

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1820.

NO 159.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER AN-
NUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE IN-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

By virtue of the last will and testament of
John Stevens deceased, will be offered at
public sale upon the premises on Saturday the
25th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
that valuable

Tan Yard

lying near the village of the Trappe, Talbot
county, there is 21 3/4 acres of land, about
one half of which is good wood land, attached
to this yard with a large two story brick
and two frame dwelling houses, carrying
Beam, Mill and Bark Houses, Smoke House,
Granary, Carriage House, Stables & other ne-
cessary out houses, all in comfortable repair—
the situation of this property is handsome &
healthy and perhaps equal to any stand on
the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for the Tan-
ning Business. The terms will be a credit of
one, two, three and four years from the first
day of January next, in equal instalments,
the purchaser giving Bonds, with two approved
securities bearing interest from the said first
day of January next at which time possession
will be given—but the purchaser to have the
privilege of working in hides immediately after
the sale.

Also, at the same time and place will be of-
fered for sale 20 acres of prime timber land,
lying near the above named village, and ad-
joining the lands of Messrs. John S. Higgins,
Henry Morgan and William Collins, this land
will be sold on a credit of one, two and three
years in equal instalments the purchaser giv-
ing bonds with two approved securities—
bearing interest from the day of sale—any
person wishing to view the above property
can see it by applying to the subscriber
living near the same, who will show it and give
every necessary information.

After the Sale of the above property will
be sold part of the remaining personal estate
of the aforesaid deceased, consisting of various
articles too tedious to mention.

Attendance given by
JOHN STEVENS, Jr. Executor
of John Stevens, deceased.

July 22, 1820.
N. B. The purchaser of the above yard can
be supplied with a quantity of bark and raw
hides.

Notice.

In obedience to an order of the Judges of
Caroline county court, made at March Term,
1820, the subscribers will sell at public ven-
ue, at Denton, on the 15th of next month (Au-
gust), at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Court House
Door, all the real estate of the heirs of Wil-
liam Webb, late of Caroline county deceased,
consisting of the following tracts or parcels of
land, viz:

Lot No. 1. A farm whereon Nimrod Barwick,
Esq. now resides, lying & being in Caroline
county, in Tuckahoe neck, within three miles
of Denton, containing Four Hundred Acres,
with a sufficiency of Timber thereon, the
improvements are in a tolerable state of re-
pair.

Lot No. 2. A farm adjoining the above de-
scribed land, containing Two Hundred Acres,
with a sufficiency of Timber.

Lot No. 3. A farm adjoining Lot No. 2
whereon Merchant Cooper now lives, in tol-
erable repair, with a sufficiency of Timber
Land.

Lot No. 4. A farm whereon William Rat-
tiff now lives, adjoining No. 3, containing three
hundred and fifty acres, in tolerable repair,
with sufficiency of Timber Land.

Lot No. 5. A small farm lying on the main
road leading from Potter's Landing to Marsh-
hope Bridge, within three miles of said Land-
ing, containing one hundred and eleven acres,
in tolerable repair.

Lot No. 6. The reversion of and info a
farm lying in Caroline county, in Tuckahoe
neck, being part of a tract of land called Ly-
ford, the same having been assigned by us, the
subscribers, to the widow of the late William
Webb, as her dower. The above Farm con-
tains one Hundred and Five Acres, and is in
good farming repair. The above lands will
be sold on a credit of one two and three years,
with interest from the day of sale, the purcha-
ser or purchasers giving bond with approved
security for the payment of the purchase mo-
ney, the subscribers deem any further de-
scription of the above lands unnecessary, they
presume any person wishing to purchase will
view the premises—any persons wishing to
examine any of the above mentioned can see
them by calling on Nimrod Barwick, Esq.
Guardian to the minors or Philemon Plummer,
one of the Commissioners.

William Potter,
Philemon Plummer,
Elijah Satterfield, } Commissioners
Levi Dukes,
Daniel Dukes,
Caroline, July 22. Sw.

FOR RENT,

Hackers Farm, lying on Wye River in Tal-
bot county and occupied at present by Mr.
Turner. This farm contains nearly four hun-
dred thousand corn hills in a shift, has excel-
lent out buildings and a good dwelling house,
and lies in a healthy and pleasant situation.
Persons wishing to Rent, will please apply to
the Subscriber, and those at a distance will do
well to bring vouchers of their punctuality and
good conduct as tenants.

WILLIAM GRASON
Near Queenstown.

July 29—6w.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the town
of Easton, held at the Court House on the
21st inst. it was ordered that the "Supple-
ment to the Ordinance entitled, An Ordinance
for the prevention and removal of certain nuis-
ances," passed by the Board on the
28th of June, 1819, be published in both
the newspapers of the said town, for the in-
formation of the citizens.

A Supplement

To the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for
the prevention and removal of certain nuis-
ances."

Be it enacted and ordained, by the Com-
missioners of the town of Easton, duly elect-
ed and qualified, that it shall be the duty of
every inhabitant of said town, between the first
day of April and the first day of November,
in each and every year, to cause their neces-
sary privies, hog-styes, and slaughter houses,
to be duly cleansed and freed from annoy-
ance; and it shall be the duty of the Bailiff
of the said town, once in every two weeks, to
inspect and examine all necessary privies,
hog styes, and slaughter houses, within the
limits of the said town, and where he shall per-
ceive any annoyance therefrom, to warn the
owner or owners thereof, respectively, to
cleanse the same without delay, and if any
such owner or owners shall, for the space of
fourty-eight hours from & after such warning,
be given as aforesaid by the said Bailiff, refuse
or neglect to cause his, her or their necessary
privy, hog sty or slaughter house, as the
case may be, to be well and sufficiently cleansed
and made free from annoyance; upon due
proof thereof to the Commissioners, all and
every such owner or owners so neglecting or
refusing, shall forfeit and pay such fine, not
exceeding five dollars, as shall be imposed by
the Commissioners.

Enacted and ordained into a Five-Law by
the Commissioners of the town of Easton, this
25th day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hun-
dred and eighteen. LOTT WARFIELD.
President pro tem.

Test—TRISTRAM NEEDLES, CLK.
July 29—3w

State of Maryland,

Somerset County, to wit:

IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

On application to the said county court by
Chaplin Conway as an Insolvent Debtor by his
petition in writing praying the benefit of the
Act of Assembly of the State of Maryland, en-
titled "An Act for the benefit of sundry insol-
vent debtors" and the supplements thereto,
the said Chaplin Conway having proved to the
satisfaction of the said court, that he had com-
plied with the directions of the said several
Acts, it is thereupon ordered by the said court,
that the person of the said Chaplin Conway
be discharged from imprisonment and that he
give notice to his creditors by advertise-
ments to be set up at the door of the court
house in Princess Anne, three months at least
before the day hereinafter mentioned, and
inserted in one public newspaper printed at
Easton, one such paper printed at Alexandria
in Virginia, and one such paper printed in the
city of Baltimore, three months at the least
before the said day hereinafter mentioned &
to be continued for four successive weeks, that
they be and appear before the said county
court at Princess Anne, on the Saturday next
after the fourth Monday of November next,
to show cause if any they have why the said
Chaplin Conway should not have the benefit
of the said acts of Assembly according to the
tenor of said petition.

Test, JOHN DONE, CLK.
of Somerset county court.
July 29—4w

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On appli- tion to me the Subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphans Court, for the
county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of
Charles Quirk of the county aforesaid,
praying the benefit of the act for the re-
lief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed
at November Session, in the year eigh-
teen hundred and five, and the several supple-
ments thereto, on the terms mentioned in the
said Acts. A schedule of his property and a
list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can
ascertain them, being annexed to his petition,
& the said petitioner having satisfied me, that
he has resided in the state aforesaid for the
period of two years immediately preceding
his application, and the gaoler having satisfied
me that the said petitioner is in his custody
debtor only, and the said petitioner having
given bond and sufficient security for his per-
sonal appearance at Talbot county Court, on
the first Saturday of November Term next, to
answer such allegations as may be made ag-
ainst him by his creditors—I do therefore or-
der and adjudge that the said Charles Quirk
be discharged from his imprisonment, and
he (by causing a copy of this order to be
inserted in one of the Easton newspapers four
weeks successively, at least three months be-
fore the said first Saturday of November Term
next) give notice to his creditors to appear
before the said county Court, on the first Sa-
turday in said court in the forenoon, for the
purpose of recommending a trustee for the
benefit of his creditors, and to show cause if
any they have, why the said petitioner should
not have the full benefit of the said act of As-
sembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of
sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several
supplements made thereto. Given under my
hand this tenth day of June, eighteen hun-
dred and twenty.

WILL. JENKINS.

July 25—4w

Take Notice.

The members of the Easton Jockey Club are
requested to meet at the Easton Hotel, on
Tuesday the first day of August, next, at 2
o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of fixing on a
field for a course, the days of Racing, and o-
ther business of importance to the Club.

SOLOMON LOWE,
Secretary to the Club.

July 29—

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of John
Lockerman, David Brown, Mitchell Reed,
William Truitt and William Hancock, petiti-
oners for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of
Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Wor-
cester county court on the first Saturday after
the second Monday of November next to show
cause, if any they have, why the said petiti-
oners should not have the benefit of said laws as
prayed for—That day being appointed for a
hearing of their creditors.
July 29—4w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

Whereas the subscribers were appointed
Commissioners by the court of Caroline county,
to divide the real estate of William Bell,
late of the county aforesaid deceased, or other-
wise to view and value the same, and upon a
mutual examination, they were of opinion that
the land would not bear a division, agreeable
to the acts of Assembly in such case made &
provided, they made their valuation and re-
turn to the next court, agreeable to the pro-
visions of said act, and whereas the said court
has on the refusal of the heirs, to elect
to take the same at the valuation, ordered the
same to be sold agreeably to law, therefore
the subscribers by virtue of the powers vest-
ed in them, will sell at public vendue on Sa-
turday the 19th day of August, at one o'clock
on said day, on the farm of William Bell,
deceased, the following tracts or parcels of
land to wit, one called and known by the
name of — part of a tract called, Leco-
num and part of Exchange, containing two
hundred and ninety seven and one half acres,
about two hundred and fifty acres cleared,
and the residue in timber, there is on said
farm one framed dwelling house, two rooms
below and a kitchen, in tolerable repair,
good corn house & stables, one tolerable good
Apple Orchard and Peach Orchard, one other
tract adjoining to this called and known by
the name of Cape Ann, containing two hundred
acres, about one hundred and thirty acres
cleared, and the balance in timber, but indif-
ferent improvements on this farm, also one
other small farm, adjoining the farm where
Levin Baynard last lived, containing one hun-
dred and one acres, called and known by the
names of Byms Bower, and Garrott's Lookout,
this tract has about ninety acres cleared, & the
residue in wood land, no house on said land,
all lying in Caroline county, in the neighborhood
of Greensborough, and will be sold on the
following terms to wit, one half of the purchase
money to be paid in twelve months with in-
terest on the whole sum, and the residue in
two years from the day of sale, with interest
for the last twelve months, the purchaser or
purchasers, to give bonds according to law.—
Attendance will be given by the subscribers
on the day of sale.

Solomon D. Cranor,
Patrick Gillespy,
Philemon LeCompte,

July 22d, 3w.

WINTER EVENING TALES.

By JAMES HOGG.

Among others, he relates the following
occurrence, which we extract as a good
instance of Scotch superstition.

"I was told of an old woman who lived
in a lone sheiling, at the head of an
arm of the sea, called Loch Kins, to whom
a ghost paid a visit every night. I de-
termined to see the place, and to tarry a
night with the old woman, if possible.—
Accordingly, I travelled across the coun-
try, by a wild and pathless route, and
came to her booth at the fall of night,
and going in, I sat down, feigning to be
very weary & unable to move further. As
we did not understand a word of each other's
language, consequently no conversation
could pass between us. I found her a
miserable old shrivelled creature, in a
neatly dressed for that country, but
manifestly deranged somewhat in her in-
tellects.

"Before I entered, I heard her singing
some coramach or dirge, and when I went
in, I found her endeavouring to mend an
old mantle, and singing away in a wild
unearthly croon; so intent was she on both,
that she scarcely lifted up her eyes from
her work when I went towards her, and
when she did, it was not to me, that she
looked but at the hole in the roof, or to the
door by which I entered. The sight af-
fected me very much, and in all things
that affect me I become deeply interest-
ed. I heard that she was speaking to
herself of me; for I knew the sound of the
word that meant Englishman, but it was
not with any symptoms of fear or dis-
pleasure that she seemed to talk of
me, but merely as a thing that, being
before her eyes, her tongue mentioned as
by rote.

"The story that prevailed of her was
that being left a widow with an only son,
then a child at the breast, she nourished
him; he became a man; and the love and
affection that subsisted between them was
of no ordinary nature, as might naturally
be supposed. He was an amiable and en-
terprising young man; but going out to
the fishing once with some associates to
the Saint's Islands, he never returned,
and there were suspicions that he had
been foully murdered by his companions,
the weather having been so mild that no
accident could have been supposed to
have happened at sea. There were be-
sides many suspicious circumstances at-
tending it, but no proof could be had.
However, the woman hearing that she had
lost her darling son, and only stay on earth
set no bounds to her grief, but raved, and
prayed & called upon his name; conjuring
him by every thing sacred to appear, to her

& tell her if he was happy, & all that had
befallen to him. These continued con-
jurations at length moved the dead to re-
turn. The spirit of her son appeared to
her every night at midnight, and conver-
sed with her about the most mysteri-
ous things—about things of life and
death—the fates of kingdoms & of men;
and of the world that is beyond the grave
—she was happy in the communion, and
abstracted from all things in this world
besides.

"Such was the unearthly tale that was
told in the country of this rueful old
creature, and made me resolve to vi-
sit her before I left the island; but I could
not procure a man in all the district of
Uig to accompany me that could speak
both languages; for except the minister &
his wife, and one taxman and his family,
there was not one in the district, which
contained 3000 inhabitants that could
speak the English language, or were book
learned. I procured a young lad to be
my guide, named Malcolm Morrison, but
he having gathered something of my in-
tentions before we left the banks of Loch
Rog, would on no consideration accom-
pany me into the cot, but left me as soon
as we came in sight of it. I no sooner
beheld the object of my curiosity, than I
thought her crazy, and that the story
might have risen from ravings. Still she
was an interesting object to contemplate;
and resolving to do so for the night, I
tried by signs to make her understand
that I was a traveller fatigued with walk-
ing, and wishing to repose myself in her
cottage until next morning; but she regard-
ed me no more than she would have done
a strayed cat or dog that had come in to
take shelter with her. There was one
sentence which she often repeated, which
I afterwards understood to be of the fol-
lowing import, "God shield the poor
weary Saxon;" but I do not know how
to spell it in Erse. I could likewise per-
ceive, that for all the intentness with
which she was mending the mantle, she
was coming no speed, but was wasting
cloth endeavouring to shape a piece suit-
ing to the rent, which she was still making
rather worse than better. It was quite vi-
sible that either she had no mind, or that it
was engaged in something widely differ-
ent from that at which her hands were em-
ployed.

"She did not offer me any victuals, nor
did she take any herself, but sat shaping
and sewing, and always between hands
singing slow melancholy airs, having all
the wildness of the native airs of that wild
and primitive people. Those that she
crooned were of a solemn and mournful
cast, and seemed to elicit her at times ve-
ry deeply.

"Night came on, and still she gave her-
self no concern at all about me. She
made no signs to me either to lie down
and rest on the only couch the hovel con-
tained, or to remain, or to go away. The
fire sent forth a good deal of smoke, but
neither light nor heat; at length with
much delay and fumbling, she put some
white shreds of moss into a crucible of oil,
and kindled it. This threw a feeble ray
of light through the smoke, not much
stronger than the light of a glow-worm,
making darkness scarcely visible if I may
use the expression.

"The woman, who was seated on a dry
mat on one side of the fire, not more than
a foot from the ground, crossed her arms
upon her knees, and laying her head on
them, fell fast asleep. I wrapt myself in
my officer's cloak, and threw myself down
on the moss couch, laying myself in such
a position that I could watch all her mo-
tions as well as looks. About eleven
o'clock she awoke, and sat some time
moaning like one about to expire; she then
kneeled on the sod seat, and muttered
some words, waving her withered arms
and stretching them upwards, apparently
performing some rite either of necromancy
or devotion, which she concluded by
uttering three or four feeble howls.

"When she was again seated, I watched
her features and looks, and certainly
never before saw any thing more unearthly.
The haggard wildness of the features; the
anxious and fearful way in which she
looked about and about, as if looking for
one that she missed away, made such an
impression on me, that my hairs stood all
on end, a feeling that I never experienced
before, for I had always been proof against
superstitious terrors. But here I could
not get the better of them, and wished my-
self any where else. The dim lamp, shi-
ning amidst smoke and darkness, made
her features appear as if they had been
a dull yellow, and she was altogether ra-
ther like a ghastly shade of something
that had once been mortal, than any thing
connected with humanity.

sure to distinguish who, or what it was.
"I had quitted keeping my eyes upon
the woman, and was watching the door,
from which I thought I could distinguish
voices. I watched still more intensely;
but hearing that the sounds came from
the other side, I moved my head slowly
round, and saw, apparently, the corpse
of her son sitting directly opposite to her.
The figure was dressed in dead clothes;
that is, it was wrapt in a coarse white
sheet, and had a napkin of the same color
round its head. This was raised up on
the brow, as if thrust up recently with the
hand, discovering the pale steadfast fea-
tures, that neither moved eyelid nor lip,
though it spoke in an audible voice again
& again. The face was not only pale, but
there was a clear glazed whiteness upon
it, on which the rays of the lamp falling,
showed a sight that could not be looked
on without horror. The winding sheet
fell likewise aside at the knee, and I saw
the feet and legs of the same bleached hue.
The old woman's arms were stretched out
towards the figure, and her face thrown
upwards, the features meanwhile distorted
as with extatic agony. My senses
now became so bewildered, that I fell in-
to a stupor, like a trance, without being
able to move either hand or foot. I know
not how long the apparition staid; for the
next thing that I remember was, being re-
luctantly awakened from my trance by a
feeble cry which I heard through my slum-
ber repeated several times, I looked, and
saw that the old miserable creature had
fallen on her face, and was grasping in fee-
ble convulsions the seat where the figure
of her dead son had so recently reclined.
My compassion overcame my terror; for
she seemed on the last verge of life, or ra-
ther sliding helplessly from time's slippe-
ry precipice, after the thread of existence
by which she hung had given way. I lifted
her up, and found that all her suffer-
ings were over—the joints were grown
supple, and the cold damps of death had
settled on her hands and brow. I carried
her to the bed from which I had risen, &
could scarcely believe that I carried a hu-
man body—it being not much heavier
than a suit of clothes. After I had laid
her down, I brought the lamp near, to see
if there was any hope of renovation—she
was living, but that was all, and with a
resigned though ghastly smile, and a shak-
ing of the head, she expired.

"I did not know what to do; for the
night was as dark as pitch; and I wist not
where to fly, knowing the cot to be sur-
rounded by precipitous shores, torrents,
and winding bays of the sea, therefore, all
chance of escape until day light was utter-
ly impossible; so I resolved to trim the
lamp and keep my place, hoping it would
not belong till day.

"I supposed that I sat about an hour in
this dismal place, without moving or
changing my attitude, with my brow lean-
ing upon both my hands, and my eyes
shut; when I was aroused by hearing a
rustling in the bed where the body lay.
—On looking round, I perceived with
horror that the corpse was sitting upright
in the bed, shaking its head as it did in
the agonies of death, and stretching out
its hands towards the hearth. I thought
the woman had been revived, and looked
steadfastly at the face; but I saw that it
was the face of a corpse still; for the eye
was white, being turned upward and fix-
ed in the socket, the mouth was open, and
all the other features immovably fixed for-
ever. Seeing that it continued the same
motion, I lifted the lamp and looked fear-
fully round, and there beheld the figure I
had so recently seen, sitting on the same
seat, in the same attitude, only having its
face turned toward the bed.

"I could stand this no longer, but fled,
stumbling out at the door, & ran straight
forward. I soon found myself in the sea, &
it being ebb tide, I flew along the shore like
a deer pursued by the hounds. It was
not long till the beach terminated, and I
came to an abrupt precipice washed by
the sea. I climbed over a ridge on my
hands and knees, and found that I was on
a rocky point between two narrow fraiths,
and farther progress impracticable.

"I had now no choice left me; so, wrap-
ping myself in my cloak, I threw me down
in a bush of heath, below an overhanging
cliff, & gave up my whole mind to amaze-
ment at what I had witnessed. Astonish-
ed as I was, nature yielded to fatigue, and
I fell into a sound sleep, from which I did
not awake till about the rising of the sun.
The scene all around me was frightfully
wild and rugged, and I scarce could per-
suade myself that I was awake, thinking
that I was still struggling with a dreadful
dream. One would think that this was a
matter easily settled, but I remember well,
it was not so with me that morning. I
pulled heath, cut some parts of it off, and
chewed them in my mouth—rose—walked
about, & threw stones into the sea, and
still had strong suspicions that I was in a
dream. The adventures of the preceding
night dawned on my recollection one by
one, but these I regarded all as a dream
for certain; and it may well be deemed not
a little extraordinary, that to this day, if
my oath were taken, I declare I could not
tell whether I saw these things in a dream,
or in reality. My own belief leaned to

touching
uments

and integrity. Yes they did know that Judge Chase would have released the witnesses from imprisonment, had they been committed because they knew such commitment would have been illegal—they knew they had violated the constitution—and they also knew that Judge Chase, possessed the intelligence and firmness to expose their misdeeds. These were the considerations that restrained their proceedings to farther violence—and not any apprehension that Judge Chase would have become the base tool of party and improperly have released the witnesses from a legal confinement.

Few men in Maryland are better acquainted with the learning and integrity of Judge Chase than the democratic defender, although for party purposes he has thought proper to assail his character by the most cruel and unfeeling imputations. But age, piety, learning and integrity are no protection against the ferocity of party spirit!

For the Easton Gazette.

"Ho ho est boz
Cum quis est jokus
Makes mad poor Perrin."

Soleman Gundy.

In these days of quizzing, never was one played off with better effect and more complete success than on the sapient editor of the "Star." An advertisement, is sent to him "over" a fictitious signature, "purporting a dinner to be at the Union Hotel for the accommodation, not of the 'public' but of the 'persons of Easton' who may attend at Cambridge to view a criminal execution, which he 'credulously and unsuspecting soul publishes, dreaming of nothing but the three shillings and ninepence he would receive when he forwarded the bill." In the next Gazette attacks his own quizz, and makes wonderful wry mouths at Perrin for publishing a piece which would 'cast the least disparagement,' or convey any imputation of want of feeling on the good people of Cambridge. The 'editor of the Star' with amazement and consternation discovers that he has been 'imposed on,' apprehends that he has unintentionally offended his friends and subscribers, and by way of atonement publishes an editorial article, and a rare article it is truly, of not less than eight and twenty lines, in which all intention of 'disparagement' is disavowed, and the wicked wight who 'imposed on' him is kindly informed he is guilty of a falsehood, and that a trap is laid to detect him. It has been said 'Old birds cannot be caught with chaff' and never will I believe in any old saw of the kind in future. For here is an old owl fairly caught, by 'Star' light too, when that bird is supposed to be 'wide awake,' and what is the prettiest of it in his own hollow. Verily Perrin, I am truly astonished that a man of your sagacity and grammar, one who 'can read spirits to the very deep,' and as Dr. Johnson says, can comprehend every thing 'from the vasty deep to the elegantly little, should be so grossly gulled, so easily imposed on.' For your comfort let me tell you, you have not incurred the displeasure of the people of Cambridge, they are not mad with the 'Tommy,' but most heartily thank thee for the meriment thou hast afforded them at thine own expense. Generous soul! But how will you answer to your own townsmen for publishing a piece which 'casts the least disparagement' on their 'persons of Easton' who are not the first 'foat that ever got into a well and cannot get out. Console yourself with that reflection. I will also further apprise the Editor of the Star, that he has been imposed on, in another instance, which has subjected him to as much ridicule, among the knowing ones a Jimmy Dawson's advertisement. For the last three or four weeks, the columns of the Star have been graced with the speculations, reviews and compilations of Mr. Investigator. And who does the courteous reader suppose Mr. Investigator is? He certainly must be a writer of wonderful extent of research, and great versatility of powers. From the vast abundance of his mind he 'brings out things new and old.' He ramps up an old exploded and ridiculous medical theory, and talks about it with the air of a man, who knows something. Next comes a review on ancient Sparta, which except a few sentences stolen from Volney, may for rank nonsense, sustain and puerility, safely challenge a comparison with the printed ravings of any Bedlamite, compared to him Demetrius and Cicero are chaste and classical writers. Though not least in his farrago of absurdities we find 'reflections on the wonders of nature, a compilation' an odd mélange of prose and blank verse, all borrowed, without one solitary comment or original remark, save the title and the address 'Mr. Editor.' Where is the use of publishing in a public journal, alternate paragraphs of blank verse and prose from authors so generally read as Hervey and Young—Because he prefixed the term 'compilation' to his hodge-podge, it may be said he cannot be fairly charged with plagiarism. The fact is, the correspondent of the Star, did intend to palm the last piece on the public for his own. Philo Investigator, who is no other than Investigator himself, the identity being the same as between an ass & jack-ass, knew not the meaning of the term compilation, as is evident from the piece itself. The editor of the Star and his correspondent Investigator might have jogged on in their own way and would have escaped our notice, had not the last dated his reveries from Dorchester. That 'was the kindest cut of all' Mr. Smith, & is truly disparaging. There are many able & well educated physicians in this country, who are by no means solicitous of being considered the authors of the Investigator's medical researches and political reveries; your correspondent, Mr. Perrin, will be pleased hereafter to date his writings from the place where he lives. It is certainly unkind that a whole county should be involved in the odious and ridiculous provoked by a scribbler, who changes to settle in one of its obscure corners.

Cambridge, July 27, 1820.

For the Easton Gazette.

There is nothing which our democrats are more anxious to effect, than a belief in the people that the contest which is now agitating the two great political parties in this state, is a contest entered into of them for the preservation of liberty and 'not the emoluments of office.' In this purpose it is likely they would have partially succeeded, had it not been for that greedy and rapacious disposition they have manifested in grasping, whenever opportunity occurred, at the state's money; which, it seems, their 'itching palms,' are too often, for the public good, gratified by touching. If it is not for offices and emoluments that they contend, why did so many

of them press forward as applicants to fill the vacancies which lately happened in the registerships of Kent and Anne-Arundel counties? It is well known that there were no less than fifteen of those disinterested gentlemen applying for the registership of Kent, and six for that of Anne-Arundel county; many of whom not only shewed by their great exertion their anxiety to get those offices, but by the imprecations poured out upon the governor and council after the appointments were made, their excessive mortification at losing them.

But their assertion that with them it is 'no contest for office,' is almost too ridiculous to treat seriously, and especially so, when we reflect, that the piece containing this declaration, came from the press which a few office-holding democrats in Annapolis have loaned Jehu Chandler, a man who since the first of January last, has himself alone, been paid by his party, more than twenty-two hundred dollars of the public money, as accounts in the committee room and executive chamber will prove.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the Easton Gazette.

JEHU CHANDLER.

Jehu Chandler, against the state has been decided against him, by the Court of Appeals—all the Judges sitting in the cause Democratic—his Counsel Mr. Pinkney. Jehu cannot now say that he is defeated in the recovery of his claim by the 'corruption of federal judges,' as he did when the Judges of Baltimore County Court decided against him.

This is the claim for not paying of which Jehu has so liberally abused the federal party for the last six or seven years.

For the Easton Gazette.

The formidable & irresistible defence, of an erudite phlegmatic, sagacious and redoubtable editor of a Pat-riot newspaper. "Fellow-citizens, I have been most wantonly, and contemptuously, & villainously exposed to your contempt, ridicule and censure, by a set of tale telling feds. I therefore solicit you demand from you at your peril a clement and commending sentence. They have accused me, not of having in conjunction with others speculated from the treasury, but that which is substantially the same, of having charged more for my invaluable services to the state than they were worth; or, than others would have gladly performed them for. In confutation of this charge, I aver that for important and invaluable services, it is a moral impossibility for a man of my modesty and merit to exact too much. A sage philosopher has said, 'the worth of any thing is what 'twill fetch.' If I require four times as much for my services as they are worth, and my 'patriotic and economical' friends and patrons are pleased to grant the amount of my requests, under the consideration, that I am a devoted public cause, who dares to protest against it? Of my indefatigable and invaluable labours in support of the democracy of the state, I call on its leaders to testify. Do not all men, of eminence in every profession, require and obtain more from their usefulness than those who are not conspicuous? Yes. To scientific and skillful physicians, learned and eloquent lawyers, we voluntarily and cheerfully make an incomparably greater compensation for their exertions of skill and display of erudition and rhetoric than to those who are not eminently distinguished; else what would incite us to achievements gained by dint of midnight toil? Or what would engender our holy emulation? Were not this a fact, our country might not have boasted of a Rush or a Physic, pre-eminent in medical science, our state might have been deprived of a Pinkney, and [in modesty permit me to add] a Jehu. When you look aright at these things fellow citizens, even from the tongue of envy, I am fearless of farther opposition. I never, like the little, unassuming editors of the country could be content to write essays for my paper in English; for I hold in utter detestation & soul abhorrence every thing which emanates from, or appertains to the English nation. I aspire to something more ennobling and exalting. My lucubrations are usually given in my favourite language, the Dutch, because my object is to edify the literati, 'I like to astonish the natives,' as my learned patrons can affirm; their imaginations are often put to the wreck, to lathom my occult mysteries, my incomprehensible sallies into the prophetic & other regions. Several of my columns have been at the disposal, or use of Auld Nick and Crazy Jack, who have usually filled them for the illiterate, in a language appropriate to their intellects. Whenever any conspicuous feds were troublesome, by being popular, I have levelled my Dutch artillery against them, and without mercy, favor or affection, (which passions I never had for any except the softer sex,) charged the thickest ranks of them, yea, opened the floodgates of my billingsgate and poured out the vindictive and malevolent torrents upon them; prostrating them with boasted 'political fathers and prototypes, Washington & Hamilton' like them and Lucifer never to rise again. I do most solemnly aver that never, as has been alleged by many, were I subject to the capricious mandates and whim-whams of Auld Nick. Ask him if like Balaam's 'I have been his ass on which he has ridden for many years.' 'Tis a gross fabrication, and I enter my protest against it. I will close with two assertions. If the feds do not totally desist from their exposition of, and their opposition to my charges, 'I will blow them all sky high' and if the democrats dare refuse to grant their amount my fictitious adulation of them shall not only cease, but I will turn federalist and

with my expositions and talents, revolutionize the state!

JEHU BOROMERGEZ.

"Were we not fearful of gaining the dire displeasure of our reverenced friend, Jehu, the hypt knight of the woeful countenance," & consequently bringing upon ourselves a catalogue of his terrific maladictions, we would (instead of 'fictitious adulation,' him and soliciting his auxiliaryship as many of the Pagans do the Devil to avoid his wrath,) earnestly beseech him under every vicissitude of fluctuating fortune, or frown of democracy, like a faithful spaniel, to serve his only appropriate masters; for we are utterly unable to make any appropriation or use of his 'smutty sheet.' We will end our own salutary advice by making a quotation from a new Dutch Poem called the *Phrogoschekator*, which one of his 'learned patrons' has been so extremely obliging as to translate and render English for us, as follows.

"We advise thee be quiet, & fatten thy swine. As a drought may succeed air, & cause them to whine. Next year our prognostics are, 'many a pig Will squeal for a dinner from' master Sam, Sprigg."

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

BYRON'S POETRY.

Lord Byron's Poetry, though not so popular as that of some other modern writers, is yet, perhaps, too generally received for the public welfare. His nauseating display of impiety and indecency, which even France or Italy might have well blushed to own, has not yet sufficiently excited the contemptuous indignation of society. There are too many—it has been well said—"who find charms in his poetry, and are induced to forgive the offence for the sake of the pleasure." The following passage is extracted from a critique in a late number of the Edinburgh Monthly Review, said to be written by the celebrated Dr. Chalmers of Glasgow, and is deserving of general attention as well for the truths it contains, as for the bold and energetic style in which it is written.

L. M. R.

"One unhappy characteristic of the mind of Byron, too conspicuous in the greater part of his poetry, is that dark & dreary scepticism which has been observed and lamented by all classes of critics. It is not merely that his doubting soul is painfully suspended between the hope of future existence & the dread of annihilation, but that with an apparently fixed disbelief of futurity, he seems to mingle the most bitter scorn of all his bright promises. His is not a spirit agitated by doubts, and breathing out its sadness in low and melancholy murmurs. The sentiment of infidelity is, in the mind of the poet, not diffident and quiescent, but fiercely and vindictively active—not a dreary shadowy oppression and darkening of the intellect, but a foul and stagnant cloud to which the spark of passion is unceasingly applied. It is not the dream of a speculative intellect, imprisoned in the coils wrought by its own infidelity, and struggling for liberty and life in the grasp of the subtle enchantment; but the dark & troubled movement of a wayward imagination, grappling in proud defiance with the terrors of that eternity which it dares not meet in the sobriety of reason. This attitude of defiance and contempt is not the natural one of calm and assured scepticism; there lurks a thick drop of believing terror in the inmost recesses of that bosom which discharges the poison of its continually against the awful truths of religion. It is the dead weight of perverted passion alone that could have degraded the mounting spirit of Byron into the scorn of the lofty destiny of his nature; and his upward energy, suppressed but untinguished, yet heaves & palpitates beneath the incumbent load. The scepticism of Byron is not like the philosophic wandering of Lucretius, through the dark regions of speculation, where the bewildered spirit clasps some disordered phantasm sprung from its own chaotic agitations, as the creative and upholding power of universal nature. The spirit of the modern poet does not pretend to have completed or even attempted, the giddy round of philosophical speculation, returning from the cheerless voyage with the usual freight of fictions and absurdities. The infidelity of Byron is a very repulsive species of bold uninquiring, contemptuous dogmatism. It is not the trembling awe of the understanding, but the bad and burning fever of the heart. Hence it is, that it develops itself—not in modest doubt and compassionate hesitation—not under the influence and the symptoms of a diseased intellect—but in starts of phrenzied and infectious profanity; in grumbling reproach & deep resentment, compared with which the levity of Voltaire himself is but the stinging of an insect to the rabid ferocity of the tiger.

It is impossible; we should think, that Byron can be ignorant how much he thus loses as a poet and a man of genius. He must know that the loftiest & most magnificent field upon which his spirit could expatriate is that which is displayed—not by the truths of religion themselves, for they are too solemn & awful to be touched with impunity even by the most vigorous efforts of profane inspiration, but by that countless multitude of elevating and ennobling associations which they create, and to which the highest spirit of poetry loves to give form and reality. There is no theme which may not be exalted by the proper use of such associations—and none which may not be degraded by their exclusion. The sentiments of religion indeed, form the noblest elements of the poetry of human nature, for they announce that lofty aspiration after other than the vulgar and sensible things of this world which is characteristic of humanity in all its gradations of existence. The rude and early periods

of society have been supposed, and with justice, to be propitious to the more genuine, unconstrained, and imaginative flights of poetry; they are, as it were, the cradle of the divine art, where it is seen in all its innocence & simplicity. Yet these are the periods when that scepticism which is generated in the laborious trifling of a disciplined but enfeebled understanding, is unknown, and where the voice of nature speaks, even amid the most fantastic mythological aberrations, of that immortality which civilization dares to doubt or to despise.

But if this be true, even of the uncouth and often unintelligible fictions of heathen mythology—if the great poets of classical antiquity would have forfeited in a great degree their hold, over the spirit of mankind, had they been coldly indifferent towards the elements of grandeur and simplicity which mingled themselves even with the superstition of their age—how much more is that poet to be pitied for his infatuation, who not only neglects to avail himself of all the lofty resources which are opened to him in the system of a purer religion, but contemptuously excludes them, and strives to cast ridicule on all the higher mysteries of revealed faith, as well as upon the undistinguishable sentiments of natural religion itself. Let Lord Byron beware, and not exult too much in the popularity which his genius has achieved, but which his temerity may forfeit. He is a great poet indeed: his country has owned his claims with deference and respect. But let him not, intoxicated with adulation imagine for a moment that he is among the very greatest of English poets, or that we could not afford, to allow his name to perish in that neglect which he has appeared to brave by his audacious pollutions.

New York, July 26.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, went to sea yesterday morning, with a fine breeze, bound to the Pacific Ocean, on a cruise of three years.

New-York, July 31.

We have received by the Gold Huntress, New Orleans papers to the 7th inst. inclusive. The general election in Louisiana closed on the 5th. The votes in New Orleans were for governor, Derbigny 463, Duncan 196, Robertson 151, Destrehan 136. For Congress, Livingston 583, Johnson 202.

The newspapers state that the Cashier of the New-Hampshire Bank, at Portsmouth, has been guilty of a defalcation of \$42,000—Thus, North, South, East and West, frauds and rumours of frauds are brought out.—*American.*

At a late term of the circuit court, holden at Blakely, Alabama, Nathan Johnson was convicted of passing two counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces, and sentenced to be hung on the 26th ult.—the offence being capital by the laws of that state.

Mr. Topliff has obligingly favoured us with English papers brought by the Thomas Fowler. Although not quite so late as those by the Olive, we have gleaned a few additional items.

It is said that George Edwards, the British government spy, has left England for New-Brunswick. Alderman Wood repeatedly applied to Lord Sidmouth to have him arrested, stating that he had ample proof to convict him of high treason. In every instance, Lord Sidmouth positively refused the Alderman's request.

The complete abandonment of the expedition prepared at Cadiz against South America, is now formally announced in letters from that city.

It is said, that the following gives the respective ages of the surviving political patri-archs who signed the Declaration of Independence—

William Floyd, of New-York,	87
John Adams, of Massachusetts,	85
Charles Carroll, of Maryland,	82
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,	77

An Exeter paper contains an advertisement, cautioning the public against giving any credit to the wife of a certain individual, because she has now eloped from him for 'the nineteenth time, without the least provocation.'

Annapolis, August 1.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

On the 20th ult. the body of a dead man floated on shore near Mr. Price's landing, on Kent Island. A jury of inquest was held, whose verdict was, 'that he had been murdered by some unknown hand.' No papers were found which could lead to the discovery of his name. He was about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather fleshy, with black hair. His clothing were a sweeting trowsers, a linen shirt and velvet vest of a greenish color, all apparently new. Nothing was found in his pockets but two small keys which, are now in possession of one of the jurors. It appears evident that the deceased must have been murdered, as he had received two severe cuts on the head, and there was considerable blood on his clothing. Any further information that may be required on this subject will be cheerfully given, on application to ISAAC WINCHESTER, Kent Island.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Mr. Jas. Edgar who arrived here in the ship Martha, Sketcley brought out with him an English Cow, with her calf, a bull now about 12 weeks old, which was considered both in Yorkshire and Lancashire as the finest animal of the kind ever exhibited within the remembrance of the judges, many of whom expressed their regret that he should be allowed to leave the country. He is actually the great grandson of the celebrated Durham bull, Comet, which was sold for 1000 guineas. The calf has excited great admiration here, & is undoubtedly an important acquisition to the country. Mr. Edgar has also brought by the same ship, sundry agricultural implements, among which are a Kibling Mill, and an improved Straw and Turnip Cutter.

Federal Republican Nominations, FOR THE ASSEMBLY, FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Nicholas Goldsborough,	John Goldsborough.
William H. Tilghman,	Robert Banning.
OR CAROLINE COUNTY.	
Gen. William Potter,	James Houston.
Capt. T. Goldsborough,	May. Richd. Hughtlett.
DORCHESTER COUNTY.	
Benj. W. LeCompte,	Edward Griffith.
Michael Lucas,	Dr. Wm. Jackson.
WORCESTER COUNTY.	
E. K. Wilson,	W. F. Selby.
T. N. Williams,	Charles Parker.
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.	
Col. Francis M. Hall,	Thomas Somervell.
George Semmes,	Capt. Josiah Jones.
FREDERICK COUNTY.	
Alexander Warfield,	Ignatius Davis.
Robert G. McPherson,	Lewis Motter.
CALVERT COUNTY.	
Thomas Blake,	Gustavus Weems.
Joseph W. Reynolds,	Samuel Turner.
ALLEGANY COUNTY.	
William Hiliary,	John Scott.
Thomas Blair,	William Reid.

DIED.

This morning after a short illness, Henry eldest son of Henry Hollyday, Esq. of this county.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PERICLES is received, but too late for publication—He shall occupy the fore ground in our next.

A TRAVELLER noticing the Examination at the Academy on Thursday last received, but too late for this weeks paper, he shall appear in our next.

Several other Communications are on file which will be attended to as early as possible.

Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of EDMONDSON & ATKINSON, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given; those that neglect this notice will be proceeded against as the law directs.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

ISSAAC ATKINSON.

Easton, 8th mo. 5th, 1820.—3w

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year the House & Garden where Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives at Easton Point. The Dwelling House is comfortable and convenient, with a good Kitchen to it. The Garden is also very good. It will be a good situation for a public Boarding House or Tavern. For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 5—

Lands to Rent.

To be rented for the ensuing year, all my plantations in Hunting Creek, and Poplar Necks, in Caroline County, the leases of which will expire at the end of the present year.

ALSO,

The Farm, whereon James Candon now resides as Overseer, with the Hands, Stock and Plantation Utensils.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, July 15, 1820. 4w.

AUCTION ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber having rented the corner store, next to Mr. Le-we's Hotel, takes the liberty to inform the citizens of Easton and vicinity, that he intends transacting the Auction and Commission business; his public sale days will be on Tuesday's and Saturday's. He has now instored an assortment of dry goods, china, glass, and queen's ware, knives and forks, plated and jupanned ware. Also two marble mantle pieces and fifty-two inch springs, with a large assortment of fancy articles, all of which, he offers at private sale, cheap for cash.

I. LYON.

August—3w

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of Perry Plummer of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts. A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the greater having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond and sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Perry Plummer be discharged from his imprisonment, & be (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Eastern newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of November Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county Court, on the first Saturday in said county for the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and to show cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplement's made thereto. Given under my hand this third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty.

WILL. JENKINS.

July 25—4w

MARYLAND.

In Somerset County Court,

at May Term, 1820.

William Waller, Sen. of Somerset County, having applied by his petition in writing, as an insolvent debtor, to the said county Court, for the benefit of the act of Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, and the said William Waller having complied with the directions of the said acts of Assembly. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William Waller to appear before the said county Court, on the Saturday next after the fourth Monday of November next, to show cause if any they have, why the said William Waller, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly, according to the tenor of the said petition.

JOHN DONE, Clk. of Somerset County Court.

August 5—3w

A LIST OF PERSONS

Holding Land in Talbot county, with the description and names thereof, on which no personal property can be found to pay the taxes due thereon, together with the amount due from each owner, viz:

OWNERS NAMES.	TAX DUE.	NAMES OF THE LAND.
Mark Benton's heirs	10 41	Lot on Washington street in Easton, two hundred feet front, running back to West street
Samuel Logan's heirs	1 17	Two Lots on West Street
Abraham Nice for his children	2 24	Lot part of Richbottom & two Lots near Easton
Bennett Wheeler's heirs	41 29	Sundry Lots in and adjoining the town, parts of Londonderry
Thomas Frazier for the heirs of John Kersey	27 10	Mary's Delight, Cromwell, part Cuddington's Addition
Moses Butler, senior	1 49	Part Matthew's Purchase, Bloomsberry and pt. Jacob's Beginning
John Austin	3 03	Part of several tracts names unknown
Matthias Freeman's heirs	2 67	Part Bughy
Matthew Kerby's heirs	2 80	Part Dunn's Range
Joshua Lucas	2 88	Robert's Purchase
William Lowe's heirs	4 18	Part Perkins' Discovery, part Carter's Farm
Jerre Hopkins	6 43	Lot on Dover Street in Easton
Stanley Lookerman	5 39	Part Hambleton's Park
Zebulon Skinner	14 12	Part Liberty and Paca Resurveyed
William Turner	3 34	Part High Fields Addition & Benney's Range
James Battie	16 25	Part Noble's chance & other tracts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the county charges, due on the above Lands, for the year 1819, charged on the Books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county to the foregoing persons shall not be paid to Stephen Denny, Esq. collector of said county, or to his authorized agent, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, together with a proportion part of the cost of advertising, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

JOHN STEVENS, Clk.

Easton, Talbot county, July 29th, 1820—

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, by petition in writing of Robert S. Orem, and Ezekiel Vickers stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred & five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Robert S. Orem & Ezekiel Vickers, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Robert S. Orem and Ezekiel Vickers, be discharged from their imprisonment; and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Robert S. Orem and Ezekiel Vickers to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Robert S. Orem and Ezekiel Vickers, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 22d day of May 1820.

LEVIN MARSHALL.

July 13

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting for Talbot Circuit, will be held in the Wood of James Nabbs, Esq. adjoining the Chapel Meeting House. To commence on Thursday 17th August next.

July 29—tm

Bank of Caroline.

Notice is hereby Given,

To the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held in the Court House, in Denton on Monday the 7th day of August next, (between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.) for the purpose of choosing eleven Directors, to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year.

By order, MATT. DRIVER, Cashier.

N. B. By the act of incorporation two of the present directors are ineligible.

Denton, June 24—tm.

Notice.

The subscriber having removed from Talbot County, begs the favour of all those indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, unto Mr. Richard Feedeman his agent.

RICHARD CRAY.

June 10

The Members

Of the Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are requested to meet in Easton on Tuesday the 8th of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL P. KENNARD, Sec'y.

July 22—3w

MARYLAND,

April Term, Anno Domini, 1820.

John Handy and John Bennett, of Dorchester county, made application to the court, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and having complied with the requisites required by the said laws—the said court have appointed the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, for the discharge of the said John Handy and John Bennett, the same time is appointed for their creditors to attend.

By order, E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

True copy, E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

July 15

MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Court, May Term

1820, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

Ordered that the sale made and reported by Richard Chambers, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Lee be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown at October term next. The report states that the land sold for eight hundred & eleven dollars—notice of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, three weeks previous to the twentieth of August next.

THOMAS MURPHY Clk.

July 29—3w

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON
REASONABLE TERMS.

A DEARBORN

FOR SALE.

The usefulness of this kind of Carriage must be plain to all who will call and see it. For good security a credit will be given.

REUBEN HUBBARD.

Easton, July 15th, 1820.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

The subscriber having removed to the house formerly occupied by Nicholas S. Rowleson, will accommodate a few Young Ladies or Gentlemen, with Board and Lodging.

She will also rent the front room of her house; the situation being central, it is well calculated for the office of a professional gentleman.

SOPHIA THOMPSON.

Easton, May 20.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in the central part of the Town, will accommodate several Young Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing year.

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

To be Leased,

For a term of years, "Perry Hall & Morlings," the property of Mrs. Maria Kerr, situate on Miles River, lately held by Col. William M. Smith, as tenant for life. They will be leased either separately or together. Apply to

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

June 17

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, Chief Justice of the Orphans' Court, by petition in writing of Roger Shorter, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, & the said Roger Shorter, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Roger Shorter, be discharged from his imprisonment; and that he be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Roger Shorter, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Roger Shorter, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 5th day of June 1820.

LEVIN LAKE.

July 15.

True copy.

NOTICE.

The undersigned citizens of Worcester County, State of Maryland, do hereby severally give notice to their creditors, that they have petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland and that their petitions respectively are now pending in Worcester County Court—and that they having severally complied with the provisions of the act of Assembly passed at November Session 1805, and the several supplements thereto—the first Saturday in the next November Term of said court is fixed for a final hearing of said petitions—of which their creditors respectively are requested to take notice.

William Ennis,

John Richardson,

Ralph Milbourn,

Michael Murray

Moses Benson,

John Adkins,

James Marsh,

John Johnson,

John Fortune,

Worcester County, July 15th, 1820. 4w.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Judges of the county court of Worcester, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, the real estate of Jonathan Garretson, deceased, lying in Worcester county.

This land consists of part of a tract called Clingataque and contains about One Hundred and Sixty Acres; lying on the road from Snow Hill to Virginia, near the Sea side. The sale will take place on the premises on Saturday the nineteenth day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The terms will be bond with clause money in twelve months from the day of sale, and for the other half in two years, interest to commence from the day of sale.

JOHN O. SELBY, Trustee.

July 22—3w

Bank of Caroline,

July 18, 1820.

The President and Directors of this institution, have this day declared a dividend of two and an half per centum, upon the capital stock (actually paid in) for the last six months to end the 31st inst. which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the first Monday in August next.

By order, MATT. DRIVER, Cashier.

Denton, July 22d.

\$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber living on the Bay Side near Haddaway's Ferry on the night of the 14th inst, a negro man named BILL, or WILLIAM. He is about five feet five inches high, rather dark complexion, and about twenty-six years old. Had on when he went off a pair of tow linen trousers, a coarse linen shirt, a furred hat and a blue jacket, formerly used as a uniform jacket in a light infantry company, the red nearly all taken off; he carried with him other clothing and may probably change them to evade discovery. His countenances rather gloomy, and his features regular & rather handsome for a negro. I will give 20 dollars for him if taken in the county, and fifty dollars if taken out of the state, & all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.

WILLIAM SEARS.

P. S. He formerly sailed in one of the packets from Haddaway's Ferry, and is a good waterman. All masters of vessels & others are forwarded to harbour or employ said fellow at their peril.

July 29—3w

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A sober, industrious single man who can produce good recommendations will hear of a good situation by applying at this office.

Easton, July 29—3w

NOTICE.

The subscribers, of Dorchester County, Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Keene, late of the same county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of June eighteen hundred, and twenty one; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this nineteenth day of July, 1820.

LEVI D. TRAVERS, } Administrators.
CHAS. AARON, }

July 22—3w.

Trustee's Sale.

By Virtue of a Decree of Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of equity. The Subscriber will on the 15th day of August next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell at Public Sale, on the premises, a House and Lot in the village of Denton, belonging to the estate of William Webb, late of Caroline County, deceased. The Lot contains about one quarter of an acre, the improvements are one Dwelling House in good repair, Kitchen, Stable and Carriage House, it is unnecessary to give a further description as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises before the day of sale, a credit of eighteen months will be given upon the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient security to the Trustee, as such for the payment thereof with interest from the day of sale, after the sale shall be ratified by the Court, and the purchase money fully paid, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey to the purchaser or purchasers his, her, or their heirs or assigns the aforesaid lot of ground with the improvements thereon.

PHILEMON PLUMMER, Trustee.

July 15. 4c.

Trustee's Sale.

Will be sold, at public sale for the payment of the debts of the late John Dougherty, deceased, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honourable, the Judges of Talbot County Court, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood against Robert Sharp Harwood, and the children & heirs of Mrs. Ann Harwood, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, all those parts of the tracts of land, called "Carter's Scove," "Bakers Pasture" & "St. Michael's Fresh Run," that composed the Duell Plantation of the said John Dougherty, in his lifetime containing by estimation about two hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

This Farm was heretofore struck off, at Public Auction to Robert Sharp Harwood, but he having failed to comply with the terms of sale, Public notice is hereby given, that the same will be set up again for sale, on Monday the 11th day of September next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the evening.

Persons disposed to purchase lands near Easton, are invited to view the farm now offered for sale—the situation is healthy and in an agreeable neighbourhood and directly on the public road from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq.

Terms of Sale.

A credit of twelve months will be given—the purchaser or purchasers giving a bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale—upon the payment of the purchase money and interest, there will be a deed executed & delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title & estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in & to the land and real estate so sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid, or either of them.

The creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty are again warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers and file the same, in Talbot county court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee

for the sale of the real estate of John Dougherty, deceased.

July 15th, 1820.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suits of George S. Baker, and Keyser & Sheffer use of George S. Baker, against James B. Ringgold, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of August next, all the right and title of the said James B. Ringgold in and to the following negroes, viz: one negro man named Merrick, otherwise Merrick Berry, one named Conway, the property of the above James B. Ringgold—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the above writs. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the Court House Green.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

July 1—tc.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Publics Ob't. Serv't.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

February 14—TF.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD LLOYD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD LLOYD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis & Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.

From do. to Annapolis 2 50.

From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.

Easton, Feb. 28—

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Ostlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—tf

A Camp Meeting.

By the Quarterly Conference held in Somerset Circuit. It was determined that a

CAMP MEETING

should be held on Nanticoke Point, in Somerset County, Md. to commence on 10th of August, and end on the 15th. The ground chosen by the Managers is a beautiful place, on a farm belonging to Capt. Jesse Hughes, opposite Sandy Island, the situation for comfort and convenience, is equal to any on the Bay, good Fish, and Oysters; and an excellent harbour for vessels, which will find plenty of water and good Anchoring ground, within a small distance from the shore; those who come in vessels are advised to bring with them drinking water and fire wood. Wood and water will be provided for those who come in waggons, &c.

It may be expected that good order, will be preserved as the managers are vested with sufficient authority by the laws of the state.

James Denison, Esq. Benj. Dashiell,
Benj. I. Jones, Esq. Henry Gale,
Capt. Jesse Hughes, John H. Durham,
Col. James Walter, John Insley,
Jonathan Berekley, 1

MANAGERS.

July 8—tm.

To Rent.

I will rent for the ensuing year, a large and valuable portion of the Farm on which I reside, containing from 250 to 300 acres of arable land, and about 20 acres of valuable meadow.

A comfortable Dwelling House now in the occupancy of the Overseer, will be appropriated for the use of the tenant, and a large barn lately repaired.

LLOYD NICOLS.

May 27

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

June 26th, 1820

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Stockholders in this institution, that an Election will be held at the Court House, in Easton, on the first Monday in August next, (7th) 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,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash.

July 1—6w

Maryland,

Caroline County, to wit:

Martin Reason, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me, as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of the state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence within the State during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county; was forthwith discharged, and I do hereby direct that the said Martin Reason give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, before the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and also by advertising at the Court House and Tavern Doors in Denton, and that he be and appear on that day, before Caroline County Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand, February the 8th, eighteen hundred and twenty.

JOHN BOON.

June 24—3m.

MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit:

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1820.

NO 140.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,
payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

FOURTH CENSUS.

The Marshal of the United States, in and for the District of Maryland, deems it his duty to apprise the citizens of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, that the operation of the act of Congress passed at the last session, entitled, "An act to provide for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the United States and for other purposes," will commence on next Monday week the 7th of August—and with the view to facilitate the assistants to the Marshal—all householders or heads of families, and the owners or conductors of Manufacturing Establishments, are respectfully requested to prepare their answers to the following interrogatories of enumeration, and questions concerning manufactures. They will thereby save time and trouble to themselves and the assistants.

It is also deemed proper to remind all persons concerned, that by the 6th section of the act, each and every free person, more than sixteen years of age, whether head of families or not, belonging to any family, is obliged to render the assistant to the Marshal, if required a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family respectively, according to the several descriptions in the interrogatories, upon a penalty of twenty dollars—but as the act lays no positive injunction on the owners of Manufacturing Establishments, and that the views of Congress in directing the collection of this information, were undoubtedly views of kindness towards the manufacturing interest in general, it is hoped that the general sentiment among the persons included in that highly important class of our population, will incline them to give all the information relating to their condition, which may enable the Legislature to promote their interest by measures conciliating with them, those of the other great & leading classes of society.

INTERROGATORIES.

To be put by the Assistants of the Marshals, in taking the fourth Census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States.

1. Who was, on the first Monday in August, 1820, the head, master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person, as the case may be, of this family?

2. Of Free White Males were there, on that day in the family, under 10 years of age?

3. What number? Of 10 and under 16? Between 16 and 18? (including the head) of 16 and under 20? (including the head) of 20 and under 25? (including the head) of 25 and upwards?

4. Free White Females, under 10 years of age? of 10 and under 16? (including the head) of 16 and under 20? (including the head) of 20 and under 25? (including the head) of 25 and upwards?

5. Foreigners not naturalized? persons engaged in Agriculture? in Commerce? in Manufactures?

6. How many? Male Slaves under 14? of 14 and under 20? of 20 and under 45? of 45 and upwards?

7. Female Slaves under 14? of 14 and under 20? of 20 and under 45? of 45 and upwards?

8. Free colored Males under 14? of 14 and under 20? of 20 and under 45? of 45 and upwards?

9. Free colored Females under 14? of 14 and under 20? of 20 and under 45? of 45 and upwards?

10. How many? How many other persons, except Indians not taxed?

11. Was there any person here without settled place or residence? (and if so) what was his or her name?

12. Was there any person belonging to the family occasionally absent from it? (and if so) of what sex, and of what age, color, and condition?

13. N. B. The assistants will give notice, if necessary, to the free persons over 16 years of age, of their obligation to answer these interrogatories, by reading to them the sixth section of the Act.

14. Questions to be addressed to the persons concerned in Manufacturing Establishments, by the Marshals and their Assistants, in taking the fourth Census of Manufactures.

1. The kind? 2. The quantity annually consumed? 3. The cost of the annual consumptions?

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Number of persons employed—

Machinery

Expenditures

Production

1. Men? 2. Women? 3. Boys and Girls? 4. Whole quantity & kind of machinery? 5. Quantity of machinery in operation? 6. Amount of capital invested? 7. Amount paid annually for wages? 8. Amount of contingent expenses? 9. The nature and names of articles manufactured? 10. Market value of the articles which are annually manufactured? 11. General Remarks concerning the Establishment, as to its actual & past condition, the demand for, and sale of, its Manufactures.

N. B.—All the printers of newspapers in the city and counties, are requested to give as much publicity as may be in their power, to the foregoing, for the information of citizens throughout the State of Maryland.

Baltimore, July 27, 1820.

From a late French Paper.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A criminal process, which, for the singularity and atrocity of its circumstances, almost equals the affair at Rhodex, has for two years occupied the attention of the inhabitants of La Drome. The case will be tried at Valence this month.

An old soldier, named Neyret, who resided at Valence, married the daughter of the widow Dupont, of the same town. This girl had, at a festival, a short time previous, been honored with the prize of superior wisdom, & received a crown of roses and 600 francs. Neyret and his wife employed this money in trade; but he was unsuccessful, and became a bankrupt. In his adversity, his wife deserted him, carrying off the wreck of his fortune, and abandoned herself to every species of vice and debauchery.—About the beginning of the month of August 1818, Neyret disappeared suddenly, & a report prevailed that he had been assassinated, and that his dead body had been thrown, pierced with wounds, into the Rhone. Suspicion fell upon his wife, his mother-in-law, & a young man named Chaleat, who was in the habits of intimacy with his wife. They were arrested and thrown into prison. Three other persons were also arrested, and the six were put upon their trial for the murder; but being indicted by mistake for having committed the murder on the night of the 12th, instead of the 11th of August, when it actually took place, they were enabled to defend themselves with advantage, and were accordingly acquitted.

But the death of Neyret could not remain unrevenged. A voice, too long discreet and silent, suddenly arose and unveiled the existence of the crime, the hour and place of execution, the number of the guilty, and the names of some of them. A new procedure was instituted: Blanc, the uncle of the wife of Neyret, was arrested, whom public clamour accused of having thrown the dead body of his victim into the Rhone, and of being the principal author of the crime.

The witness who now appeared, was a girl of the name of Michel, who stated that on the night previous to the sudden disappearance of Neyret, she was in company with one Girard, her lover, on an elevation which overlooked the house inhabited by Neyret's wife. It was about 10 o'clock at night. She saw Blanc enter the house & then Neyret, & afterwards a young man whom she took to be Chaleat, some other young men, & finally, a woman dressed in black. About half past 11 she heard heavy groans, and remarked to Girard that Neyret and his wife were fighting. Girard said they would soon separate, and the noise soon ceased.

This testimony, instead of being corroborated by Girard, was contradicted by him in every particular. It was however reported by one Ferrier, a servant of Chaleat, who accompanied his master to the house, and who there saw a man stretched upon the earth; his legs and arms held down, & an elderly woman standing at his head who struck a poniard into his throat. The blood burst forth, the man gave a convulsive movement, & the witness fled in terror.—On this evidence Blanc was condemned to death. Those who had been formerly acquitted could not by the French law, be again placed in jeopardy for the same offence.

Blanc appealed against the sentence, and in the hope of saving his life offered to make some important discoveries. He stated that about one o'clock on the morning of the murder, he was called out of his bed by some young men who had been at the christening of his grand son, and with them he drank for some hours; that he then walked on the quay, waiting the hour to commence work, and seeing a light in his niece's house he went in with the intention of reprimanding her. She was in great agitation, and told him that some people were murdering her husband in another room. He went thither, and looking into the room without being himself perceived, he witnessed the close of the scene of horror described by Ferrier.—The

first blow had been struck; the blood was flowing in torrents from the dying Neyret. Chaleat and Lamotte held the feet of the victim; Palandre had seized upon the left arm, Sabot was kneeling upon the right, and had plunged a poniard into the breast; Vigne was at the head; where also was the widow Dupont, the mother-in-law of the wretched sufferer. She who had given the signal for the murder was bent over the dead body and seemed to exult in the blood of her son which she was the first to shed. Two women held the lights which gleamed over this terrible spectacle.

Blanc, whom the assassins had not discovered, left the house & concealed himself near to it to watch the close of the event. Chaleat soon came from the house, bearing the dead body; he was followed by the other murderers, & having thrown the body into the Rhone, they all returned to Neyret's house.

In consequence of this statement, Lamotte, Palandre and Sabot, were thrown into prison; but Blanc, in a second examination, denied every thing he had previously advanced. He was returned to his cell, where he contrived to hang himself with a rope made of the straw of his bed. The following letter was found on his bed.

"I am about to die; I have nothing more either to hope or fear from men. The eternal awaits me. Before him I swear that I am innocent: that I die for Vigne, Chaleat, Sabot, Palandre and Lamotte, who are the real perpetrators of the assassination of my nephew. I commend myself to the prayers of the church."

Such is the present state of the case.—Vigne and his wife, Chaleat, Melanie, Durand, and the wife of Neyret, who are interrogated now as witnesses, have all protested that they are ignorant of these facts. They only, however, if public rumor, if the testimony of Ferrier, if the discoveries of Blanc be true, can unveil the frightful mystery. It is generally thought that in the trial they will make confession.

Preparations are now actively carrying on in Westminster Hall, London, for the coronation of the King. Arrangements are making to suspend magnificent chandeliers from the roof, and next week the building at the extremity of the hall, in which the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench are held, will be taken down, to afford additional space for the ceremony. We trust, in the reconstruction of those courts, more attention will be paid to the accommodations of suitors and the public. The court of King's Bench will sit next Term in Sergeant's Inn. The prices given to secure views of the ceremony in August, surpass those of previous occasions. The front of a house in Great George-street, which faces the grand entrance into Westminster Abbey, is let for the occasion for 2000l. The neighbouring house is fixed at 2500l; and it is calculated that 80000l may be made of the double fronted house forming the corner of New Palace-yard and the line with Parliament-street.

The square of ground now formed into squares, or cultivated plots, is far more extensive than at the coronation of George III; and the ground is letting at right guineas a foot! Ten, 15 and 20 guineas have been offered for seats.

More Silver Mines in the West.

"Bubble, bubble, 'Till and trouble."

SALEM, (Ind.) July 10.

SILVER MINE.

We have been informed by gentlemen of credibility, that there has been a Silver Mine lately discovered in the late purchase in this state. The circumstances relating to it are these: A few months ago a gentleman near the boundary line was informed, by an Indian, that there was a mine of this kind somewhere, but refused to tell him where it was, unless the man would pay him fifty dollars, a horse, gun, and several blankets, which the man did, and was taken to the place, and brought away several pounds of the ore. He has since, we are told, brought away about three hundred pounds. He refuses to tell where it is, but says there is at least three wagon loads already cast into bars by the Indians, which he intends to bring away. We have seen (so have several citizens of Salem) some of the ore, and should suppose it at least two-thirds silver. The ore is so pure that it can be drawn out with the hammer, into bars of almost any size, and it is thought by some to be sufficiently pure in its natural state. From the representation of it, the mine is inexhaustible, and in a situation difficult to be discovered.

Should the above be truth, Indiana may be before Ohio in coining dollars. It is said that Ohio felt considerable relief on the discovery of her Zanesville mine, and that the banks in that neighborhood were raised 20 per cent. Should the late discovery prove as exhilarating to the bank of Indiana, we might reckon our money no more than twenty-four per cent. below par, instead of forty-five and fifty, as heretofore.—Tocsin.

From the National Advocate.

"All for Love."—A Mr. Perodi, in Boston, put an end to his existence by stabbing himself. We learn the following particulars of his case, which, however romantic, we have some reason to believe are true:—Mr. Perodi was an Italian by birth, and about 50 years old. His person was by no means attractive, yet his manners and address were prepossessing. He obtained a living by teaching the Italian language, and among his scholars was a young lady of respectability and fortune. The literary intercourse existing between the preceptor and his fair pupil, led to prepossessions of a more tender nature, & it is very possible that Perodi read Petrarch with great effect; in short they fell in love with each other, the graces of the mind having a paramount influence in the estimation of the lady over the defects of person, and they agreed to marry privately.

The father of the lady having some suspicion that the zeal of the master was unusually warm, discovered the intentions of both, and not being pleased with the alliance, he found means to induce Perodi to leave the United States, & as he thought, forever. After an absence abroad of some months, and expending his resources, Perodi returns to Boston, presents himself at the house of his fair mistress, and is denied admittance. Poor and friendless—neglected by former acquaintance, and shunned by her he loved, he determined to put an end to his existence in a manner corresponding with that wild enthusiasm which distinguishes his countrymen generally.

He armed himself, and as the story goes, he repaired to the house of his mistress; ascended to the drawing room, where he found her alone playing on the piano. His presence, the agitation of frame, & vehemence of gesture, alarmed her excessively, and her shrieks brought into the room a female relation—the young lady escaped by another door, and Perodi, embarrassed and bewildered, fired a pistol, and wounded the lady, then stabbing himself in several places fell dead on the carpet. This is the story related to us. Some of his friends in a Boston paper, declare that he had no intention of injuring any person but himself. It is a melancholy tale, but, "omnium vincit amor."

From the General Palladium, July 26.

SPECIAL SESSION.

The People vs. James W. Jackson.—The defendant was brought before Justices Dox, Collins & Cook, on Monday last, on the charge of theft. He was from Hector, Tompkins county, was a preacher in that neighbourhood, and had come down with a boat load of lumber. He sold his lumber on Saturday to a merchant in this village. While examining the goods he wished in exchange, he concealed the following property, viz:—2 cases razors, 8 pair dressing gloves, 5 fine combs, 2 pair shoes, 1 razor, 1 pair spectacles, 4 files, 4 thimbles, 7 Jew's harps and 18 handkerchiefs, which he stowed away in the boat; he also took from the villagers one pair pantaloons and two hats. On Sunday he exhibited at some length on board the vessel to a number who were on the wharf, &c. In the afternoon he went into a house in the lower part of the village, and talked very religiously to the family for some time, and on going out he perceived a coat and gown in the hall, which he took also to the boat. On Sunday evening some of the articles were missing and on search being made, they were all found in Parson Jackson's custody. The gentleman was arrested, and kept in "duress vile" till the next morning. After his arrest and the discovery of the goods, he appeared to be a little insane, but much more so during the trial. The magistrate probably considering him more knave than fool, sentenced him to four months imprisonment in the county jail.

From a late London Paper.

High Life below Stairs.

Yesterday Henrietta Stevens was remanded from Hutton-garden office, charged on suspicion of being an accessory to the robbing of her master's house, (Jas. Barber, Esq. of Great James Street, Bedford row.) of 400l. in plate, besides other property. Several odd disclosures as to the life servants lead, in some families, were made, such as their dinner, tea, & card parties; their balls, & even masquerades. One of the latter, given by gentlemen's servants, was held a few nights ago in Little Guilford street. Cooks and housemaids were, it appeared, in the habit of asking young men to tea with whom they had only a casual acquaintance; it likewise appeared that there is a description of young men who make it their business to pick up acquaintance with female servants, for no other purpose than having tea and supper.

A HINT TO FARMERS.

For three or four years past Hemp and Canary Seed have sold, on an average, at 5 and 6 dollars per bushel, in this city; and within the last 12 months the last mentioned seed (Canary) has been sold as

seeds are as easily raised in this country as wheat; why then should we depend on Europe for our supply, while wheat is selling for 75 cents per bushel?

N. Y. Ev. Post.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

SHIP OF THE LINE.

We are informed, from respectable authority, that at the drawing of the naval lottery, which took place on Monday last, the ship of the line now on the stocks at the navy yard in this port, drew the name of "NORTH CAROLINA."—She will be launched, we understand, on the 20th of September, or the first full moon tide in that month.

The figure head of this noble vessel is to be a full length portrait of the founder of the state whose name she bears. We are also informed, that as soon as the North Carolina is launched, the keel of a frigate of the first rate will be laid down in our navy yard.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

During the last fortnight, twelve cases of the Yellow Fever have unquestionably occurred in this city, out of which there have been nine deaths; and the three surviving persons were promptly removed to the country. No case of it remains at this time in the city. Since Saturday last, there have been two new cases, which occurred on Wednesday & which are included in the above mentioned twelve. The disease has been confined to a small spot, not eighty yards in extent, in Water near Race street, from which the Board of Health have removed every family, except one, the head of which refused to go. This family have been interdicted all intercourse with every other part of the city. The board have also fenced up the space in which the contagion has appeared.

Dr. Dugeman, from New York, is at present on a visit here, to obtain information on the subject. He will have every opportunity of personal observation, and will probably address the board of health, by whom the facts requested will no doubt be immediately stated in writing.

Frank. Gazette.

From the Baltimore American.

It seems somewhat surprising that the medicinal qualities of Soda Water should have been so much overlooked and neglected by physicians.—There is not perhaps, in nature, a more efficient antiseptic and anæsthetic than the Carbonic acid Gas, with which this water abounds. A case of bilious remittent fever has lately come within my knowledge in which the patient was afflicted with most incessant and distressing vomiting.—Several respectable physicians met in consultation; all the usual medicines had been prescribed without effect, when an old and experienced one thought of Soda Water.—It was procured, and the very first glass operated like a charm—the disagreeable symptoms subsided immediately and the patient found it a cordial to his exhausted system.—He continues the use of it, is now convalescent and in a fair way of recovering.

This is one among a number of instances, where the life of the patient has, probably, been saved by having recourse to the waters of

HYGELA.

A certain cure for the Gravel.

Take one black Radish, wash it clean and grate it, put it in a cloth and squeeze the juice out. Give to an adult a small wine-glassful morning and evening, children under one year of age, a small teaspoonful, increasing the dose according to the age. The above has never known to fail in curing the gravel in the bladder, but not in the kidneys.

YORK, (Pa.) Aug. 1.

THE DYSENTERY OR FLUX.

Prevails very much in this place and neighborhood.—In Dover township, one house last week exhibited the gloomy and appalling scene of three dying on one day out of the same family. Last week, although there are four clergymen in this place and several in the neighborhood, they could not attend in all places where their services were required, and some had to be buried without having the customary funeral rites performed.

From the Independent Observer.

BEAT THIS IF YOU CAN.

There has been fatted and killed in the town of Brooklyn, Connecticut, the past season Eleven Hundred and Thirty Hogs, about one half of which were under one year old, weighing Three Hundred and Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Seven Pounds. The average weight was two hundred seventy one and a half pounds. The largest hog weighed seven hundred and thirty seven pounds. Two hundred and nine thousand seven hundred and ninety four pounds have been sold. Two persons fattened and killed thirty thousand four hundred and ninety pounds. The above hogs consumed in fattening, at least 20,000 bushels of grain. They were worth at the time they were killed more than 20,000 dollars.

A large quantity of cheese, butter and grain, has also been exported from the town—thus creating a revenue of at least 40,000 dollars. If every town would equal this in their produce, we should hear no more of the cry of short times.

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EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

SAMUEL SPRIGG, ESQUIRE,

Governor of Maryland.

Many months have not elapsed since I had the honor to address your Excellency upon the subject of remitting a fine imposed by a high Court of judicature upon a certain Kendal F. Holmes, of Talbot county, for a most atrocious assault and battery, committed, in the night, upon the body of a defenceless, innocent young woman at her own dwelling—Since that time events have transpired with which it is important your Excellency and the world should be made acquainted, and a desire to serve your Excellency, as well as to promote the public welfare, now prompts me to become the organ to communicate these seriously interesting facts.

A highly incensed and sympathising community, which instantly and generously took sides with this abused and violated young girl, as soon as they became conscious of the extent of the injury she had received and the manner in which it had been inflicted, considering her reputation at stake, insisted that a civil suit should be instituted against Holmes, that her character might be publicly scrutinized; for they contended, that this proceeding was not only necessary, in the public eye, to the fair fame of the girl herself, but it was an act of justice due to all those whose society she had frequented, and whose esteem she possessed. Legal advice was accordingly taken of a gentleman of the bar, and a civil suit was instituted in Talbot county Court.

It was the institution of this civil suit, it seems, sir, that lightened the hand of justice in imposing the fine on the criminal prosecution; for the judge expressly mentioned it at the time he gave the judgment of the court, and assigned the "pending of this suit" as a reason why the court would not impose a higher fine than one hundred dollars—A proceeding on the part of the Court as deeply founded in error, as that subsequently pursued on the part of your Excellency, was in disparagement of Courts of Justice, in contempt of law, and in total oblivion of the highest points of official duty. For, it is to a man of your Excellency's good sense and learning that I would propound the question, viz. *What necessary or proper connexion can possibly exist between the just amount of a fine imposed by a court upon a culprit at a criminal prosecution on the part of the state for a violation of public law, and the assessing of damages by a jury on a civil suit?* Are they not cases distinct in principle and appealing to a different umpirage? Have not the two tribunals, the court and the jury, in such cases their independent functions to perform? In the first, it is the state avenging through her ministers her wounded majesty, and restoring and strengthening the protection of her citizens and the preservation of the public order.—In the last, it is the admeasurement by a jury, of twelve honest private citizens, under oath, of the amount of atonement which one citizen shall make to another, for damage done to person or property. Is there, in justice or in right, any relevancy of the one to the other? The violation of the law is one thing—the damage sustained by a private individual is another. The violation of the law is a public offence, which the court is bound to punish (when left at discretion) according to the atrocity of the act, its evil example, its bad tendency, the design and the manner in which it was committed, the likelihood of its recurrence and the temptations leading to it.—The court has no earthly business to anticipate, or to calculate, or even to look to what may be the result of a civil suit pending before them.—For, in the first place, they know not whether the suit thus commenced will ever be brought to trial—and, secondly, it is rather in violation than in furtherance of justice thus to prejudice a case before it is brought either to examination or decision, to declare that the fine imposed on the criminal prosecution was regulated by the knowledge of the existence of an action for damages. If there was any sort of dependency of either of these cases upon the other, it would seem much more just, that a jury should undertake to govern themselves by the fine actually imposed by the Court, than that a Court should be governed by an anticipation of what a jury might possibly do; or if the Court could have been presumed to have thus intermeddled in a pending case before it was brought to trial, by intending the smallness of a fine as a hint to a jury, this would constitute a crime that would render them unworthy of a seat upon the bench. In truth sir, every man must be convinced that they constitute distinct tribunals acting upon the same case for totally different purposes, borne off upon law and upon principles entirely distinct.—The duty of the one tribunal is the suppression of crimes, the security of the public, and the preservation of social order—while that of the other is to measure the just compensation due from man to man for a private wrong.—In the first case the penalty goes to the state as a fine, in the last, damages go to the individual as a recompense. And give me leave to say sir, that the law which assigned these distinct courses in which these two tribunals are commanded to pursue their different objects, most probably contemplated a state of things not very dissimilar to that in which we live, and wisely as well as tenderly drew the distinction I here contend for. In the case of a criminal prosecution on the part of the state against an individual, a jury, when called

in, has nothing to do but to ascertain the fact of "guilty or not guilty," they are not permitted to assess the fine for many reasons—that is either specified by law, or is confided to the discretion of the judge; and in such case as much reliance is placed on the wisdom and learning of the judge as in his justice; nor is the assessing of damages in a civil suit confided to a judge, but to a jury, for, justice and good common sense are alone requisite here, and the political view of things is not necessary to be taken as in the case for the suppression of crimes—Beside too, judges as well as Governors may not be exempt from human frailty, & it has not been thought discreet to trust that possible frailty of a judge in assessing damages between individuals; because if the aggressor was a kindred partizan (for it has been found that judges as well as governors may be partizans) and the plaintiff an opponent, there would not only be the temptation to err which the partiality for the partizan would inspire, but that also of aversion to the plaintiff's opponent—and a double temptation might be too strong to resist. Upon these grounds then I flatter myself that your Excellency will concur with me in the opinion I have expressed, and which has led me to make such a digression from the immediate narrative I intended to give you, which I will now pursue.

The civil action against Holmes was brought up for trial at the last May Term, after repeated but unsuccessful overtures for a compromise had been made by the friends of Holmes to the poor girl, (for what compromise could she possibly make when her character was at stake) and upon a full and patient hearing of the case, with full evidence on both sides, the jury after a short retirement, brought in a verdict for ONE THOUSAND dollars damages, and that jury too, sir, was composed of some of your Excellency's steadfast political friends. The aggressor, Holmes, had at his trial the benefit of the services of one of the most able, sound and efficient gentlemen* that have ever graced the bar of Maryland, whose zeal and whose ability always carry him in every case to the utmost extent that duty requires or propriety will allow—while the plaintiff's case was supported by an eloquent advocate, though of a younger standing at the bar, whose vigilance challenged every illusion and whose fiery ardor broke down every defence or palliation.—The court before whom the trial came on, had a full bench of Judges, gentlemen always disposed to do justice, all of whose political affinities were coincident with those of the aggressor, Holmes, to whom the world have been pleased to presume that your Excellencies were so strongly attracted.—These great outlines are merely drawn to shew you sir, that whatever of bias could exist or be permitted, and whatever aid, great ability and faithful services could render, were all afforded Holmes on his trial.

With a view to interest your Excellency more deeply in this affair, I will invite your attention to some more minute occurrences which took place at the trial, in order that you may see your own error in a stronger point of light than it has probably ever yet appeared to you, and from a hope, that upon further reflection you will become convinced, that, instead of that virtuous opponent I am represented to be to your Excellency, I am much more truly & faithfully your friend than those who stand higher in favor—For, that man is my friend who points out to me my faults, not he who entraps or leads me into errors and then flatters me to bear me up.

It was proved sir, upon the trial by the plaintiff's two sisters, that Holmes came in the night to their House, after they had all gone to bed, accompanied by his friend Mr. —, who, as I anticipated in my former address to you, has subsequently obtained a Nolle Prosequi from your Excellency on a presentment for stealing another friend's money.—That Holmes had no previous acquaintance at their House that would authorize an unceremonious visit.—That Holmes asked for admittance and was refused; he persisted in asking admittance and offered a reward for admittance, but was still refused with more indignant expression.—Holmes then attempted to force the door, and when the poor girls found that the door would be forced by him, they all ran out of the door on the opposite side of the house hallooing as loud as they could and imploring for help; Holmes soon went round the house to them, and one of the sisters, not the plaintiff, caught up an axe for defence, as she saw Holmes coming up to them. A servant maid too was awakened, who came up from the kitchen cellar to their assistance, but she was soon intimidated and driven off by the violent threats of Holmes. The plaintiff then summoning up resolution ordered Holmes out of the yard; Holmes seized her and pressing on her, forced her back to a distance from the sisters (she all the time resisting) and then gave her the fatal wounds which fractured her skull, and left her swooning with the loss of blood. Two physicians of eminence & of long standing, the other a sensible young practitioner, proved the fracture of the skull, and that they at different times extracted many exfoliations from the wounded part. The illness of the plaintiff was long and painful, and after recovering a little, a relapse followed of long and doubtful confinement.

The counsel for Holmes having little else to rest his cause on, made an attempt to mitigate the damages by offering testimony to shew, that Holmes had heard that these sisters were girls of flexible virtue; avowing at the same time that he did not believe it, nor did he mean to assert

it, but only desired to shew that Holmes visited them under that impression and that he was drunk at the time. As to the point of drunkenness it was well proved that he was not so drunk but that he could bargain and offer a bribe for admittance into the house, and after committing the diabolical offence, that he was able to make a rapid and active retreat by leaping two fences close at hand. But a contest arose before the Court as to the admission of testimony to shew, that Holmes had heard that these girls were fair game. The plaintiff's counsel contended that such testimony was irrelevant and therefore inadmissible, that the assault and battery was at issue not the character of the plaintiff, and that at all events a particular defamatory hearsay was inadmissible, as they could only go into general character according to the known and established law of evidence.

These positions being contested by the defendant's counsel, the court decided that the evidence was proper, and the question was put to the witness,* (now one of the Commissioners of Lottery appointed by your Excellency,) and the witness said, that in company with Holmes and Mr. Cray, he heard Mr. Cray tell Holmes that these girls were loose women, or that he had heard so, or something to that effect, but he never had heard any body else say so. The very promulgation of the evidence was the best refutation of its admissibility, and caused an instantaneous burst of sarcastic remonstrance from the Plaintiff's counsel:—"Your honors now see the gross effect of such evidence—instead of evidence, it is the insolent suggestion of one profligate companion to another against the virtue of these girls without the slightest grounds."

Had your Excellency been present, you would have seen an independent jury, and a generous minded audience looking indignantly upon the scene,—and the witness retired.

Another witness was introduced, but upon cross examination he was found resting upon the same baseless suggestion that had been just testified to, and after some other witnesses to prove Holmes' intoxication that night, the testimony on that side was closed.

As it had been thus attempted to be shewn that a report had been heard disreputable to the character of the plaintiff and her sisters, it became the duty of the Plaintiff's counsel to shew that his client's character, and that of her sisters had not only been unassailed by any except by Holmes and his confederates, but that it was really unassailable. A numerous train of most respectable persons, of both sexes, many of whom were of the same political opinions with your Excellency, were introduced, and gave testimony before the court of the universally respectful sentiment entertained of the virtue and good conduct of all these sisters.—A gentleman of the Methodist Clergy* a man of eminence in that Church, proved the reputable manner in which these girls had been bred up, and the good conduct they had always exhibited from their youngest years, and after their leaving his neighborhood in Delaware and coming into Maryland to live, the different communities in which they resided all bore ample and honorable testimony, without exception in their behalf. In truth Sir, a fair & unblemished character was never more fully or more satisfactorily established before the world.

I am thus circumstantial upon the point of character, because it has been rumored abroad that an attempt had been made to impress your Excellency with a belief by some of your informers and advisers, that these sisters were girls of bad fame—an attempt, if it was made, that ought to have coupled the informer with Holmes himself, and consigned them both to insupportable poverty, contempt, and guilt. But your Excellency must be aware that even the suggestion of bad fame, if proved to have been the fact, was an insufficient ground to rest the remission of Holmes' fine on the criminal prosecution, for he was fined for a violation of the law, not for the injury done to the person. A common prostitute, (that abomination in the sight of Virtue's eye) has a full right to the protection of the law. If it is not yielded to her so cheerfully, it must still be administered to her as fairly; to slay a common prostitute with malice aforethought is murder—to kill a governor or a duchess is no more. Those high republican principles which you and I so ardently adore, command that all shall be equal in the eye of the law. This constitutes the genuine equality of man, at once our shield and our pride, for in a land of liberty, the law, like the step of death, approaches with equal pace, the cottages of the wretched, and the splendid mansions of wealth and power.

The last circumstance in the trial to which I shall call your excellency's attention is a motion that was made by plaintiff's counsel to offer in evidence the fact of the almost total remission of Holmes' fine, on the criminal prosecution, by the Executive, stating, that as evidence had been permitted by the court to be received in mitigation of damages, and as the court had stated at the time of imposing that fine, that they had made it so small in consideration of a civil suit pending for damages, that the plaintiff ought to be permitted to avail herself of all the advantage that could be derived from the Jury's knowing these facts authentically. This, was seemingly arguing upon the Courts own doctrine, and pursuing, one would think, almost the very principle they had assumed; but the court said no, and refused to let such testimony go to the Jury.

The argument of counsel followed next,

*James B. Ringgold.

*Rev. Mr. Smith.

and thus terminated the case at Bar.—The Jury unhesitatingly gave a verdict for one thousand dollars, and the general impression seemed to be, that if Holmes had been worth ten times the sum, the verdict would have been ten times as great.

Let me now prevail with your excellency to unite with me in a short but serious contemplation of this subject, dismissing from our recollection all political preferences and antipathies, and regarding the whole matter with entire disinterestedness. With a view of all these proceedings then before us, we are first irresistibly led to contrast the act of an independent jury, with that of a party Executive, and thence to deduce this corollary, *that with the people there is always safety, with party official power we are always in danger.* A Governor of Maryland at the head of his council has mitigated, and almost totally remitted a penalty imposed by a court of Justice, upon an atrocious offender in a case of uncommon outrage, when that penalty too had been declared by the court, at the time it passed the sentence, to be very small, whilst a jury of freemen unhesitatingly give damages in the same case to the utmost extent they usefully could, viz. to ten times the amount of the fine.—The jury no doubt acted from high & independent principles, honestly guided by their oaths and their duty.—Could the Executive have acted upon other principles?—The Jury had the case before them, they had certain knowledge from assured good sources of all the circumstances.—Could his Excellency have suffered himself to have been precipitated into an important public act with less intelligence, when it was so easily attainable? The Jury had disinterested, credible and undoubted testimony to act on, at least if not wholly disinterested, it was purged and strip by the counsel of all false glosses.—Did the Executive receive any testimony or information wide of the truth, or colored by zeal, or designing to lead astray?—The Jury felt no interest involved in the case but that of a conscientious discharge of duty—could the Executive have had any other? Could the Executive have felt so ticklish in power as to make it an object thus to put themselves to hazard to rescue one vile partizan? There may be bad speculations in politics as well as in stocks, and I shall not be surprised to learn that your excellency and your advisers will become convinced, that this has been a profitless adventure productive of bad interest.

But, Sir, whilst we thus speak freely of aberrations and of faults, let us not seem to attach more blame to an act than it really deserves.—By party Executive I do not mean to assail your excellency with peculiar blame, because since parties were pitted against each other, all have been more or less Party Executives. *The excess constitutes the ground of approbation*, and we judge of that excess by the circumstances attending and the occurrence itself, the time, the obvious tendency, and the probable motive. The same error has existed in the general government, as well as in the states—we have had but one administration that could lay any claim to exemption from party, and that was the first; and even the latter part of that administration (Washington's) was compelled from principles of self defence, in a great degree to assume the character of party, because it was assailed by an organized party action. Yes, Washington, with all his greatness, and with all his virtues had his opponents, who were systematic in their plans against him, and fearless in their assaults. Among other men and other things I refer you to the celebrated letter of the late President Jefferson to his Italian correspondent "Mazzei," in which he took a view of the character of the men then in power, & of the progress of the Republic & lamentably described our Washington (in allusion to Sampson of old) as one of those who having been Solomon in Council, & Sampsons in combat, were now shorn of their strength by the Whore of England.

Mr. Giles too, not more celebrated for his talents than for his intrepid forwardness in opposition to the measures of the Washington administration, said, it gave him no concern that Mr. Washington was about to retire from the Presidential chair, as he was persuaded there were fifty men in the nation as capable as Mr. Washington to discharge the duties of President of the United States. In justice to Mr. Giles, however, I must say, that he afterwards became sensible of his error, and repented him of these declarations and opinions, and disavowed them.—Indeed I am not certain if he did not ask pardon of his country, as the famous Mr. Gallatin did, for the part he took in support of the Whiskey Insurrection against the administration of Washington, confessing it to be his great political sin.

About that time too a political opposition news-paper was established in Philadelphia, hostile in its general course to Washington's administration, which paper was then, and has at all times since been considered as Mr. Jefferson's paper, as it was edited by Freneau, who was then and afterwards employed under Mr. Jefferson in the Secretary of State's Office whilst Mr. Jefferson was the Secretary, as interpreter of foreign languages.

I mention these things to prove to your excellency and to the world from whence party first arose in this country, and to exemplify to you that a party course may in a great degree be forced upon an administration against its will—and that under certain circumstances, an administration is not only justified, but is compelled to take a party course. It is not therefore this course alone, pursued with liberal views, and with exact sentiments of justice to all, that is either so culpable or so alarming.—But Sir it is the oppressive and nefarious pursuit of this party course, the indefinite indulgence of

party feelings and views to the perversion of the ends of Justice, to the disregard of private rights, and to the production of the most dangerous tendencies in society, that are so highly culpable and so loudly call for the public reprobation.

We will now give a little variety to this subject, and advert to some of the justifications which have been offered in your Excellency's defence. It has been stated by your friends and apologists, that the remission of Holmes' fine was in tender mercy to his aged mother, who was his security. The introduction of an aged mother to soften the rigor of the law in behalf of an unworthy son, is one of those devices which are intended to lock up and immure the powers of the understanding, and to let loose all the sympathies of the heart.—But a man fitted to be a statesman, a high public officer, the loftiest sentinel in the camp, should be made of sterner stuff than to become the victim of a sickly sensibility—when public liberty and private security, when the supremacy of the law and society itself are all at stake, this is no time to talk of pity to the offender or his family, whose own bad conduct has placed these valuable objects in jeopardy. It is the true character of Republicans to be generous when generosity is useful, but in vindication and execution of the law, they should be intrepid and firm. If the commiserated mother has acted wrong, be assured, sir, it has been by means of bad advice, not by her own will. If she was unfortunately and unwisely the security, Holmes had properly enough in possession, when the fine was imposed, to pay it all—and if it was a stratagem that Holmes should procure his mother as security, then sell out all he had, and appear before your Excellency in *forma pauperis*, and thus defeat the justice of his country and render hopeless all expectation of recovering any thing that might be awarded by the jury in the civil suit, I will leave it to the high-minded indignation of your Excellency to compound an epithet sufficiently strong, to present to the world an adequate impression of the profligacy of the transaction.

Yet such literally are the facts that have taken place—the motives can only be presumed from the facts.

Again Sir, we have other testimony of other reasons that worked upon the executive in remitting this fine, handed to us by a news-paper submissively devoted to your Excellency, and whose very sustenance may in a measure depend upon the crumbs that fall from your Excellency's table. In this paper of the 7th of March last, we find an extract taken from the Executive Records, which is offered to the world as an official exposition of the Executive's reasons and views, & consequently a defence of them. Here it is—

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

ANNAPOLIS, Dec 24, 1819.

Sir—Enclosed you will receive a certificate that part of the fines that were imposed on you by Talbot County Court at November term last, have been remitted by the Executive. They are however, highly sensible of the great impropriety of your conduct, and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that they have acted on the ground that they considered the fines to be too high, considering your want of pecuniary means to discharge them, and they trust that although you thus experience the mercy of the executive, you will be nevertheless, brought to a sense of the excessive impropriety of your conduct towards unprotected females, and so govern yourself in future as to crave your penitence for these acts of violence and injustice.

Yours respectfully,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

KENDAL F. HOLMES, Talbot County.

A more delicate morceau for sarcastic raillery was never served up than this executive extract, composed of a most merciful interference, an exquisite sensibility, latherly counsel, and mildest rebuke.—Unpractised in the arts of doing business in the Executive Chamber, I have yet to learn if it is usual to accompany the remission of a penalty for a gross violation of the laws, with a soothing reprimand, an explanation of reasons, and an invitation to the culprit to do so no more. I had thought that the gracious act of mercy was condescension and tenderness enough, without taking the culprit, deformed into a monster by crime, into communion. The executive cabinet seemed in this instance to have transformed itself into a high court of Pontiffs, where the peccant man not only receives absolution from penalty, but the unction of gentlest reproof.—A magnificent scene truly, and worthy the pencil of that celebrated modern artist, who has so finely represented the interior of the Capuchin Temple.—If King Pepin was the first European monarch that ever received the real ceremony of unction, we confidently believe that Mr. Holmes is the first criminal in whose behalf its semblance was ever administered.

But I am utterly at a loss to find out why such a difference should exist between the opinions of the court and the executive upon the subject—the court impose a fine which they at the time declare they know is too small, whilst your Excellency in council remit almost the whole of that fine, upon the grounds that it is quite too high. Thus you stand Sir, the Executive versus the Court.—Two grand tribunals vis-a-vis to each other, both of them in error.—The one has acted without, upon insufficient testimony, when the best was easily attainable. (I mean from the court itself.) The other acts upon erroneous opinions of justice and of duty.—Criminal justice is thus mocked—the law is scoffed at—the culprit is set at naught, and female helplessness and chastity shriek at the scene.

In taking my leave of your excellency I cannot refrain from declaring, that I am well aware that there are some bad men who would desire to make your Excellency believe that I am your foe—it is not so—it is the act you have done that I

There are some bad men, who with endeavor to make your Excellency believe that I am your foe—it is not so—it is the act you have done that I

It has certainly been a creditable part of the scenes which your Excellency, as given in the extravagant case as I think could be in knowledge of the motives given. incredulous versaries, an example the spirit of generous self-improvement, that to an oppressed man? Can you when men with a treacherous country, a discreet man I who well digests those who any time within be founded, is given seems as analagous common principle for tardily as persecut enlighten common the virtue try to g

The Talbot County Court sentence rendered by the court in the case of Kendal F. Holmes, already now become an interposition of the stretch of the law.

The State of Maryland.

Kendal F. Holmes.

Maryland.

The State of Maryland.

Kendal F. Holmes.

Maryland.

The State of Maryland.

Kendal F. Holmes.

Maryland.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. FRIENDSHIP.

Search far and wide beneath the sun,
And tell me when that task is done,
If any where you found
A thing so sweet, so charming too,
With joys so many—pains so few
As friendship—sacred sound!

In every region—every land,
On frozen mount, and burning sand,
The sentiment we own—
That man without some friendly heart,
To which his feelings to impart,
Would only live to groan.

Thro' all the grades of human state,
From highest to the lowest rate,
Each strives to find a soul,
To whom most freely one can tell,
The joys or troubles one may feel,
And secret thoughts unfold.

If I were on the icy sea
And with a friend, whose heart to me
Was bound by tender ties,
I'd disregard the winter's snow
Or fiercest boreal blasts that blew
Along the frosty skies.

We'd cheer ourselves at even-tide,
While lasted life—and if we died
We'd die in other's arms,
Then, in eternal sleep, being join'd,
I trust, a milder shore we'd find,
Where rage no fatal storms.

Friendship, when sincere and true,
The noblest specimens to view
Of human greatness brings—
It rescues from the jaws of death,
It ne'er employs defaming breath,
It gives the soul new springs.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the town of Easton, held at the Court House on the 21st inst. it was ordered that the "Supplement to the Ordinance entitled, An Ordinance for the prevention and removal of certain nuisances," passed by the Board on the 28th of June, 1819, be published in both the newspapers of the said town, for the information of the citizens.

A Supplement

To the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for the prevention and removal of certain nuisances."

Be it enacted and ordained, by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, duly elected and qualified, that it shall be the duty of every inhabitant of said town, between the first day of April and the first day of November, in each and every year, to cause their necessities, privies, hog sties, and slaughter houses, to be duly cleansed and freed from annoyance, and it shall be the duty of the Bailiff of the said town, once in every two weeks, to inspect and examine all necessities, privies, hog sties, and slaughter houses, within the limits of the said town, and where he shall perceive any annoyance therefrom, to warn the owner or owners thereof, respectively, to cleanse the same without delay, and if any such owner or owners shall, for the space of forty-eight hours from and after such warning, be given as aforesaid by the said Bailiff, refuse or neglect to cause his, her or their necessities, privies, hog sties or slaughter house, as the case may be, to be well and sufficient cleansed and made free from annoyance, upon due proof thereof to the Commissioners, all and every such owner or owners so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay such fine, not exceeding five dollars, as shall be imposed by the Commissioners.

Enacted and ordained into a Law by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, this 25th day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and eighteen. LOTT WARFIELD, President pro tem.

House & Garden TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year the House & Garden where Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives at Easton Point. The Dwelling House is comfortable and convenient, with a good Kitchen to it. The Garden is also very good. It will be a good situation for a public Boarding House or Tavern. For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH
Easton, August 5—

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of Charles Caulk of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts. A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain thereon, being annexed to his petition, & the said petitioner having satisfied me, that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the gaoler having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond and sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Charles Caulk be discharged from his imprisonment, and be (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of November Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county Court, on the first Saturday in said court in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto. Given under my hand this tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty.

WILL JENKINS.

A LIST OF PERSONS

Holding Land in Talbot county, with the description and names thereof, on which no personal property can be found to pay the taxes due thereon, together with the amount due from each owner, viz:

OWNERS NAMES.	TAX DUE.	NAMES OF THE LAND.
Mark Benton's heirs	10 41	Lot on Washington street in Easton, two hundred feet front, running back to West street
Samuel Logan's heirs	1 17	Two Lots on West Street
Abraham Nice for his children	2 24	Lot part of Richbottom & two Lots near Easton
Bennett Wheeler's heirs	41 29	Sundry Lots in and adjoining the town, parts of Londonderry
Thomas Frazier for the heirs of John Kersey	27 10	Mary's Delight, Cromwell, part Cudlington's Addition
Moses Butler, senior	1 49	Part Matthew's Purchase, Bloomsberry and pt. Jacob's Beginning
John Austin	3 03	Part of several tracts names unknown
Matthias Freeman's heirs	2 67	Part Bugby
Matthew Kerby's heirs	80	Part Dunn's Range
Joshua Lucas	2 88	Robert's Purchase
William Lowe's heirs	4 18	Part Perkin's Discovery, part Carter's Farm
Jerre Hopkins	6 43	Lot on Dover Street in Easton
Standley Lookerman	5 39	Part Hambleton's Park
Zebulon Skinner	14 12	Part Liberty and Paca Resurveyed
William Turner	3 34	Part High Fields Addition & Benney's Range
James Battie	16 25	Part Noble's chance & other tracts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the county charges, due on the above Lands, for the year 1819, charged on the Books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county to the foregoing persons shall not be paid to Stephen Denny, Esq. late collector of said county, or to his authorised agent, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, together with a proportionate part of the cost of advertising, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.

JOHN STEVENS, Clk.

Easton, Talbot county, July 29th, 1820—

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A sober, industrious single man who can produce good recommendations will hear of a good situation by applying at this office.

Easton, July 29—3w

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of John Lookerman, David Brown, Mitchell Reed, William Truitt and William Hancock, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judge of Worcester county court on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next to shew cause, if any they have, why the said petitioners should not have the benefit of said laws as prayed for—That day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors.

July 29—4w

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting for Talbot Circuit, will be held in the Wood of James Nabb, Esq. adjoining the Chapel Meeting House. To commence on Thursday 17th August next.

July 29—tm

MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Court, May Term 1820, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

Ordered that the sale made and reported by Richard Chambers, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Lee be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown at October term next. The report states that the land sold for eight hundred & eleven dollars—notice of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, three weeks previous to the twentieth of August next.

THOMAS MURPHY Clk.
Queen Anns County Court.

July 29—3w

FOR RENT,

Hackers Farm, lying on Wye River in Talbot county and occupied at present by Mr. Turner. This farm contains nearly four hundred thousand corn hills in a shift, has excellent out buildings and a good dwelling house, and lies in a healthy and pleasant situation. Persons wishing to Rent, will please apply to the Subscriber, and those at a distance will do well to bring vouchers of their punctuality and good conduct as tenants.

WILLIAM GRASON
Near Queenstown.

July 29—6w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

By virtue of the last will and testament of John Stevens, deceased, will be offered at public sale upon the premises on Saturday the 26th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. that valuable

Tan Yard

lying near the village of the Trappe, Talbot county, there is 21 3/4 acres of land, about one half of which is good wood land, attached to this yard with a large two story brick and two frame dwelling houses, Curringy Beam, Mill and Bark Houses, Smoke House, Granary, Carriage House, Stables & other necessary out houses, all in comfortable repair—the situation of this property is handsome & healthy and perhaps equal to any stand on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for the Tanning Business. The terms will be a credit of one, two, three and four years from the first day of January next, in equal instalments, the purchaser giving Bonds, with two approved securities bearing interest from the said first day of January next at which time possession will be given—but the purchaser to have the privilege of working in hides immediately after the sale.

Also, at the same time and place will be offered for sale 20 acres of prime timber land, lying near the above named village, and adjoining the lands of Messrs. John S. Higgins, Henry Morgan and William Collins, this land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years in equal instalments the purchaser giving bonds with two approved securities—bearing interest from the day of sale—any person wishing to view the above property can see it by applying to the subscriber living near the same, who will shew it and give every necessary information.

After the Sale of the above property will be sold part of the remaining personal estate of the aforesaid deceased, consisting of various articles too tedious to mention.

Attendance given by
JOHN STEVENS, Jr. Executor
of John Stevens, deceased.

July 22, 1820.

N. B. The purchaser of the above yard can be supplied with a quantity of bark and raw hides.

A DEARBORN

FOR SALE.

The usefulness of this kind of Carriage must be plain to all who will call and see it. For good security a credit will be given.

REUBEN HUBBARD.
Easton, July 15th, 1820.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

The subscriber having removed to the house formerly occupied by Nicholas S. Rowleson, will accommodate a few Young Ladies or Gentlemen, with Board and Lodging. She will occupy the front room of her house, the space on being central it is well calculated for the office of a professional gentleman.

SOPHIA THOMPSON.

Easton, May 29.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in the central part of the town, will accommodate several Young Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing year.

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

To be Leased,

For a term of years, "Perry Hall & "Morings," the property of Mrs. Maria Kerr, situated on Miles River, lately held by Col. William B. Smith, as tenant for life. They will be leased either separately or together. Apply to

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

June 17

Trustee's Sale.

Will be sold, at public sale for the payment of the debts of the late John Dougherty, deceased, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honourable, the Judges of Talbot County Court, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood against Robert Sharp Harwood, and the children & heirs of Mrs. Ann Harwood, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, all those parts of the tracts of land, called "Carter's Range," "Bakers Pasture" & "St. Michael's Fresh Run," that composed the Dwelling Plantation of the said John Dougherty, in his lifetime containing by estimation about two hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

This Farm was heretofore struck off, at Public Auction to Robert Sharp Harwood, but he having failed to comply with the terms of sale, Public notice is hereby given, that the same will be set up again for sale, on Monday the 11th day of September next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the evening.

Persons disposed to purchase lands near Easton, are invited to view the farm now offered for sale—the situation is healthy and in an agreeable neighbourhood and directly on the public road from Easton to Centreville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq.

Terms of Sale.
A credit of twelve months will be given—the purchaser or purchasers giving a bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale—upon the payment of the purchase money and interest, there will be a deed executed & delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title & estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in & to the land and real estate so sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid, or either of them.

The creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty are again warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers and file the same, in Talbot county Court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee
for the sale of the real estate of
John Dougherty, deceased.

July 15th, 1820.

\$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber living on the Bay Side near Haddaway's Ferry on the night of the 14th inst, a negro man named BILL or WILLIAM. He is about five feet five inches high, rather dark complexion, and about twenty-six years old. Had on when he went off a pair of tow linen trousers, a coarse linen shirt, a furrow hat and a blue jacket, formerly used as a uniform jacket in a light infantry company, the red nearly all taken off; he carried with him other clothing and may probably change them to evade discovery. His countenance is rather gloomy, and his features regular & rather handsome for a negro. I will give 20 dollars for him if taken in the county, and fifty dollars if taken out of the state, & all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.

WILLIAM SEARS.

P. S. He formerly sailed in one of the packets from Haddaway's Ferry, and is a good waterman. All masters of vessels & others are forewarned to harbour or employ said fellow at their peril.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

C. V.

February 14—

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 1 o'clock, A. M. returning leave Baltimore on Monday at 9 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis & Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25

From do. to Annapolis 25

From Annapolis to Baltimore 25

Easton, Feb. 28—

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheller, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober waiters, and polite and attentive waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—f

MARYLAND,

In Somerset County Court,

at May Term, 1820.

William Waller, Sen. of Somerset County, having applied by his petition in writing, as an insolvent debtor, to the said county court, for the benefit of the act of Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, and the said William Waller having complied with the directions of the said acts of Assembly. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William Waller to appear before the said county court, on the Saturday next after the fourth Monday of November next, to shew cause if any they have, why the said William Waller, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly, according to the tenor of the said petition.

Test,
JOHN DONE, Clk. of
Somerset County Court.

August 5—3w

AUCTION ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber having rented the corner store, next to Mr. Lowe's Hotel, takes the liberty to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends transacting the Auction and Commission business; his public sale days will be on Tuesdays and Saturdays. He has now in store an assortment of dry goods, china, glass, and queen's ware, knives and forks, plated and japanned ware. Also two marble mantle pieces and fifty-two thousand inch aprigs, with a large assortment of fancy articles, all of which, he offers at private sale, cheap for cash.

I. LYON.

August—3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Maryland,

Caroline County, to wit:

Martin Reason, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me, as one of the Justices of the Peace of the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of the state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence within the State during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said Martin Reason give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, before the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and also by advertising at the Court House and Tavern on that day, before Caroline County Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand, February the 8th, eighteen hundred and twenty.

June 24—3m.

JOHN BOON.

NOTICE.

CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS.

The Subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his old friends, customers and the public generally, for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that on account of a number of heavy securities and other losses, that he was reluctantly compelled to petition for the benefit of an act of insolvency at the last November term, and being turned out of a Shop he has taken that old stand formerly occupied by Elbert & Spedden, near the old Market House, on Harrison Street, & near Mr. Sheller's Stables. The debts due from the firm of Hopkins & Spedden he will pay one half, & all that may be due on his own private account, on the following terms, viz. Those that may be indebted to, either on his own or the firm's account, for them to give him work one half he will be paid to him, and the other half to be credited on the old accounts.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Easton, July 15th.

A Camp Meeting.

By the Quarterly Conference held in Somerset Circuit, it was determined that a

CAMP MEETING

should be held on Nanooke Point, in Somerset County, Md. to commence on 10th of August, and end on the 15th. The ground chosen by the Managers is a beautiful place, on a farm belonging to Capt. Jesse Hughes opposite Sandy Island, the situation for comfort and convenience, is equal to any on the Bay, good Fish, and Oysters; and an excellent harbor for vessels, which will find plenty of water and good Anchoring ground, within a small distance from the shore; those who come in vessels are advised to bring with them drinking water and fire wood. Wood and water will be provided for those who come in waggon, &c.

It may be expected that good order, will be preserved as the managers are vested with sufficient authority by the laws of the state.

James Benson, Esq.
Benj. L. Jones, Esq.
Capt. Jesse Hughes,
Col. James Walter,
Jonathan Barckley,

MANAGERS.

July 8—tm

To Rent.

I will rent for the ensuing year, a large and valuable portion of the Farm on which I reside, containing from 250 to 300 acres of valuable land, and about 20 acres of valuable meadow.

A comfortable Dwelling House now in the occupancy of the Overseer, will be appropriated for the use of the tenant, and a large barn lately repaired.

LLOYD NICOLS.

May 27

Lands to Rent.

To be rented for the ensuing year, all my plantations in Hunting Creek, and Poplar Neck, in Caroline County, the leases of which will expire at the end of the present year.

ALSO,

The Farm, whereon James Candon now resides as Overseer, with the Hauls, Stock and Plantation Utensils

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, July 15, 1820. 4w.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of Perry Plummer of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts. A the terms mentioned in the said Acts. A the schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain thereon, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me, that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the gaoler having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond and sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Perry Plummer be discharged from his imprisonment, and be (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of November Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county Court, on the first Saturday in said court in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto. Given under my hand this third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty.

WILL JENKINS.

July 15—4w

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1820.

NO 141.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE INSERTED
THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY
FIVE CENTS FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Somerset County, to wit:
IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

On application to the said county court by
Chaplin Conway as an Insolvent Debtor by his
petition in writing praying the benefit of the
Act of Assembly of the State of Maryland, en-
titled "An Act for the benefit of sundry insol-
vent debtors" and the supplements thereto,
the said Chaplin Conway having proved to the
satisfaction of the said court, that he had com-
plied with the directions of the said several
Acts, it is thereupon ordered by the said court,
that the person of the said Chaplin Conway
be discharged from imprisonment and that he
give notice to his creditors by advertise-
ments to be set up at the door of the court
house in Princess Anne, three months at least
before the day herein after mentioned, and
inserted in one public newspaper printed at
Easton, one such paper printed at Alexandria
in Virginia, and one such paper printed in the
city of Baltimore, three months at the least,
before the said day herein after mentioned & to
be continued for four successive weeks, that
they be and appear before the said county
court at Princess Anne, on the Saturday next
after the fourth Monday of November next, to
show cause if any they have why the said
Chaplin Conway should not have the benefit
of the said acts of Assembly according to the
tenor of his said petition.

Test,
JOHN DONE, Clk.
of Somerset county court.

July 29—4w

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the
county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of
Ashbury Clash, of the county aforesaid, pray-
ing the benefit of the act for the relief of sun-
dry insolvent debtors, passed at November
Session, in the year eighteen hundred and
five, and the several supplements thereto, on
the terms mentioned in the said Acts. A
schedule of his property and a list of his credi-
tors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them,
being annexed to his petition, and the said pe-
titioner having satisfied me that he has resided
in the state immediately preceding his appli-
cation, and the greater having satisfied me that
the said petitioner is in his custody for debt
only, and the said petitioner having given bond
and sufficient security for his personal appear-
ance at Talbot county Court, on the first Sat-
urday of November Term next, to answer
such allegations as may be made against him
by his creditors—I do therefore order and ad-
judge that the said Ashbury Clash be dis-
charged from his imprisonment, & he (by dis-
charging a copy of this order to be inserted in one
of the Easton newspapers four weeks suc-
cessively, at least three months before the said
first Saturday of November Term next) give
notice to his creditors to appear before the
said county Court, on the first Saturday in said
court in the forenoon, for the purpose of re-
commending a trustee for the benefit of his
creditors, and to show cause if any they have,
why the said petitioner should not have the
full benefit of the said act of Assembly, en-
titled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors," and of the several supplements made
thereto. Given under my hand this sixth day
of July, eighteen hundred and twenty.

WILL JENKINS.

Aug. 12—4w

Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of
EDMONDSON & ATKINSON, are earnestly
requested to make immediate payment, as fur-
ther indulgence will not be given; those that
neglect this notice will be proceeded against as
the law directs.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.
ISAAC ATKINSON.

Easton, 8th mo. 5th, 1820.—3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Talbot County,
has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said
county, in Maryland, letters of Administration
on the personal estate of Mary W. Abbott,
late of Talbot County, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said dec'd are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber on or before the
first day of February next; they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of said
estate; And all persons indebted to the said
estate, are requested to make immediate pay-
ment.

Given under my hand this 8th day of August
1820,

JENKINS ABBOTT, Administrator.

August 12—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas
to me directed, at the suits of George S. Baker,
and Keyser & Shaffer use of George S. Baker,
against James B. Ringgold, will be sold on
Tuesday the 5th day of September next, all
the right & title of the said James B. Ringgold
in and to the following negroes, viz: one negro
man named Merrick, otherwise Merrick Berry,
one boy named Conway, the property of the
above James B. Ringgold—taken and sold to
satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the
above writs. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on
the Court House Green.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

August 12—ts.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

FROM THE STAR. THE EXAMINATIONS.

EASTON, August 5, 1820.

"Delightful Task, to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot."

The Examinations of the Pupils of the
Academy and Lancasterian School,
which were held on Thursday last, exhib-
ited a most gratifying spectacle. The
classes in both the departments of the A-
cademy gave high proof of the ability,
with which they are conducted. The
boys evinced a readiness; a singular
promptness, in performing their exercises,
and solving all the varieties of ques-
tions proposed to them. The most super-
ficial observer must have been struck, not
only with the extent, but with the exact-
ness and precision of their information.
Their performance was generally so ex-
cellent, that it would hardly be proper to
designate individuals. The boys in the
higher classics passed such an Examination,
as is seldom witnessed in this country.
They not only construed, parsed, scanned
and grammatically analyzed various por-
tions of the authors, they had studied;
but every thing was most satisfactorily
accounted for; the chronology, the geo-
graphy, the history, in short every ane-
cote, and every incident connected with
the author or his subject, had been thor-
oughly investigated, and was brought for-
ward with the ease and elegance of veter-
an scholars.

The Easton Academy is now a well es-
tablished, and well governed seminary,
and may challenge a fair competition with
any in this country. Its apartments are
conducted by two thorough bred scholars;
both gentlemen of high intelligence, fine
acquirements, and admirable skill in the
line of their honorable profession. This
institution is now yielding genuine, clas-
sic fruit; and is the best ornament of the
town and county. An institution, in
which every citizen may feel a just pride;
and no one of us should let slip an oppor-
tunity to promote its highest advance-
ment.

In the Lancasterian School the scene
was most interesting; and the remarkable
progress of the little tackers evinced the
admirable adaptations of this wonder work-
ing system. Little children of six and
seven years of age, who knew not a
letter but a few months since, are now
writing and spelling in an astonishing
manner. This school is meritoriously
urging its claims to a due share of notice
and patronage. A single anecdote, which
I heard last spring, will best exemplify
its great utility. Among the children of
Mr. Wm. Jenkins, are two boys. The
elder, esteemed a child of fine disposition
and good capacity had been going to school
at least eighteen months, when the Lan-
casterian School was opened. The younger,
a child more difficult to manage, and
thought not so smart, was for the first
time attempting to teach him, sent to
the Lancasterian School; but sent as
much to keep him out of mischief, as with
the hope of any immediate benefit. A-
bout four or five months after the Lan-
casterian School was opened, a holiday in
the school of the elder brother brought
him to see the other boys. Encouraged
by the teacher to mingle with the children
of his school in their little exercises, he soon
began to shew his learning; when it actu-
ally appeared that the younger brother
could really both spell and write better
than his elder brother, and this wild un-
manageable little dog, under the plastic
and moulding discipline of this admirable
system, is already a fine fellow. This lit-
tle incident deserves to be viewed in every
light; I will point out one. At the end
of two years the elder boy had cost his
father at least \$32 for tuition money, be-
sides, perhaps, two or three spelling books
and copy books, and quills without num-
ber. The younger boy had not cost eight
dollars including every charge. The one
also had been eating, and wearing out
clothes for two years, the other for five
months; but this is not so much felt by a
person residing in town. Had these chil-
dren come from a distance, and during
these respective times their parents had
been paying at least \$100 per year for
board, how would the case stand? The
elder boy would have cost for board and
tuition 232 dollars, while the other at the
Lancasterian School, who had been bet-
ter taught and further advanced would
only have cost, even to take six months
& make it round numbers, the fourth part
or the sum of \$58. The first is striking,
but the latter case shows a most serious
difference. Our citizens must be pur-
sued to their real interest if they do not
patronize such an institution. The gen-
tleman who conducts it, has duly qual-
ified himself for his station; is attentive to
his business, and deserves encouragement.
There are above an hundred little boys in
Easton and its vicinity, many of whom
are at this moment idle, and must of
course soon become vicious, who ought to
be sent to this school, and if its numbers
were sufficiently increased, even the pre-
sent small expense might be lessened.

Between the several schools there
should exist no petty jealousies; nothing
but a generous and high minded rivalry.

They have all the same excellent
object in view, and it is their real interest
to harmonize their exertions. If I might
be permitted, I would say to the gen-
tleman who has organized the Lancasterian
School, that he should be particularly
guarded not to trench upon the borders of
either the male or female Academy.—
Children are the produce of every season,
and the crops are abundantly sufficient
for them all. His is strictly a rudimen-
tal school, and should be confined to the
alphabet, writing, orthography, reading,
and arithmetic. The moment a pupil
wishes to advance a step higher, to touch
English Grammar, geography, geometry,
&c. he should advise him to enter the Aca-
demy. This is not only the proper course,
but he will find it to his interest, and es-
pecially to his comfort to pursue it. Let
him mark his bounds distinctly, and his
school will continue to increase, and his
support will soon be unalloyed and unan-
imous.—The mists of ignorance and nar-
row prejudices must disperse, here, be-
fore this system, if properly developed,
as they have done in other places. Al-
ready do schools of this description cov-
er France, England, and Scotland, and
are rapidly spreading all over Europe.—
Very many, well organized upon this plan,
are also diffusing the light of instruc-
tion among the children of our own coun-
try.

And why should so large a portion of
the little girls, the loveliest buds of crea-
tion, be shamefully neglected—many, who
under the mild influence of intelligent &
moral discipline, would soon vie with the
rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valley,
are suffered to run up like vile weeds, to
become pests, instead of the sweetest bless-
ings of life. The Lancasterian method is
more admirably adapted to the educa-
tion and improvement of little girls, than
children of the other sex. You some-
times hear poor parents object to send-
ing their girls to school because they will
learn nothing there but to read and write;
and that they say will be of very little
use to them. Under the Lancasterian
system for girls, this objection is entirely
done away. In a properly organized fe-
male Lancasterian School one half the day
is devoted to writing, spelling, reading,
and arithmetic; and during the other half,
plain needlework, and mending making are
taught by the same admirable system.—
The youngest class is called the turning
down class, and is furnished with little
slips of common waste paper, and
made to turn down the edges, till they
are perfect in turning all the variety
of hems. Next is the hemming
class; then the stitching class, the knit-
ting class, &c. &c. And by this means
they are soon taught to make, with per-
fect facility, most of the useful garments
—and might assist in defraying the ex-
penses of the school, by working for a ha-
berdasher. Thus the girls receive
as good an education, in at least as short
a time as they would in any other school,
and during the same time become excel-
lent seamstresses, skillful knitters, and
good plain mantuamakers—and what is of
vastly more importance than every thing
else, intelligent moral agents.

Our town is in the fortunate possession
of all the talents requisite to afford every
child in it, & a great many more, the best
means of education.—The Miss Harris-
ses, are most deserving young ladies—
under the directions of Mr. Emmons, or
perhaps better, under a lady in Philadel-
phia, in three or four weeks, either of
them, with the assistance of two or three
little volumes, might qualify herself for
adding a department of this kind to their
present establishment, to the very great
increase of their own emoluments, and
to the very great benefit of the communi-
ty.—They are ladies of too much prom-
ise to settle down, and be content with
ordinary fame and usefulness.—Need I at-
tempt to fire their enterprise and exertions
by reminding them of Miss Ann
Smith; a poor girl of this our state of Ma-
ryland, who with no pretensions, but her
talents and education, elevated her char-
acter as a teacher, till high estimation &
applause encircled her name. About this
time the intelligible inhabitants of Rock
Bridge (Virginia) engaged her services,
erected an academy for her, and called it
after her.—This lady by her zealous &
persevering individual enterprise has,
it is said, realized a fortune of fifty thou-
sand dollars.—And I would say to these
ladies, emulate this noble example of high
female worth.—Study night and day, and
never think that you know half enough,
till you are perfectly accomplished in all
knowledge; in all that is to be taught; &
in all methods of teaching it.

I sincerely wish my pen could do more
justice to this most interesting topic. The
subject most deeply concerns the pros-
perity of our town. No other thing can
so much tend to make it a desirable place
for strangers, and will so rapidly increase
our population, as holding out justly the
highest character for the advantages of
education. I do not believe that our mer-
chants and mechanics could make a bet-
ter investment, than to build two good
school rooms, capable of containing each
from 100 to 120 children. Beside the

personal benefit to their own children,
they would receive a handsome interest
by the increased custom from an augment-
ing population. I know it has been
the fashion to decry education; but
it was the cry of ignorance and its con-
stant companion, selfishness; and, thank
God, their cries are becoming every day
fainter and fainter. Ignorance is fit only
for the tyranny and despotism of mon-
archies. In a republic every station is
open to every man—and every man
ought to be enlightened by all the
powers of education and study. In the
corrupt old despotisms and monarchies
of Europe, money is power; but in a repub-
lic, wisdom is emphatically power; and
station and honors, and wealth are in her
train. Need I turn back the page of an-
cient history to show you this fact in the
republics of Greece and Rome?—No—our
own times, our own country,—nay, our
little state of Maryland affords the hap-
piest, the most striking illustrations of
this fact. I have already given you a
glimpse of Miss Ann Smith; without pre-
tensions, without beauty, without pa-
tronage, still rising by the force of mind
and education, and intense study, and
consequent high merit, to respectability,
honors and riches.

Who was Mr. Wirt, the present At-
torney General of the United States? A
poor boy of our state; of the village of
Bladensburg. What has given him one
of the first stations in the country, with a
handsome income? Good education, labori-
ous study and application, & consequent
knowledge.

Who was William Pinkney? A poor
boy of Annapolis.—What has learning
made him? The first lawyer; the most ce-
lebrated advocate of our country. He is
the effulgent centre of our orators; the
streams of his eloquence are floods of light,
rapid as thought, and irresistible as light-
ning.—He combines the attributes and
the powers of the two greatest orators of
antiquity; never rising, but he is either
the impetuous and overwhelming torrent
of Demosthenes, or the splendid conflagra-
tion of Tully.

Here again follow the certain conse-
quences—learning, accumulating around
her station and public honours, and the
power almost of minting money. The net
annual income of the exertions of this sin-
gle brain is little, if any less than the net
income of the largest estate on the East-
ern Shore, where a real capital of up-
wards of three hundred thousand dollars
is improved by the labour and sweat of
hundreds of slaves.

Who was James Monroe? The son of
a bricklayer in the town of Cambridge, in
Dorset. Who is James Monroe? The
President of these U. States—and what
has placed him above kings, & crowned
heads, and principalities; nay, in the most
exalted station on this Ball of earth?
Education is the solid granite pedestal of
the column of his fame, supporting a shaft
of the most towering altitude, whose
Corinthian capital is high above the clouds.
How emphatically, in this instance, has
wisdom, founded on good education, and
matured by intense study and applica-
tion, proved herself to be power, with sta-
tion, and honours, and wealth, following
in her train. Why then should not a son
of one of our bricklayers, or batters, or
tailors, or cabinet-makers become a fu-
ture President of the United States?
The same path is open to them; true
it winds up the sides of a steep and
rugged mountain; and the elevated pin-
nacle is not to be gained without setting
out aright, with the earliest and best dis-
cipline of good schools, and the severest
and most intense mental labour. But the
prize is well worth the boldest, the high-
est exertion.

Will it be said that nature made these
men of her best materials? no such thing
—Providence was bountiful to them; but
Providence is as bountiful to others—
Nature left these diamonds as rough, as
many of the pebbles now in our streets.
Instruction mined them; and education
gave the high polish and the point, which
illumines & dazzles America, and throws
their radiance far into other countries.
And have we not at this moment genius
and talents in our Academy equal to
Wirt's, and Pinkney's, and Monroe's?
Yes, without doubt, and among the sons
of our mechanics too—and would to Hea-
ven I could fire their young bosoms with
the noblest ambition.—They can never
reach what they never aim at.

With such singularly exalted exam-
ples full in our view, the native growth
of our own soil; can we hesitate another
moment to combine and unite our best
exertions to afford the blessings of good
education, not only to every child in our
town; but to as many more, as will please
to seek it among us.

The Academy is justly first, in impor-
tance and let it stand first in our thoughts
and hearts; but it is the fertile bed for the
second transplantation. Let us not forget
the first bed; let us unite our exertions,
& immediately prepare two others for the
plants of promise, in their earliest stage.
Let us immediately get ready two rooms
of the proper dimensions and capacity,
where the Miss Harrisises, and Mr. Em-

mons may, with the best effect, exert all
their talents and energies in cultivating,
and watering, and nurturing the scions of
our warmest affections and fondest hopes
—Then indeed might we justly say, we
have done our part; and with the best
founded expectations might pray to Al-
mighty God to bless us with the rich in-
crease.

MACENAS.

Sea Serpent at Phillip's Beach.

Salem, August 8.

On Saturday last about one o'clock in
the afternoon, the Sea Serpent was dis-
tinctly seen again from Phillips's Point,
by Mr. Richard Phillips, his wife and fam-
ily and the young men at work in the
shoe-maker's shop, near Mr. P's house;
also, by Mr. Heath and family, from the
Beach, about a quarter of a mile from the
Point, and by Mr. Legall's, a respectable
man, whose shop is near the Beach, and
can command a full view of the sea. He
was then lying dormant and very near
the shore, the sea being almost calm. Three
intrepid young men at work in the shop,
whose names are Johnathan B. Lewis,
Andrew Reynolds, and Benjamin King,
embarked in a small boat, and came with-
in 30 yards of him, so that one of them
counted 23 bunches on his back; ap-
pearing exactly as described by others
who have seen him; his head, which was
black, resembling that of a common ser-
pent, was raised about two feet above
the surface, and was about the size of a
common fire bucket.

He was also again seen on Sunday af-
ternoon by several persons residing at
the Beach and Point.

NEW-HAVEN, August 5.

A Sea Lawyer Caught.

A few days since, whilst some persons
from North Haven were claiming on
Crane's bar in this harbor, standing where
the water was 3 or 4 feet deep, one of
the company espied a shark making slowly
towards them, intending, no doubt, to
attack without giving notice. The man
gave warning, & they all sprang in their
boat. The officer of the deep played,
furiously round the boat, as it determined,
for want of property, to take the body of
some one. The Shark was finally se-
cured with a clam rake by one of the
lads, and soon despatched. It was 7 feet
in length, and weighed one hundred and
forty pounds.

A Shark was also taken yesterday
morning by Mr. Bakewell, near Tomlin-
son's Bridge, measuring more than seven
feet.

Baltimore, Aug. 9.

COUNTERFEITS.

A counterfeit FIVE DOLLAR BILL
purporting to be of the Farmers' Bank of
Maryland at Annapolis, was presented
at this office yesterday. It is a tolerable
copy of the genuine notes now in circula-
tion, but a careful examination can scarce-
ly fail to detect the spurious bill. The
filling up, payable to "J. Payson," is very
bad—as also the signatures of "John
Pinkney" and "H. H. Harwood." This
is the first counterfeit of this denomina-
tion which we have seen.—American.

We understand that counterfeit one dol-
lar notes, purporting to be on the Frank-
lin Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation.
The paper is much thinner than the
genuine paper, the number badly done,
and the signature of the cashier varies
greatly from the genuine signature. The
number, date and signature of the cashier,
in these counterfeit notes, is evidently all
done by one person, and a very slight at-
tention is only necessary to detect them.

The public are cautioned to beware of
receiving counterfeit imitations of the
three dollars notes of the Union Bank of
Georgetown. Although a good judge of
Bank notes may readily detect them,
the safest course for the citizens gener-
ally in this, as in all similar cases, is to re-
fuse all notes of the description which are
known to be counterfeited.—Gaz.

From the Beaufort Patriot.

A CURIOUS FACT.

A large black snake was killed near
this town which measured eleven feet nine
inches. It was first noticed by a slight
crack which it made with its tail, not un-
like the cracking a horse-whip, and ap-
peared to be in great agony; jumping up
from the ground, twisting, coiling, &c.
After it was killed this was accounted for
satisfactorily. Out of its mouth the tail
of another snake was observed to be stick-
ing; on pulling it out, it actually mea-
sured five feet three inches. This was
the cause of the uneasiness in the liv-
ing snake; having no doubt been partly
strangled by its large mouthful. This
great snake was long the terror of the
cow hunters in the neighborhood of the
place where it was killed, and no doubt
would have continued so for a length of
time, had it not been for its voraciousness
which prevented it from running. It was
faster than any horse; and bit defiance
to the puny efforts of man to overtake
it.

From the Providence Journal.
The following article seems to be written by a man of sense and experience.
SHEARING LAMBS.

Every well wisher to the real independence of the American republic, must be sensible of the great and growing importance of rearing numerous and good flocks of sheep. With regard to the breed, (ignorance and prejudice to the contrary notwithstanding) the merino is indubitably superior to any other known in this part of the country; provided the knowledge of preparing the wool for use is generally disseminated; towards which, the writer of this intends, if leisure permits, to contribute his mite. But at present the preservation of flocks from deterioration shall only be treated of. The first requisite is to preserve the best lambs, especially ewes, from the rapacity of the butchers who to satiate luxury, will pay the needy farmers in these hard times, a few paltry cents more for his best breeding lambs, than for others which are fit only for the market; thereby ruining the flocks, although justly punishing the seller for his stupid avarice. But to be concise on this head it is easy to preserve a good flock, but to raise one requires much trouble and expense. But to those whose discernment unites interest with patriotism, and who of course select their best built and healthy lambs for breeders; it is strongly recommended to shear them as soon as the middle of July, if they were dropped as early as the middle of April. The late well known Gen. Humphreys, who was second to none in the useful branches of rural economy, informed the writer of this article, that it was his constant practice to shear his lambs, and as late as the 1st of August. The advantages resulting from the shearing of lambs, are so great, that it is earnestly wished that those who are ignorant of them, may by trials realize them. The first and most important is found to be the destruction of that mortal enemy to the growth, and even to the life of lambs, the tick. No lamb can thrive when a prey to this pestiferous vermin. Several lambs in my neighborhood have this season fallen victims to its voracity. But of all preventives, the shears are the most effectual. Add to this the pleasure and profit of disburthening a feeble innocent of a ponderous and suffocating coat in the sultry season of the year, and thereby facilitating the growth of its body—and every way ameliorating its condition and enhancing its value.

Another benefit to be derived from the practice of shearing lambs, will be the addition to the value of the fleece the next spring. It is well known to manufacturers, that the wool of the first shearing, (if not shorn when lambs) is inferior to that of the following shear—because the wool which covers the new born lamb, continues on the fleece and injures the yarn and cloth especially if mixed with older wool—and experience proves that the next spring's fleece will be as heavy as if the lamb had not been shorn this summer, owing to the increased growth of the animal and clipping the wool, which expedites its growth. But as many are bigoted to habit, and others fearful of the lambs being injured by the cold, (which cannot be if they be shorn in season) I would recommend to them to try a middle course, first, viz. to shear the necks only of all lambs, both early & late from the ears to the shoulders, and from the jaws to the brisket, (which ought to be done at sheep shearing.) This method, if adopted in season, will in a great degree exterminate the tick, by destroying the egg, which is almost uniformly deposited under the neck; out of the reach of the animals teeth. This practice I have followed for years with complete success, on late lambs, when I have not shorn their whole bodies. The most timid may try the experiment thus far, without fear, and be sure of their reward. I have said, that the wool which is dropped with the lamb, damages the first year's fleece—I repeat it—but let it not be inferred from thence, that the wool shorn from lambs is useless; far from it—it bears the best price in market of any wool of equal quality, for the purpose of making hats—I have had hats made of it for many years and find them more durable than those made of any other stuff. They are light and handsome enough for any man, who has not too much false pride to "show his own fleece and to wear it." My matter renders the same reasons for its making better hats than pulled wool, that manufacturers do in favour of fleece wool for cloth, viz. the absence of the roots which prevent close pelling, as he terms it.

A SHEPHERD.

AFRICAN COLONY.

The British frigate Tartar, has arrived off Charleston from a cruise on the Coast of Africa, and left Sierra Leone on the 4th of June; at which time it was reported, as stated by the officers of the frigate, "that 14 out of the 22 of the principal settlers recently from the United States had died at Sherbro Island." Bad as this is, it is yet better than the first edition of this report, which was, that every one of them had died. This was really going the whole. Either of the reports, however, would be discouraging enough, if true. But the best of them, we think, is not true, and for reasons which we will assign.

In the first place, there is a contradiction in the report itself. The people sent from the U.S. with the exception of the government agent and one or two others, were all laborers, of whom there were thirty-three in number. There were no "principal settlers" among them.

In the next place, the report, such as it is, is from Sierra Leone, a hundred & thirty

miles distant from Campelar, where the people from this country first landed.

Thirdly—a letter has been received by the government of the U.S. from Baring & Co. London, stating the receipt of a draft from S. Bacon, the U.S. States' agent, dated the seventeenth of May. The British vessel, the Tartar, sailed from Sierra Leone the fourth of June. It is highly improbable that the sickness and death of the agents should have taken place between these dates, and the news have arrived at Sierra Leone, between which and Campelar there is no regular communication. Now, although the friends and supporters of the Sierra Leone Establishment in England, and many of the naval and colonial officers of the British government have been very friendly to the United States' agents and settlers, and to the objects of the settlement at Sherbro, yet it is believed that, with some of the Sierra Leone colonists, and particularly the commercial part, there is considerable jealousy against the American settlement, and from such persons unfavorable and unfounded rumors against the latter settlement may be expected. We have experienced too much of this from our own citizens, on the professed ground of humanity, not to expect it from commercial rivals.

In the fourth place, the rainy season does not usually commence in those parts until the beginning of June, and then comes on gradually. The effects of the climate, therefore, whatever they may be, could hardly be expected to shew themselves before July or August.

And, fifthly and lastly, Campelar, where our people landed, and remained till they could procure and prepare a place for their permanent settlement, is not unhealthy. There is a considerable settlement there under Mr. Kizzell, and only two deaths had taken place in it within two years, and one of those two was by lightning.—*Nat. Int.*

EASTON, Md.

SAURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19.

In consequence of the resignation of Nicholas Goldborough, Esq. as a Candidate for the next General Assembly—the Federal Republicans of Talbot are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 29th inst. to nominate a person to fill said vacancy.

A PHENOMENON.

In the Star, of Tuesday last, appeared a piece headed "The Examinations," containing much good sense and sound doctrine, upon the subject of education. It is so rare an occurrence to find an original piece in that paper, even in tolerably correct English, much less possessing good sense and judicious sentiments, that we take singular pleasure in republishing it. Indeed, save for some decisive marks to the contrary, we should have thought we saw in it the hand of one of our own favorite correspondents. The writer seems to have had a peep into Mr. Wardrobe, and to have brought off a few shreds from his robes of gold and silver tissue; but we are willing to let alone the tinsel, and do most earnestly recommend the matter to the serious consideration of our town, and the persons concerned. We cannot, however, in any manner assist in exhibiting up Mr. — as a model for our youth, without warning them to shun the poisonous pollution of his abominable vices. While we sincerely unite in every thing that is said of his deep attainments, & highly cultivated powers, as an advocate, with equal sincerity we despise his most contemptible vanity, and the easiness of his political virtue; and do most cordially detest the turpitude and blackness of his moral, or rather of his shockingly immoral course. We have no notion of but one sort of honesty. The knave in politics would cheat you in private life, if he dared; and the man, who is basely faithless to his marriage bed, we would never trust either politically or personally. He, who can, totally disregard the obligations of one solemn and sacred contract, will keep none, but from sheer policy.

We would lead our fine youths by every inducement to apply themselves most unremittingly to the attainment of all useful knowledge; but they should never forget, that knowledge without virtue is a most mischievous and dangerous possession. Never forget for a moment, that they cannot be really great or exalted in character, without being truly good. Select for your models then, standards of unspotted, unsullied excellence. Let Washington and Fisher Ames be the objects of your earthly devotion; be like them, and your country will mark you for her own.

CAUTION.

The contest between two Democratic Candidates for Congress, in the district composed of Allegany, Washington, and part of Frederick, alarms the Democratic party in that district and in the state for the success of every thing. As usual, their off-hand men are sedulously trying the arts of deception—they profess to believe, that

a federal candidate will be brought out, and that he must certainly succeed—nay, they go so far as to say who that federal candidate is to be—this is all hollow deception, contemptible stratagem. The truth is, the democrats anxiously desire a federal opposition for Congress in that district, under a hope and belief that it is the only thing that can save them; and to add absurdity to deception, they pretend to say, there is no danger of the assembly ticket at all; but that a Federalist will be elected to Congress in those two counties and a half, is as sure.

The distraction, in the democratic party, in consequence of the division among them, as to the member of congress, unfixes and unsettles them as to any other movement in unison. If no federal candidate comes out, this distraction will continue—if a federal candidate does come out, this division may possibly be healed. What object is it to slip in a good man in a district decidedly opposed to him? If Allegany and Frederick are both decidedly federal, and we think them so, Washington is democratic by a larger majority than both the other federal majorities, so that the good man must go out next time. Besides, it is not manly to slip in, in this way. The voice of the majority is the law—let no man avail himself of a possible evasion of that law.

There is no national, state, or justifiable party object to be obtained by slipping in a federal candidate in that district, between the collisions of two democratic ones. We therefore hope our federal friends will leave the contest where it is, and devote themselves to greater objects, the preservation of the state government against the contemplated attacks on the great principles of representation, in subjecting the agricultural interest of the state to a degraded depression. If a federal candidate is set up, they fall into the net spread for them. It is therefore in the spirit of the friendliest admonition, we speak, when we say to our friends of Frederick and Allegany, be wise and watch—trust not the tempter—Believe not the words of the mouth out of which flow falsehoods and deceit.

Good and Sufficient Reasons for not supporting the Democratic Ticket.

If it was mere party opposition and pride, or a desire to rule, that causes the federalists of Maryland to oppose the democratic party at this time of day, it would be unworthy to make a contest for objects so foreign to the public welfare; but this is not the case, and the following will shew at once, that the reasons which induce federalists to contend, at this time, are serious ones, and such as vitally affect the liberties of the people and the very existence of the Republic.

No sooner are the Democratic party in power, than they appoint a Governor who remits a fine, imposed by a court, upon an atrocious offender, for a cruel assault and battery upon the body of a helpless and virtuous young woman, to whose house the offender went, after night, for the purpose of bribing or forcing her or one of her sisters to gratify his lustful desires.—This act of the Governor's is a contempt of the court, a carelessness for the sovereignty of the laws, and an alarming example to all helpless, unprotected women, that even the law and the court can afford them no protection, whilst a Governor remits the penalty which the courts impose.—What woman is safe in this state of things? What offender but is emboldened by the hope of pardon from such a Governor? This strikes terror into the heart of all defenceless women, and ought to call forth the serious reflection and generous condemnation of every honest man.

No sooner are the Democrats in power, than they appoint a man as Speaker of the House of Delegates, who had rendered himself odious to all good men, by the part he acted in the famous Baltimore Mob, which man, not content with the infamy attached to him for his conduct concerning the Mob, is now seriously accused, with good testimony brought to support it, of having, as Speaker of the House, suppressed a resolution of that body, by ordering the clerk not to put it on the Votes and Proceedings.—This was not only a violation of his oath and duty, but it was robbing a citizen of what was House of Delegates, legally performed—due to him, and subverting the acts of the thus shewing a wicked attempt, on the part of an individual, to counteract and put down, and resist the Representatives of the People.

No sooner are the Democrats in power, than they attempt and succeed, in a plan to destroy the freedom and right of suffrage by the People, as secured to them by the Constitution and the Law. Poor men are dragged up to the Bar of the house of Delegates to be compelled there to tell for whom they voted, although the law says they shall vote by ballot, for the very purpose of preventing any person from knowing for whom each man votes; and when these men, firm to their rights, refused to tell, the Democratic party then say, we will take the next best thing to suit our purpose, that is hearsay—and upon hearsay they did determine that which they had no right to enquire into at all, and which the men themselves refused to tell, as they were by law justified in refusing.

Again, this same Democratic House of Delegates, sent the investigation of a contested election to a Secret Committee to be examined, nay, you may say to be decided on, for whatever report that Democratic Committee made, was sure to be adopted by a Democratic House. This was even worse than a British ministry and Parliament, sending the Documents against the Queen, to be examined and decided on by a secret committee—and

this the Democratic House has done. What safety can there be in a state where men abuse power, subvert laws, and trample on citizens rights in a manner like this?

No sooner do the Democratic party get into power, than they make the infamous Mumma (a leading murderer in the Mob of Baltimore) a Justice of the Peace—Is this madness? or is it revenge? is it intended to insult the state and to exasperate federalists that such things are done? Is it to be supposed that there is a man on earth who deliberately on his oath can say that John Mumma (one of the principal murderers in the mob of Baltimore) is a fit man to be justice of the peace? Or can any one suppose that they could get no other better man surely not—This is then one of the most aggravating acts of wickedness that has been yet done, and there can be no doubt it is done to insult and abuse federalists.

Are these acts, and do these things shew a temper of mind and disposition to guard the Republic's best interest, to protect the rights and privileges of citizens, to preserve social harmony, and to make the republic prosper and the people happy?—All these things are placed candidly and fairly before the people for their consideration and decision, and it is high time we thought more of the general security and welfare than of party triumphs.—If the people of Maryland can approve or bear such acts as these, then let them stick to and support the democratic party, but if they think these acts outrageous and dangerous, as they certainly are, then let them support men who will do better things, for worse cannot be done.

For the Eastern Gazette. Hints for Jehu and Perrin, alias the Pat-riots.

A BONE TO KNOW.

How long it has been since Jehu commenced the trade of Pat-riotism is not exactly known on the Eastern Shore, but it is within the recollection of every one when Perrin began his career in the same trade. Whether this was Perrin's only refuge will never be fully known; be this as it may, it is of very little consequence, for though he is only dexterous at selections, "crowding in and crowding out," as well as at throwing about without mercy other men's filth, yet he has feathered his nest very abundantly, and is now enjoying the profits arising from his Pat-riotism.

Thus much is premised, to let these two Pat-riots understand, that inasmuch as they have thrown out not only hints, but threats of exposing the private, as well as public character of certain federal gentlemen, it will be proper and right to inform these Pat-riots, that it will be well for those "who live in glass houses, to be cautious how they throw stones." Be assured, ye men of Gath, that the erratic steps of such Pat-riots, shall be traced through all their windings and turnings, and if Perrin shall get bewildered again in the Dismal Swamp, or be taken with any of his "relative indispositions," he shall be dragged forth and exposed in all his nakedness. Again let those beware who live in glass houses, or big houses, or little houses, lest with Perrin they meet with that castigation, which he, (Perrin,) has been so long s—k—g for. Whips and scorpions are too light for such Pat-riots, who have been riding in the "whirlwind" of political strife, and now have the folly to suppose, they can manage the storm raised and directed by a Jefferson & other Pat-riots, who have set down with quiet consciences, or no consciences, in some hope, that the constitution, which their wicked machinations could not destroy, will continue to rise in splendor, while a greater portion of the American people will continue to be the dupes of their cunning and artifice, and hail philosophers of a heathenish cast, as the conservators of their country and its constitution. Oh! thou foolish and wicked generation, how long will you love folly, and the workers of iniquity?

But be assured the day of retribution is at hand, & that, though your Jeffersons, Duanees, &c. &c. may retire into their *otium dignitate* unpunished in this world for the evils which they have brought upon this land, you, Jehu and Perrin, with that host of democratic rage shall receive that castigation, which you have so long deserved, unless you behave yourselves in a manner more becoming to your betters.

BRUTUS.

"Patriotism," said Dr. Johnson, "is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

For the Eastern Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,
The Star of last Tuesday has a communication over the signature of "One of the Levy Court," sanctioning the conduct of that Court, for ordering the payment of Thomas S. Loveday's account. I should like the writer of that scurrilous piece, (for he seems to vent his spleen against federalism alone,) to inform the public, whether or not they passed it, in the same form it was presented to the commissioners of the School fund last year; if I am rightly informed, he, Loveday, there charged forty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents for the tuition of several children; at which time they were not set apart as objects claiming the munificence of the state, neither had the trustees made their enrollment. With these facts fairly before them, the trustees dare not, could not, as honorable men, pass his account; although one of the Levy Court, asserts Mr. Loveday produced a regular one to them; the trustees would have been equally justifiable in passing the account of any teacher that was created seven years ago, where the parent demurred from time to time, and eventually became insolvent. Therefore, should the Levy Court have ordered the payment of it, in that form, although it is a body

wearing seven heads, consequently the wisdom of the county must be there congregated; yet we the people, are determined to give the public our view of the subject, and are compelled to say the court acted too precipitately, in taking ex-parte testimony of an interested individual, without hearing for themselves, the reasons the former trustees gave for withholding payment.—If I have a right understanding of the subject, they ought to have had a hearing; such was the conduct of your predecessors, and why you should deem yourselves possessed of more wisdom, than all those that have preceded you, I know not, except it is, you wish to make the public believe you are omniscient, can see all sides at a glance; yet let me tell you, the shaft of truth, (though sometimes slow) is sure in its march, and may be to you a barbed arrow, separating the evil from the good, the just from the unjust; for I cannot but believe, that a part of that court are too high minded to sanction any fraud, and too well acquainted with accounts, to pass one without proper vouchers. Now, Mr. Levy Court Man, when you answer the above queries, I will say something to you about the law you have quoted, and I think I shall show your gross ignorance of the spirit and letter of it, as the necessary constituents to form a correct account.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
Talbot County, August 10, 1820.

For the Eastern Gazette.

Jehu turned critic, or the wonderful discovery. Jehu says, that the federalists in their address respecting the scrutiny of the Calvert Election, say in several places, that the voters, who were called before the house, were "illiterate," and in other portions of the same address, that they were "sensible and intelligent men." Upon this he remarks, with his usual impudence, and indecency of manner—that "liars should have good memories," and asks, with gaping wonderment, "Is it possible that a set of men can at one moment, be 'illiterate,' and at the next 'sensible and intelligent?'"

So, Mr. Chandler, you seem to have discovered and to believe that every "illiterate person" is a fool. Is this the fact? The result of my observations and discoveries has been altogether different. I know many persons who have had little or no education, not even acquainted with their A B C's, yet are remarkable for the soundness of their minds, and the promptness and acuteness of their understandings—and one would suppose Jehu should know some such.

A great number of our people are "illiterate," or destitute of education, except to a very limited extent, but this is the first time that I have heard that all such are considered fools. On the contrary, no observation is more common—than that "such or such a person is very 'illiterate,' but he possesses great shrewdness and intelligence of mind."

Jehu might have appealed to his own consciousness for the correctness of such observations.—He too is "illiterate"—Yet he certainly thinks himself "no fool"—and wise as he is "in his own conceit" he thought proper to employ Mr. Pinkney to support his iniquitous claim against the State of Maryland.—Although he pretends to think it so horribly wicked, that the voters of Calvert, should ask for the assistance of counsel, when their characters were assailed and their liberties attempted to be trodden under foot!

CORN-PLANTER.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

"FEDERAL EXTRAVAGANCE." "DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY."

All recollect the clamour, that was made a number of years ago, about federal extravagance, & the assurances given by the democrats, in case of their succeeding to power, of the rigid economy that they would practise. What is the result?

The democrats did succeed—and among their first acts was to increase the salaries formerly allotted to various public officers—and these they have continued gradually to increase. For example, at this time the salaries of the Secretaries of State, Navy and War, are annually to each \$6000. A similar increase has taken place in the salaries of the clerks of the different departments of the general government.

Now, when the federalists were in power—the different Secretaries received not more than \$3000 or \$3500 annually. So that the salaries allotted to the "economical" democrats, are double, or nearly so, of those paid by the "extravagant" federalists. There can be no doubt that the men who filled those offices, under the federal administration, were equal in abilities and other requisite qualifications, to the men, who now fill those offices. It is singular that our late sagacious and economical congress, when they were searching out objects of retrenchment of expenditure, never once thought of the enormous salaries allowed those officers—or of their own eight dollars per day. They could strike at the old soldier—Strip off the mantle, they had lately thrown about him, and expose him naked to the "poling of the pitiless storm!" But there is but far left of those old veterans and they have nothing to fear from their opposition—Death must soon sweep them all away—and "dead men can't bite."

To be a member of congress, at this time, is an important object in a pecuniary point of view, to at least two thirds of the persons who hold seats. They can make more money as members of congress, than in any other pursuit, their talents and qualifications fit them for.

Hence the eagerness with which we see that appointment sought. It is a money making business, and our good, disinterested and patriotic democrats, are as well

disposed to pocket a penny, as any vile
federalist in the community. Eight dol-
lars a day, is a most admirable manure for
the production of patriots.

A FARMER.

For the Boston Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM,
I observed, in one of your late numbers,
some remarks on our present executive
and council appointing Mr. Hall Register
of Wills for Anne-Arundel county, in
preference to Mr. Thomas I. Brice, a gen-
tleman of great worth and unblemished
character,* who had spent several years
in that office, and whose thorough know-
ledge of it, and perfect capability to dis-
charge its duties, were well known to
them.

The writer of that article, in ascribing
the refusal to appoint Mr. Brice, to the
rank and deep rooted political prejudice
of those men, but partially stated the
cause. True they were aware that Mr.
Brice and his immediate relatives were
federalists, that they had always been so,
and that it was likely their honour, and that
patriotism which distinguished their fore-
fathers, and which now glows in their
bosoms, would ever keep them so; and
that no preference received from a party
which they openly and honourably opposed,
would chill the zeal which they feel
for the success of principles which Wash-
ington approved, and they in early life
espoused. But this was not all, another
and a weightier reason pressed heavy up-
on the mind of his excellency when he
made the nomination. Would you know
that reason?—I'll tell you—Mr. Hall is
cousin to Governor Sprigg. How could
his Excellency, then, when the right of
nominating rested with him, consistent
with his love for his own connexions, let
slip so fair an opportunity of exalting one
of them to an office which he might have
held until doomsday and would not have
received from other hands?

The public interest, it is true, required
that Mr. Brice should be appointed, he be-
ing conversant with the duties of the office;
but that interest it appears was not heavy
enough to outweigh the selfish feeling
which makes men love to see power in
the hands of their kindred.

In making this appointment, it is plain,
and fully felt, led the governor into an
egregious error, which it is generally
thought the next legislature will be ob-
liged to correct, by putting Mr. Brice
into the office—the present incumbent
being elected only until the meeting of
that body.

*No insinuation is here intended against
the character of Mr. Hall.

For the Boston Gazette.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

A democratic writer, in one of the Bal-
timore papers, is abusing the federal
party for opposing and defeating the bill
for the benefit of the Medical University
located in Baltimore Town. People of
Maryland! what do you think was the na-
ture of this bill? for the benefit of the Med-
ical University? for opposing of which fed-
eralists are abused? Why the democratic
House of Delegates, in the ardour of their
zeal for Baltimore, passed a resolution
(not a bill) giving twenty-five thou-
sand dollars of the public money to the
Medical University.—This grant of your
money, the federal Senate from a regard
to your interests thought proper to reject.
Vote Votes and Proceedings, pages 44,
45 and 66.

By what authority did the democratic
House of Delegates undertake to give
away so much of the people's money? Let
them answer satisfactorily this question,
before they presume to censure the fed-
eralists for their refusal to concur in the
act.

It is true that in the resolution making
the grant, there is some provision made to
have the proceeds, of certain lotteries, that
might be drawn, paid into the treasury to
reimburse the state.—But this was all a
deception—no one presumed or thought
that a single cent would be refunded.—It
was deemed & considered as a pure gratuity
of twenty-five thousand dollars to that
institution. This pretended provision for
reimbursement was merely intended as a
loss to conceal from the people, the waste
of their money. The Senate were not
to be imposed upon.—They saw through
the imposition and unhesitatingly re-
jected so enormous and unjust a dispo-
sition of the people's money. For this
they have my most cordial thanks.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Voters of Dorchester County.
You will be called upon, this fall, to
make a selection of four persons to rep-
resent you in the Legislature of this
state, and before you go to the polls, it
will be well for you to reflect for whom
you give your votes. I presume you are
all well acquainted with the gentlemen
who served you last; they are, I believe,
honest, upright men; men who are true to
the interest of the people of this county,
and of the state at large; men whose pri-
vate and public character will bear the
strictest scrutiny.—I believe you may safely
confide in them.

If, however, you do not approve of
these persons as your delegates, permit
me respectfully to ask, for whom will you
vote? Do you wish the Democrats to
have the entire government of the state
in their hands, methinks, by this time,
you ought to know them sufficiently to
be convinced that their only aim is to
keep the offices from Governor to Con-
table in their own hands; if they can only
do this they are satisfied, and it is quite
material to them how affairs go, like
wine, fill them and they are satisfied, no
matter whether good or bad men are in of-
fice, so they are democrats up to the Hub-
bards all right; in confirmation of this,

just be kind enough to look at the list of
magistrates throughout the state, and on
that list you will find the names of men
notorious for their immoral conduct, and
so ignorant, that unless they had a "Star"
blank, they could not issue a common
summons or a warrant.

As a further proof that it is immaterial
to the party whether candidates for office,
are men of good or bad reputation, per-
mit me to call your attention to an elec-
tion, which took place at the "Poor
House," of this county, on the 10th in-
stant.—On that day Messrs. Ezekiel
Whitely, William Wright, Levin Lake,
David Higgins, & Solomon Frazier, five
of the Trustees of the Poor, (the other
two Geoghegan and W. Lake, being ab-
sent) met at the "Poor House," for the
purpose of electing a supervisor for that
establishment; four persons were appli-
cants for the office, to wit, James Le-
Compte, who was elected in 1816, & has
served in that capacity since to the present
time, (and whose greatest crime is being
an honest federalist,) Levin Keys, Henry
Cliff, and, lastly, Mr. Joseph Ennalls,
Democrats. I believe no man will ac-
cuse Mr. LeCompte of neglecting the
Poor, whose distresses compelled them
to seek an asylum in that House, having
been Overseer for nearly four years, the
poor were well acquainted with him, and,
as far as I can learn, were anxious for
his re-appointment, and, perhaps, solici-
ted the Honourable Board of Trustees to
elect him, but Mr. LeCompte, was a Fed-
eralist, and could not be elected.

Of Mr. Keys, I know nothing, except
from common report. Mr. Cliff, is a Mag-
istrate, a religious, and I believe a good
man, who would have made an excellent
overseer. Mr. Joseph Ennalls, (or as he is
better known by the title of Little Joe
Ennalls,) is—a man notoriously known
for the profligacy of his conduct, who
can scarcely speak a dozen words
without belching out the most horrid
oaths and imprecations, whose general
conduct is disgusting to all classes, and
who for his apostasy from Federalism
has been promoted to the States Legisla-
ture, to the Penitentiary, & now to be Su-
pervisor of the Poor. Will the honest poor
men of Dorchester County, who are now
in the Poor House, or will others who
may possibly from misfortune be com-
pelled to go there, thank the Honourable
Board for putting such a man over their
head? Is it not virtually saying to them,
if from want, misery, sickness and dis-
tress, you are obliged to come to this
manion of wretchedness, (the poor man's
last refuge) we consider any man, no
matter how base, let him come from the
Penitentiary or be relieved from the
Gallows; let him be covered with crimes
so black that all the waters of Lethe
would have no effect, if he is only a
democrat, we consider him sufficiently
qualified to preside over you.

If it was absolutely necessary and all im-
portant for the Overseer to be a democrat,
why not elect a man whose moral con-
duct at least was fair, or was it supposed
that the unhappy tenants of that house
were such outcasts from society, that
none but one of their own species was
fit to be with them, in the capacity of O-
verseer, if this is the case, the Trus-
tees could not have made a better selec-
tion.

I again warn you, my fellow-citizens,
to reflect well before you vote, remember
two of this Board have been delegates
and may perhaps be again candidates,
they gave you a pretty specimen of what
kind of men they would recommend to
the Governor and Council as proper per-
sons to fill the offices in this County.

NO JOE.

Dorchester County, August 14th, 1820.

*The Board of Trustees are all Democrats.

The Democratic Speaker of the House.

Mr. GRAHAM.—If I was one of the Demo-
cratic members who had voted for Toby
Stansbury as Speaker of the House of De-
legates last year, I would ask forgiveness of
the people of Maryland for such a vote, promising
them that I would never do the like again. Of
all the outrages, unlawful, bold, daring, usur-
pationary acts that were ever committed, this
is the most so—a wilful violation of duty—a
wicked violation of oath—a bold design to rob
an individual of a claim against government,
& cast and worst of all, a daring attempt to
set aside, to secrete, and to render null and void,
a solemn resolution or law of the House of De-
legates.—This is a deliberate crime that admits
of no excuse.—Mr. Brewer's letter (the clerk)
intending to show that Mr. Pindle had no in-
tention of involving Mr. Brewer in any guilt,
is still further proof of this crime against To-
by Stansbury. That Mr. Pindle's intention
was not to accuse Mr. Brewer is very likely—
the intention was to accuse Toby Stansbury
the Speaker, & Mr. Brewer's name was only men-
tioned incidentally for that purpose. How far
Mr. Brewer was bound to obey Toby Stansbury,
the speaker, who gave him an order in the
performance of his duty, obviously in viola-
tion of the duty of both Speaker and Clerk,
and how far Mr. Brewer acted correctly, in
telling Mr. Pindle that the resolution had not
passed the house, when Mr. Brewer knew it
had passed the House, and that too by almost
a unanimous vote, and when Mr. Brewer knew
also that Toby Stansbury, the Speaker, had
told him not to put the resolution on the jour-
nals, are matters not necessary for us to de-
cide on.

If Mr. Brewer really thought that he was held
bound by his duty to obey all orders of the
Speaker, right or wrong, in the performance
of his duty as Clerk—why then, in the Forum
of Conscience, Mr. Brewer is not guilty of
crime, but of error—and one is induced to
infer this from his promptness to get himself
excused by Mr. Pindle from all the guilt of
the transaction, as far as he could relieve
himself from not to accuse Mr. Brewer, is per-
fect confirmation and proof against Toby
Stansbury, for if the fact had not occurred,
there would have been no need of Mr. Pindle's
note to exculpate Mr. Brewer, now let the
world think of this matter and then decide for
themselves. If they pass over this matter, this
Government is worse than bad.

For the Eastern Gazette.

EXECUTION OF JESSE GRIFFITH.

Mr. Editor.—There are two classes
of men whose biography are peculiarly
interesting to the public, they are those
of the best and those of the worst char-
acter. The subject of the following
sketch has been considered as belong-
ing to the latter class. If you think this
no infringement on the rights of your
Gazette, you may give it to the public
through that medium.

CIVIS.

Dorchester County, Aug. 1820.

The poor unfortunate Jesse Griffith
was a native of Sussex County, in the
State of Delaware. He appears to have
been of humble parentage, and had no
education, either literary or religious. His
father died when he was but a child, and
his mother, indulgent to criminality,
brought him up in idleness, & allowed him
the practice of those things which idlen-
ess generally leads to. When he be-
came a man, he seems not to have enter-
ed upon any constant employment for a
living, yet he could do as good a day's
work as most men, and followed different
occupations at different times, and in
different places, until he, with his
brother John formed an alliance with that
notorious negro trader and kidnapper of
Lewis Town, (H. B.) They went on in
the traffic of human flesh until the begin-
ning of the year 1815, when an unsuccessful
attempt in a desperate enterprise, brought
John and H. B. to the gallows at George
Town, in their native county, and Jesse
escaped only by turning state's evidence
in the case. They had engaged to sell a
negro to a foreign trader, and agreed to
meet him at a certain hour of the night, at
a stated place, between Cannon's Ferry
and the town of Laurel, in order to deliv-
er the negro and receive the money.—
Before the time of meeting, the conspira-
tors went to the place, threw something
in the road to stop the horse, and waited
with loaded muskets, with an intention
to shoot and kill the trader as he should
ride up in his carriage, and then rob him
of his money. They succeeded so far
as to wound him mortally, but a man who
happened to be in the carriage with him,
and who was not hurt, drove on to
Laurel.

This affair was a broad, black stain on
the already spotted character of poor Jesse,
a stain which he could never wipe off
but with his own blood. The public mind
was very much exasperated against him,
and almost every direction he took was
hedged up, every neighborhood was alarm-
ed at his approach, and trembling seized
the man who chanced to meet him with-
out proper implements of defence. He
lived generally in the most retired places
on the Nanticoke, above Vienna,
sometimes in Maryland and sometimes
in Delaware. His habitation was gen-
erally a temporary hut, where he lived with
little family except his wife, and wrought
at small jobs of work wherever he could
get employ. Awful and lamentable sto-
ries were continually afloat about him, and
sometimes companies of men would col-
lect and go in quest of him in the night,
drive him from his solitary retreat, and
demolish his humble dwelling place.—
If common report is to be depended on,
every persons smoke-house and hen-roost,
&c. in the neighborhood, were in danger,
as well as the life of any man who was
daring enough to oppose him. These bad
accounts of him were not always ground-
less, nor did they always stop within the
bounds of truth. He seemed at any rate
to possess the noble quality of bearing al-
most insuperable difficulties with forti-
tude and courage.

He and his wife disagreeing, they parted,
what became of her the writer of these
lines knows not, but he took up with
Betsy Askridge, and lived after the man-
ner to which he had been accustomed.—
Betsy's mother living with them, and
perhaps a female or two beside. These
were about his family when that fatal af-
fair took place which ultimately termina-
ted in his ignominious exposure on the
gallows.

He had erected his cabin on an Island
of a half acre of land, lying between the
Nanticoke river and a large swamp on
cripple, in Dorchester county. A dis-
graceful took place between him and one
M'Ollister about the wood which they
were cutting in the swamp; Griffith struck
M'Ollister, and threatened to make beef
of his oxen—M'Ollister swore the peace
against him, as it is called. The constable
refused to take him, saying an at-
tempt of that kind would be attended
with serious consequences, and that he
was the best off who had the least to do
with him. There was, however, one
Kirkley who proffered his services as cor-
stable, if he could be deputed as such,
which the magistrate took the liberty of
doing, and Kirkley went off with a war-
rant to take this terror to the neighbor-
hood. After one or two unsuccessful at-
tempts to take him, he summoned a pos-
se of men from the Walnut Landing to
take him by surprise in his own house by
night. They all had loaded guns except
the unfortunate Hinson Tull, and he had
a sword. Griffith was sick with the mea-
sles, and was lying on his bed when they
came. Tull went in first and was shot
down. Griffith immediately surrendered
and was carried to jail. This took place
in the month of December 1818.

Before Court he escaped by some
means from jail, taking a negro or two out
of jail with him, which some say he sold
to a Georgia man.

In the Spring of the present year, 1820,
he was brought by the Sheriff of Dorches-
ter from the jail of Sussex, and put in
jail here, where he lay in irons until the
calling of the special court, which con-
demned him to die.

He did not only plead not guilty at the
bar, but, persisted in his denial of the
murder for which he was condemned, to
the very last.

He received his awful sentence on the
27th of June; the judge pronounced it
with a profusion of tears, and Griffith was
conducted back to prison to await the ac-
complishment of the same. He was re-
peatedly visited by the Rev. Mr. Weller
and other preachers, who labored to bring
him to a sense of his lost estate by nature,
and of the necessity of a speedy prepa-
ration for another world, and, from the
best information we have, he was a good
deal engaged for his soul's salvation. He
professed to have obtained mercy of God,
and the pardon of his sins, but persisted
in his innocence as to the murder for
which he was condemned.

The manner in which he accounts for the
death of Hinson Tull, is as follows, which we
will simply state without comment, nearly
in his own words. "When Kirkley & his men
came to take me," says he, "I pushed open
the door; I asked who was there, he said
'no body shall hurt you, but Kirkley and his
men have come to take you.' I ordered him
out, he was about to say something, when
James LeCompte, who had gone round the
house, and pulled off a plank or two, put his
gun through and shot him down." To the
question what could induce J. LeCompte to
shoot him, his answer was, "Jim LeCompte
was drunk, and when he is drunk he is crazy
& no doubt he thought it was me trying to es-
cape."

The death warrant was received in Cam-
bridge on the 16th July & Friday the 28th was to
be the fatal day, but on account of a long let-
ter, which one of the associate judges wrote to
the Governor in his favor, his Excellency
gave him a respite until the 16th of August,
but he might have time to be better in-
formed on the subject.

On the fatal day he said 16th of August a
bout 11 o'clock he was brought out of jail
dressed in his shroud, and seated in the cart
which was followed by several ministers to the
place of execution. He was then asked by
the Sheriff if he had any thing to say, after a
little pause he stood on his feet, and after ob-
serving in a faint voice, that he had then to
live, and professing his strong confidence in
God that he would save his soul, he said, "as
to the crime for which I am to die, God
knows I am innocent of it—I never hurt a
hair of his head, nor do I tell who it was that
did, through malice or ill will, but it was James
LeCompte who killed the man, and I have now
to die for his fault." He then warned the
young people against drunkenness, and bar-
company, &c. &c. A few verses of that aw-
ful Hymn beginning with these lines,
"And must I be to judgment brought,
To answer in that day, &c. &c."

was then sung by the ministers who attended
him, and the throne of grace addressed in his
behalf by the Rev. Daniel Baine. Shortly af-
ter being asked by the Sheriff if he was ready,
and answering ALL READY, he was launch-
ed into eternity.

From the Federal Republican and Bal- timore Telegraph.

Mr. Editor,
I have heard that the Democratic Levy
Court of Baltimore, have appointed Mam-
ma (who was accused of murdering Lin-
gan) a constable and peace officer of Bal-
timore county. The information has been
derived from one of the court, and is cor-
rect. Such an outrage to the peace, gov-
ernment and dignity of the state, ought to
be communicated to the people, that they
may be reminded of the past, and see
what they have to promise themselves for
the future, from the present rulers of the
state. Why, sir, it is in the recollection
of hundreds in this city, that after the trial
and acquittal of Mamma, even John
Montgomery, involuntarily startled, and
declared, in substance, that no evidence
could then convict a man. Providence
seemed to have consigned most of those
wretches to some dreadful end; but, peo-
ple of Maryland, this chief among them,
instead of being preserved as an object of
public detestation, has been, on the return
of Democracy, placed in one of the most
important and responsible offices that can
regard the character, the peace, quiet and
happiness, of the most important members
of the political family of Maryland.—
Further comment is not desirable. The
peace, prosperity and unanimity of the
state, is the wish of every honest man;
but, sir, this appointment can but be view-
ed by honest men as a foreboding of what
it is our duty to avert from this deluded
and devoted people.

A CITIZEN.

From a London Paper.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

On Wednesday (May 31) Lord Althorpe
presented a petition in the House of Com-
mons, from several persons who were con-
fined in the Fleet, for Contempt of the Court
of Chancery. One of these persons was a wo-
man 81 years old, who had been confined for
contempt 31 years. Another person was 64
years old, and had been confined 19 years; an-
other was 60, and had been confined 8 years.
There was another person who would have
signed the petition, but he was in a dying
condition, partly, it was supposed, on account
of his confinement.

Federal Republican Nominations, FOR THE ASSEMBLY, FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Nicholas Goldsborough John Goldsborough.

William H. Tilghman Robert Banning.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Gen. William Potter James Houston.

Capt. T. Goldsborough Maj. Richd. Hughtlett.

FOR DOUGHERTY COUNTY.

Benjamin LeCompte Edward Griffith.

Michael Lucas Dr. Wm. Jackson.

FOR WORCESTER COUNTY.

E. K. Wilson Charles Parker.

T. N. Williams PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Col. Francis M. Hall Thomas Somervell.

George Semmes Capt. Josiah Jones.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Alexander Warfield Ignatius Davis.

Robert G. McPherson Lewis Motter.

CALVERT COUNTY.

Thomas Blake Gustavus Weems.

Joseph W. Reynolds Samuel Turner.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

William Hilleary John Scott.

Thomas Blair William Reid.

CECIL COUNTY.

Geo. B. Milligan Nicholas Hyland of S.

Henry Stump James Janney.

Owing to the heavy rains which have
fallen in South-Carolina, the crops of all
kinds have been much injured. The corn
is ruined, and the Rot, has made its ap-
pearance among the crops of Rice and
Cotton, and great destruction was antici-
pated.

MARRIED.

In Cambridge, on Saturday evening 5th inst.
by the Rev. Mr. Cliff, Mr. Joseph Waschob, to
Miss Rebecca Thompson, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

In this County on Wednesday the 16th inst.

Jeremiah, son of Henry Colston, aged 20.

—In this town on Friday 11th inst.

Maria, Daughter of Richard Harwood, Esq.

—In this town on Wednesday the

17th instant, Mrs. Floyd, consort of Samuel

Floyd.

—In Cambridge on the 5th inst. after

a short and distressing illness, Mrs. Maria,

consort of Thos. H. Hooper, Esq.

At Hiccksburgh, Dorchester County, Md. on

Friday the 11th inst. Mrs. Ann Travers, con-

sult of Mr. Levin Travers—Mrs. T. was amia-

bile, affectionate, charitable & generous—

and was a member of the Baptist Socie-

ty for a number of years—on her death bed

she expressed a lively hope of entering into

the kingdom of her God, through the merits

of Jesus—she has left a husband & an infant

with a large circle of relatives & acquaintances

to deplore her loss.

Wanted

100 CORDS of good PINE WOOD.—
Enquire of the Printer.

Aug. 19.—3w

Talbot County, Orphans' Court, 8th day
of August A. D. 1820.

On application of Francis Weyman, Ad-
ministrators of Mary Norris, late of the
county aforesaid deceased, it is ordered that he
give the notice required by law, for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased's estate, and that the same be publish-
ed once in each week for the space of three
successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at
Easton.

In Testimony that the above is truly
copied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of the Orphans' Court
of Talbot County aforesaid, I have
hereto set my hand and the
seal of my office affixed, this
8th day of August, A. D. 1820.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r of Wills
for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
Notice is hereby given.

That all persons having claims against the
said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to
the subscriber, at or before the first day of
March next, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under my hand this 6th day of
August Anno Domini, 1820.

FRANCIS WEYMAN, Admr.
of Mary Norris deceased.

Aug. 19.—6w

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, July 12th, 1820.

Ordered, that the act empowering the
Judges of the elections to administer oaths
appertaining to elections, be published four
times between 20th of August and first of Oc-
tober, in the Maryland Republican, and Mary-
land Gazette, at Annapolis, the American and
Patriot, at Baltimore, the Examiner, and Re-
publican Gazette, at Frederick Town, the
Herald and Torch Light, at Hager's Town, the
Cumberland paper, and the Star, and Eastern
Gazette, at Easton.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

Empowering the Judges of Elections to admin-
ister Oaths appertaining to Elections

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of
Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for
the several judges of elections within this
state to administer an oath or affirmation in
any inquiry which they may deem necessary
to be made touching the right of any person
offering to vote, and if any person or persons
shall swear or affirm falsely and corruptly, in
relation thereto, such person or persons shall,
upon conviction thereof, suffer the pains and
penalties provided for those convicted of per-
jury.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor be
authorised & requested, to direct a copy of this
law to be four times inserted in two news-
papers in the city of Annapolis, two in the
city of Baltimore, two in Frederick Town, two in
Hagerstown, one in the town of Cumberland,
and two in Easton, between the twentieth of
August and first of October next.

Aug. 15.—4w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the
recess of Talbot County Court, of Talbot Coun-
ty, in the State of Maryland, by petition in
writing of Joseph Dawson, an insolvent debt-
or of Talbot County, for the benefit of the se-
veral insolvent laws of this state, and having
produced at the time of his application, evi-
dence of his residence within the state during
the period required by law, together with a
schedule of his property & a list of his creditors
so far as then recollected and a certificate from
the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of
Talbot County for debt only, was forthwith
discharged and I do hereby certify that the
said Joseph Dawson, give notice to his credi-
tors of his application and discharge as afo-
resaid, by causing a copy of this order to be in-
serted in one of the newspapers printed in Es-
tation, once a week for the space of 4 successive
weeks, three months before the first Saturday
in May Term next, and that he be & appear
on that day before the judges of Talbot county
court, for the purpose of answering such inter-
rogatories as may be propounded by his credi-
tors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given
under my hand this 8th day of August 1820,

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Aug. 19.—4w

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
To a Melancholy Young Lady.

Say gentle nymph, of angel mien,
Of form as fair as e'er was seen,
Thy tender heart, why has it been,
With sorrow fill'd?

When'er I view thy down cast eye,
When'er I hear thy heaving sigh,
But half suppress'd, ah then am I
With pity thrill'd—

The lovely smile that oft did play,
On features mild, serene and gay,
Is gone and has been chae'd away,
By woe conceal'd.

Oh tell what care invades thy breast,
As pure as those of angels blest,
And cheats thee of thy wonted rest,
By being unresolv'd.

PAUL.

BILL IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

MAY TERM, 1820.

Perry Spencer and Thomas Townsend, agt. Thomas Weyman, Rebecca Gibson, widow of Jacob Gibson, dec. Edward R. Gibson & Jennette, his wife, Fayette Gibson, Joseph W. Reynolds & Anne W. Reynolds, his wife, James P. Bennett & Harriet his wife, James Tilton, Jr. and Frances his wife, Clara, Nehemiah and Edward G. Tilton, & Nancy Gibson, heirs at Law and devisees of Jacob Gibson.

The Bill in this cause states, that Thomas Weyman, of Talbot County, being seized & possessed of a considerable Real Estate, the same being parts of the original tracts of Land called "Bensons Enlargement," "Big Hole" & "Barn Neck," which, with other Lands, were resurveyed by the late John Shannahan, deceased, and called together "Chance Resurveyed," containing the quantity of one hundred and forty acres and a quarter of an acre of Land, more or less, lying and being in the county aforesaid, & having occasion for money, & wishing to borrow the same from the President, Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton, applied to the complainants to become his securities and endorers to the said Bank, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars; and in order to indemnify the said complainants, against the said suretyship, promised to mortgage, to the said complainants, the said Lands, and Premises, above named. That the said Thomas Weyman, did borrow the said sum of money of the said Bank, & the said complainants, did become his securities & endorers for the repayment thereof. And that to secure & indemnify the said complainants against all loss, injury, costs & charges, to which they might be liable, and subjected, on account of the said suretyship, the said Thomas Weyman, did, on or about the 19th of May, 1813, make and execute a Deed of Mortgage, to the said complainants, of the aforesaid lands and premises; bearing date, the same day and year aforesaid; and did, thereby grant, bargain and sell, the same, for the consideration in the said Deed expressed, unto the said complainants, their heirs and assigns, subject to a proviso, or condition, in the said deed contained: that if the said Thomas Weyman, should pay to the said President, Directors, & Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Easton, the said sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars, with all the interest, costs, charges and expenses due, or to become due, thereon; & should save and indemnify the said complainants from all injury, loss, costs, charges and expenses, to which they might be liable, or subjected by reason of the said suretyship; then the said deed, and all things therein contained, should cease and be utterly null and void, and of no effect. That the said Thomas Weyman, on or about the 21st day of June, 1814, made and executed to Jacob Gibson, of the said county, a deed of the said Lands and premises, and thereby conveyed to him, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which he had therein, or thereto. That Thomas Stevens, Esquire, on or about the day of

1821—by virtue of sundry writs of vendition exponas, to him directed, sold all the right, title and estate, of the said Thomas Weyman, in and to the said Lands and premises, to one Anthony Ross, his heirs & assigns. That the said Thomas Stevens, made to the said Anthony Ross, a deed of the said Land & premises, bearing date the same day and year last aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to the said Anthony Ross, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which the said Thomas Weyman, had therein or thereto. That the said Anthony Ross, made to the said Jacob Gibson, a deed, bearing date the same day, and year last aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to him his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which the said Anthony Ross, had in and to the said Lands and premises.

That the said Thomas Weyman, did not pay to the said President, Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank at Easton, the said sum of twelve hundred dollars, or any part thereof, or all the interest, costs and charges due thereon; but wholly neglected and refused so to do.—That in consequence thereof, long after the same became due, the said complainants were compelled to pay to the said Bank as the sureties of the said Thomas Weyman, the said sum of twelve hundred dollars, together with the interest, costs, charges and expenses, that had accrued thereon, amounting in the whole to thirteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars and nine cents. That the original note, put into bank by the said Thomas Weyman, with the said complainants as securities, was renewed at sundry times, on the faith of the said mortgage, accordingly to the usage and custom of the said Bank. That although on the face of the said notes, the said complainants appear, the one as drawer, and the other as endorser. Yet in fact, and in truth, they were but accommodation notes, put in bank for the money borrowed by the said Thomas Weyman, and that the names of the said complainants were so placed, for the convenience of the said Thomas Weyman, to enable him to draw the said money, as the last endorser. That the said Thomas Weyman, and the said Jacob Gibson, though often required, and applied to, have wholly neglected, and refused to reimburse to the said complainants, the said sum of money advanced and paid by them to the said Bank, together with the interest, costs, charges and expenses due thereon. That the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase, and conveyance, of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Weyman, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchase, subject thereto. That the said Anthony Ross, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Stevens, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchase, subject thereto; and that the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Anthony Ross, had notice and knowledge

of the said mortgage and purchased subject thereto. That the said Jacob Gibson, who has since departed this life, did in his lifetime, make and publish his last will and testament, dated on or about the day of 181—, and did thereof constitute and appoint, Rebecca Gibson, executrix, and Edward R. Gibson, and Fayette Gibson, executors; that Edward R. Gibson, has since proved the said Will and taken upon himself the burthen and execution thereof, Rebecca Gibson, and Fayette Gibson, having renounced their right to the said executorship. That the said Jacob Gibson, did by his said last Will and Testament, (among other things) devise and bequeath the said lands and premises to Jennette Gibson, wife of the said Edward R. Gibson, in the words following to wit: "It is my will and desire, that the plantation which—purchased of Thomas Stevens, as sheriff, belonging to Thomas Weyman, shall be conveyed to Jennette Gibson, wife of my son Edward R. Gibson, so soon as he Edward, or Jennette, shall pay one thousand dollars, to belong to my personal estate. They are to have the use of it immediately." That Edward R. Gibson, by virtue of the said will and testament of the said Jacob Gibson, contained, the said Edward R. Gibson, and Jennette his wife, possessed themselves of the aforesaid mortgage lands and premises, and received the rents and profits thereof. That the said Jacob Gibson, left a widow, Rebecca Gibson, and the following persons his heirs at law, and devisees to wit, Edward R. Gibson, and Jennette, his wife, Fayette Gibson, Ann Reynolds, and Joseph W. Reynolds, her husband, Harriott Bennett, and her husband Thomas P. Bennett, Frances Tilton, the wife of James Tilton, jun. Clara Tilton, Nehemiah Tilton, Edward Gibson Tilton, and Nancy Gibson, that James Tilton, jr. and Frances Tilton, resides out of this state, to wit, in the State of Delaware. That Clara, Nehemiah, & Edward G. Tilton, are Infants, and under the age of twenty one years, and reside out of the State of Maryland. The object of this bill is, to obtain a decree against the said respondents, or some of them, thereby to compel them or some of them, to pay and satisfy to the said complainants, the said sum of thirteen hundred & sixty eight dollars and nine cents, and all the interest, due, or to grow due, thereon, together with their costs and charges; and in default thereof, that all and every of the aforesaid respondents, and all persons claiming under them, or any of them, may be foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption, or claim in and to the said mortgaged lands, and premises, and every part thereof; or that the said mortgaged lands and premises may be sold, and the money arising therefrom, be applied, to reimburse & satisfy the said complainants, for the said sum of thirteen hundred and sixty eight dollars, and nine cents, and all the interest due or to grow due thereon, together with their costs; and that the said complainants, may have such further and other relief in the premises as shall seem proper and agreeable to equity and good conscience. It is thereupon this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty, ordered and adjudged by Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, that the said complainants, give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by an advertisement to be inserted in the newspapers printed in Easton, Talbot county, for three months previous to the second Monday in November next, warning those of the said respondents who reside out of the State of Maryland, as aforesaid, to be and appear in Talbot county court, in person or by Solicitor, on the said Second Monday of November next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass, as is prayed.

Test—

Aug. 13 3m.

Rd. T. EARLE,

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
of Talbot County Court.

NOTICE.

The undersigned citizens of Somerset County, Maryland, do hereby severally give notice to their creditors, that they have petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, and that their several petitions are now pending in Somerset County Court—and that they have severally complied with the provisions of the act of Assembly passed at November Session 1805, and the several supplements thereto—the first Saturday in the next November Term of said court is fixed for a final hearing of their said petitions—of which their creditors are hereby notified.

James Hutson,
Edward Beauchamp.
Somerset County, Aug. 12.

Mrs. Cochrane,

From Baltimore, will open on Tuesday next, and continue for two days only at the store next door to Mr. Groome's and opposite the Bank, an elegant assortment of Millinery and fancy goods, amongst which are some superior quality Leghorn Bonnets, Black Mourning Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Thread Lace and Prunelle Shoes, and many other articles, which will be sold very low; the Ladies of Easton & others are respectfully invited to call and inspect them.

Easton, August 12, 1820

SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.)
Mrs. Wetmore, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton, and its vicinity, that her school recommences, on the first Monday in September, and she will then be prepared, for the reception of a few more boarders, and day scholars in addition to the number already engaged. Eight teachers are employed to instruct in the different branches of education. Mrs. W. returns thanks to those parents and guardians who have for three years past, honoured her with their patronage, and she hopes by unremitting attention to the manners and morals, as well as to the improvement of the young ladies under her care, to merit a continuance of the favour of a generous public. Cards of terms may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, Easton, and at the Seminary.
August 12th, 1820.

To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, all those Houses, with their Appurtenances, situated to the right of the road leading from Easton, at Dover Bridge, on the Farm belonging to Miss E. Edmondson—Among them are a Dwelling House, now occupied by Mr. James C. Wheeler, and a new Black-Smith's Shop.
For terms apply to
A. HANDS.

Aug. 12 1820.

A DEARBORN

FOR SALE.

The usefulness of this kind of Carriage must be plain to all who will call and see it. For good security a credit will be given.
REUBEN HUBBARD
Easton, July 15th, 1820.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

The subscriber having removed to the house formerly occupied by Nicholas S. Rowleson, will accommodate a few Young Ladies or Gentlemen, with Board and Lodging.
She will also rent the front room of her house; the situation being central, it is well calculated for the office of a professional gentleman.
SOPHIA THOMPSON.
Easton, May 20.

Trustee's Sale.

Will be sold, at public sale for the payment of the debts of the late John Dougherty, deceased, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honourable, the Judges of Talbot County Court, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood against Robert Sharp Harwood, and the children & heirs of Mrs. Ann Harwood, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, all those parts of the tracts of land, called "Carter's Scone," "Bakers Pasture" & "St. Michael's Fresh Run," that composed the Dwelling Plantation of the said John Dougherty, in his lifetime containing by estimation about two hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

This Farm was heretofore struck off, at Public Auction to Robert Sharp Harwood, but he having failed to comply with the terms of sale, Public notice is hereby given, that the same will be set up again for sale, on Monday the 11th day of September next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the evening.

Persons disposed to purchase lands near Easton, are invited to view the farm now offered for sale—the situation is healthy and in an agreeable neighbourhood and directly on the public road from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq.

Terms of Sale.

A credit of twelve months will be given—the purchaser or purchasers giving a bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale—upon the payment of the purchase money and interest, there will be a deed executed & delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title & estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in & to the land and real estate so sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid, or either of them.

The creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty are again warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers and file the same, in Talbot county court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee
for the sale of the real estate of
John Dougherty, deceased.
July 15th, 1820.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of John Lockerman, David Brown, Mitchell Reed, William Truitt and William Hancock, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next to shew cause, if any they have, why the said petitioners should not have the benefit of said laws as prayed for—That day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors.
July 29—4w

FOR RENT,

Hackers Farm, lying on Wye River in Talbot county and occupied at present by Mr. Turner. This farm contains nearly four hundred thousand corn hills in a shift; has excellent out buildings and a good dwelling house, and lies in a healthy and pleasant situation. Persons wishing to rent, will please apply to the Subscriber, and those at a distance will do well to bring vouchers of their punctuality and good conduct as tenants.

WILLIAM GRASON
Near Queenstown.

July 29—6w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale.

By virtue of the last will and testament of John Stevens, deceased, will be offered at public sale upon the premises on Saturday the 26th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. that valuable

Tan Yard

lying near the village of the Trappe, Talbot county, there is 21 3/4 acres of land, about one half of which is good wood land, attached to this yard with a large two story brick and two frame dwelling houses, Currying Beam, Mill and Bark Houses, Smoke House, Granary, Carriage House, Stables & other necessary out houses, all in comfortable repair—the situation of this property is handsome & healthy and perhaps equal to any stand on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for the Tanning Business. The terms will be a credit of one, two, three and four years from the first day of January next, in equal instalments, the purchaser giving Bonds, with two approved securities bearing interest from the said first day of January next at which time possession will be given—but the purchaser to have the privilege of working in hides immediately after the sale.

Also, at the same time and place will be offered for sale 20 acres of prime timber land lying near the above named village, and adjoining the lands of Messrs. John S. Higgins, Henry Morgan and William Collins, this land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years in equal instalments the purchaser giving bonds with two approved securities—bearing interest from the day of sale—any person wishing to view the above property can see it by applying to the subscriber living near the same, who will shew it and give every necessary information.

After the Sale of the above property will be sold part of the remaining personal estate of the aforesaid deceased, consisting of various articles too tedious to mention.

Attendance given by
JOHN STEVENS, Jr. Executor
of John Stevens, deceased.
July 22, 1820.

N. B. The purchaser of the above yard can be supplied with a quantity of bark and raw hides.

J. S.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the New and Elegant Schooner, the *JANE & MARY*, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.
The Publics Ob't. Serv't.
CLEMENT VICKARS.
N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.
C. V.

February 14—

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

THE EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock A. M. for ANnapolis & Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3.25.
From do. to Annapolis 2.50.
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.
Easton, Feb. 28—

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober waiters, and polite and attentive waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.
Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.
The Publics Ob't. Serv't.
SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.
Easton, Oct. 4—tf

MARYLAND.

In Somerset County Court,

at May Term, 1820.

William Waller, Sen. of Somerset County, having applied by his petition in writing, as an insolvent debtor, to the said county court, for the benefit of the act of Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, and the said William Waller having complied with the directions of the said acts of Assembly. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William Waller to appear before the said county court, on the Saturday next after the fourth Monday of November next, to shew cause if any they have, why the said William Waller, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly, according to the tenor of the said petition.

Test,
JOHN DONE, Clk. of
Somerset County Court.

August 5—3w

AUCTION ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber having rented the corner store, next to Mr. Lowe's Hotel, takes the liberty to inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends transacting the Auction and Commission business; his public sale days will be on Tuesday's and Saturday's. He has now in store an assortment of dry goods, china, glass, and queen's ware, knives and forks, plated and japanned ware. Also two marble mantle pieces and fifty-two thousand inch springs, with a large assortment of fancy articles, all of which, he offers at private sale, cheap for cash.

August—3w

I. LYON.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Maryland,

Caroline County, to wit:

Martin Reason, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me, as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence within the State during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the gaol of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do herewith direct that the said Martin Reason give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, before the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and also by advertising at the Court House and Tavern Doors in Denton, and that he be and appear on that day, before Caroline County Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand, February the 8th, eighteen hundred and twenty.

JOHN BOON.

June 24—3m.

NOTICE.

CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS.

The Subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his old friends, customers and the public generally, for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that on account of a number of heavy securities and other losses, that he was reluctantly compelled to petition for the benefit of an act of insolvency at the last November term, and being turned out of a Shop last winter, which rendered it out of his power to make this offer before, informs them that he has taken that old stand formerly occupied by Elbert & Spedden, near the old Market House, on Harrison Street, & near Mr. Shepherd's Stables. The debts due from the firm of Hopkins & Spedden, he will pay one-half, & that may be due on his own private account, on the following terms, viz. Those that he is indebted to, either on his own or the firm's account, for them to give him work, one-half bill to be paid to him and the other half to be credited on the old accounts.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Easton, July 15th.

To Rent.

I will rent for the ensuing year, a large and valuable portion of the Farm on which this side, containing from 250 to 300 acres of arable land, and about 20 acres of valuable meadow.

A comfortable Dwelling House now in the occupancy of the Overseer, will be appropriated for the use of the tenant, and a large barn lately repaired.
May 27
LLOYD NICOLS.

Lands to Rent.

*To be rented for the ensuing year, all plantations in Hunting Creek, and Poka Necks, in Caroline County the leases of which will expire at the end of the present year.
AISO.

The Farm, whereon James Candan now resides as Overseer, with the Hands, Stock and Plantation Utensils
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, July 15, 1820. 4w.

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.

To be rented for the next year the House & Garden where Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives at Easton Point. The Dwelling House is comfortable and convenient, with a good Kitchen to it. The Garden is also very good. It will be a good situation for a public Boarding House or Tavern. For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 5—

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of Charles Calk of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts. A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he could ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me, that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the gaoler having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond and sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Charles Calk be discharged from his imprisonment, and be (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers for three weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of November Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, on the first Saturday in said court in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto. Given under my hand this tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty.

WILL JENKINS.

July 29—4w

BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a large and Commodious House, in the central part of the Town, will accommodate several Young Gentlemen with Board & Lodging, the ensuing year.
JOHN STEVENS, Jr.
Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

To be Leased,

For a term of years, "Perry Hall & Millings," the property of Mrs. Maria Kerr, situated on Miles River, lately held by Col. William B. Smith, as tenant for life. They will be leased either separately or together. Apply to
JOHN LEEDS KERLEY.
June 17

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26, 1820.

NO 142.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per an-
num, payable half yearly in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Talbot County, Orphans' Court, 8th day of August A. D. 1820.

On application of Francis Weyman, Ad-
ministrators of Mary Norris, late of the
county aforesaid deceased, it is ordered that he
give the notice required by law, for creditors to
exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased's estate, and that the same be publish-
ed once in each week for the space of three
successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at
Easton.

In Testimony that the above is truly
copied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of the Orphans' Court
of Talbot County aforesaid, I have
hereto set my hand and the
seal of my office affixed, this
8th day of August, A. D. 1820.
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r of Wills
for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, Notice is hereby Given.

That all persons having claims against the
said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to
the subscriber, at or before the first day of
March next, they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate. Given under my hand this 8th day of
August Anno Domini, 1820.
FRANCIS WEYMAN, Admr.
of Mary Norris deceased.

MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the
process of Talbot County Court, as one of the
Justices of the orphans court, of Talbot County,
in the State of Maryland, by petition in
writing of Joseph Dawson, an insolvent debtor
of Talbot County, for the benefit of the se-
veral insolvent laws of this state, and having
produced at the time of his application, evi-
dence of his residence within the state during
the period required by law, together with a
schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors
to as far as then recollected, and a certificate from
the gaoler of his confinement in the gaol of
Talbot County for debt only, was forthwith
discharged, and I do hereby direct that the
said Joseph Dawson, give notice to his credi-
tors, by causing a copy of this order to be in-
serted in one of the newspapers printed in Es-
ton, once a week for the space of 4 successive
weeks, three months before the first Saturday
in May Term next, and that he be & appear
on that day before the judges of Talbot county
court, for the purpose of answering such inter-
rogatories as may be propounded by his credi-
tors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given
under my hand this 8th day of August 1820.
WILLIAM THOMAS.

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, July 12th, 1820.
Ordered, that the act empowering the
Judges of the elections to administer oaths
appertaining to elections, be published four
times between 20th of August and first of Oc-
tober, in the Maryland Republican, and Mary-
land Gazette, at Annapolis, the American and
Patriot, at Baltimore, the Examiner, and Re-
publican Gazette, at Frederick-Town, the
Herald and Torch Light, at Hager's Town, the
Cumberland paper, and the Star, and Easton
Gazette, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

Empowering the Judges of Elections to admin-
ister Oaths appertaining to Elections
1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of
Maryland, That it shall and may be lawful for
the several judges of elections within this
state to administer an oath or affirmation in
any inquiry which they may deem necessary
to be made touching the right of any person
offering to vote, and if any person or persons
shall swear or affirm falsely and corruptly, in
violation thereof, such person or persons shall,
upon conviction thereof, suffer the pains and
penalties provided for those convicted of per-
jury.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor be
and he is requested, to direct a copy of this
act to be four times inserted in two news-
papers in the city of Annapolis, two in the city
of Baltimore, two in Frederick-Town, two in
Hagerstown, two in the town of Cumberland,
and two in Easton, between the twentieth of
August and first of October next.

MARYLAND, In Somerset County Court, at May Term, 1820.

William Waller, Sen. of Somerset County,
having applied by his petition in writing, as an
insolvent debtor, to the said county court, for
the benefit of the act of Assembly of Maryland,
intituled "An act for the relief of sundry insol-
vent debtors," and the several supplements
hereto, and the said William Waller having
complied with the directions of the said acts
of Assembly. Notice is hereby given to the
creditors of the said William Waller to ap-
pear before the said county court, on the
Saturday next after the fourth Monday of
November next, to shew cause if any they
have, why the said William Waller, should not
be the benefit of the said acts of Assembly,
according to the tenor of the said petition.
Test,
JOHN DONE, Clk. of
Somerset County Court.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas
to me directed, at the suits of George S. Baker,
and Keyser & Sheffer use of George S. Baker,
against James B. Ringgold, will be sold on
Tuesday the 5th day of September next, all
the right & title of the said James B. Ringgold
in and to the following negroes, viz: one negro
man named Merrick, otherwise Merrick Berry,
one boy named Conway, the property of the
above James B. Ringgold—taken and sold to
satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the a-
bove writs. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on
the Court House Green.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

August 12—ts.

AUCTION ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber having rented the corner
store, next to Mr. Lowe's Hotel, takes the li-
berty to inform the citizens of Easton and its vi-
cinity, that he intends transacting the Auction
and Commission business; his public sale days
will be on Tuesday's and Saturday's. He has
now in store an assortment of dry goods, china,
glass, and queen's ware, knives and forks, pla-
ted and japanned ware. Also two marble
mantle pieces and fifty-two thousand iron
springs, with a large assortment of fancy arti-
cles, all of which, he offers at private sale,
cheap for cash.

I. LYON.

August—3w

FOR RENT,

Hackers Farm, lying on Wye River in Tal-
bot county and occupied at present by Mr.
Turner. This farm contains nearly four hun-
dred thousand corn hills in a shift; has excel-
lent out buildings and a good dwelling house,
and lies in a healthy and pleasant situation.
Persons wishing to Rent, will please apply to
the Subscriber, and those at a distance will do
well to bring vouchers of their punctuality and
good conduct as tenants.

WILLIAM GRASON
Near Queenstown.

July 29—6w.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

PENSIONERS AT HARTFORD.

On Tuesday last, the County Court for
Hartford County commenced a special
session, for the purpose of hearing the
aged veterans of the revolution make oath
to their poverty. On Wednesday, the
business having been gone through with,
and the Court and Bar having declined a-
ny compensation for their services, martial
music was procured, and these war-
worn veterans formed under Major Cur-
tiss, who acted a distinguished part
at the battle of Monmouth, with Capt.
Miller by his side, equally distinguished
in leading up the "forlorn hope" at Stony
Point. Colonel Manross acted as Mar-
shal of the day. After having marched
almost the whole length of Main-street,
they were conducted to the north mar-
ket, where a dinner was provided by the
citizens, and one hundred and twelve
pensioners, together with the Judges of the
Court sat down to partake of the repast;
Maj. Curtiss presiding.

After the cloth was removed, the follow-
ing sentiments were drunk, accompanied
by cannon, and the whole scene was clos-
ed by the patriotic & Revolutionary song
of "God save America," in full chorus.

TOASTS.

1. The American revolution—the Jordan
of death between the Egypt of op-
pression and the Canaan of Liberty.—
2 guns.
2. The departed heroes of the Revolu-
tion; fallen beneath the harvest sickle—
but the sun shines not upon a wider field
of Liberty than has sprung from their
deed.—2 guns.
3. GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON
—our leader in battle here; may we all
be mustered with him in Heaven.—[Drank
standing]—2 guns.
4. The surviving Patriots of the Revolu-
tion—may they not survive the Liberty
they won.—2 guns.

5. General Joseph Warren—
"Hope for a moment bade the world farewell,
"And freedom shriek'd as Warren darkly fell."

6. General Isaac Putnam—while a-
live, neither danger nor Treason dared
look him in the face; even his memory has
proved an over-match for titled defama-
tion.—6 cheers and 2 guns.

7. The Battle of Lexington—"How
great a matter a little fire kindleth."—
2 guns.

8. Bunker's-Hill—let its thunders never
cease to ring in the ears of our enemies
—6 cheers & 2 guns.

9. Capt. Nathan Hale—the blood of
such Martyrs is the sure seed of future
patriots & heroes.—2 guns.

10. Our passions—
"The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay—
"Sat by the fire and talk'd the night away."

11. The spirit of '76—may it descend to
posterity, and ever stand at the 4th proof
—2 guns.

12. The Rising Generation—while they
enjoy the blessings of Liberty, may they
never forget those who achieved it—2
guns.

13. Ourselves—We must all soon meet
where the poverty we now plead
shall be our best title to a pension of eter-
nal rest.—2 guns. [Drank silent & stand-
ing.]

VOLUNTEERS.

By Maj. Curtiss—The citizens of Hart-
ford—"We were hungry, and they gave
us meat."

By Capt. Miller—The Batteries of our
enemies—"may America never want brave
sons to storm them."

By Maj. Hatch—May our sons never
relinquish the liberties purchased by their
Fathers at the price of their blood.

Anecdotes and incidents of the day.

An old officer to whom was assigned
the duty of forming the company, after
the line was formed, said with as much
strength as age and infirmity would per-
mit—"fellow-soldiers, dress by the right;"
finding that he was not heard upon the two
extremes of his company, he exclaimed
with new energy—"look to the right; the
soldiers friends are always found on the
right."

After the company was formed, they
found themselves much annoyed by the
spectators whose eager curiosity led them
to encroach too close upon these old vet-
erans, upon which one of the sergeants
stepped briskly forward—"Gentlemen,"
said he, "stand back; these men shall not
want for room to-day—they shall have
the whole city if they want it; you may
look at us if you will, but you must not
press upon our ranks—the British never
dared to do that."

In the morning after the troops were
mustered, it was proposed to Major Cur-
tiss, an aged and venerable patriot, that
he should march at their head, and a
sword was accordingly procured for his
use. When it was presented to him, he
stongly declined wearing it, saying that it
was now an unfit instrument for his feeble,
palsied hand. Upon this, an old com-
rade stepped up—"Major," said he, "you
did not behave thus at Monmouth—you
raised the standard high at Monmouth bat-
tle." "Monmouth! Monmouth!" said the
major, "let me feel of it;" then raising the
sword aloft, his hand trembling like the
aspin, he added—"I once could wield it, I
will try to carry it."

After a short march, the troops were
halted a few moments in order to give the
more aged and infirm an opportunity to
rest. The old major mentioned above, after
seating himself upon a stone, observed to
the by-standers, "that it was pleasant
to them to measure their steps once more
to the martial drum and file;" but, added
he with feeling—"Hark! from the tombs,
is now our appropriate music."

The second volunteer toast, which was
given by Capt. Miller of this town, may
be read with additional interest, when it is
known that he was the hero who command-
ed the forlorn hope at the storming of Stony
Point. The story, as we heard it related
by a pensioner, who was at his side at
the time, is worth preserving. Miller, upon
reaching the enemy's works from his small
size was unable to reach the tops of the pi-
quets; after making one or two unsuccess-
ful leaps & fearing that he should be pre-
ceded by his companions, exclaimed, "throw
me into the fort with your bayonets," and he
was literally tossed over with the muz-
zles of their muskets.

The age, infirmities and extreme pov-
erty of these pensioners, was calculated
to render the scene peculiarly affecting.
Most of them, as appeared by their de-
clarations, possessed little or nothing. A
great part of the inventories fell short of
fifty dollars, and many of them amounted
to a much smaller sum; one in particular,
contained but one item, and that an empty
tobacco-box.

SCOTCH ADVENTURERS.

The character which the Scotch have
acquired, beyond almost any other peo-
ple, for the art of pushing their fortune a-
broad, was never perhaps more singularly
illustrated than by the following anec-
dote which Dr. Anderson relates in his
"Bee," on the authority of a baronet of
scientific eminence.

The Russians and Turks, in the war of
1733 having diverted themselves long en-
ough in the contest, agreed to treat for
peace. The commissioners for this pur-
pose were Marshal Gen. Keith, on the
part of Russia, and the Grand Vizier on
that of the Turks. These personages
met, and carried on their negotiations by
means of interpreters—When all was
concluded, they rose to separate. The
Marshal made his bow, with his hat in
his hand, and the Vizier his salam, with
his turban on his head. But when these
ceremonies of taking leave were over, the
Vizier turned suddenly, and coming up
to Marshal Keith, took him cordially by
the hand, and in the broadest Scotch di-
lect, declared warmly that it made him
"unco happy to meet a countryman in his
exalted station." Keith started with as-
tonishment, eager for an explanation of
the mystery, when the Vizier added,
"Diinna be surprised, mon, I'm o' the same
country wi' yourself, I mind weel seeing
you and your brother, when boys passing
by to the school at Kirkaldy; my father,
sir, was belman of Kirkaldy." What more
extraordinary can be imagined, than to
behold in the plenipotentiaries of two
mighty nations, two foreign adventurers,
of the same mountainous territory; nay,
of the very same village! What indeed

more extraordinary unless it be the spec-
tacle of a Scotchman turned Turk for
the sake of honors, held on the tenure of a
caprice from which even Scotch pru-
dence can be no guarantee!

London Paper.

THE NEWGATE SPECTRE.

On Tuesday night last a most extraor-
dinary circumstance took place in the pri-
son of Newgate. The following are the
particulars:—Tuesday night, as usual, sev-
eral of the unfortunate criminals under
sentence of death were taken to their cells,
and locked up for the night, and watch-
men were stationed in various situations,
and the doors were locked, barred, &c.
At nearly the hour of twelve o'clock, Mr.
Barrett, the head keeper, was in his room,
when his attention was attracted by loud
knocking at his door, as if some one was
beating it with a sledge hammer; the door
being separated from the cells by two
large windows, he opened one of them to
ascertain from what it proceeded, but to
his astonishment he could see no one.
On the repetition of the noise, he fearlessly
made search, but to no avail, he could
not ascertain from what it proceeded.
Shortly after, one of the culprits, a bold,
courageous man, who was convicted for
horse stealing, and who was in his cell,
was driven into fits by the following sin-
gular circumstance:—He states, that
while he was in his cell he beheld a ball
of fire pass through the grating of his win-
dow with great force, which struck him
with vehemence upon his shoulders. He
was much terrified, and after some time it
assumed the appearance of a horrid ghastly
human form. The sight of it deprived
him at the moment of his senses, and ut-
terance, and he gazed on it until it vanish-
ed, as he says, "through the key hole of his
cell," and the place appeared to be in
flames. About the same time another
spectre was seen by one of the watchmen
of the prison, and had such an effect upon
him that he fainted away. Here it did
not stop its progress, a soldier who was
confined in the next cell to the horse steal-
er, also saw a spectre of the same descrip-
tion, and he was seized with a fit of a vi-
olent nature in consequence, and continued
so for a length of time. He says that he
has been in the field of battle, and has fre-
quently slept in the field with the dead,
but was never so much frightened in his
life. He is now very bad. To corroborate
the above another watchman stationed
on the top of the prison, positively asserts,
that he saw a ball of fire on the staircase a-
bout the time represented by the above per-
sons, and made oath of it for the satisfaction
of the prison. During this time tremendous
blows were repeated at Mr. Barrett's door,
& the horse stealer and soldier were in fits
the whole night. The former implores
not to be put into the same cell, and says
he would rather submit to be double ironed
and have himself chained to the floor,
or any other punishment, rather than to be
put into the cell again.—The above cir-
cumstance was mentioned to Mr. Cotton,
the Ordinary, who intimated it to Mr. Brown.

The following additional particulars
form the sequel to this extraordinary cir-
cumstance. The convicts thought fit, al-
ter having been assured by Mr. Brown
that one of the fraternity had been amus-
ing himself at their expense, to make some
enquiry, and they succeeded in ascertain-
ing that a convict, named Hay, was the
ghost, & the flame of fire & the brimstone.
They held a council of war upon the
question whether they should try him, and
punish him according to law by bumping.
The joke, however, was considered too
well performed to be punished, and they
wrote a letter to Mr. Brown, expressing
their regret at having been so weak as to
think there could be any thing within the
gates of Newgate at night but mortality,
and very frail mortality too. Hay had tak-
en it into his head to try whether five
men, who had not been afraid to commit
robberies day or night, would be afraid of
a sound and the light of a candle at night.
There are five condemned cells in one
passage, in each of which there is a prison-
er. At ten o'clock, when all was dark,
Hay entered the passage, knocked at the
door of one of the cells, spoke a few words,
and thrust a lighted candle through a hole,
which is just large enough to admit it, and
as suddenly withdrew it, to the consterna-
tion of the inmate, who cried out, "O
Lord, have mercy upon us!" He did the
same at the doors of the other four cells,
and exclamations of fright were heard at
each. He then stole away, after having
uttered a deep groan, which was re-echoed
from the cells.

From the Trenton Federalist.

ON SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

We presume that it never was design-
ed, by the Creator of heaven and earth,
to have the staff of life converted into
Ardent Spirits.—Rye, Corn and Po-
tatoes are nature's, principal support;
and can it be right, that the essential sup-
port of life, (the greatest productions
of our soil) should be converted into a
liquor so deleterious to the human
constitution, and so poisonous and des-
tructive to the human family.—Even
if it were intended that those ar-

ticles should be converted into ardent spi-
rits by distillation, when we see the dire-
ful effects and the immoral tendency
which it has, and the destruction which
grows out of the imprudent use made
thereof, is it not to be lamented, that we,
as a civil and christian people, have not
within ourselves a sufficiency of virtuous
power to check or foil so destructive an
enemy.

It is said, since hay-making and har-
vest is over, that Rye Whiskey can be
bought for thirty one cents per gallon, &
at eight cents per quart. It is the labour-
ing class of men who make the most use
of spirituous liquors, and it makes but lit-
tle difference what kind it is, so that
it will only bring the head on a level
with the feet. The drunkard al-
ways prefers the cheapest liquor, as it is
generally the most powerful upon his
senses. Admit that a poor man, who is a
labourer, can purchase one quart of rye
whiskey for eight cents; at this rate it
costs only one cent per gill—half a cent
a half gill. For a half a cent he can ob-
tain as much liquor as is necessary at a
time, for a cent he can get more than
will do him any good, for two cents he can
unlock his tongue, for three cents he can
lock it up, for four cents he can get dead
drunk. For eight cents he can be drunk
a whole day, and the next day he is ren-
dered unfit for labour, unless he can ob-
tain more or less liquor. Thus he robs
himself of health, his family of bread, and
the community of the benefit of his la-
bour.

From the Montreal Courier, of Aug. 3.

Receipt for the Gout.—A gentleman
in England, who has been afflicted with
this dreadful disorder so as to be deprived
of the use of his limbs for years together,
having found so much benefit from the fol-
lowing simple receipt, that induced him
to send it to his friend in this country to
make it more generally known.

Take four ounces of the dried root of
Meadow saffron, chip it fine, put it in an
earthen vessel, and pour on it three quar-
ters of a pint of boiling water, let it stand
three days, stirring it about twice a day,
then add rather more than half a pint of
rum, & let it stand covered ten days, strain
it through a flannel and put it in a bottle,
after which it is fit for use.

Directions for use.—Shake the bottle,
and take two common sized tea spoonfuls
at going to bed, and at least three hours
after eating any food, repeat the quantity
the next night, which will generally be
found sufficient to remove the complaint.
It is necessary to abstain from Eggs, Milk,
Cheese, and all fermented liquor.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Counterfeiters on a Grand Scale.

We are indebted to a friend, well ac-
quainted with the facts, for the following
interesting particulars relative to the ex-
tensive operations of a gang of counter-
feiters, the leaders of whom have at last
been overtaken by the arm of justice. It
is surprising to what an extent these vil-
lains have carried on their operations, and
how the leaders have hitherto eluded the
vigilance of the officers of justice, in vari-
ous parts of our country, while their mi-
nor accomplices have been detected
and punished by dozens. The public
ought certainly to feel much indebted to
those who have successfully ferreted out
this extensive conspiracy, and exposed
the plans of their operations, through all
their intricate ramifications. The chiefs
of the corps being captive, we trust the
flying detachments will also soon fall into
the hands of the officers and ministers of
justice.

COMMUNICATION.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Justice at length has overtaken two of
the most dangerous of this class of offe-
nders, David Fowler, the head of the gang,
and Selah Coles, a daring partisan, and
occasionally, travelling agent for Fowler.
Fowler resided at No. 198 Bowery in this
city, where his family yet is, and for eight
years last past, has conducted the business
of passing counterfeit notes, in as delibe-
rate and systematic a style as any man of
business ever conducted a cloth or other
manufactory. He went two or three times
a year to Dunham, in Canada, at which
place is the counterfeit paper manufac-
tory, together with two engravers, and sev-
eral signers of the notes, who live in little
huts in the woods, in a style very little
better than savages. At every trip he
brought home large quantities of notes,
generally on the banks of this city and
state, made up into hard little packages,
about three inches thick. In the Bowery
have also resided, for several years, two
families, every one of whom, the fathers,
wives, sons, and daughters-in-law, have
followed the same business. The two old
men occasionally went to the manufac-
tory at Dunham, (Canada), and purchased
stock, (notes) on their own account—but
more generally acted as wholesale agents,
in this city, for Fowler. To those two
old villains, Fowler, on his return, ex-
hibited his samples—the excellence or de-
fects of which, were criticised in a grave,
sober, business-like manner.—They gener-
ally purchased from him the whole in-

voice, at so much a hundred—that is a hundred dollars good money, for so many hundred bad—the price being always proportioned to the perfection of the counterfeits, and the probability of the length of time they would run before being down. Having thus accomplished his sales, and realised a few thousand dollars, he quietly sat down to look out of his window, or dose away his time in the neighboring porter houses until business again required his attendance at the manufactory in Canada.

We must now take a glance at the operations of his agents. These wretches, grown grey in infamy, and who are well acquainted with all the forms, fancies, and difficulties of the law, as respects their crime, and the facts essential to their conviction take care to run as little personal hazard as possible they deal out the notes in small amounts to numerous agents, whose business it is to pass them direct on the citizens—for this they receive about twenty-five per cent. These agents are idle, loose females, (not these rendered noted by common prostitution,) and idle indigent men—the former are tricked out in decent, and frequently in fashionable, apparel, and pass off the notes at dusk, or in the evenings, in stores for small purchases, by which they obtain good money in change. The men have a more extensive range, & are more exposed to detection than the women, who from their appearance are not so readily suspected—they operate in the taverns, the eating houses, along shore, at the petty auctions, the market, &c.

These miserable subordinate agents, & these only, occasionally fall under the grasp of the law. The females generally, on trial escape conviction. They are decked out in genteel attire and are called "Ladies." The police magistrate is liberally abused before the Jury for having given a fair and impartial account of the character and career of the accused "most amiable, industrious, virtuous, & persecuted lady," who by this time, has performed her part on the trial by working herself into tears. Nor are there wanting persons to go amongst the spectators & represent "how innocent the young lady is and what a savage and tyrant the magistrate must be who committed her." A verdict of "not guilty" generally winds up the affair—the "lady" triumphantly leaves the court, probably in a carriage, to return the next day in an altered dress to her vocation of passing counterfeit notes in another part of the city.

Recently several of the male agents have been convicted—but they have been blundering, miserable wretches, out of employment, and coaxed into the old villainous dens, by other agents already broken in, who get five dollars in bad money, for every customer they bring—and, finally, they are induced through absolute distress, to take their notes and pass them. One of these men, (William Malloy) assured me, and I have no doubt of the fact, that he was tempted to the crime in hopes of procuring a little money to buy potatoes for his family, a wife and three children who were in great want. At the time this unfortunate wretch, Malloy, was tried and convicted, the real culprit, who gave him the bad notes to pass and seduced him to his ruin, was coolly walking about the City Hall, occasionally listening to the trial and conviction of this starving victim, of his own crimes and villainy, and, finally, to his sentence, on the fifteenth day of last month, to the state prison during seven years, where he now is. Well may Divines proclaim the insufficiency of human wisdom, and Stoicks hold in contempt the proudest institutions of man.

Salah Coles, has been recently detected and convicted in the state of New Jersey, and sent to the state prison for, I think, fourteen years.

Fowler, the chief villain, was taken last month, (July,) at Middlebury, in the state of Vermont, on his journey from his manufactory, in Canada, to this city, having with him a small parcel, between six and seven thousand dollars in counterfeits, of the following descriptions:—New-York Mechanic, three dollar;—New-York Phoenix, two dollar, and Auburn, five dollar. The Mechanic and Auburn, are admirably executed. He was convicted and sent to the state prison for thirteen years—and, it is to be hoped, for the interest of the people of the United States, that the Governors of those states may never be induced to pardon them.

Fowler, Coles, and the two old men above-mentioned, with their occasional riders, have circulated in this, and the adjacent States, not less than three hundred thousand dollars in counterfeit notes. Their head quarters, of late years, have been in the Bowery—and so daring have they been in this infamous career, that, when in October, 1819, the Police Magistrate advertised a defect in five dollar counterfeits, on the Union Bank, in this City, then passing in all directions, and which plate Fowler had executed, he was heard to say, at a horse race in Ninth Ward, "Damn them, the next plate I have done they shall not be able to find a flaw in it to advertise."

So accurate has been the information of Fowler, and his accomplices, that the best laid plans to detect them, have been anticipated, and rendered abortive—they have been apprised of every movement intended against them. Confident of their security, they have laughed in scorn at those counteracted plans to detect them—and, on the following days, have paraded in full contempt and defiance of civil authority of the people, in the very courts and avenues of the City Hall.

It may be asked how, and in what manner, has this band of villains been enabled to conduct, for so many years (and yet continue to conduct) in this city, unpunished, such an extensive system of forgery, by which the public have been robbed of hundreds of thousands, and have brought ruin and imprisonment on hundreds of their miserable agents.

Philadelphia, Aug. 16. Malignant Fever.—We procured a copy of the following report with some difficulty last evening—produced by the current stories of alarm which was not, of course, lessened by the reported measures of the Board of Health. When it was understood that the inhabitants were warned off from the neighborhood of Walnut street wharf—that fences were making round that district—that the shipping was ordered off, and that nobody knew how many were sick—the most composed began to make enquiries and group together in the streets to ask information and consult. We, however, with the board, leave every one to make his own conclusions as to the actual cause of alarm and danger, after they have the facts.

HEALTH OFFICE, Aug. 15th, 1820. The prevalence of Malignant Fever as an epidemic, is attended with so many circumstances of private distress and public calamity, that the probability of its occurrence diffuse through the community a wide spread sentiment of alarm, on the first appearance of a few cases. The timid and the credulous, listening only to their apprehensions, too often malignant, exaggerate the evil, and pourtray it in the darkest hues, giving birth to fears that are often groundless and frequently injurious.

The Board of Health, deeply impressed with the weighty responsibility that rests on them as the guardians of the public health, have wished, on the present occasion, neither to inspire in their fellow citizens an ill grounded confidence in their security, nor excite unnecessary apprehensions; although they have not desired or attempted to conceal the fact, they have delayed public announcement of the evidence of malignant fever within the city, until it should be apparent to them that its character was not of that sporadic nature under which it frequently appears in seasons similar to the present.

It is now, however, the duty, and is a measure called for by the state of the public mind, to lay before their fellow citizens a faithful statement of the whole extent of the disease—they will then be enabled to correct many of the highly colored, and exaggerated stories that are in circulation, and form for themselves an accurate opinion of the degree of danger that actually exists.

On the 24th of July, a case of malignant fever occurred in Water near Race st. From that time to the 2d of August, there appeared in that immediate neighborhood fourteen cases of disease, of which eleven were decidedly of a malignant fever, and three of doubtful character; of the first nine died and two recovered; of the last one died, and two have been restored to health.

Immediately on the appearance of the disease the most prompt and active measures were adopted. The sick whose situation permitted it, were removed, and the dwellings in the vicinity of the infected spot, were emptied of their inhabitants—while access to it was cut off by the erection of fences at the passage by which it is approached.

These measures appear to have effectually arrested the disease in that situation—no new case having appeared there since the 2d inst. and but two since the 31st of July. The Board began to indulge the hope that the threatened calamity had been completely arrested; but whilst this flattering belief was gathering strength, their anxieties and cares have been renewed by the occurrence of the disease in a new position.

On the 9th inst. the attention of the Board was again directed to some suspicious cases, which have since been followed by several others of a similar aspect, all of which have occurred in, or can be satisfactorily traced to the vicinity of Walnut street wharf. There have been eighteen of these cases within eight days of various grades, from the type of a common remittent, to the highest grade of malignancy.

Feeling some doubt as to the nature of the cases that have appeared in this new location, it was deemed prudent to advise with some of the most eminent members of the medical profession.—They were accordingly invited to assemble at the Health Office yesterday. It was not considered by them to be an essential point to examine into the nature of the disease, which might breath delay, but they unanimously recommended to the Board, the immediate adoption of the same peremptory measures that have proved satisfactory and efficacious in the former instance.

The Board immediately proceeded to have them put in force. Fences have been erected which include the infected district—the shipping has been ordered from the wharves, and the inhabitants are removing as fast as possible.

The Board embrace the present opportunity to recommend to their fellow citizens to abstain carefully from visiting the scene of infection—and urge on all the residents in its vicinity to remove from it.

The Board assure their fellow citizens that they will prosecute in future with vigor and promptness the measures already adopted, and promise to make them acquainted daily, with the state of the Public Health—and with a firm reliance on the protection and blessing of an Overruling Providence, they rest in a confident hope, that the uplifted hand will be stayed, and the progress of this fatal malady will be arrested.

Signed by order of the Board, SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D. President.

FRANKLIN BACHE, Sec'y.

LATE FROM EUROPE. New York, August 20. The ship America, captain Rooster, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, in 37 days from Liverpool. By this vessel we have received from our European Correspondents, London papers, and Lloyd's and shipping Lists to the 9th July, and Liverpool papers and Prices Current to the 11th inclusive, a few days later than before received.

THE QUEEN. The Englishman, (a London paper) of July 9, states that the Monday previous the Addresses of the Borough of Southwark and of the common Hall were presented to her Majesty, on which occasion a number of persons of distinction were presented to the Queen. After the departure of the deputation, the Queen shewed herself in the balcony, and was warmly cheered by the populace. Much amusement was excited by the appearance of two green bags, carried on the end of a long pole. They were sealed, and one of them had a label, on which was written, "Britons protect your injured Queen against the filthy contents of the green bag." On Thursday the Westminster Address was presented by the high Bailiff, Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse. Her Majesty returned answers to the addresses.

Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt waited upon her Majesty with a copy of the bill of Divorce which had been presented to the house of lords by lord Liverpool. The queen received Sir Thomas with dignified composure, and on his delivering the copy of the bill, she said, "I am sorry that it comes so late, as twenty-five years ago it might have been of some use to his Majesty; but as we shall not meet in this world, I hope we shall in the next," (pointing her hand towards heaven,) and then adding with great emphasis, "where justice will be rendered me." She requested Sir Thomas to convey these sentiments to the king.

Sir Thomas Grant has been commissioned to inform the queen that the most liberal supplies of money would be afforded her to enable her counsel to carry on her defence.

ITALIAN WITNESSES. A riot took place at Dover on the landing of 12 Italian witnesses (eleven men & one woman) against the queen. The witnesses were all of the lowest order. The mobell upon them and beat them most unmercifully. The magistrates were obliged to disperse the mob.

The Queen has taken the villa situated on Barnes terrace, belonging to Mr. Ball, for her summer residence.

The coronation is not to take place on the 1st of August, but is fixed for a later day, not yet named.

At Constantinople, on the 17th ult. a fire broke out in the quarter of the Jews, which in the course of four hours, destroyed three hundred houses.

The revenue of Great Britain has considerably improved the last quarter. The Surplus over the corresponding quarter in 1819 is 743,235 pounds.

The noted Count Pergami is by some asserted to be a female! and by others to be of that description of persons who are occasionally imported from Italy to sing the tenor notes in some of our theatres. Alluding, as we suppose, to these rumors, a morning paper says—"If, in the present instance this charge against her majesty of adultery with Pergami, does not produce more laughter throughout Europe, than any thing which has occurred since the beginning of the French revolution, when laughing went out of fashion—may we will even go farther—if this solemn charge produces ultimately any thing but laughter against the fabricators and believers in the supposed intercourse, we shall be content to be reckoned the greatest dupes the whole land contains."

Six Italian witnesses against the queen arrived on Thursday evening in the Dover Coach, and remained the whole of Friday at the Blossom Inn Lawrence lane; they are all of the lowest order, and said they were waiting for Mr. Cook.

The report of Mr. Canning's resignation is contradicted. He remains in office upon an understanding with his colleagues, that he is to take no part in any proceedings relative to the Queen, either in the Cabinet Council or in the Parliament.

PETERSBURG, (Vir.) Aug. 11. DUEL. A duel was fought on Wednesday last, near the brick church in Blandford, by Mr. Robert C. Adams, & James B. Boisseau, of this town, which unhappily terminated in the death of both! The distance taken by the combatants was nine feet—the first fire proved ineffectual; but at the second Mr. Boisseau received his antagonist's ball in the right breast and fell lifeless: Mr. Adams received the ball of Mr. Boisseau in the right side a little below the false ribs and survived about two hours. Of the nature of the quarrel which gave rise to this fatal meeting, we are not informed. Thus at the shrine of mistaken honor, have those young gentlemen sacrificed themselves!

EASTON, Md. SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 26.

In consequence of the resignation of Nicholas Goldborough, Esq. as a Candidate for the next General Assembly—the Federal Republicans of Talbot are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 29th inst. to nominate a person to fill said vacancy.

SPEAKER STANSBURY AGAIN. The editor of this paper is always ready to give place to any thing that shall tend to display the truth, to justify character, or to shew bad conduct in public officers.—He would be happier to give place to the following statements, if they could wipe off the aspersion from Toby Stansbury; for bad as he is, the editor takes no pleasure in seeing him made worse.—He would remind those who call upon him to give a place to their vindications, that there is a certain decency in doing all things that he would recommend to them to be observed, and that an insolent demand, like that in Jehu's paper of the 19th August, is little calculated to cause any notice to be taken of what is requested. But, now, let us advert to the exculpations of Toby Stansbury, Mr. Brewer's poetry, and Col. Duvall's puffing up statement.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette. Had you published Mr. Pindle's note to you, without any remarks, I should have gratified my wishes by remaining silent. But as you intimate that you have only stated facts, it becomes my duty to shew they are false—bavely false.

"That I received secret instructions from Mr. Stansbury not to put Mr. Pindle's resolution on the Journal nor to pass it." That I was "ever mindful of (his) master's fame," or that a "cheat was discovered," of which I had any knowledge, has not the shadow of truth to support it, and to whose ear is that charge made, I will thus address myself.

"Thou miscreant, dead to every sense of shame, 'Thou dark assassin, than murder deeper fame.'"

At the period this resolution was before the house bodily fatigue and a mind labouring under misfortune, the greatest I ever knew, and such as I never wish even you, to feel, afforded subjects more interesting to my thoughts than that of devising means to prevent Mr. Pindle from receiving the \$195.50 which I always believed he was entitled to.

If you can delight in this attempt to "rob me of that which naught enriches you," and deprives my little children of the best legacy, I can leave them, I do not envy you the feelings flowing from such dereliction, but will seek pleasure in endeavoring faithfully to discharge my duty to those whom providence has committed to my care.

The statements which you will find below, made voluntarily, by two of the gentlemen referred to by you as "authentic references," I feel confident will satisfy every honest man. The other I have not had the pleasure to see, but have no doubt he would be equally prompt in rendering justice. I deem it therefore unnecessary to say more; a sense of duty forbids I should say less.

JOHN BREWER. Aug. 15th 1820.

This letter says nothing specific to the point, and would in a court of justice be called altogether unimportant—its only use is a preface to the following statements. Mr. Brewer considers himself a party interested.

Certificate of Col. Duvall. I have seen in the Easton Gazette, of the 5th inst. sundry remarks by the Editor, and a statement said to have been handed to him "with authentic references," in which my name has been indecorously introduced. Mr. Pindle's claim was introduced to the house of Delegates by myself in the first instance, and was negatively; Mr. Dennis, then presented it in a different shape, and it passed, and was so declared, as I understood at the time, by Mr. Speaker Stansbury; and on being informed that the assistant clerk had handed to the chief clerk an endorsement different from what I considered the decision of the House, and as announced by the Speaker, the subject was investigated and promptly rectified. No suspicion did ever, for a moment, arise in my mind, that the error was from design either on the part of the speaker or clerks, similar occurrences having frequently taken place. Neither the subject, Mr. Pindle, or the editor, are entitled to further trouble or remark from me—nor will so little or trifling an affair merit, or receive consideration from the intelligent public, be the design for bringing it forward, what it may.

LEWIS DUVALL. Annapolis, August 10, 1820.

How is your name indecorously introduced, Colonel? You are merely mentioned as a witness, and no other indecorum belongs to the affair, than what your own secret opinion about the matter seems to give to it.

Col. Duvall expressly states, that the resolution did pass the house, and he understood Speaker Stansbury so to declare it—and was informed that the resolution was endorsed differently from the decision of the House, and the subject was investigated and promptly rectified.

Now we ask, is this even denying, or satisfactorily disproving the statement made by us? Col. Duvall admits that the resolution passed, he admits that the Speaker, Stansbury, declared it passed—he admits that the resolution was falsely endorsed, and says that it was afterwards rectified.—Our statement says no more, and we have proved it now by the Colonel's admission.—But when did the investigation and rectifying take place?—Why, after Mr. Pindle examined into the matter and confronted the Clerk with General Marriott—then, and then only was it discovered, that a resolution, which had passed the House, and, as Mr. Duvall says, was so declared by the Speaker, was falsely endorsed, and not put on the journals. But Col. Duvall says, he never suspected for a moment that the error arose from design.—We never said you suspected it, Colonel, nor is to the point what you suspected—your suspicions have about as much relation to the matter at issue as any other thing about you.—"But (says the Colonel,) neither the subject, or Mr. Pindle, or the editor are entitled to further trouble or remark from Col. Du-

vall." We are sorry to have given the Colonel so much trouble to write so long a piece, but we assure the Colonel, that neither the subject, or Mr. Pindle, or the Editor, need any thing more from him; nor, (says the Colonel) will so little or trifling an affair merit any consideration from the intelligent public.—A very little trifling affair, to be sure, the suppression of a resolution of the House of Delegates.—We should like to know what the Colonel calls a "weighty matter."—This reminds us of poor Pat's reply, when in prison, to a friend that asked him, "Why Pat, and what are you doing here?" Ah! says Pat, they put me here for little or nothing at all—just, because I only knocked a man's brains out with a little bit of a twig about the size of this, your honor! (pointing to his friends' ankle.) Thus we dispose of Col. Duvall's statement, which is altogether affirmative, in substance of our first statement.—Now we will attend to General Marriott, and hear what he says—this statement is plain, fair and unaffected.

Certificate of General Marriott. Having seen a statement in the Easton Gazette, of the 5th instant, prefaced with certain remarks by the editor of that paper, in which my name has been introduced relative to a resolution submitted to the late House of Delegates in favour of Mr. Benjamin Pindle, who had been appointed one of the agents for the collection of public arms—I am induced from a sense of justice towards General Stansbury, the Speaker, and Mr. John Brewer, the chief Clerk, to declare, that neither of them are, or ought to be considered guilty of the charges which have been unjustly and cruelly alleged against them.

It is true, that Mr. Pindle made the inquiry of me, as to the fate of his resolution, and it is also true that I informed him that it had passed. Mr. Pindle in a short time afterwards returned to me and observed, that he had been informed by Mr. Brewer that the resolution had been rejected. Upon receiving this information, I repaired to the assistant clerk's desk with Mr. Pindle, accompanied also, I believe, by Col. Duvall and Mr. T. W. Hall, or one of them, and upon inquiry of Mr. Webb, the assistant clerk, relative to the resolution, I was informed by him that the Speaker had declared the resolution to have been determined in the negative, and that he had so endorsed it. I stated to Mr. Webb that it was a mistake, that the resolution did pass, and my observations to him were confirmed by Mr. Hall and Col. Duvall. Feeling satisfied that it was a mistake which had occurred, & knowing that it would be corrected as soon as the Speaker came to the House, I left the assistant clerk's desk, and in a few minutes afterwards Mr. Brewer came to me and informed me that he had inquired of the Speaker whether the resolution did pass, who promptly replied in the affirmative, and that he had rectified the mistake on the journals.

Mr. Pindle made no threats in my presence, nor did he say any thing further to me upon the subject. My observations were addressed to the assistant clerk, and if I manifested any thing like intemperance, it certainly was not owing to a belief on my part, that the Speaker or Clerks had willfully violated not only their duty but their oaths. My manner and language when speaking to the assistant clerk was strong and perhaps rather peremptory, from the circumstance of Mr. Pindle's having just before remarked to me that the information I had given him respecting the resolution, had been stated to him by the clerks to be incorrect. I did then and do now consider and believe that the endorsement on the resolution by the clerk was a mistake. It is possible that the Speaker committed the mistake, and not the assistant clerk; but surely no candid or impartial man would charge the Speaker with having willfully intended to suppress the resolution, when it was known to every member of the house, that it passed with such unanimity that the years and days were not called for. I think it probable that I did state to Mr. Pindle that the resolution passed without an objection.

WM. H. MARRIOTT.

The facts Gen. Marriott states are as follows, viz. That Mr. Pindle did enquire of him the fate of the resolution—that he (Gen. Marriott) did inform Mr. Pindle that it had passed—that Mr. Pindle shortly afterwards returned to him and observed, that Mr. Brewer said the resolution had been rejected—that Gen. Marriott did then repair to the Clerk's desk with Mr. Pindle, and he believed with Col. Duvall & Mr. T. W. Hall—that (Gen. Marriott) that the Speaker, Stansbury, had told him (Mr. Webb, as assistant clerk) that the resolution had not passed, and that he, Mr. Webb, had so endorsed it, and that he, Mr. Webb, had so endorsed it.

Now, what more does our statement give of this matter than Gen. Marriott here substantially gives? Gen. Marriott also gives his opinion and calls the affair a mistake. A witness is not called on for opinions, but for facts—these he gives, and they are to all fair intents and purposes the same with those we published.

Gen. Marriott says, Mr. Webb told him that Speaker Stansbury told Mr. Webb that the resolution had not passed, and that Mr. Webb, so endorsed it. Col. Duvall says, that the resolution did pass, and so the Speaker, Stansbury, declared of the time it passed.—Now, if Speaker Stansbury did so declare it, at the time, and then told Mr. Webb, that the resolution had not passed, (as Gen. Marriott says Mr. Webb told him) if we credit the facts so stated by these gentlemen (which we do) then Mr. Speaker Stansbury, after declaring in the house at the time of its passing that a resolution of the House had passed, tells the clerk it had not passed, and so the clerk endorses it—so it seems we all agree in the facts—but the witnesses and the parties interested, say it was all a mistake.—We agree too that it was a mistake, and worse—it was a declaration by Speaker Stansbury, that a resolution of the house had not passed, which he knew had passed; and the effect of that declaration was a suppression by the Speaker of a legal act of the House.—This is exactly what Speaker Stansbury is accused of, and all agree in the facts, but disagree in the name which shall be given to these facts.—The democrats say it was only a mistake, but the federalists say it was an attempt to suppress a resolution of the house, and this is proved unequivocally by General Marriott's and Col. Duvall's statements.

But the mis- not until Mr. to go to the de the resolution (ill then was false endorsement and the resolut We stated before told the clerk the journals— fact after what er Stansbury's solution had no endorsed it, as Webb told him that the Speaker a matter of co journals—and Speaker Stans solution had p at the time of then that Sp clerk it had no says) what mon the accusation; sed without ob Spaker Stans of a doubt or clearly specif us, whether the mistake at the evening of passed, or —Be this as if the detection took place a settled we co press the re's since a neglig ing—but if t took place at after the morn pass without difficult is it Stansbury cou short a tim resolution for men, with the over to you t terrible spo We again rei transaction.

A Corres Shore Two auxiliary in the improve upon some weeks Oliver; and Gallery of Pa and certain soon as he ca terials—he Shore for ske ninent men a most push f dered the he caterers for slaughtered men by mean gaged in loo federal gen penetrate a more minut concerns of sure them, t bred & anc a man's pri more unini concerns of gossips and the sake o Gntlemen with it.

Our Cor aid of all t true sketch of the prom ing their m public cha bits of life lated to gi communic this office, warded on The earlie the better taken to c The la law—fede democrac and thei lives, and —our co same way to judge c lic and th two parti

Extract "Dear "I am and am g duence w success do not s sion in t own str nation o "Th den They se tion, and the Con bably i with me one bet will be. controu ready, acrimony "I sa guished 11th in most c county "The time a "Our learn t success can be will be house.

But the mistake was rectified—When? not until Mr. Pindle got Gen. Marriott to go to the desk and there assert that the resolution had passed—then, and not till then was the mistake rectified, the false endorsement on the paper erased, and the resolution put upon the journals. We stated before that Speaker Stansbury told the clerk not to put the resolution on the journals—Can any body doubt this fact after what has been proved? If Speaker Stansbury told Mr. Webb that the resolution had not passed, and Mr. Webb so endorsed it, as Gen. Marriott says Mr. Webb told him, is it not easy to believe that the Speaker also told Mr. Webb, as a matter of course, not to put it on the journals—and if, as it appears on all sides, Speaker Stansbury declared, that the resolution had passed (as Col. Duvall says) at the time of its unanimous passage, and then that Speaker Stansbury told the clerk it had not passed, (as Gen. Marriott says) what more need to be proved to fix the accusation? The resolution having passed without objection, it is passing strange Speaker Stansbury should have been guilty of a doubt or an error about it. It is not clearly specified in the statement sent to us, whether the detection and rectifying the mistake as it is called, took place on the evening of the day that the resolution passed, or some day or two after—Be this as it may, this is our remark—If the detection and rectifying the error took place a day or two after, the more settled we consider the design to suppress the resolution, and the House evince a negligence about their proceedings—but if the detection and rectifying took place at the evening session next after the morning, when the resolution did pass without an objection, then the more difficult is it to conceive how Speaker Stansbury could have mistaken in an every short time, a unanimous passage of a resolution for a rejection. Now gentlemen, with these remarks, we turn Toby over to you to do as seemeth best—for a terrible spot of work you have made of it. We again reiterate, that it is a base, base transaction.

A Correspondent on the Western Shore (who will be no inconsiderable auxiliary in these times) has promised to improve upon a suggestion in this paper, some weeks back, of a "Roland for your Oliver;" and he proposes to publish a Gallery of Portraits of certain great men, and certain little would be great men, as soon as he can procure the necessary materials—he wishes materials from this Shore for sketching the lives of those prominent men and smartish young men, who most push forward, and who are considered the heartiest feeders at, and best caterers for the Democratic banquet of slaughtered reputation. As these sort of men, by means of their printers, are now engaged in looking into the private affairs of federal gentlemen, they are invited to penetrate still farther and to examine more minutely the private and family concerns of these gentlemen; we can assure them, that although it is equally ill bred & uncommon to expose to the world a man's private affairs, (for what can be more uninteresting than the domestic concerns of others to any man, except to gossips and to hired slanderers,) yet for the sake of a fair comparison Federal Gentlemen have no objection to go through with it.

Our Correspondent, then, solicits the aid of all to furnish him with faithful and true sketches of the lives and characters of the prominent Democratic men, touching their most intimate private characters, public character, domestic concerns, habits of life, and all other particulars calculated to give a picture up to life—and all communications for that purpose, left at this office, shall be attended to and forwarded on with the greatest expedition. The earlier these materials are furnished the better, as some little time must be taken to complete the piece.

The law of retaliation is a justifiable law—Federal men ask no favours of their Democratic enemies—stick to the truth, and then scrutinize every act of their lives, and publish them and feed on them—our correspondent will publish in the same way, and the world will then be able to judge of the moral fitness and the public and the private worth of the men of the two parties in Maryland.

Extract of a letter received this week from Frederick.

Frederick Town, Aug. 15, 1820.

DEAR SIR,—
"I arrived at this place on Sunday last, and am gratified to find the perfect confidence with which our friends anticipate success at the ensuing election. They do not seem to rely so much on the division in the Democratic ranks as on their own strength, and the zeal and determination of the party, to obtain success. The Democrats are altogether despondent, they seem to give up the delegate election, and to direct their entire efforts to the Congressional contest. There probably never was a contest, conducted with more bitterness of spirit, than the one between Nelson and Worthington, will be. They have each a paper under their control—the columns of which are already filled with the most biting and acrimonious remarks."

"I saw a letter to-day from a distinguished federalist of Allegany dated the 11th instant. He speaks with the utmost confidence of our success in that county—by a very great majority. 'The federalists are and mean to continue active.' 'Our friends here, are much pleased to learn the flattering prospects of federal success on the Eastern Shore. There can be no doubt but that the Executive will be federal, and but little, of a federal house.'"

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. LOVEDAY'S ACCOUNT. Mr. Editor,

Before "One of the Levy Court" attempted to teach us the bearings of a law, he should have taken care to understand it himself; and while he was endeavouring to find the true meaning, he should have been extremely careful not to have mistaken the spirit of party for the spirit of the school law.

Sections 1st, 2d and 5th, chapter 244, of the acts of December session 1816, are the only parts of said law that have a particular relation to the points at issue, and I beg you to publish them, that the persons interested in this subject may see if they can find therein any authority or warrant for the late flagrant act of the Levy Court. The passing the account of Thomas S. Loveday—They are in the following words:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the levy court of the several counties aforesaid, be and are hereby empowered and directed to appoint annually seven persons in each election district of the said counties, to be called The Trustees for the Education of Poor Children, and one person to be called the Treasurer of the school funds for each county.

2. And be it enacted, That the said trustees shall immediately after their appointment, proceed to lay off each election district into seven subdivisions, one of which to be allotted to each trustee, and when so laid off and allotted, each trustee shall make a census of the poor children above eight years of age within his subdivision, whose parents or those under whose care they may be are unable to pay for the tuition of such children, and said census shall be reported to the levy court of the said counties as soon as may be by the said trustees.

3. And be it enacted, That the said trustees shall authorize the parents, or such persons under whose care said children may be, to send them to the nearest & most convenient school: Provided that each child shall be entered at the commencement of a quarter of the year, and shall not be continued at school at the public charge for a longer period than three years.

Is there a word in either of these sections directing, or even permitting the Levy Court to become vouchers to a tuition bill, or that grants them one tithe of power to say what children shall, or shall not be placed at school, or at what school they shall be placed?—No, nor in any other part of the law. The Levy Court, by the first section, are empowered and directed to appoint school trustees annually to execute certain specific duties. It is the duty of these trustees to divide each election district into seven school districts; it is then the specific duty of each trustee to enrol such children in his own subdivision, as he in his judgment thinks ought to be taught at the public charge. No one, no, not even a mighty member of the Levy Court, has any right to intermeddle with this business. The trustee is the sole judge what children to put on the census, and what to leave off. Under the 5th sec. the power, to authorize the parents, &c. of the enrolled children to send them to school, is granted to the trustees, and to them exclusively. Nor can we find either in the letter, or in the spirit of the law such a grant of authority to any one else; neither to the parents, &c. nor even to the honorable Levy Court. For, as "One of the Levy Court" has done, first to quote the law, stating the grant of power to authorize the sending of the children to school, to reside in the trustees; and then immediately to contend that the parents have a right also granted by this law, to place their children at a school, not only without the consent, but against the judgment of the trustees, is an absolute absurdity.

We are not now enquiring whether the law is tyrannical or mild, wholesome or unwholesome; but what the law is, which, as good citizens we are bound to obey, till it is lawfully repealed.—"But, the parents have sworn that the children went to Mr. Loveday's school."—Ah, indeed! And if they will swear upon the back of that, that their children were well taught, (which by the bye they cannot do without perjuring themselves)—then these two oaths will most incontrovertibly show that they (the parents) are under an obligation to Mr. Loveday; and also that Mr. Loveday has a perfectly just claim upon them for the amount of his tuition bill; but both these oaths put together make out not a particle of legal or just claim on the school fund. This would be the true state of the case, were a parent to send his child without consulting the proper authority (the trustee); but sir, in Loveday's case there was a positive breach of the law. The trustees were consulted, and they positively refused to authorize the sending of the children to Loveday. And why—for the best reasons—that they would not be taught; that they would receive little or no benefit; and of course, the public would receive no equivalent for their money. "But the Levy Court appointed the trustees;" and if these trustees would not bend their public integrity to gratify Mr. Loveday, the Levy Court, more active and attentive to duty, will do it for them. Their honours are much kinder here, than in other cases. The Levy Court also appoints the Collector, the Constables, the Overseers of the Road, &c. but who ever heard of their executing any of the duties of these offices. Who ever thought, that making these appointments, gave any member of the Court, or the whole Court in a body, the power to collect the taxes, to serve warrants, or to call the people out to mend the roads? The cases are precisely alike, the Levy Court in each case have simply the power of appointment. In each case they have one and the same check, and only one—the appointments are annual, and if the Levy Court find they have made bad appointments, they can and ought to correct their error by not re-appointing the delinquents in duty. This is the extent of their power. They have no more right sir, to meddle with

the duties of a school trustee, than with the duties of an Overseer of the Roads; nor than the Governor & Council would have to come to our Court House and exercise the duties of the county Court judges. The School trustee of each subdivision, who has the right to enrol the children, and alone the right to authorize their going to school, is the only legal, just and proper voucher to a tuition bill; and for the best reason, because he is the only person known to the school law, who can have the requisite knowledge.—It being his business not only to authorize the sending the children to school, but also to see that they are regularly and well taught. And if the president of any district has drawn on the treasurer of the school fund, not in consequence of the verbal or written vouching of such trustee, but in pursuance of the Levy Court's vouching a tuition bill, the president and the Levy Court are both guilty of a violation of the law.

As the Levy Court have not a particle of law to bear them out in this case, they would be fortunate if they could find a redeeming influence in the merits of the teacher or in the great improvement of the children.—But there is not a single mitigating circumstance in the whole business. Two Trustees, one Democrat and one Federalist, would not consent to authorize the parents to send their children to this school, because they had knowledge that they could derive little or no benefit. Mr. Loveday took these children not only without the consent, but against the known opinion of these trustees.—He acted in the face of the law, and in his own wrong, knowingly, and with his eyes open. In short, to make his account completely barefaced, and without a shadow of apology, a part of his charges were for tuition prior to the enrolment of the children by the Trustees; and therefore the parents could not possibly have been authorized, during this space of time, to place them at any school at the public charge.—And if these items have been thus vouched and drawn for, Democracy itself must blush at the liquidation of this portion of his account out of the school fund. But hold; am I not wrong? The parents, according to the member of the Levy Court, swore also to this part of the account, and of course it was lawful, justly, and rightly, brought within the pale of the law. And what benefit did the children receive? On this head I have happened on testimony that will not only satisfy every impartial person, but which even the Levy Court will hardly venture to arraign. I refer to an anecdote related in the Star of the 15th inst. in a piece noticing the late examinations, and re-published in the last Gazette. Upon enquiry I have found, that this same pretended teacher, to whom Mr. Jenkins' boy went two years, without scarcely a particle of improvement, was none other than Thomas S. Loveday; and that Mr. Jenkins' child was at school during a portion of the same period, that Mr. Loveday was raising his account against the school fund. Will it be pretended that the other children made even a decent progress, where Mr. Jenkins' boy under the eye of an intelligent parent received so little benefit? I believe that children make a very rapid progress at Mr. Emmons' school. But the improvement of the one child is not more striking, than the total want of improvement in the other. Mr. Loveday's scholar is stated not to want capacity. To what cause then are his having been taught so little inevitably to be attributed? Either to the most shameful inattention, or to total incapacity in the teacher. The Honourable Levy Court, no doubt, can inform us for which of these high attributes they have rewarded him with one hundred & sixty odd dollars of the school fund.

The member of the Levy Court says, "Mr. Loveday educated these children," I utterly deny the assertion, and offer Mr. Thomas P. Smith, and Mr. Wm. Jenkins as proof to the contrary. The money has not only been paid without a shadow of law for the disbursement; but without an equivalent. It is nothing more nor less, than a gift of so much of the school fund to a partizan.

Mr. Loveday has been laying siege to this little fund a long time; and though he does not teach his pupils, he is not without cunning. After attempting in vain by persuasion, to induce the trustees to vouch his account; he threatened to sue them. When he found they were not to be frightened; he turned his attention to the commissioners, & tried his art of persuasion on them. This failing, he also threatened them, with a suit. But sir, he had more cunning than Mr. Jehu Chandler. This was all bluster. He well knew a court of justice, a legal and conscientious tribunal, was not the place to prefer his claim.—But as soon as there was a Democratic majority in the House of Assembly, he went there. They, like the Levy Court, because the applicant was a partizan, for I have shown there could be found no other reason, passed a resolution for the payment of this account.—The Senate, not because Mr. Loveday was a Democrat, but because they found the account unjust and the statements untrue, stopped the resolution; & Mr. Loveday was brought back to take a fresh start.

Notwithstanding the great knowledge of this member of the Levy Court, I cannot bring myself to believe that either he or the other vouchers of this account could possibly have understood the merits, or rather all the singular demerits of this case.

Thus sir, as was first stated, it fully appears that the Levy Court have by an

extrajudicial, unauthorized act, caused one hundred and sixty odd dollars of the school fund to be paid away to a partizan, without any equivalent, and without a single mitigating circumstance.

C.

For the Easton Gazette. THE SCHOOL FUND.

"One of the Levy Court" in the Star of the 8th instant, by way of raising a smoke to run off in, talks of the illegal act of a Trustee—of the treatment of one of the Commissioners—of the doings of the State's Treasurer, &c.

The Levy Court had better take 'that little beam' (the payment of Loveday's illegal and unjust account) out of their own eye, before they attempt to see the mote in the eyes of others.

The Commissioners of the School fund; if I understand the law, under which they act, are not accountable to anybody in the county; no, not even to the mighty Levy Court. The law directs them to report their proceedings to the Legislature; which they did to the last session.—Their report is a matter of public record, and "One of the Levy Court" is perfectly welcome to publish it.

But how have the Levy Court performed their duties relative to the school laws? The children to be educated at the public charge are to be paid for at \$12 each. The Levy Court are empowered and directed to ascertain the number of these children, both for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to appropriate money understandingly and properly, and to enable themselves to ascertain if there will exist any deficiency, that they may levy said deficiency on the county, as by law directed. This duty, it is inferred, the Levy Court have neglected; because the commissioners, after waiting more than a reasonable time to receive this information, addressed a respectful resolution to the Levy Court, requesting to be informed how many children had been reported to them by the Trustees, as placed to school under their directions. The Honourable Levy Court have not condescended to notice this request—and if there are any poor teachers, who cannot now obtain money, which they have legally and justly earned, let them place the saddle on the right horse, and ride the Levy Court for it. Again, it is reported that the Levy Court have turned out of office the Treasurer of the school fund, Mr. P. Thomas. For this act not a shadow of cause is even pretended. His transactions and accounts are correct to a fraction. But Mr. Thomas is a Federalist, and the fifty dollars attached to his office must be given to a Democrat. If the Levy Court have made this change in their Treasurer, they have not, however, condescended to give the commissioners any information respecting it. And if money, for the payment of tuition bills, is ever so much wanted, the commissioners have had no information furnished them, by the Levy Court, whose duty it is to furnish it, to enable them to ascertain the amount needed. Mr. Thomas says he is no longer Treasurer. A portion of the school fund has been laying ready for appropriation for some time; but the commissioners know not how much of it is wanted, nor do they know any body legally authorized to receive it. For this state of things the Levy Court are justly answerable—and let the blame rest on the right shoulders.

Be so good Mr. "One of the Levy Court" to take these beams out of your own eyes, before you talk of motes in the eyes of others.

Not, "One of the Levy Court."

Georgetown, (D. C.) August 18.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

We have been gratified with a view of a fine piece of Domestic Carpeting, and for beauty & durability we have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to the imported. We understand it could be made for one dollar per yard; if such is the fact, it is decidedly cheaper than any which we can purchase of exotic manufacture. It was woven in Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, & sent from a lady to her daughter residing here. If such matrons were numerous in our country, they might indeed be considered a national blessing.

Metropolitan.

Baltimore, Aug. 22.

Our police officers yesterday succeeded in discovering a quantity of counterfeit notes which had been hid underground, in the cellar of a house in Franklin street, which was occupied by a man by the name of Henry Freburger, who has since absented himself. It is said that the sum found, was forty thousand dollars, of which the following is a description. A number on the
Phoenix Bank of New-York of \$5
Franklin Bank of Baltimore 2
Mechanics Bank of New-York 3
Mechanics and Farmers Bank of 2
Albany 2
Union Bank of Georgetown, Co. 3
Lumbia 2
Havre-de-Grace Bank 2
Those on the Union Bank of George Town are well executed, except that the signature of D. English, is not quite so strong as may be observed on the genuine. The same remark may be made as to part of those on the Franklin Bank, in many of which the ink has spread. Those on the Havre de Grace Bank are badly executed in respect to the signature.—Gaz.

Two Overseers

Wanted, for the ensuing year, one of which must be well acquainted with growing Tobacco, &c. To men of real worth the highest wages will be paid. It is hoped that none will apply but such as can produce the most satisfactory recommendations. To save trouble, in the first instance, to such as live at a distance, letters directed to the care of Dr. H. W. Waters, St. Paul's Lane, Baltimore, enclosing recommendations, will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

CHARLES WATERS,
Waters' Ford, 14 miles from Baltimore.
Aug. 26—6w

Federal Republican Nomination, FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Nicholas Goldsborough John Goldsborough.
William H. Tighman Robert Banning

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Gen. William Potter James Houston
Capt. T. Goldsborough Maj. Richd. Hughtlett

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benj. W. LeCompte Edward Griffith
Michael Lucas Dr. Wm. Jackson

WORCESTER COUNTY.

E. K. Wilson W. F. Selby,
T. N. Williams Charles Parker

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Col. Francis M. Hall Thomas Somervell
George Seimes Capt. Josiah Jones

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Alexander Warfield Ignatius Davis
Robert G. McPherson Lewis Motter

CALVERT COUNTY.

Thomas Blake Gustavus Weems
Joseph W. Reynolds Samuel Turner

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

William Hilleary John Scott
Thomas Blair William Reid

CECIL COUNTY.

Geo. B. Milligan Nicholas Hyland of S.
Henry Stump James Janney

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7000 VOLUMES.

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TERMS.

Subscribers at \$6 a year are entitled to 8 books at the same time, at \$8 to 12 books; at \$10 to 18 books; at \$15 to 24 books; at \$18 to 30 books.

Each folio, quarto, or octavo volume to be considered as two books, or one set where the work consists of only one volume—a set of two or more volumes equal to 4 books.

The subscription money is payable in advance, and may be remitted by letter, deposited in the library box on board the Steam Boat, or by mail.

The public are respectfully informed that a Box is placed on board the Steam Boat Maryland, for the purpose of transporting books from ROBINSON'S LIBRARY, to and from the subscribers in Annapolis and Easton. It is only necessary for a Subscriber to wrap the books up and mark the package with his name, and put it on board the Steam Boat, & the books will arrive safe at the Library, and will be replaced by others in time to return by the same Boat. This takes all the risk and trouble from the Subscribers, and insures a facility long desired by the public. The Library is extensive and well selected, and is almost daily increasing by the addition of new publications, all of which are in circulation.

Subscribers residing out of the City of Baltimore, may keep their books a month if necessary, or change them by every conveyance, for which privilege no additional charge is made.

Baltimore, August 1820.—3w

NOTICE.

I FORWARN ALL PERSONS

From breaking the Soil of the Farm I purchased from John Goldsborough, trustee of the heirs of Wm. Lowe deceased, as I am determined to put the law in force against any person or persons so offending.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

August 26—3w.

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

A House and Lot on Washington Street, at present occupied by Peter Stevens.

Apply to ROBERT MOORE,

or WILLIAM W. MOORE.

Easton, 8th mo. 26th, 1820—4f.

NOTICE.

The undersigned citizen of Somerset county, Maryland, hereby gives notice to his creditors, that he has petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, and that his petition is now pending in Somerset County Court, and that he has complied with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, 1815, and the several supplements thereto. The first Saturday in the next November term, of said Court, is fixed for the final hearing of his petition, of which his creditors are hereby notified.

LEVIN BAILEY.

Somerset County, Aug. 26, 1820.—4w

In Chancery.

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,

May Term, 1820.

Laure P. Smith, The complainant in

Molly Smith, John Robert Smith, late of

Smith, Samuel R. Smith, Worcester county,

Levin P. Smith, & dec'd, intestate,

being indebted to said

complainant in the sum of one hundred and

fourteen dollars, and seventy five cents; that

the said Robert died seized of a considerable

real estate, lying in the county aforesaid,

that the said deceased did not leave sufficient

personal estate to pay his debts, and prays a

decree for the sale of the real estate aforesaid,

for the payment of the same. And it appearing

to the Court, that the said John Smith, and

Samuel Smith, do reside out of the state of

Maryland, it is ordered that notice be given

to the said John and Samuel by advertisement

inserted in a newspaper published at Easton,

once a week for three successive weeks, at least

two months before the second Monday of

November next, to appear before the said Court

on the said second Monday, to answer the bill

of complaint aforesaid, otherwise the said bill

will be taken pro confesso.

True copy.

TEST, JOHN C. HANDY, CLK.

Aug. 26—3w

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE TWINKLING STAR.

O! did you ever sit and view,
When evening shades appear,
When Sol his brilliant rays withdrew,
The beautiful, twinkling star?

I've often sat in lonely spot,
And with delight have seen,
The glories which the evening brought,
The evening calm, serene.

Against the trunk of ancient oak,
I have reclined my head,
And, all things silent, thus I spoke,
To him, who all things made.

"Father divine! thy feeble son
Admires thy powerful hand,
Which all these glorious works has done,
These works sublime and grand.

Immense thy power and goodness too,
Immense be creatures' praise,
Thy deeds are neither small nor few,
Thy plume me in amaze."

Those beautiful orbs that shine so high,
Are centres, like our sun,
Of numerous systems in the sky,
Which round wide circuits run.

A star it was—a brilliant star,
(O! its errand how divine!)
That shone the eastern seas where,
Slept the Saviour of mankind.

But stop my muse, nor further go,
The sacred theme's too high,
You're far from fit for things below,
And would you heavenly try?

BILL IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

MAY TERM, 1820.

Perry Spencer and Thomas Townsend, against Rebecca Gibson, widow of Jacob Gibson, dec. Edward R. Gibson & Jennette, his wife, Fayette Gibson, Joseph W. Reynolds & Anne his wife, Thomas P. Bennett & Harriet his wife, James Tilton, Jr. and Frances his wife, Clara, Nehemiah and Edward G. Tilton, & Nancy Gibson, heirs at law and devisees of Jacob Gibson.

The Bill in this cause states, that Thomas Weyman, of Talbot County, being seized & possessed of a considerable tract of land, called "Benson's Enlargement," "Hog Hole" & "Barn Neck," which, with other lands, were resurveyed by the late John Shannahan, deceased, and called together "Chance Resurveyed," containing the quantity of one hundred and forty acres and a quarter of an acre of land, more or less, lying and being in the county aforesaid, & having occasion for money, & wishing to borrow the same from the President, Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton, applied to the complainants to become his securities and endorser to the said Bank, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars; and in order to indemnify the said complainants, against the said Suretyship, proposed to mortgage, to the said Complainants, the said Lands, and Premises, above named. That the said Thomas Weyman, did borrow the said sum of money of the said Bank, & the said complainants, did become his securities & endorser for the repayment thereof. And that to secure & indemnify the said complainants against all loss, injury, costs & charges, to which they might be liable, and subjected, on account of the said suretyship, the said Thomas Weyman, did, on or about the 19th of May, 1813, make and execute a Deed of Mortgage, to the said complainants, of the aforesaid lands and premises; bearing date, the same day and year aforesaid; and did, thereby grant, bargain and sell, the same, for the consideration in the said Deed expressed, unto the said complainants, their heirs and assigns, subject to a proviso, or condition, in the said deed contained; that if the said Thomas Weyman, should pay to the said President, Directors, & Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Easton, the said sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars, with all the interest, costs, charges and expenses due, or to become due, thereon; & should save and indemnify the said complainants from all injury, loss, costs, charges and expenses, to which they might be liable, or subjected by reason of the said suretyship; then the said deed, and all things therein contained, should cease and be utterly null and void, and of no effect. That the said Thomas Weyman, on or about the 21 day of June, 1814, made and executed a Deed of Jacob Gibson, of the said county, a deed of the said Lands and premises, and thereby conveyed to him, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which he had therein, or thereto. That Thomas Stevens, Esquire, on or about the day of 181—, by virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to him directed, sold all the right, title and estate, of the said Thomas Weyman, in and to the said Lands and premises, to one Anthony Ross, his heirs & assigns. That the said Thomas Stevens, made to the said Anthony Ross, a deed of the said Land & premises, bearing date the same day and year last aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to the said Anthony Ross, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which the said Thomas Weyman, had therein or thereto. That the said Anthony Ross, made to the said Jacob Gibson, a deed, bearing date the same day, and year last aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to him his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which the said Anthony Ross, had in and to the said Lands and premises.

That the said Thomas Weyman, did not pay to the said President, Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank at Easton, the said sum of twelve hundred dollars, or any part thereof, or all the interest, costs and charges due thereon; but wholly neglected and refused to do so. That in consequence thereof, long after the same became due, the said complainants were compelled to pay to the said Bank as the securities of the said Thomas Weyman, the said sum of twelve hundred dollars, together with the interest, costs, charges and expenses, that had accrued thereon, amounting in the whole to thirteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars and nine cents. That the original note, put into bank by the said Thomas Weyman, with the said complainants as securities, was renewed at sundry times, on the faith of the said mortgage, accordingly to the usage and custom of the said Bank. That although on the face of the said notes, the said complainants appear, the one as drawer, and the other as endorser. Yet in fact, and in truth, they were but accommodation notes, put in Bank, for the money borrowed by the said Thomas Weyman, and that the names of the

said complainants were so placed, for the convenience of the said Thomas Weyman, to enable him to draw the said money, as the last endorser. That the said Thomas Weyman, and the said Jacob Gibson, wholly neglected, required, and applied to, have wholly neglected, and refused to reimburse to the said complainants, the said sum of money advanced and paid by them to the said Bank, together with the interest, costs, charges and expenses due thereon. That the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase, and conveyance, of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Weyman, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchase, subject thereto. That the said Anthony Ross, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Stevens, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchased subject thereto; and that the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Anthony Ross, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage and purchased subject thereto. That the said Jacob Gibson, who has since departed this life, did in his lifetime, make and publish his last will and testament, dated on or about the day of 181—, and did thereof constitute and appoint, Rebecca Gibson, executrix, and Edward R. Gibson, and Fayette Gibson, executors; that Edward R. Gibson, has since proved the said Will and taken upon himself the burthen and execution thereof, Rebecca Gibson, and Fayette Gibson, having renounced their right to the said executorship. That the said Jacob Gibson, did by his said last Will and Testament, (among other things) devise and bequeath the said lands and premises to Jennette Gibson, wife of the said Edward R. Gibson, in the words following to wit: "It is my will and desire, that the plantation which—purchased of Thomas Stevens, as sheriff, belonging to Thomas Weyman, shall be conveyed to Jennette Gibson, wife of my son Edward R. Gibson, so soon as he Edward, or Jennette, shall pay one thousand dollars, to belong to my personal estate. They are to have the use of it immediately." That Edward R. Gibson, by virtue of the said will possessed himself, of all the personal estate, goods and effects, of the said Jacob Gibson, to a large amount, and under and by virtue of the above mentioned devise, in the last will and testament of the said Jacob Gibson, contained, the said Edward R. Gibson, and Jennette his wife, possessed themselves of the aforesaid mortgage lands and premises, and received the rents and profits thereof. That the said Jacob Gibson, left a widow, Rebecca Gibson, and the following persons his heirs at law, and devisees to wit, Edward R. Gibson, and Jennette, his wife, Fayette Gibson, Ann Reynolds, and Joseph W. Reynolds, her husband, Harriott Bennett, and her husband Thomas P. Bennett, Frances Tilton, the wife of James Tilton, jun. Clara Tilton, Nehemiah Tilton, Edward Gibson Tilton, and Nancy Gibson; that James Tilton, Jr. and Frances Tilton, resides out of this state, to wit, in the State of Delaware. That Clara, Nehemiah, & Edward G. Tilton, are Infants, and under the age of twenty one years, and reside out of the State of Maryland. The object of this bill is, to obtain a decree against the said respondents, or some of them, thereby to compel them or some of them, to pay and satisfy to the said complainants, the said sum of thirteen hundred & sixty eight dollars and nine cents, and all the interest, due, or to grow due, thereon, together with their costs and charges; and in default thereof, that all and every of the aforesaid respondents, and all persons claiming under them, or any of them, may be foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption, or claim in and to the said mortgaged lands, and premises, and every part thereof; or that the said mortgaged lands and premises may be sold, and the money arising therefrom, be applied to reimburse & satisfy the said complainants, for the said sum of thirteen hundred and sixty eight dollars, and nine cents, and all the interest due or to grow due thereon, together with their costs; and that the said complainants, may have such further and other relief in the premises as shall seem proper and agreeable to equity and good conscience. It is thereupon this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty, ordered and adjudged by Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of equity, that the said complainants, give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by an advertisement to be inserted in the newspapers printed in Easton, Talbot County, for three months previous to the second Monday in November next, warning those of the said respondents who reside out of the State of Maryland, as aforesaid, to be and appear in Talbot County Court, in person or by Solicitor, on the said Second Monday of November next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass, as is prayed.

RO. T. EARLE,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
of Talbot County Court.

Aug. 12 3m.

NOTICE.

The undersigned citizens of Somerset County, Maryland, do hereby severally give notice to their creditors, that they have petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, and that their several petitions are now pending in Somerset County Court—and that they have severally complied with the provisions of the act of Assembly passed at November Session 1805, and the several supplements thereto—the first Saturday in the next November Term of said court is fixed for a final hearing of their said petitions—of which their creditors are hereby notified.

James Hatson,
Edward Beauchamp.
Somerset County, Aug. 12.

SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(No. 11, South Charles Street, Baltimore.)
Mrs. Wetmore, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton, and its vicinity, that her school recommences, on the first Monday in September, and she will then be prepared, for the reception of a few more boarders, and day scholars in addition to the number already engaged. Eight teachers are employed to instruct in the different branches of education. Mrs. W. returns thanks to those parents and guardians who have for these three years past, honoured her with their patronage, and she hopes by unremitting attention to the manners and morals, as well as to the improvement of the young ladies under her care, to merit a continuance of the favour of a generous public. Cards of terms may be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, Easton, and at the Seminary.
August 12th, 1820.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of Ashbury Clash of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts. A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me, that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the gaoler having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond and sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Ashbury Clash be discharged from his imprisonment, & he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of November Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county Court, on the first Saturday in said court in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and to shew cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto. Given under my hand this sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty.

WILL JENKINS.

Aug. 12—4w

BOARDING & LODGING.
The Subscriber having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in the central part of the Town, will accommodate several Young Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing year.
JOHN STEVENS, JR.
Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

To be Leased,

For a term of years, "Perry Hall & "Morings," the property of Mrs. Maria Kerr, situate on Miles River, lately held by Col. William B. Smith, as tenant for life. They will be leased either separately or together. Apply to
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
June 17

To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, all those Houses, with their Appurtenances, situated to the right of the road leading from Easton, at Dover Bridge, on the Farm belonging to Miss E. Edmondson—Among them are a Dwelling House, now occupied by Mr. James C. Wheeler, and a new Black-Smith's Shop.
For terms apply to
A. HANDS.
Aug. 12 1820.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

The subscriber having removed to the house formerly occupied by Nicholas S. Rowleson, will accommodate a few Young Ladies or Gentlemen, with Board and Lodging.
She will also rent the front room of her house, the situation being central, it is well calculated for the office of a professional gentleman.
SOPHIA THOMPSON.
Easton, May 20.

Trustee's Sale.

Will be sold, at public sale for the payment of the debts of the late John Dougherty, deceased, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honourable, the Judges of Talbot County Court, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood against Robert Sharp Harwood, and the children & heirs of Mrs. Ann Harwood, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, all those parts of the tracts of land, called "Carter's Run," "Bakers Pasture" & "St. Michael's Fresh Run," that composed the Dwelling Plantation of the said John Dougherty, in his lifetime containing by estimation about two hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

This Farm was heretofore struck off, at Public Auction to Robert Sharp Harwood, but he having failed to comply with the terms of sale, Public notice is hereby given, that the same will be set up again for sale, on Monday the 11th day of September next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the evening.

Persons disposed to purchase lands near Easton, are invited to view the farm now offered for sale—the situation is healthy, and in an agreeable neighbourhood and directly on the public road from Easton to Centreville, and near the Mill of John Bennetts Esq.

Terms of Sale.
A credit of twelve months will be given—the purchaser or purchasers giving a bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale—upon the payment of the purchase money and interest, there will be a deed executed & delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title & estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in & to the land and real estate so sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid, or either of them.

The creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty are again warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers and file the same, in Talbot County Court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee
for the sale of the real estate of John Dougherty, deceased.
July 15th, 1820.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Mary W. Abbott, late of Talbot County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said dec'd are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the first day of February next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate; And all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 8th day of August 1820,
JENKINS ABBOTT, Administrator.
August 12—3w

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A LIST OF PERSONS

Holding Land in Talbot County, with the description and names thereof, on which personal property can be found to pay the taxes due thereon, together with the amount due from each owner, viz.

OWNERS NAME.	TAX DUE.	NAMES OF THE LAND.
Mark Benton's heirs	10 41	Lot on Washington street in Easton, two hundred feet front, running back to West Street.
Samuel Logan's heirs	1 17	Two Lots on West Street.
Abraham Nice for his children	2 24	Lot part of Titchbottom & two Lots near Easton.
Bennett Wheeler's heirs	41 29	Sundry Lots in and adjoining the town, parts of Londonerry.
Thomas Frazier for the heirs of John Kersey	27 10	Mary's Delight, Cromwell, part Cudingtons Addition.
Moses Butler, Senior	1 49	Part Matthew's Purchase, Bloomsberry & part Jacob's Beginning.
John Austin	3 03	Part of seven tracts, names unknown.
Matthias Freeman's heirs	2 67	Part Bugby.
Matthew Kerby's heirs	80	Part Dunn's Range.
Joshua Lucas	2 88	Robert's Purchase.
William Lowe's heirs	4 18	Part Perkins' Discovery, part Carter's Farm.
Jerre Hopkins	6 43	Lot on Dover Street in Easton.
Standley Lockerman	5 39	Part Hambleton's Park.
Zebulon Skinner	14 12	Part Liberty and Paca Resurveyed.
William Turner	3 34	Part High Fields Addition and Ben-ny's Range.
James Battie	16 25	Part Noble's chance & other tracts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the county charges, due on the above Lands, for the year 1819, charged on the Books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County to the foregoing persons shall not be paid to Stephen Denny, Esq. late Collector of said county, or to his authorised agent, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice, the lands so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, together with a proportional part of the cost of advertising, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

Easton, Talbot County, July 29th, 1820—

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER
JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the New and Elegant Schooner, the **JANE & MARY**, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Publics Ob't. Serv't,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.
C. V.

February 14—

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP
Edward Lloyd,
EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANNAPOOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.
From do. to Annapolis 2 50.
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.

Easton, Feb. 28—

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober waiters, and polite and attentive waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—1f

Maryland,

Caroline County, to wit:
Martin Reason, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me, as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence within the State during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the gaol of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said Martin Reason give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, before the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and also by advertising at the Court House and Tavern Doors in Denton, and that he be and appear on that day, before Caroline County Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand, February the 8th, eighteen hundred and twenty.

JOHN BOON.

June 24—3m.

Wanted

100 CORDS of good PINE WOOD, for which Cash will be given—
Enquire of the Printer.
Aug. 19—3w

Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of EDMONDSON & ATKINSON are earnestly requested to make immediate payment as further indulgence will not be given; those that neglect this notice will be proceeded against as the law directs.
JOSEPH EDMONDSON.
ISAAC ATKINSON.
Easton 8th mo. 5th 1820.—3w

To Rent.

I will rent for the ensuing year, a large and valuable portion of the Farm on which I reside, containing from 250 to 300 acres of arable land, and about 20 acres of valuable meadow.
A comfortable Dwelling House now in the occupancy of the Overseer, will be appropriated for the use of the tenant, and a large barn lately repaired.
LLOYD NICOLS.
May 27

NOTICE.

CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS.
The Subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his old friends, customers and the public generally, for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that on account of a number of heavy securities and other losses, that he was reluctantly compelled to petition for the benefit of an act of insolvency at the last November term, and being turned out of a Shop last winter, which rendered it out of his power to make this offer before, informs them that he has taken this old stand formerly occupied by Elbert & Spedden, near the old Market House, on Harrison Street, & near Mr. Sheffer's Stables. The debts due from him of Hopkins & Spedden, he will pay one half, & all that may be due on his own private account, on the following terms, viz. Those that he may be indebted to, either on his own or the firm's account, for them to give him work, one half the bill to be paid to him, and the other half to be credited on the old accounts.
SAMUEL HOPKINS.
Easton, July 15th.

Lands to Rent.

To be rented for the ensuing year, all my plantations in Hunting Creek, and Poplar Necks, in Caroline County, the leases of which will expire at the end of the present year.
ALSO,
The Farm, whereon James Candon now resides as Overseer, with the Hands, Stock and Plantation Utensils
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, July 15, 1820. 4w.

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.
To be rented for the next year the House & Garden where Mr. Oakley Haddaway now lives at Easton Point. The Dwelling House is comfortable and convenient, with a good Kitchen to it. The Garden is also very good. It will be a good situation for a public Boarding House or Tavern. For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, August 5—

Maryland,

Caroline County, to wit:
Martin Reason, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me, as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence within the State during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the gaol of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said Martin Reason give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, before the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and also by advertising at the Court House and Tavern Doors in Denton, and that he be and appear on that day, before Caroline County Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand, February the 8th, eighteen hundred and twenty.

JOHN BOON.

June 24—3m.