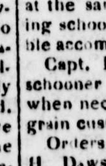
How *Rueful*, alas! is my fate,
To *Beet* and *Box* doomed all my life!
'Stead of *Hearts ease* or *Balm*, to meet bate:
'Tis not *Sage* to be plagued with a wife.

I'm sure we're a very bad *Pear*;
And our babes are *wild Crabs*, else to teach:
As for home—what a *hot house* is there!
But I'll *Pine*,—'cause I don't like to *Peach!*

The binding of this elegant volume is quite unique, and renders it in appearance at least the most tempting presents a gift-maker should desire.

EASTON PACKET.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has taken the Granary and Wharf of Messrs. Kerr and Goldsborough as also, that



new, substantial and fast-sailing Boat,
THE SCHOONER
ARIEL,

which he intends running as a regular Packet from this place to Baltimore. The ARIEL will leave Easton Point every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—returning will leave Baltimore every SATURDAY morning at the same hour. The ARIEL is now in complete order for the reception of freight and passengers, and can go to and from Baltimore as quick as any sail-boat that sails in our Bay.—As I have been employed for the last six years in the freighting business from this place, I flatter myself that it will be in my power to give general satisfaction to all persons that may entrust their freight to me.

The Schooner ARIEL will be commanded by Capt. THOMAS P. TOWNSEND, who is well known for his industry and sobriety, and with whom I have no doubt the public will be pleased.

All Orders given to the Subscriber, or left at Dr Tho's. H. Dawson's Drug Store in Easton, will be faithfully attended to, by

The Public's obedient servant,
SAM'L. H. BENNY.

mar 8 w

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE FINE NEW SCHOONER,
LEONARD,



Owned by Capt. Joshua E. Leonard, and commanded by his son, Captain Robinson Leonard, has commenced her regular routes, leaving Mrs. Vickers' wharf, Easton Point, every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday morning, at the same hour.—She is a first-rate, fast sailing schooner, and provided with very comfortable accommodations for passengers.

Capt. Leonard also intends to employ his schooner MARTHA ANN, in collecting grain when necessary, for the accommodation of his grain customers.

Orders to be left at the store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, or with Thomas Parrott, Easton Point, his clerk, who will also attend at Easton every Saturday for the reception of orders, and at Easton Point every Sunday morning until the hour of starting.

☞Grain and other freight intended for this line may be left at the granary of Mrs. Vickers, on the wharf at Easton Point. J. E. L.

march 15 w

MORE BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, with a full and complete winter supply of

BOOTS & SHOES,

respectfully invites his friends and the public in general, to give him a call and see his bargains. He has also a complete assortment of MATERIALS suitable for Boots and Shoes, which he will manufacture in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice.

The Public's obed't. serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.

jan 18 w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 22d and FRIDAY, the 25th days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to meet on the same days in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property, as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By Order,
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

feb 22 w

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees as the law directs. have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person who may neglect this notice. I would also take the liberty to inform those persons who owe fees for the present year, (1830) that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

july 20 w

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Easton Jail in Talbot county, on Tuesday the 1st day of March inst. by Henry Thomas, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, a negro man by the name of JACOB HOWARD, (but since calls himself Jacob Waters) as a runaway.—Jacob is five feet, six and a quarter inches high, about 35 years of age, has a scar on the right side of his forehead, and a stout hair mole on his left cheek. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat and vest, Marten skin cap, corduroy pantaloons and old boots—he says he is a Blacksmith by trade, that he served his time with a certain Mr. Isaac Spangler, (who is now foreman at Old Point Comfort in the State of Virginia,) in the city of Baltimore, at the corner of Liberty and Fayette Streets, and has been travelling with Mr. Richard Whitney, to sell his Patent Right for making Screws of Iron and other metals, and has with him Mr. Whitney's Patent Granted the 10th day of April, 1830.—He says he was free born, and his father and mother lives in Baltimore. The owner of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

J. M FAULKNER, Shff.

Easton, Talbot Co. March 8 w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed from the Union to the Easton Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Peacock, and formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous customers and friends who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.

THE EASTON HOTEL

Is now in complete order for the reception of travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and Horses, Hacks and Gigs, with careful drivers, furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula. The public's ob't. serv't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

jan 26 6qw

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD

FROM BALTIMORE,

HAVING for the last fifteen years, practised the healing art with the most flattering success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. Lockwood his Agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Diseases to which our frail bodies are liable. The administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following named diseases:—

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout,
Tetter Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness,
Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore & Weak Eyes,
Female Obstruction, Cancers, Ulcers,
King's Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel,
Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness Liver Complaint,
Sore Throat, Quinzy, Polypus and Mecurial Affections,
Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsey,

And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health, by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgaways, Union Tavern, Easton.

Easton, Dec. 21 w

TO THE AFFLICTED.

THIS is to certify that I was afflicted with hæmaturia, or in other words, that I passed a great quantity of blood with my urine, by which I was weakened so as to be confined to my bed; for the removal of which disease I employed physicians both at Easton and Baltimore without receiving any benefit from their prescriptions or advice. Despairing of a cure of the disease I applied to the Indian Physician, E. Lockwood, at Easton, and in nine days my complaint was entirely removed. As witness my hand and seal this third day of January, 1831.

THOS. P. TOWNSEND, Seal.

☞As to a knowledge of the cure of Mr. Townsend's disease by the Indian Physician, I cheerfully put my hand and seal, this 3d day of January, 1831.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, [SEAL.]

jan 11 w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber, Agent for Austin Woolfolk, of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

100 NEGROES,

From the age of twelve to twenty-five years, for whom he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
who may be found at the Easton Hotel.

nov 16

TO BE RENTED

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, the House and Lot on Aurora Street, now occupied by Mrs. Chamberlaine. J. ROGERS.

sept 21 w

Writing & Letter Papers

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

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