General Republican Star and Advertiser.

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BY THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
Publisher of the Laws of the Union.

TERMS.

The terms are Two Dollars & Fifty Cents per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

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LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, empowering the subscriber to sell at public auction, all the Real Estate whereof Thomas Lockerman died seized: I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in Easton, on TUESDAY the 2d day of June next, all that undivided moiety of a Tract of Land lying in Talbot county, near Bolingbroke Creek, containing eighty-two and three quarter acres, of which Thomas Lockerman died seized. The other undivided moiety of this Tract of Land belongs to Martin L. Wright, which I will also offer at public sale.

Terms of Sale—The purchaser or purchasers of the moiety of which Thomas Lockerman died seized, will be required to give bond to the Trustee, payable on the 29th day of October next, with legal interest from date, with good and sufficient security to be approved by him. A bond with approved security, payable on the 29th day of October next, with legal interest till paid, will also be required to be given to Martin L. Wright, for the other undivided moiety. On the payment of the purchase money, Martin L. Wright and the subscriber will convey, by a good and valid deed, executed and acknowledged according to law, to the purchaser or purchasers in fee, the above mentioned property. The Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, A. M. H. PAGE, Trustee.

may 12 4w

In Talbot County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

MAY TERM, 1829.

IT IS ORDERED and adjudged by the said Court, that the sale of the Lands made to William Hughlett by John Goldsborough, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate, in Talbot county, of Charles Goldsborough, deceased, in the cause of Daniel Cheezum against Howes Goldsborough, Jr. Eleanora M. Goldsborough and others, children and heirs at law of the said Charles Goldsborough, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-nine: *Provided* a copy of this Order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, on or before the tenth day of July, in the year last aforesaid.

The Report of the Trustee states the quantity of Land sold to be by estimation eight hundred and sixty-one acres, more or less; and that the same was sold for eight dollars, current money, per acre.

RD. T. EARLE,
LEM'L. PURNELL,
P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy.

Test,—J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

may 26 3w

In Talbot County Court,

SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY.

MAY TERM, 1829.

IT IS ORDERED and adjudged by the said Court, that the sale of the Lands made to Thomas O. Martin, by John Goldsborough, Trustee for the sale of the lands of Clement Morris, deceased, in the case of Thomas Hayward against Mary Morris the widow, and Albert G. Morris the heir at law of Clement Morris, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine: *Provided* a copy of this Order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county, on or before the twentieth day of July, in the year last aforesaid.

The Report of the Trustee states the quantity of Land sold by him as Trustee aforesaid, to be three hundred and eighty acres of Land, more or less; and that the same was sold for seven dollars and one cent per acre.

RD. T. EARLE,
LEM'L. PURNELL,
P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy.

Test,—J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

may 26 3w

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE on Harrison street, now occupied by the Rev. Joseph Scull, and formerly the residence of the late Rev. James Thomas. Likewise two small Dwelling Houses—the one on Harrison street, and the other on the Alley near the late dwelling of Mr. Wm. Barnett; formerly the property of the late Rev. James Thomas. The above property will be sold on a credit.—The terms will be made known by appplication to GEORGE W. NABB.

may 12 4w

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from *Baltimore* with

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

and having taken some pains to procure the *best of Workmen* from the City, he hopes that he will be able to please all those who may favor him with their custom, as he is determined to have his work done in the most fashionable and best manner.

The public's obed't. serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, may 19 w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Has just received and is now opening,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Staple and Fancy Goods

of all descriptions, embracing the newest Fashions and Style, selected with great care in Philadelphia and Baltimore from the latest importations, and will be offered extremely low for Cash. His Customers and the Public generally are respectfully invited to call and exmine them.

may 12 w

NEW GOODS

THE Subscribers have just received from Philadelphia their Spring supply of Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Hard-ware, Groceries, Queen's-ware, China and Glass.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Gilt and Plain Looking Glasses,
Ivory handle Knives and Forks,
Brittannia Ware in Setts,
Plated Candle Sticks,
Brass Andirons and Shovels and Tongs,
Corn and Grass Scythes,
Carpenter's Tools, &c.

Also, some very old French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rye Whiskey, Madeira and Port Wines, Fresh Teas, White Havanna and Brown Sugar, Java Coffee, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. all of which are offered on accommodating terms.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.

may 19 4w

NOTICE.

Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday,

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE and are opening at their Store House, opposite the Easton Hotel,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign & Domestic Goods,

Adapted to the Spring & Summer Sales.

THEIR ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS' WARE.

They think their late receipt of Goods are *cheaper* bought than heretofore, and would invite the immediate attention of their customers and dealers at large.

Easton, April 14, 1829.—w

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Store-House at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Liquors, Queen's Ware, Stone-Ware and Fruits,

together with a general assortment of

SPICES AND DYE-STUFFS.

All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance for *Cash*, or will take in re-change, Corn, Oats, Meal, Wool, Feathers and Quills.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my assortment.

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

Easton, dec 23 w

New Fancy & Millinery Store.

MISS BROWN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that she has taken the Store-Room recently occupied by Mr. Joseph Edmondson, dec'd. next door to Messrs. Rhodes, Kennard & Loveday, and adjoining the Post-Office; and has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening,

A handsome assortment of

FANCY & MILLINERY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Leghorn, Bolivar, &c. Hats,
Straw, Cottage, &c. Bonnets,
Plain and figured Sattins,
White watered Gros de Naples,
Colored do. do.
White and black Italian Crape,
Crape Leise and Pattinet,
Ladies' Gloves and Mits,
Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs,
Artificial Flowers,
Braids, Gimps, Footing, &c.
Tapes, Bobins, Pins, Hooks & Eyes, &c.
Hair, side and neck Shell Combs,
Silver Thimbles, and Scissors,
Beads, Buckles and Necklaces,
Cologne, Antique Oil and Fancy Soap,
Spool and Cotton Balls,
A handsome assortment of plain and fancy Ribbons,
Fancy Belts, Corsets and steel Busks, &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for CASH.

The public are requested to give her an early call and examine for themselves.

Easton, April 14 w

☞ Miss BROWN intends carrying on at her stand all kinds of Mantua-making and Millinery work. She expects a young lady from Baltimore in a few days well acquainted with Mantua-making to assist her.

Leghorns bleached and repaired at the shortest notice.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE want of a Circulating Library, having been long experienced in this town, the "Literary Panthenon Society" have formed a resolution of establishing one, upon the same principles of other Libraries of this kind. The utility and necessity of a Library of this nature, must be apparent to all. The facility of procuring the most approved works, and the advantages thus acquired, are sufficient to engage the attention of all friends of literature. The terms will be for use of Library for a year, $5. To all subscribing this amount the Library will be open twice a week. Subscription list left at this office. COMMITTEE.

may 19

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, 18th May, 1829.

To the Post Master at —— ——

SIR: The multiplication of mail routes, and the great increase of accommodation on many of the old routes within the last year, involve an expense considerably beyond the current revenue of the Department. This revenue, arising exclusively from postages, it is hoped will be sufficiently augmented to cover the deficit, if the Post Office law shall be strictly observed, and all its provisions rigidly enforced. On entering upon the duties of the Department, it is a subject of no little regret to observe, that much loss is sustained by an abuse of the franking privilege. It might be presumed that the high character of officers entitled to this privilege would be a guarantee for its restriction within the limits of the law; but it is much to be lamented, for the honor of our country, no less than for the prosperity of the Department, that such has not always been the case. Letters to others are frequently enclosed to persons who are entitled to the privilege of franking, and letters written by others are often sent under their frank in opposition to the express letter of the law. There is cause to apprehend that Postmasters have, in some instances been guilty of this fraud upon the revenue. This evil unless it shall find a remedy in the vigilant and energetic co-operation of Postmasters with the head of the Department, must tend to paralyze all its operations. It is therefore expected that you will watch with the utmost care against this unlawful practice; and whenever you have cause for suspicion, use all lawful means to obtain evidence against the offender. Let no effort be remitted, let no dignity of station deter you; but, however exalted may be the rank of the officer who shall violate the law in the abuse of his franking privilege, never fail to enforce the penalty by legal process and report each case to the Department. In all lawful efforts to carry into effect the provisions of the law against such as shall incur its penalties, you will be sustained by the Department; but no Postmaster can expect to retain the confidence of the Department who shall wantonly violate his franking privilege, or who knowingly shall suffer it in others with impunity.

In many instances Postmasters have injured the revenue by extending their privilege beyond the weight prescribed by law. Whenever a letter to or from a Postmaster exceeds half an ounce in weight, the Postmaster receiving or delivering it, is bound by the law and by his oath, to account for the excess. In every instance that shall come to your knowledge, of a Postmaster mailing a letter free, with the frank of a Postmaster, or receiving one free, in virtue of his privilege, which shall weigh more than half an ounce, you are to report the fact to the Department, that the remedy may be promptly applied.

Many persons appear to be under the erroneous impression, that printed sheets of paper are not chargeable with letter postage; you will use diligence to correct this error. Every thing that goes in the mail is chargeable with letter postage, except newspapers, pamphlets, and legislative journals, which are rated as pamphlets. Proposals for publications, printed circulars, special advertisements, and indeed, every species of handbills, are to be charged with letter postage. When such printed articles come to your office, without being entered on the post bills and rated with letter postage it is expected that you will report to the Department the Postmaster who mailed them. Numbers of handbills, printed proposals, and special advertisements, have sometimes been sent to Postmasters to be received and circulated under their privilege. Every such case is required to be reported to the Department that such Postmasters may be deprived of the means of repeating the abuse. In some instances these articles have been headed with the name of the office of an editor, and called an extra newspaper, with the evident design of reducing the postage. Such design it is your duty to counteract. A supplement always accompanies the newspaper to which it belongs, as a part of the same paper, and an extra newspaper is a sheet, or a part of a sheet, issued between the regular times of publishing the paper, for the purpose of an earlier annunciation of interesting news. You will not send nor deliver printed sheets or bills of any other character, as supplements or as extra newspapers.—There has also been a want of sufficient care in rating letters. Many double, some triple, and even quadruple letters are rated as single. If a letter incloses a bank note, it is double; if it encloses three bank notes, it is quadruple, and should be rated accordingly. It may sometimes be difficult to determine the proper rate; but if the letter has the appearance of being double, you will be careful to mark it as such; and if the person receiving it shall question its correctness he can open it in the presence of the Postmaster or his assistant. The want of proper attention to these several points has been highly injurious to the Department. Each case may seem a little matter, scarcely worthy of regard; but it should be remembered that the whole revenue of the Department is made up of these little items, and it is their combination that gives life and energy to the whole machine. It is at all times the duty of Postmasters to adhere strictly to both the letter and spirit of the law, and especially at this crisis, when the current engagements of the Department already entered into greatly exceed the amount of its ordinary revenue.

W. T. BARRY.

A General Court Martial was held at Jefferson Barracks, in the state of Missouri, on the 19th of March last, at which Capt. John Gantt, of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, was arraigned on a charge of 'knowingly signing false certificates in relation to his pay.' There were four specifications under this charge. The order from the Adjutant General's office recites the proceedings of the Court Martial, who found Captain Gantt guilty of two of the specifications, and sentenced him to be dismissed the service, recommending him, at the same time, to mercy in the following terms:—

"The Court are aware of the responsibility they incur, in accompanying the previous findings and sentence, with a recommendation, to executive clemency. They cannot, however, resist the impression, that Captain Gantt, did, throughout the entire transaction, act upon the ultimate intention of himself redeeming the pay accounts transferred to Mr. Kennerly. Peculiarly slow, however, in matters of personal concernment, this determination, though once expressed to Mr. Payne, an agent of Kennerly's, he was never fortunate enough to carry into practice.

"Under this view of the case, they beg leave respectfully, to recommend him to the merciful consideration of the President."

The reasons of the President for not adopting the recommendation of the Court, are thus assigned in the General Order.

From the facts produced to the President, it appears that Capt. Gantt was tried for a similar offence and pronounced guilty on the 26th of March, 1828, to wit, for receiving his pay twice for the months of January, February, March, April, May and June in the year 1827, and was sentenced to be suspended for a year, which proceedings being brought to the consideration of Brevet Major General Scott, were disapproved, because of certain apparent informalities. At the close of the year 1827, he commits the like offence, and for which, by a competent court, he is sentenced to be dismissed the service.

On the 9th of June 1827, an order issued from the War Department, prohibiting officers to pass away or transfer their pay accounts for any amount not due at the time, whereby to remove all pretences of excuse and defence, on the ground of mistake, and accident. This positive order, Captain Gantt has violated, and seeks now to excuse himself for having received his pay twice, during seven or eight months of the year 1827, by charging it as a mistake—a mistake entirely resulting from an act of his own, and which act, was in violation of a positive rule of the Department the War.

The President under a full view of all the circumstances of the case, directs me to say, that great as would be the pleasure afforded him, to adopt the recommendation of the Court, and of the officers of the 6th Regiment, who have petitioned in his behalf, he is constrained to approve the sentence. A faithful discharge of the duty he owes to the country, and especially to the character of the army, forbids the interposition of Executive clemency. The high character to which the American army may rightly assert a claim, and which he hopes they will always be careful to maintain, forbids him to sanction, through the exercise of feeling, any practice, the countenance and extension of which could not fail to prove detrimental, and to impair that pride of feeling, which alone can render an officer efficient and valuable. Officers of the army, devoting their service, and time to the country, should look to, and live upon their pay: and by indulging a proper and prudent economy, endeavor to avoid that condition of things, resulting from pecuniary embarrassment, the tendency of which must be to induce to error and misconduct. The duty is an unpleasant one; but painful as it may be, the President conceives it better, that a single offending member should be lopped off, than by the exercise of clemency, and the consequent force of example, to encourage for the future, any similar impropriety in others.

By order of the President of the U. States.

JOHN H. EATON.

FALL OF A ROCK AT NOTTINGHAM.

To strangers unacquainted with Nottingham, it will be necessary to premise that most part of it is built upon a rock, which forms different rising hillocks, and some parts on perpendicular cliffs, having streets running below, so that one house seems actually built upon the roof of another.—This is the case with the High Pavement; on which many of the most respectable houses are erected, as well as the County Goal, St. Mary's Church, &c., and beneath the high pavement about 150 feet is Narrow Marsh, the oldest street in the town. Considerable apprehensions have for several years been entertained, that a portion of the rock above narrow marsh between the county goal and some brick arches (which had been erected for security;) was separating from the main body, especially at the back of the house occupied by Mr. Carpenter Smith. It was not, however, that till within these few days that the fissure opened to any extent which could be considered alarming. Small portions of the rock and sand kept falling during the past week, but still nothing immediately serious was feared; and though in the event of falling, no power could have prevented the houses below from being crushed, yet no persuasion could induce the inhabitants to quit the premises. On Sunday the fissure at the back of Mr. Smith's and running through his garden opened to that extent, and continued to yawn so fearfully, that the magistrates deemed it necessary to warn the inhabitants below of their imminent danger, and recommend an immediate abandonment of their houses. To-day the symptoms of a fall grew still more alarming, and the residents of four of the buildings where the rock threatened most, were induced to quit; but it required magisterial authority, in some instances, to effect this, as several individuals complained of the 'shortness of the notice for departure.'

About half-past seven this evening (Monday) a tremendous fall of rock (some hundred tons) took place nearly at the back of the Loggerhead's public house, in which it appears the landlord, Mr. Godkin, then was. In about three minutes the whole extent of cliff gave way, and five houses were crushed into one general wreck. Near the spot where the first portion which broke away fell, the flaps of a coat were visible, and in a few seconds a young man was dug out in a state of insensibility, but afterwards recovered, having only received a few bruises. Reports were circulated that others were under the ruins, but up to the latest hour no more bodies have been found.

Mr. Wright has been assured that his house was perfectly safe, and therefore he removed nothing. A few minutes before the catastrophe he left home; and at that time there was a man working at a frame up stairs, and two women below with his wife. Mrs. Wright says she heard a noise like thunder, (that part of the rock most distant from the house gave way the first) but without entertaining any particular idea of danger, she went to the street door, which she found it impossible to open. Without a moment's hesitation she threw open the casement and leaped into the street but fell.—The man (named Slack) was coming down stairs from his work, and with the other women, made their exit by the same way; but it must have been the work of a few moments; for Mrs. Wright, as soon as she recovered the use of her legs, ran into an entry immediately opposite (by the side of the Lord Byron's public house) and then turning round, saw her house one shapeless mass of ruins. Slack declares that as he jumped from the window, the back part of the house was crushed in, and some of the front fell on his legs in his efforts to escape.

There is much truth in the following advice given in the last Boston Courier; and it might be adopted with benefit in other sections of the country as well as in New England:—

ADVICE GRATIS.

A few days ago, we heard a hearty and thrifty looking farmer inquiring, in a store in State-street, if the gentleman knew of a place in a store where he could put one of his sons. At the risk of being thought impertinent, we asked the farmer if he knew of any place in the country where a boy was wanted to turn up the sod. He said he did not then: he wanted a hand a while ago, but he had hired this man, pointing to his companion, a hale, hearty man of thirty-five. This led to some further conversation in which we learned, that the farmer thought it best to send his sons into the city, to learn to trade, particularly if they were not of stout constitutions, and supply their places by hiring men to work on his farm.

In this opinion the honest farmer is by no means singular, but we apprehend that the advocates of his doctrine lie under a sad mistake. The love of speculation and the hopes of accumulating an independent fortune, or, at least, a competency, without active personal labor, are the curse of New-England. To country boys at 15 or 16, the difficulties of trade and the dangerous uncertainties of shopkeeping, are inconceivable.—They see nothing but ease and happiness in the employment of the well-dressed clerks of the counting-house, and forthwith they must leave the farm, where money is turned up in every furrow and health sparkles on every blade of grass, to throw away half a dozen years of the spring of life behind a counter. Their minority is closed, and they must then enter upon the world with little or no improvement in their moral, intellectual, or physical habits; with no capital but their integrity and good name (if luckily they have been able to pass through such a dangerous apprenticeship without loss of these qualities) wherewith to commence business, and with the knowledge of no profession but one that is full of competitors, and which offers them no prospect of independence. The city is crowded with shopkeepers, and there is no branch of what may be called *trade* that is not overdone. If a young man obtains credit for a small stock of dry goods, or hardware, or groceries, ten chances to one he is unable to meet the *first* payment, and if he should be so fortunate as to have turned his stock and made a small profit, by the revolution, the second or third period of payment finds him unprepared, and he must either *clear out* (as the phrase is) and seek a living at New York or some other remoter place, or he must write '*Agent*' under his name on the sign, and struggle with his debts and his bad luck a little longer. The result of this latter arrangement need not be told. Every body knows how few of those who *fail* ever recover from the shock which broken credit produces, and how hard it is for an '*agent*' of this description ever to recover the character of *principal*.

How happy would it be for hundreds and thousands of our young men, if they could be persuaded that a few acres of ground are a better capital than as many thousands of dollars, procured by writing their names at the bottom of a negotiable note; and what years of misery might be saved if men would believe that a dollar actually earned by honorable and healthful labor as farmers and mechanics, is worth a hundred in prospect to be gained in trade and speculation.

Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth.

Some years ago a young gentleman, Mr. L——, paid his addresses to the sister of Mr. B——, with whom he lived in the habits of intimacy and friendship. It so happened, that, at the same time, Mr. B. paid his addresses to the sister of Mr. L. At length these attentions ripened into nearer connexions, and the marriages of both the young gentlemen solemnized at the same time and place. While the company were together, the two young men, now brothers, stept out to a neighbouring tavern, with a view to "break a bottle of wine together, and bid farewell to their bachelorship." While taking the wine, a sharp dispute arose between some gentlemen who happened to be present. Unfortunately the two brothers took sides, and as the dispute went on, one gave the other the *lie*. Hard words were uttered on both sides, and their passions rose to the highest pitch. A challenge was given by the one, and accepted by the other. Their seconds were chosen, and the duel was fought immediately.—Both fired at the word, and both shots took effect. Both fell, and soon after both closed their eyes in death! The distress and sorrow of the two young married ladies and their friends cannot be described.

MR. COBBETT AND THE FRIENDS.

Mr. Cobbett has just made one of his dead sets at this inoffensive and respectable body of men. He calls them *Blackguards*, Why? Because they are not; and he feels that that is precisely the point in which they have the advantage over their bullying antagonist. Mr. Cobbett's tongue is no slander, fortunately for the world, the words he utters are neutralized by the spirit of gross injustice that pervades them and the lash which he proposes to let fall on his victims, will wave harmlessly in the air. Our Quietists will oppose the *vis inertiæ* to all his outrageous efforts; they are wrapped up in a kind of fleecy hosiery, both of body and mind, which is proof against abuse, and a shower of Registers, steeped in squalid bile, will make no more impression on them than drops of rain on oil.—The worst of Mr. Cobbett's abuse is, that it is generally provoked by some virtue or advantage in others which torments his mental vision (as bulls, they say, run a-muck at scarlet,) and he seizes any occasion to pay off the score of spite and ill-humour which has been accumulating in his breast with the number of his good qualities, or a long course of honor and prosperity. Whatever the Quakers may pretend, no one is exempted from paying down the forfeit of his character in the pages of the *Register*; nor are the arrears forgot. Mr. Cobbett must long have had an eye to the Quakers, he must have borne them a terrible grudge. Mr. Cobbett is a great admirer of cleanliness, and Quakers are remarkably clean; they are a sober people, and Mr. Cobbett patronizes sobriety by precept and example; they are industrious, and so is Mr. Cobbett; early risers, thrifty, domestic, moral, all which their reviler is, or boasts of being. No wonder so many claims upon his approbation and sympathy should tire out his patience.

[Bal. Gaz.

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