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And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

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NO. 178.

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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.

More New Goods.

Clark & Green,

Have just received from Baltimore an Additional Supply of
SPRING GOODS,
Among which are a large and General Assortment of

Bleached and Brown Irish Linens, and Sheetings, Diapers and Lawns, Barrels, Hessians, Quahugs and Ticklenburgs, Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Plaids and Stripes.

—ALSO—
An Elegant Assortment of
NANKIN & CANTON CRAPES,

And a great variety of Choice fresh British Goods, just imported in the Ship Belvidera, arrived at Baltimore last week, which in addition to their supply last month from Philadelphia, renders their assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered to their friends and the public generally uncommonly low for CASH.
Easton, April 14

Medical Society.

A stated meeting of the Medical Society for Talbot, Queen Anne and Caroline counties, will be held at Easton on Monday 7th May next. The members are earnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance.
S. T. KEMP, Sec'y.

April 7th, 1831.

LAWRENCE GREATER

HAS REMOVED HIS

Paper Warehouse

to No. 15 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, more particularly with the view of realizing a larger share of the Eastern and Western Shore paper for which, and all others, he will allow the most liberal prices, either in cash or trade.

ON HAND,

His usual extensive assortment of Superfine Paper, together with common Foolscap, Folio and Quarto Post, Imperial, Super Royal, Royal, Medium and Demi, Printing, Super Royal, Ironmongers, Double Crown Cotton, Cartridge, Red Blotting, Blue Medium and Cap, Band-box and Binders Boards, Sheathing and Wrapping Paper, and which (to redeem his pledge), he will dispose of for cash, at a short credit, or in barter for rags, at as low a rate as can be bought for elsewhere.

Also for sale, for cash only,

A variety of PRINTING INK, approved by all who have used it, and perhaps not surpassed, if equalled by any thing of the sort manufactured in the country.

April 28—4w

The Easton Gazette and Maryland Republican, will insert the above four times, and forward their bills to the Office of the Morning Chronicle.

A VALUABLE

Farm for Sale,

We will offer at Public Sale at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT VALUABLE FARM,

Lying in Oxford Neck, in Talbot County, being part of two tracts of land called Anderton and Judith's Garden, containing by actual survey 268 acres. This farm is beautifully situated on Third Haven Creek, leading to Easton, and extends to Island Creek on the south. The whole land is divided into three fields of a bout fifty acres each; and the present tenant, Nicholas Thomas, Esq. makes when the season is favourable, 300 barrels of corn, and one thousand bushels of wheat from the corn ground. This land is at present rented for \$500, and is believed to be equal to any in the state, in point of fertility of soil and beauty of situation; it is well watered, and has an abundance of wood for the use of the farm, and the finest fish and oysters may be had at any time in their season besides, it is situated immediately in a most desirable neighborhood, where the inhabitants are wealthy, polite and hospitable. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling house, with two rooms and a passage below, three above, and two in the garret, all finished, and a large dining room and an excellent kitchen adjoining; there is also a large granary within thirty yards, where vessels lie in safety to take off grain. The other improvements are indifferent. One third cash will be required at the time of sale, and a credit of one or two years will be given for the remaining two thirds, payable in equal instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale; and when the whole purchase money is paid, a good and sufficient title will be given.

JOHN LEIGH,
GEORGE S. LEIGH.

Woodbury, St. Mary's County, April 17

Advertisement.

Under a decree of Worcester county court will be sold at public sale at the Court House in the town of Cambridge, on Monday the 21st of May next, on a long credit a valuable House and Lot in the said town, formerly the residence of Robert Goldborough, deceased.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
April 14—1m

FOREIGN.

From London and Liverpool papers to the 5th of March, received at the office of the Federal Gazette, by the ship Isabella, Captain Leeds.

Speech of the Prince Regent to the National Parliament of Naples.

Gentlemen Representatives.—When I closed your late extraordinary session, I announced to you that I might perhaps be under the necessity of convoking an extraordinary session of Parliament as authorized by the Constitution. That moment is now arrived wherein with true satisfaction I see myself again surrounded by the representatives of the nation. You are called upon at this crisis to take into your consideration the most important subject which has ever been presented to it.

Ever faithful to the principles which I have professed, ever resolute to stand constantly united with my countrymen, I took care to keep the Permanent Deputation regularly informed of whatever news we received, if of such a nature as to instruct the public. I have also just commanded the minister of foreign affairs to give you an exact and detailed report of his mission, both as to what regards the resolutions taken at the Congress of Laybach, of which you are already apprized, and as to what concerns our political condition, especially the relations in which we stand with different foreign powers.

I have in the same manner directed the other ministers to afford you all the explanations you can desire, or which can convey to you the most precise knowledge of our position, as well in what relates to the war and marine departments, as to that of the public finances.

I am persuaded that wisdom and moderation will animate your discussions in a matter of this immense importance, which involves the honor and happiness of the whole people, objects no less dear to my heart than to that of every good citizen, since I have rivetted so closely my own interests to those of the nation itself.

The distinguished conduct which you have hitherto pursued in all the measures that have been adopted gives me a powerful guarantee that you will now more than ever acknowledge for your guides the national honor, respect for the throne, and for public order.

Parliament, I am sure, will be ready to grant me for their maintenance all those means which are at the disposal of the Legislative Power, and which may be best adapted to the exigency of those awful circumstances in which we are placed. Let us take prudent, vigorous, and considerate measures—and as for me, always faithful to my oaths, I shall congratulate myself on being in the midst of a nation which ceases not on every occasion to manifest towards me its affectionate sentiments.

The President answered in the following terms:—

"Your Royal Highness—Polished and civilized communities are doubtless, they, who, rising above the other nations which cover the surface of the earth, love those laws and constitutions which secure their tranquility, their industry, and their enjoyment of the arts and sciences by which they are distinguished from barbarians. An industrious and civilized nation is naturally pacific, and useful to its neighbors—it envies not their glory nor their greatness—continually occupied in improving its own institutions, protected by a wise and liberal legislation, it loves its actual condition, it seeks not to change that for a doubtful futurity—it respects the rights of others because it itself comprehends all the advantages which flow from a system of peace and moderation.

It is on this basis that our ancestors founded their laws, & built up their institutions. They were the foremost among the most celebrated people of the universe to distinguish themselves throughout a long period of civilization. The errors into which mankind have fallen from the influence of time, from neglect of religion, and the corruption of morals, have impaired amongst ourselves those noble principles, on which depend the power, the splendor, the celebrity of nations. But an active magnanimous, generous people can no longer remain plunged in the thick darkness which has surrounded them. They have roused themselves from their lethargy, and within a few short months have run the career of ages, yet without any violent shock yet without destroying at a single blow all their ancient institutions; but uniting to this unlooked for impulse the consent of their lawful Sovereign, twice testified on oath, and consecrating the legitimacy of the throne, and of the reigning dynasty, by vows no less spontaneous than sincere—Heroic Spain applauds our magnanimous enterprise the liberal governments of Europe for the most part approve it; but a dense cloud begins to rise from the banks of the Danube; the tem-

pest precedes it; and threatens to extinguish that radiant light which springs from the extreme bounds of Sicily and of Italy. We hasten to meet the tempest; we strive to appease it by prayers and protestations; all means are tried; every expedient is resorted to, except those only which belong to a people already vanquished and enslaved. All is fruitless! They ask us for guarantees—we offer them for assurances of safety; we give them. They summon our Sovereign to the Congress of Laybach.—He repairs thither. They require explanations of our conduct, political and civil; nay, almost of our secret thought; We make every sacrifice consistent with the honor & dignity of the nation; & I will add, of the constitutional throne itself; but we are wholly unsuccessful. What more could we do? What security was it possible for us to tender, beyond such a compromise as we exhibited, such a resignation—such a respect for the rights of all nations and all monarchs! But I repeat it, all was in vain—unless the Supreme Being, the protector of innocence and justice should fail to enlighten the minds of kings, and to touch the hearts of their counselors, it will be difficult to preserve peace.

Rumor (and messenger of the calamities which impend over nations) had long since announced, that a cloud charged with lightning and tempest was approaching our native country. Your royal highness in calling together an extraordinary Parliament, has still added strength to our auspicious. The discourse which with so much feeling you have delivered from the throne of your ancestors, has changed our doubts into certainty. The contents of the official documents which accompany your speech are for us a melancholy augury; and perhaps the whole nation will be compelled to throw aside the system of moderation which has distinguished it to enforce all its rights, and to display itself in full dignity before the face of Europe.

As for us, we wanted nothing at the hands of neighboring nations. We respect all governments, however contrasted may be their constitutions, with our own; we wish to live at peace in our dwellings, to cultivate our soil, to exercise untrammelled the rights of industry and commerce; we wish other states to respect our religion, and to leave it untrammelled by foreign superstitions, we are anxious for peace under the shade of those protecting laws and of that immortal constitution, fidelity to which we have sworn. Sir, Parliament will adopt those resolutions which it shall conceive to be most worthy of the honor and independence of the nation which has confided to us its destinies—those resolutions which will be best calculated to preserve peace, if possible, and good understanding between the people of the Two Sicilies, and all the other nations of the earth; to consolidate the edifice of our Constitution, and the legitimacy of the throne.

Your royal highness, with that noble frankness and integrity by which you are characterized, has just pronounced these memorable words, that you "will be ever with us and with the nation," and the grateful nation will know how to maintain eternally on the throne of the Two Sicilies the dynasty of Charles."

At these words the hall resounded with fresh acclamations, which accompanied the Prince and his august spouse the way from the Parliament to the Palace.

LONDON, Feb 28.

We received this morning a private letter from Marseilles, dated February 19th. It mentions the arrival of a vessel at that port in six days from Naples, with intelligence that the people of that capital were so exasperated against the King for his conduct at Laybach, they set fire to a line of battle ship in the Bay, merely because it bore the name of Ferdinand. It was understood at Naples, that the Austrians were advancing in two columns of 40,000 each, one by Rome, and the other by Ancona. Great agitation prevailed at Naples.

We have received Paris Papers of Sunday last. It is stated in an article from Augsburg, dated the 19th of this month, that the Austrian army is in full march for Naples, and that the Neapolitans on their side, show an unwillingness to meet their opponents in the field. They have advanced their troops to the frontiers, and have shown a disposition to anticipate the Austrians, and seize upon Rome. It is indeed very probable that the Neapolitans have pushed forward a corps into the States of the Church.

A report prevailed at Augsburg, that the Government of Naples has rejected the Ultimatum of the Allies. If this be true, as it is certainly probable, we shall soon hear of the commencement of hostilities.

LONDON, March 1.

An article from Augsburg, of the 20th of Feb. estimates the amount of the Austrian army advancing against Naples, under General Frimont, at only 50,000 men, and the army of reserve at equal number. A corps of Observation still remains in Upper Italy. The three Legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Ravenna were, at the date of the last advices, occupied by the

invaders. The partisans of the Court of Vienna, trusting explicitly to the overwhelming weight of their arms, calculate upon the Austrians being in possession of Naples, on the 15th of March. "This opinion," we are told by the Augsburg papers, "is not generally entertained throughout Germany or Italy, because they can appreciate the effects of desperate valor and the love of country."

It is resolved, says the Constitutional, that the seat of the Neapolitan Government shall, on the commencement of hostilities, be transferred to Conza, a small town at the entrance of Calabria Citeriore. A part of the National Guard of Naples will accompany the Parliament.

LONDON, March 2.

An extract of a letter in the Quotidien, from Madrid, dated the 15th inst. at eight o'clock in the evening, says, "An extraordinary courier despatched from Laybach, has just alighted at the residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Ministers instantly assembled in Council, and all other public business was suspended. It is supposed that these despatches contained proposals of the highest importance."

[We learn by an express from Paris, that the closing price of the French funds on Wednesday, was 85f. 35c. As the recovery has been very sudden, rumors had been actively circulated of the amicable adjustment of the contest between Austria and Naples, in order to account for it; but nothing positive had transpired on that subject.]

LONDON, March 3.

The Paris journals of Wednesday last have arrived this morning; their contents, with the exception of the two following paragraphs, are uninteresting:

"All the letters received from Italy confirm the march of the Neapolitans against Rome, and the welcome reception they there met with—it appears that their presence has produced an important effect in the Roman states, and that it is their intention, on retreating, to destroy the dykes of the Pontine Marshes."

Courier Francaise.

The Marquis of Lansdown made his promised motion last night in the House of Lords, upon the subject of the war now waged by Austria against the independence of Naples. The purport of the motion being to pledge the British government to defend Naples against the cruel aggression of her enemies, it was opposed by Earl Bathurst, on the part of the ministers, as inconsistent with the spirit of that neutrality which they conceived it to be the interest of this country to pursue. Several other noble lords delivered their opinions upon the question: after which the House divided, when there appeared—For the motion 37, against it 84—majority 47.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.

It is reported that Lt. Col. Ryves, formerly much distinguished in the staff of the army, and now on half-pay, offered to raise a British legion to consist of 5,000 men, and made his arrangements accordingly with the war minister at Naples. But on applying to government for licence to raise the men, he received an answer dated the 20th January "that his majesty was pleased to reject the petition."

LONDON, March 1.

NAPLES.

Letters from Naples, dated the 10th of February, have been received, enclosing copies of the following document, which had just been published in that city:—

Letter transmitted from Laybach, by his Majesty the King, to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

"Dearest Son.—The sentiments which animate me to promote the happiness of my people, & the motives by which I have been impelled, at an advanced age, and rigorous season, to undertake a long and painful journey, are well known to you. I perceived that our country was threatened with new misfortunes, and was convinced, therefore, that no consideration ought to prevent an act imposed on me as the most sacred of duties.

"After my first interview with the Sovereigns, and subsequently receiving the communications which were made to me relative to the deliberations that had taken place on the part of Congress assembled at Troppan, I no longer retained any doubt of the judgment formed by the allied powers of the events that have occurred at Naples, from the 1st of July to the present day.

"I found them irrevocably determined not to recognize the situation of affairs that has resulted, or that can by possibility result from those events, they regard our present system as incompatible, both with the tranquility of my kingdom, and the security of the neighboring states; and resolve to attack us by force of arms, if the force of persuasion does not produce an immediate cessation from that course of action.

"This is the declaration which the Sovereigns, as well as the respective Plenipotentiaries, have made to me, and from which nothing can induce them to depart.

"It is beyond my power, and, I believe, all human possibility, to obtain a different result. There remains, then, no uncertainty as to the alternative in which we are placed, nor of the only means which remain to save my kingdom from the scourge of war.

"Should the conditions on which the Sovereigns insist be accepted, the measures to which they will give rise will be conducted solely through my intervention. Fought to inform you, however, that the Monarchs exact certain guarantees which they consider indispensably necessary to the security of the neighboring states.

"In regard to the new system, which is to succeed the present situation of affairs, the Sovereigns have communicated the general point of view under which they regard that question.

"They consider the measures that are to be adopted to give the stability to my government, which is necessary, a subject of the highest importance to the security and tranquility of the states bordering on my kingdom; and consequently to the whole of Europe; but without assuming the power to restrain my free choice in the selection of those measures, they desire that, surrounded by the wisest and most honorable men among my subjects, I may consult the true and permanent interests of my people without losing sight of those involved in the maintenance of the general peace; and that there may result from my cares and my exertions a system of government calculated to guarantee forever the repose and prosperity of my kingdom, and at the same time to give security to the rest of Italy, taking into consideration all those motives for inquietude which the late events have caused them.

"It is my desire, dearest son, that you give to the present letter all the publicity it ought to have, to the end that no one may be deceived concerning the perilous situation in which we are placed. If this letter produces the effect which I feel permitted to hope, by the conscious rectitude of my paternal intentions, and my confidence both in your understanding and in the just judgement and loyalty of my people, it will be your task to maintain public order until I can convey to you, in a more explicit manner, my will concerning the re-ordination of the administration. In the mean time I embrace you with all my heart. FERDINAND.

"Laybach, Jan. 29."

Indian Courtship or Wooing.

The following anecdote is taken from the 16th chapter of Heckewelder's account of the Indian nations, that once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighboring states.—The work from which the extract is made, is the first number of the Publications by the Historical and Literary committee of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

"An aged Indian, who for many years spent much of his time among the white people both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, one day about the year 1770 observed, that the Indians had not only a much easier way of getting a wife than the whites, but were also more certain of getting a good one: "For," said he in broken English, "white man court—court—may be for one whole year!—may be two years before he marry!—well!—may be he get very good wife—but may be not!—may be very cross! well! now suppose cross! scold so soon as get awake in the morning!—scold all day!—scold until sleep! all one—he must keep him!—white people have law forbidding throwing away wife, he he ever so cross—must keep him always!—well how does Indian do?—Indian—when he see industrious squaw, which he like—he go to him—place his two fore fingers close aside each other, make two look like one—then look squaw in the face—see him smile—which is all one he says yes!—so he take him home—no danger he be cross! No—no squaw know too well what Indian do, if he be cross!—throw him away and take another! squaw love to eat meat! No husband, no meat!—squaw do every thing to please husband—he do every thing to please squaw—live happy!"

THE NUPTIAL.

A young man having long woo'd a buxom damsel, at last found a moment so favorable, that he persuaded her to accompany him to a Scottish justice of the peace, to have the ceremony performed between them. They stood very meekly under the operation, until the magistrate was laying the damsel under obligations to obey her husband. "Say no more about that, sir," said the half-mad husband, "if this hand remains upon this body I'll make her obey me!" "Are we married yet?" said the exasperated maiden to this rattler of covenants between man and woman. "No," said the wondering justice, "Ah! very well," cried she, enraptured "we will finish the remainder to-morrow," and away skipped the damsel congratulating herself on her narrow escape.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

Arrived below, the fine ship *Electra*. Capt. George Robinson, from London. Captain Robinson came up in the steam boat with the letter bag, and has favored us with London papers to the 10th of March, inclusive; 8 days later than by the *Isabella*, at Baltimore, from which we have extracted all that is interesting from the Continent.

London, March 10.
The Paris Journals of Tuesday and Wednesday last arrived this morning. The following are extracts:

"Paris, March 7.

"Letters from Naples, dated the 23d ult., which have arrived by an extraordinary channel, announce that the Austrian army has its advanced guard at Foligno, situated five leagues from Spoleto, and twenty-seven from Rome. The Neapolitans were at Rieti, a town within the Roman States, situated about eleven leagues from Spoleto, and sixteen from Rome. It appears that one of their divisions was on its march to occupy Tivoli; another division had entered upon the marches at Ancona, and had established Municipalities in all the Communes which it had occupied. A levy en masse has been ordered throughout Calabria. Preparations were making at Cozenza to receive the Parliament and royal family. The Prince Regent has sent his son, only 11 years of age, to head quarters. This young Prince will be presented to the army by the commander in chief, near whom he will remain. Several Spanish vessels laden with arms had entered the bay of Naples.

"Constitutional.

"A courier which arrived in Paris on Monday, has brought us, from Naples, intelligence to the 16th ult. At this date, the various generals appointed to the command in chief of the divisions of the Neapolitan army had quitted the capital for their respective posts. Every thing seemed to indicate, that the Neapolitans were determined to act on the offensive.

"Gazette de France.

NAPLES, Feb. 16.

"The following is the copy of the Manifesto, which His Holiness the Pope has caused to be published in the town of Rieti:—
"The Austrian troops advance; they come as friends; and their march has no other end than to pass into the kingdom of Naples to re-establish there that peace which re-conquered after the effusion of so much blood, has again been disturbed in that kingdom by recent events. We exhort all the people of Italy, and the Neapolitans themselves to receive and to treat them with perfect hospitality."

In the sitting of the Parliament of the 14th, the Deputy Morici, after expressing himself in indignant terms against the outrages offered his country, concluded as follows: "I feel my frame animated by all the ardor of youth, and I beg you to grant me leave of absence, that I may fly to the army. I do not go there to assume any command; but merely to serve in the ranks as a volunteer. I will entreat the General who may command, to let me fire the first shot against the enemy. I have sworn never to return to my home, but to drag my grey hairs in the dust of the field of battle, if the country is not saved."

"The Deputy Concilia—'and I—I, also fly to the frontier to fight the foes of the constitution."

"Colonel Pepe—I also shall fly thither; an impetuous criticism impels me to seek the camps of my country. We shall again see each other in this place, my dear colleagues, if we are not killed."

London, March 8.

The Paris Journals of Monday last have arrived this evening. The following are extracts:

"We have just received a private letter from Naples, dated the 15th ult., which supplies the following details:—

"To-day, at the breaking up of a long sitting, in which the report of the Committee, nominated last evening to examine the Ultimatum of the Powers was read, the Prince Regent left the Hall at the head of the Members of the Parliament, and pronounced before the assembled multitude the form of a declaration of war against Austria and the associated Powers. The troops have received orders to march, General Garasco has taken the supreme command. Began has entrenched himself in Gaeta. The Neapolitan troops appear to have a design of marching against Rome.

"Gaz. de France.

"A proclamation, in the Latin language, which it is thought has been drawn up at Naples, has been disseminated amongst the Hungarian regiments, which form part of the Austrian army in Italy.

"Courrier Francaise.

From the London Ev. Star, March 9.

We are still without any intelligence of the entrance of the Austrian army into the Neapolitan territory. The delay is doubtless to be attributed to the necessity felt by the General in Chief of concentrating his forces previous to the attack, in order that he may rush upon his intended victim with the more overwhelming effect. But the very perception of this necessity proves that the Austrians calculate on a much more vigorous resistance than they had previously contemplated, and that they do not think it prudent to commence the campaign without adopting every precautionary measure which skill and experience can dictate. The feeling that they are respected, it not feared, by their enemies, must tend to increase the confidence of the Neapolitans, while every hour of delay adds to their means of resistance, and contributes to exhaust the resources of their antagonists.

Rome, Feb. 17.

The Parliament of Naples has authorized a forced loan of three millions of ducats, to be levied upon industry, trade, and funded property.

Bologna, Feb. 20.

Every body at Naples was occupied with the tragical death of Giannetto, formerly Prefect of Police under Joachim. He received several wounds with a dagger, in a retired place; & the murderers, after killing him, put in his mouth a paper, marked No. 1. He was killed on occasion of an entertainment which he gave to celebrate the Declaration of the Congress of Laybach; but reports vary much on the particulars of this event. Search is making for the assassins.

Travellers who quitted Naples about four days ago inform that it was vaguely reported in Naples that a Russian squadron was traversing the Dardanelles, to take its station in the Mediterranean.

London, March 8.

The Queen has written a letter to the Earl of Liverpool, in which, according to the Morning Chronicle, she signified her determination to accept the establishment granted by parliament, desired him to express to his majesty her grateful sense of the manner in which her name had been noticed in the speech from the throne, & her regret, that her name was still withheld from the Liturgy.

AMERICAN HUMANITY AND INTERPHIDITY.

Extract to the editors of the Franklin Gazette, dated

GIBRALTAR, March 10.

"I have just received the enclosed from Madrid, and hasten to forward it to you, that you may publish it, and that the generous act of Lieut. Whipple, therein referred to, may be made known, and appreciated by his friends and countrymen, as well as by those among whom his gallant conduct was displayed. It seems certain, from the strain in which even this little paragraph is written, that the late political changes in Spain have already, in some degree, operated in rousing the good feelings and dormant energies of her people."

MADRID, Feb. 15, 1821.

"We have received a letter from Alicante, of the 10th inst. which, among other matters, mentions the following, worthy of publication. 'You cannot imagine what dreadful storms we have had here; shipwrecks are daily occurring nor will you be the less pleased with the exploit of a lieutenant of a vessel of the United States, whose name is Whipple; it should be engraved upon the memories of all friends of humanity. On the 8th inst. at half past 12 in the morning, a horrible storm arose at sea, which upset a Swedish boat with two men on board. These unfortunate persons in spite of all their efforts, could not reach the land. At this moment Lieut. Whipple arrives on the shore; strips off his coat, and with his boots throws himself into the sea. With some difficulty, he succeeds in saving these two men, to the admiration of all the spectators. Nor is this all. On the following day, the storm continuing, the boat of Whipple's vessel, with twelve men, sunk.

Notwithstanding an indisposition caused by the occurrence of the preceding day, he jumped in, and assisted in saving 8 of the 12 men. He has been in consequence very ill. You can scarcely conceive the enthusiasm with which the bystanders admired these actions; he knows that we are not slaves who look with indifference on the misfortunes of our fellow creature. All sought to relieve the shipwrecked at their houses, and those who have received them appear to be well contented, all the neighbors contributing to the assistance which has been given them. The portrait of Whipple is to be taken, and we are making a subscription to cause a plate to be engraved in Valencia."

FROM THE AURORA.

A HELP TO NEWS READERS.

As Naples is now to become the theatre of momentous events, we wish to enable our readers who possess maps of any modern date to trace the movements of the armies of despotism, and the motions of those guerillas of liberty, which the acuteness of the Neapolitan character must point out to them as the means of war best adapted to waste and destroy the enemies of freedom. They have the example of France in the first and latter era of the revolution; to guard them against the inefficiency of tactical columns and evolutions—they have the example of Switzerland—of the U. States—of Spain in the peninsula—and S. America, resisting the same Spain—for the efficiency of detached corps of expert riflemen, of a war of harassment and detachment, in short a guerilla war.

To comprehend military movements in any country, we must know something of its geographical circumstances—its boundaries and its topography—the books of professed information on those topics, derived from Europe, are very defective, not only in circumstantial detail, but in accuracy, and they very generally contradict each other, especially in political geography, or where the changes of government, or the laws have given to the territories a new distribution or new denominations.

We shall here, with a view to obviate the discord of geographical books, give a sketch of the changes of provincial distribution, so that the country may be known by the reader of ancient or modern history—on a map of the 17th century of the present.

The kingdom of Naples is known in history as part of Magna Græcia, the extremities of the peninsula having been peopled by colonies from Greece. Its length from Capo del Armi, the southern point of ulterior Calabria, to the mouth of

the Tronto, on the Adriatic coast, which separates the march of Ancona from ulterior Abruzzo, north and south, is about 350 miles—its breadth from Gaeta in the east, to the mouth of Volturno, to the extremity of the Capitanate, about 104 miles—by the line of the coast and the frontier of the papal territory, the line is more than 1500 miles, of which five eights is sea coast, and no part of the territory is more than 80 miles from the sea.

The city of Naples stands on the acite of the ancient *Parthenope*—and the territory comprehends, the ancient country of the Samnites, Romagna, Apulia, besides Magna Græcia—measuring about 36,000 square miles, and containing independent of Sicily, about 5,350,000 inhabitants—the revenue of the state prior to the French revolution, was about \$8,000,000, of which Sicily contributed no more than one fifth.

Few countries have undergone a greater variety of political vicissitudes, which however, are foreign to the present purpose—at the beginning of the last century, the maps then published, divided the territory into 12 provinces.

1. Terra de Labor, or ancient Campania, of which Naples was the chief place.
2. The principality citerior, or *Picentini*—chief place, Salerno.
3. The principality ulterior or *Hierpani*—chief place, Monte Tusco.
4. The Basilicate or *Lucania*—chief place, Matera.
5. The Capitanate or *Daunia*—chief place, Lucera.
6. The country of Molosi or *Fretina*—chief place, Morose.
7. The Terra de Bara or *Peucetia*—chief place, Fretani.
8. The Terra d'Otrante or *Ipigia*—chief place, Lacc.
9. Calabria citerior or *Bruttii*—chief place, Consenza.
10. Calabria ulterior or *Magna Græcia*—chief place, Catanzaro.
11. Abruzzo citerior or *Vestini*—chief place, Aquila.
12. Abruzzo ulterior or *Marsi*—chief place, Chiali.

Under the Bourbon dynasty, the greater provinces were reduced to four, each having under its jurisdiction three subordinate provinces, as follows:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Abruzzo. | 2. Abruzzo citerior | 3. Molise |
| 2. Terra de Labor. | 1. Terra de Labor | 2. The outer principality |
| 3. Puglia. | 1. The inner principality | 2. The Capitanate |
| 4. Calabria. | 1. Terra di Bari | 2. Terra di Otranto |
| | 1. The Basilicate | 2. Inner Calabria |
| | 3. Outer Calabria | |

Some changes were made during the reign of the Napoleon dynasty, which were not extended to maps beyond the limits of Italy—but there has been a change made since the recent revolution, which it may be useful to notice, as the new authorities will no doubt employ the denominations established in their new laws.

In November, 1820, a commission was appointed by the congress or Parliament of Naples, to make a particular distribution of the provinces, and they divided the territory into 13 jurisdictions or prefectures.

Old Names.	New Names.
1. Abruzzo, first outer	Abruzzo Aquitaine
2. Abruzzo, 2d outer	Abruzzo Terramine
3. Abruzzo, inner	Abruzzo Chietino
4. Molise	Sannio
5. Capitanate	Daunia
6. Terra di Bari	Penzezia
7. Terra d'Otranto	Messapia
8. Basilicate	Lucania
9. Calabria, west	Consentina
10. Calabria, central	Reggina
11. Calabria, south	Breizia
12. Province of Naples	Parthenope
13. Terra de Labor	Campana

This is the present provincial distribution, and varies very little more than in name, from that which preceded it. The natural outline of the territory is very happily adapted for reference—as the popular practice of comparing the Italian peninsula to a boot, affords an easy mode of designation, using this popular mode of reference, the tract of the territories of Lucca, Modena, and the mouth of the Po, according to this reference to the form of a human leg, or foot, may be referred to as the place of the garter above the knee—the triangular shape of Tuscany forms the cap of the knee—and the territory of the Roman pontiff corresponds with the part of the leg which is exposed, when a very high buskin, or hussar boot is worn, the buskin being peaked on the calf, but curving much lower on the front of the leg, so that the Abruzzos form the hinder part of the calf of the leg, from the river Tronto on the papal territory to the river Pescara, on the south west side of which river is the city of Chieti—the Appennines pass from north east to south west, through the centre of the leg, the Molina, or river Lannio, from the Trignia to the Senare river, or on the small of the leg behind, and above the ankle, the Capitanate, or Daunia next—Penzezia forms the ankle—Bari or Panazira, and Lucce or Otranto forms the heel; all these are on the line of the Adriatic, on the Mediterranean line or front part of the leg. Terra de Labor or Campania adjoins the Roman state—Naples or Parthenope succeeds, and the rest are easily traced.

It appears that the government of Naples had judiciously determined to remove from the capital to the ancient city of Conza. This place is not, as asserted in the London ministerial paper, in either Abruzzo but in the territory of Daunia, formerly the Capitanate; it was before the earthquake of 1824, a considerable place—and has been rising in consequence of the marble quarries of great beauty, which surround it, and which has drawn a numerous and industrious population to the

neighborhood, who supply a great part of Europe with ornamental statuary—the soil is rich, and the climate exquisite—it is situated at the foot of the great chain of the Appennines, 36 miles south east of Benevento, and 5 east of Naples—so that the arts practised by the British in raising the Lazzaroni, and menacing the destruction of Naples with their fleet, has not been forgotten, and its possible consequences, had the government remained there, are defeated. The ruling power will therefore be independent of the capital, and may as circumstances shall authorize, change, and the mountain position they have selected affords them the choice of route and a position, in a country, as difficult to traverse, and as defensible by small numbers of hardy resolute men, as any part of Switzerland, the Tyrolese, or the Vosges.

From the Boston Patriot, PICTURES OF LIFE.

One day last week I received a note from a man, whom I had formerly known as an industrious prudent mechanic, requesting me to do him the favor to call on him at the deputy sheriff's and become his bail for the liberty of the yard. I hastened there immediately, much surprised at the request, having always understood he had accumulated a decent property by his industry. He stated to me, that during a course of fifteen years hard labor he had got together something like five thousand dollars; but that he engaged in a large contract about two years since, and the man with whom he contracted failed, by which means he lost every cent he possessed in the world, besides being somewhat in debt. The past summer a friend of his arrived from the south, in a destitute situation, for whose passage he had been induced to become responsible for the payment of \$25. His friend, not having the means to meet the demand, had absconded and it had been put in debt against him. To pay it was impossible in his present situation—the thoughts of confinement were distracting. His wife and children were at home destitute of food, and dependant on him for their daily support; besides, his wife expected every day to be in a situation which would require all his attention and kindness, and his absence might be fatal to her. He had implored his creditor in vain, he could hope for no mercy; the orders to the sheriff were imperative. The poor man seemed in a state nearly bordering on distraction. You say the debt is twenty-five dollars; let me see Mr. Sheriff how much the cost is—perhaps I can get some friend to advance him the money. "Here it is, debt \$25—costs \$30 23." Impossible sir, some fraudulent attorney is about to swindle this poor man out of his hard earned mite. "The writ is as it was given to me, you may satisfy yourself by going to the clerk's office." Has there been no defence? I asked—"none, I had none to make." I immediately hastened to the clerk's office, determined to sift the business to the bottom, and have the (as I conceived) villainous attorney indicted by the next grand jury. But judge what were my feelings when I was told by the clerk that this enormous bill of costs was correct. It was made up under the direction of the court. The following are the items:

Writ - -	\$2 15	Continuance -	20
Service - -	60	Recording - -	50
Entry - -	1 95	Poundage - -	2 16
Attendance 17 16		Execution - -	25
Travel - -	5 28		
			\$30 23

Look at the simple fact—a poor man owes twenty-five dollars; being unable to pay, his creditor gives the account to an attorney, at the end of four months he must pay fifty-five dollars and twenty-three cents, or be dragged from his family to a prison; more than twenty-five of which amount goes to the attorney, and for what? *I beg the honorable judge of the court of common pleas to answer.*

The evil complained of is not confined to this court alone, the costs on justices' writs are little less exorbitant. Not long since a friend of mine was called to visit the family of a man confined for a debt of \$5.63, the costs of which amounted to more than the original debt. He found this family which had once lived in affluence, in a cold open ten-foot building, with little or no furniture or bedding. The mother with five children were curling over a few expiring embers. One of them, a fine intelligent boy of seven years old, was fast hastening to that world where the law will not oppress and where the weary are at rest. These miserable beings were without wood and almost without food, having subsisted on Indian meal and water, with the addition of a little coffee sent them by a neighbor, for several days.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser. IMPOSTERS.

It will be recollected, that some time since, the mayor of Philadelphia issued a proclamation, apprising the people of the United States of a gang of foreign swindlers who were continually travelling over the country furnished with documents to obtain charity, some under pretence of redeeming their relatives from Algerine slavery, and others to rebuild churches and villages destroyed by earthquakes and floods. One of these swindlers was some time ago detected at Buffalo, in this state, and it appears from a western paper before us, that another has been caught in Indiana. The person now detected called himself Paul Moreau. In January last he was apprehended at Vevay, but was suffered to go after defacing his credentials and refunding the money he had collected at that place. He was shortly af-

ter exposed at Jeffersonville, when he had a new set of documents.—In March, he called at the residence of Isaac Blackford, Esq. near Vincennes, well mounted. He entered the house, presented his credentials, and was desired to take a seat.

Judge Blackford being aware of the whole system, kept him in conversation until the arrival of some neighbors, when a search was proposed and commenced; the result was the discovery of different documents in blank English and German, ready to be filled at discretion; three pocket books, two of them stuffed with bank notes, which were concealed in different parts of his dress; the poor soul solemnly protesting, with tears in his eyes, that he had not a dollar in the world; and as soon as one article was discovered, he would cry and protest that he had no more, till another was pulled out, when he would renew his tears and entreaties.—After taking from him the implements of his trade, this fellow was permitted to escape with his money, which was an error in the gentlemen who searched him; but it was an error on the side of mercy, which the vagrant was glad to avail himself of.

It is conjectured that he had two or three thousand dollars in good money with him, which he has so shamelessly obtained from the hard earning of the industrious and humane. He appears to be about 27 years old, five feet six inches high, black eyes, large mouth, smiles when speaking, lies with a good grace, wears no whiskers, and speaks various languages. It is hoped he will yet be apprehended, and dealt with according to law.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Important improvement on Bridles.

The difficulty of managing high spirited and unruly horses, and of preventing them from running away with their riders and drivers, as well as that experienced in breaking young horses to harness, has ever been a motive of very serious consideration, and various means have been devised from time to time to overcome it, but hitherto without success. We are, however, at length presented with such an improvement on the common bridle, as has been proved to answer the desired end. The contrivance is extremely simple, light and cheap, and so applied that it may be used at pleasure, by means of a short additional rein, which hangs loose over the horse's neck, (when applied for the saddle) whilst the common bridle is used till occasion requires stronger arguments to bring the animal under command, which is done by closing the nostrils, that he cannot breathe, and compressing his ears and closing them in such a manner upon his head as to prevent his hearing; thus situated he loses his courage, and slackens his pace at the will of his rider. This improvement may be made use of either together or separate for the nose or ears, as may be.

M. La Porte, a native of France, but for many years a citizen of this country, who has made this ingenious discovery, has taken out letters patent for the same. He is now in this city for the purpose of disposing of the exclusive right for this state, and will exhibit his bridle to any person who may be desirous of inspecting it; and in the course of the present week, it is his intention to have it publicly tested with some vicious horses, expected from the interior, at one of our first Livery Stables. Those who may be inclined to witness the trial will be informed of the time and place by calling on M. La Porte, at Yohe's, Washington Inn, Fourth street, near Market street.

The writer has been fully convinced, as well as a number of other gentlemen, of the great utility of this improvement, and has no doubt in a short time of seeing it universally applied to every ordinary bridle, both for saddle as well as carriage horses, as the means of rendering them perfectly safe and secure.—*Paulson's Amer.*

Boston, April 26.

The Fenwick, Dagget, arrived at this port last evening from Naples, M. Asia and Palermo; left the latter place 1st of March, at which time all was quiet. All the troops embarked about the 27th Feb. in 14 transports for Naples. It was expected some advantage would be taken in their absence, and some disturbance occur. The next day after hearing of the war with Austria, (of which there was no official information) the inhabitants of Messina, generally placed a ribbon on their hats, with the motto of "Liberty or Death!" A letter from Naples, dated about 26th Feb. to M. B. Gardner, at Palermo, stated that the Austrians were daily expected, and all was bustle at that place. A dismantled 74 was burnt at Naples about the middle of Feb. Some of the heads of police were accused of doing it, and their heads were struck off and paraded through the streets! On the 8th and 9th Feb. there was a heavy gale at Messina, which did much damage to the shipping—the English vessels principally suffered, some of which were very much damaged. Brig Shepherdess and the Fenwick, met with some damage. Ten vessels were lost at Palermo, and others damaged, and many about the Island were wrecked.

CENSUS.

The increase of population in five of the New England states, viz. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, has been 167,984 in 3 of the Western, viz. Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky, 669,314. In Maryland, 26,754. An aggregate of 864,052 in nine states.

The population of Paris is 713,764. In 1819 there were 24,344 births, of whom 7,641 were natural children. The deaths were 22,071.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING MAY 5.

By the arrival of the Isabella at Baltimore and the Electra at Philadelphia, London dates to the 10th of March have been received—they contain a variety of details respecting the affairs of Austria and Naples, but nothing of special importance—Our readers will find under the proper head all that is interesting—Much enthusiasm is displayed by the Neapolitans—on the 14th February, Deputy Morici asked leave of absence to serve in the ranks of the army as a volunteer—the following is the concluding sentence of his speech: "I have sworn never to return to my home, but to drag my grey hairs in the dust of the field of battle, if the country is not saved."—The Deputies Concilliani and Col. Pepe made similar declarations.

At Norfolk on Monday the 23d ult. sentence of DEATH was pronounced by his Honor Judge Parker, on the two criminals, Castilano & Garcia, who were convicted of the wilful and deliberate murder of Peter Lagaudette.—They are to be executed on Monday the first day of June next.

The awful denunciation of the law (says a Norfolk paper,) produced no visible alteration in the features of either of the prisoners. Garcia spoke with some vehemence in asserting his innocence but without emotion.—Castilano also made a declaration of his innocence, but in few words and apparently without the least concern. Whether this apathy is the result of a callous insensibility, or a delusive anticipation of pardon or acquittal, we are unable to determine.

KENT COUNTY.

The Democrats of Kent, have nominated James Brooke and Wm. Prior, as candidates for the Electoral College; and Jonathan Harris, Isaac Cambell, Wright Hall, and James Brooke, for the House of Delegates.

We perceive in the Milledgeville Journal of April 3, proposals published for establishing a paper in the town of Skunksburch in the state of Georgia, to be called the *Thunder Gast*, and edited by Mr. Bombastu.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

CONSTABLES FEES.

By an act which passed the late session of the legislature Constables fees are established as follows.

For serving state warrant and return	\$0 33 1-3
For serving warrant and return	0 33 1-3
For serving summons and return	0 16
For scire facias and return	0 33 1-3
For inflicting stripes agreeably to the judgment of a justice of the peace	0 50
For delivering a person committed over to the gaoler	0 50
For dispersing tumultuous meetings of negroes per year, such sum as the Levy Court may think proper not exceeding	8 00
For taking up runaways, each runaway	6 00
For levying fieri facias and return	0 12 1-2
For serving execution on body and return	0 12 1-2
For summoning jury of inquest for each person summoned	0 12 1-2
For serving attachment for contempt	0 50
For levying distress for rent to be paid by the party distraining, unless in cases where the property had been removed the premises	1 25
For summoning & swearing appraisers on distress for rent	0 33 1-3

On the service of any execution or fieri facias, the constable, for receiving the amount due thereon, shall be entitled to receive for the same at the rate of seven and a half per cent commission on the first ten pounds, and three per cent on the residue.

It will be observed that the Constable is entitled to no poundage fees, unless he actually receives the money. One and the main object of this provision is to check a swindling practice pursued by some Constables, of obtaining repeatedly executions, for the same debt, and doing nothing more with them, than giving notice to the debtor, that he has such execution, and charging him with the poundage fee thereon. This practice is dishonest in itself, and so oppressive to the ignorant and poorer classes of unfortunate debtors, who are usually the selected objects of such fraud must hereafter cease. This provision, will in other respects have a salutary operation.

The last section of the act provides "that if any constable shall take or receive either directly or indirectly, any greater

fee or reward than what is allowed by this act for such services, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for every such offence, one half to go to the school funds of the several counties of this state, and the other half to the informer thereof, to be recovered in the county court where the offence shall be committed, or the city court of Baltimore, if in the city of Baltimore, by bill of indictment."

The writer has thought that you would confer a favour on the public by giving a place in your valuable paper, to the foregoing statement of the provisions of the late act of assembly for the regulation of constables fees. The information will be more generally circulated among the people. The constables will understand the fees they are legally authorised to receive and the people who may have occasion for their services, or be the objects of legal process be better informed as to the extent of the demand, that may be legally made for such services or official agency.

M. H. D.

From our correspondents at New York we have received the following state of the Election under date of the 29th instant.

Fed. Gaz.

As far as the returns have been received, there appears to be no doubt of a complete change in the political character of the state. The party called Clintonians, it is believed, will have a large majority in the next Assembly; and if the complexion of the Council be changed, the leaves and fishes will next year be put into other mouths.

Cadwalader D. Colden, Esq. late Mayor of the city, is elected to Congress by a large majority.

In Queens county, Messrs. Colden and Woods had a majority of 393.

In the towns of Huntington, Smithtown, Islip, Brookhaven and Southold (Suffolk county) Mr. Colden had a majority of 3, and Mr. Wood a majority of 7. The towns to be yet heard from are Riverhead, South and East Hampton.

Messrs. Colden & Wood will undoubtedly be elected to Congress by handsome majorities. In this county, it was calculated that a majority of 800 would have been on the other side.

The Clintonian ticket for three members of Assembly in Dutchess county, has prevailed by a majority of about 80.

Mr. McIntyre (late Controller) is elected Senator of the Middle District by a majority of 734.

Montgomery and Herkimer have elected Federal members—Majority between 900 and 1000.

Rensselaer and Schoharie have elected Federal members.

The New York Columbian issued, 29th ult. an extra, concerning the result of the election in the state of New York. It is announced that there remains no doubt of a majority in the next Legislature, of from fifteen to thirty, in opposition to the party called the Bucktails. We have no acquaintance with the details of the party pretensions and aims in that quarter, but we can, in common with all observers of even the least discernment, understand the general state of things sufficiently well to feel ourselves entitled to congratulate our neighbours upon the present issue of the struggle.

The genius of calumny, particularly in reference to the Governor, is most happily discomfited. To write him down has been the main object of several daily prints—the chief, perhaps sole end of their establishment; and in the prosecution of this odious purpose, such rascality has been incessantly vented against him as might be thought too gross and malignant for the brawls of pot-houses and night-cellars. The exuberant venom was discharged upon every one, however remote or in whatever degree of disconnection from him, who ventured to express a sentiment of any kind in his favour. The consequence has been an increase of that predilection which was naturally conceived for his cause, by impartial minds at a distance, who knew how to value the character of his administrative career and plans.—*National Gazette.*

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

Marlborough, Prince George's County, April 15, 1821.

When it was known that Mr. Semmes and Snowden were the federal candidates for the electoral college, the democrats were not a little disconcerted. The general indisposition of those two gentlemen to sacrifice their domestic comforts, and enter the list in political controversy, induced the hope that they could not be prevailed on to serve; and the democratic candidates were nominated under these expectations. Mr. Semmes and Mr. Snowden have, however, yielded to the solicitations of their friends, and have thus inspired us with the confidence that their exertions will ensure success, notwithstanding they will have to contend against the influence of governors, members of congress and judges, whose zeal is only equalled by their bitterness. Some doubts are entertained whether the democrats will not reconsider their first nominations as being premature, and particularly since they have not been as well received as they could have wished.—Some gentlemen who looked forward to the honor, have been a little chagrined at not being pressed to serve; but a compromise will no doubt put things right in this respect—and those who were disappointed as electors, may be permitted to run for the legislature.—At all events, the contest will be a warm one; but when we view the September election, as deciding the fate of the state, *Trust* forever, and the question whether we shall continue the present rulers in office, whose feelings and prejudices have spurred them on to the

commission of acts alike repugnant to principle as they are to the interests of the people, we embark in the contest, fearless of the result. The voters of Prince George's will be reminded of the many professions and pledges that were given prior to the last election; of the benefits which were to result from the success of the democratic ticket; & the unexampled exertions which were to be made to instill education into the minds of the poor. In all of which they have been deceived. Nothing is more characteristic of such men than the bold attempt which was made at their last meeting to prop the executive by a present of "thanks to the governor and council for the zeal, ability and firmness displayed by them in the discharge of their various duties." It is seem to challenge investigation into the conduct of the executive, and if so intended, it shall be accepted hereafter by

AGRICOLA.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Charles S. Todd, Esq. who went out last year as an agent of the United States, to Venezuela and New Grenada, arrived at New Orleans on the 26th ultimo, on his way to his residence in Kentucky.—*Nat. Int.*

Gen. WILLIAM C. GIBBS, is elected Governor of the State of Rhode Island, by a majority of 1000 over SAMUEL W. BRIDGEMAN, Esq. the opposing Candidate.

The Governor of Virginia has issued a Proclamation, dated the 18th instant, inviting all citizens of Virginia, who had slaves carried off by the British during the late war, to forward the necessary certificates to the Governor and Council, for transmission to the Department of State of the United States, in order that they may be indemnified for such loss.

SLAVE TRADE.

We learn from our correspondent at Cape Verde, that several Spanish slave ships, with about 100 slaves each, have recently been captured by H. B. M. brig Thistle Lt. Logan, and taken to Sierra Leone.

Boston Patriot.

POPULATION OF DELAWARE.

By the fourth census of the state of Delaware, it appears that the population amounts to 72,749—being an increase of only 75 souls for the last ten years.

From the *Newburyport Herald.*

FANATICISM.

There is in Salisbury a Methodist preacher, who publicly professes to have the gift of prophecy and discerning of spirits—to have the faith of Abraham—believes he could stop the mouths of lions if cast into their den—as was Daniel, or that he could go into the fiery furnace without injury—as asserts that he is one of the prophets that was to come in the latter days—that the dawn of the millennium has commenced—he being spiritual, judgeth all things, himself being judged of no man—speaking of himself, he says he can tell whether a man is possessed of a good or bad spirit by looking him in the face—says he speaks the truth in Christ, and lies not, his conscience bearing him witness, &c. His followers are daily increasing, firmly believing and confirming his words.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last by the Rev. Lot Warfield Mr. John Jump, to Miss Martindale, both of this town.

—In this town on Tuesday the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. James McDaniel to Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life in Cambridge Md. on Monday April 30th, Master Thomas Muse, the eldest son of Doctor Joseph F. Muse of that town, in the thirtieth year of his age. His death to his parents is an event productive of the most poignant anguish of mind, and their friends and society generally deeply sympathize with them, in their melancholy and afflictive bereavement. Thomas had just lived long enough, to develop a character, giving the fullest assurance of future and distinguished worth, as man and as a citizen and member of society. His readiness in the acquirement of learning and devotion to his studies—his nice and delicate sense of honour—filial affection and amiable deportment left no room for doubt. But these delightful hopes and promises are dashed and gone forever! The bud is nipped just as its opening blossom gave promise of the most delicious fruit!

Early, bright, transient as morning dew he sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven!

—On Saturday night the 14th ult. at the residence of John Mace, Esq. in Black-Water, Dorchester County, Mrs. Rebecca Ross at the very advanced age of ninety three years.

—On Sunday night, the 22d ult. Mr. Perry Ward Stuart, of this county, aged 54 years.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of the following f. fa's to me directed, at the suits of James Thomas, use of William Taylor, Ann Chezum, Henry Catrup, James Seth, Joseph Nicholson, administrator of Wm. H. Nicholson, John Stevens & Nicholas Martin, administrators of Jas. Clayland use Wm. Ferguson, Lambert & Thomas Reardon, & one Vendi Chambers use of Philip I. Truist, against John G. Thomas, will be sold on Saturday the 19th day of May, on the premises, between the hours of two and four o'clock, the following property, to wit: four head of Horses, seven head of Cattle, also, all the right interest claim and title of the above John G. Thomas, in and to two thirds of part of a tract of land called Mitchell's Lot and part of other tracts containing two hundred & sixty acres, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above f. fa's.

Allen Bowie, Shd.

April 21—ts

SHOES.

Joseph Scull,

Has just returned from Baltimore with a General Assortment of PRUNELLE, MOROCCO and LEATHER SHOES.

He has also a number of Easton Make, and intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds.

GOOD TOBACCO.

All of which he will sell cheap for CASH. Easton, May 5th, 1821.

Advertisement.

The subscriber having removed to the old stand, where the sign is fixed over the door, and heretofore occupied by him, and having fitted up the house on the opposite side of the street in a handsome manner, begs leave to tender his acknowledgements to those who have favoured him with their custom, and to assure them and the public generally that the most unremitted exertions shall be used to please those who may call on him.

His Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors, and his table shall at all times be furnished with the delicacies of the season and the best provisions the market affords. He is provided with polite and attentive waiters, and careful and sober ostlers; and his stable is well stocked with provender.

The public's obedient servant.

JAMES RUE.

Easton, May 5—3w

NOTICE.

I forward all persons from accepting an assignment on an account of BEACHMAN COURSEY against me for Eighty Dollars, having purchased a horse from said Beachman Coursey valued at Eighty Dollars, in order to indemnify myself, being his security for a like sum, this is to inform all persons that I will not pay any assignment on it.

THOMAS BAKER.

Hole in the Wall, Talbot County, May 5th, 1821.

Silver-Heels

Will stand this season at Blakeford, the seat of the subscriber, in Queen Ann's county, at eighteen dollars a mare, and half a dollar to the groom, to be paid by the 10th of November, which may be discharged in full by twelve dollars, and half a dollar to the groom, paid on or before the tenth day of October next—mares insured at thirty dollars, and one dollar to the groom. The season will terminate the 20th of July. Good pasturage gratis for mares at a distance, in a seven acre clover lot over-run with blue grass, with a good spring; grain will be furnished at a reasonable price, where required.

SILVER HEELS

Is a fine dapple grey, upwards of sixteen hands high, seven years old the 29th of March, 1821. His colts very fine—in figure, bone and beauty, foot and bottom, he admits of no superior; his pedigree will speak for his blood.

Silver-Heels was got by Oscar, who was got by the imported horse Gabriel (sire of Fox Roy, Harlequin & Lady Jack Bull, grand dam of Chance Medley)—Oscar's dam was Vixen by old Medley; grand dam Col. Taylors Penelope by old York; g. g. dam by Ranten g. g. dam by old Gift. Silver Heels dam was Pandora, who at three years old sold for a thousand dollars; she was got by Col. Taylor's grey Diomed, who was got by the imported horse Medley; his dam by Sloc; his grand dam by Valiant out of the imported mare Callista, the property of Col. Wm. Byrd, of Westover. The above horse Sloc was got by old Partner, out of Gen. Nelson's imported mare Blossom; her dam was got by Mr. Hall's Union; her grand dam by Leonidas; her great grand dam by the imported horse Othello; her g. g. grand dam by the imported horse George's Juniper; her g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Moros's Traveller; her g. g. g. g. grand dam was Col. Tasker's imported mare Selma, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Ossory) was got by Donmont; his dam by the famous High Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab mare (the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet and other good runners)—her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the Little Harlequin mare.

Medley was got by Gimcrack (Chippie Godolphin Arabian); his dam, full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle, was Araminda by Snap—grand dam Miss Cleveland by Regulus; great grand dam Midge by Bay Bolton; great grand dam by Bartlett's Childers; great, great, great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the two True Blues. Thus you see that Medley's blood, so desirable among sportsmen, flowed through Grey Diomed, the sire of Pandora, the dam of Silver Heels; and also through Vixen, the dam of Oscar, sire of Silver Heels—who is of course a quarter Medley, and a quarter Gabriel, the best running blood in America.

Gabriel won fifteen races in England in three years, four of them King's plates.—Oscar was a capital runner—his colts, Columbia, Northampton, Partnership, Red Bird and the Maid of the Forest, good runners.

Pandora won the great sweepstakes at Piscataway at three years old, and afterwards beat every thing in Baltimore, the four mile heats, in great style—(was out of the dam of "Florella")—she was then put to breeding; her colts, Pochanuntas, Red Bird, Aurora and Silver Heels, all great runners. Silver Heels at two years old was led over the Centreville Jockey Club course and took the colts purse; at three years old he was winning the Great sweepstake at Washington when unluckily he fell, the same fall at Easton he won the Jockey club colts purse; at five years old, he won the first day's Jockey club purse at Easton; at Marlborough the same fall he made a capital race, three four mile heats—the first heat, he was beat by Mr. Jennifer's Chance colt six inches (in bad condition) running the heat over that heavy course (in 8 minutes 6 seconds) the second and third heats were won, severely contested by Mr. Johnson of Virginia his Boas, a capital horse.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Blakeford, May 5—3w

P. S. Silver Heels will be shown at Easton on Tuesday, 15th of May—"Sportmen" may examine him.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS & BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Wanted,

A sober, honest & good tempered Man Servant, who would be willing to live in Baltimore with a good master as a Carriage Driver and occasionally to wait in the house.

For such a servant, warranted to be of the above description, a generous price will be immediately given in cash.

Apply at this office.

May 5th—4w.

HANDSOME AND CHEAP SPRING GOODS,

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and are now opening A very handsome variety of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, RUSSIA and INDIA, } GOODS,

Selected with much care from the latest importations.

Also—A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods.

The above being added to those before received renders their assortment very general and complete.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see them, as they intend selling at very reduced prices for Cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, April 28th 1821—4w.

\$50 Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 12th of March, a Black Boy who calls himself

Joe Paca,

About 30 years of age—Joe is a handsome black fellow, middle size, very white teeth—he is a fine decent and pleasing boy, almost without fault—he is perfect in all his limbs except one finger, the middle or lesser, on the right hand, I think is off about half way, he has with him different sorts of clothing, to wit a greenish Berser round about and trousers, Greenish Broad Cloth Coat with a black cap nearly new; two or three muslin shirts & 2 or 3 vests & a black Fured Hat. It is probable Joe will change his name and clothing—yet he cannot get his half finger—I will give the above reward if secured so that I get him again.

LEVI DUKES.

Near Denton, Caroline County, Maryland, April 24th, 1821. }

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL, Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a supply of Philadelphia

PORTER, ALE & CIDER, CRACKERS & CHEESE, BOLOGNE SAUSAGES.

He has also a quantity of Prime Hams, cured by himself, which he will dispose of low.

April 21—4w

\$80 REWARD.

Ran away from the Subscriber the 22d day of March last, a negro man named

George Brooks,

About 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 26 years of age, dark complexion, slender make, has a scar on the upper part of one of his cheeks [which not recollected] had on when he went away, country jersey Jacket and Trowsers, black and white stripes; no doubt he will change his dress having sundry other clothes. If taken in Dorchester county and delivered in Cambridge gaol, I will give thirty dollars, if out of the county and delivered as aforesaid forty dollars, and out of the state the above reward with reasonable charges in either case if delivered as aforesaid.

THOMAS APPELEGARTH,

Near Cambridge.

April 14—4w

Public Vendue.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 16th day of May, at the late residence of Capt. William Mackey, deceased, in Kings Creek, Talbot county, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Blades, &c. A valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, with Farming Utensils and sundry other articles not necessary to mention. The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums under the cash will be required before the removal of the property. The sale to commence at ten o'clock and attendance given by

PHILIP MACKAY, Jr. Executor, of Capt. William Mackey, dec'd, and WILLIAM MACKAY, Agent.

April 28

Jonathan Marshall,

COACH, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER.

Having concluded to establish himself in the Town of Easton, offers his services to the public in the above branches, and having served a regular apprenticeship to the Coach Painting business, with a first rate workman, enables him to engage to perform any branch of the art in a workman-like manner, with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms and to the satisfaction of those employing him. Any orders or messages left at his Paint shop on Washington street or at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Co. will be promptly attended to.

April 28, 1821—3w

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature, an Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock.

By order JAMES R. BRICE, Cash'r.

April 21—7w

The editors of the Annapolis Gazette, Georgetown Metropolitan, Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light and Eastern Gazette will please to publish the above on a week until the election and forward their account.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

MR. GRAM.

A friend of yours takes the liberty of sending you the following ode, which, besides its being written on a subject now universally interesting, cannot fail of giving exquisite pleasure to all true lovers of alliteration, novelty and trash.

ODE TO SPRING.

After the most approved method of verse weaving.

Spring symphonious, sweetly smiling,
Wither wend thy welcome way!
Brightly blushing, care beguiling,
Lend thy life reviving ray.

Rippling rilllets, rumbling, rushing,
Fragrant gales that gaily blow,
Flowers the fields fantastic flushing,
Winged warblers warbling so—

Such, thy countless charms so charming—
Come symphonious season come,
Whimsy waking, wanton, warming,
Come to cheer my cottage home.

Then, with tender Thyrza tripping,
I will range from brake to bower,
Sweets, like bees in summer, sipping
From each full-blown, fragrant flower.

Smiling Thyrza, sweetly simple,
Sweet in smiles and softest sighs,
Even the roses rubiest dimple,
With thy vermeil vainly vies.

I will walk where'er thou walkest,
Slowly straying side by side,
Talk, my Thyrza, when thou talkest,—
Aye, from morn till even-tide.

DAMON DOGGEREL.

PLOUGHS.

The Subscriber has now on hand a general assortment of first quality PLOUGHS, and other useful implements, at his Manufactory on Elliotts street, near Pratt street wharf, where the opportunity of so general an assortment and constant supply of Ploughs and the other implements of Husbandry, has not heretofore been presented to the Agriculturists of Maryland, and at moderate prices, among which are the following—viz.

200 Bar Share Ploughs, both right and left hands, high and low Mould Boards, of six different sizes and prices.
50 Cast-iron Ploughs, price from \$3 to 10 dollars. These are valuable for stumpy, stony or sandy soils; the largest size will bear the draft of four horses.

Hill Side Ploughs, constructed so as to go and return on the edge of a land, and turn the sward always down hill, the share and mould-board can be altered to return in about ten seconds.

Double Mould Board Ploughs, one of which is of small size, well suited for laying off Tobacco hills, ploughing the same, making furrows for Potatoes, lilling them, &c.

A Corn-Dropper, which will open the mellow soil, drop most kinds of grain, pulse and garden seeds, and cover them at one operation at any distance apart desired.

A Corn-Shell, with which a man and boy can shell fifteen bushels per hour the machine being mostly composed of iron is not liable to get out of order.

Bennett's Drill Machines, which will sow clover and all other grass and turnip seeds, with great dispatch and accuracy, in so much that it will save one fourth of the seed and labour.

A small Hand Drill, to sow turnip seed in rows; Hinge Harrows, light and heavy. Cultivators, Scarifiers, as used by M. G. Alexander Beaton, in his new system of cultivation. Other implements made to order with punctuality and dispatch. A share of public patronage is solicited by.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

N.B. Any person purchasing a machine not yet generally known, and finding on trial, it does not answer the character I gave it, I will take it back and return the money, provided it is not injured. Ploughs repaired for customers.

Baltimore, March 10.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept for sale at Easton Point by Capt. Vickers.

Young Top-Gallant

Is a beautiful brown bay horse, five years old the 20th of June next, and is superior to any Colt in this county, of his age and blood; is nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the celebrated horse Top-Gallant, his dam was got by a Naragansett Horse, out of a Chickasaw Mare, which is supposed to be equal to any stock of horses in the country of their grade.

TOP-GALLANT

Is now in high stud condition, and will be let to Mares this season at the moderate price of Four Dollars each, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case.

TOP-GALLANT was let to a few mares last season and proved himself a sure foot getter. He will stand at Easton every Tuesday and at the Trappe on Saturday, and every other Wednesday & Thursday at Mr. John Coopers, near Lee's Mill, and every other Wednesday & Thursday at Mr. James Benson's & at St. Michaels. Season to commence on the 7th of April, and to end on the 20th of June next, money payable on the 1st of September following, to the Subscriber.

CHARLES M. BROMWELL.

April 7—5v

DRUMMER.

The well known Horse Drummer is now in high stud condition, and will be let to Mares this season by the subscriber at the moderate price of Four Dollars the spring's chance and twenty five cents to the groom in each case. The season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June, money payable on the first of September.

Drummer

will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and will proceed on to the Head of Wye the first week, and at the Trappe the second, and so on throughout the season.

DRUMMER is so well known, as a good and sure foot getter, that it is deemed unnecessary to say more about him as persons can see and examine for themselves.

JAMES DENNY.

March 10—1f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, at the two suits of John Edmondson and the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland against Col. Wm. Hayward, will be sold at public sale in Easton, on the public square, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock of the same day, the following lands and tenements of the said Col. William Hayward, to wit: one plantation situated in the lower district of this county, whereon Andrew Reed lived, containing by estimation, five hundred and fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation whereon Samuel Eason lives, situated aforesaid, containing by estimation Four Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land. One other Plantation in Tuckahoe, whereon Daniel Frampton lives, containing by estimation Three Hundred Acres of Land. One other plantation on St. Michaels River, whereon Stephen Stutcheberry lived, being part of a tract of Land called "Sheepheads Point." Also, all that part of a tract of Land called "Theobald's Addition," on St. Michaels River, containing by estimation two hundred Acres, to satisfy the debt, damages, costs and charges of the above mentioned executions.

WILLIAM THOMAS,

late Sheriff of Talbot county.

March 31.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi fa to me directed, at the suit of Jesse Shannahan against James Colston, Rigby Hopkins and Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of May, on the court house green between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property, to wit: all the right interest and claim of the said James Colston in and to a parcel of land called Clays Hope and Bachelors Neglect, also 10 head of cattle, 4 head of horses and 20 head of sheep, the property of the above James Colston, likewise part of a tract of land called Rays Point, part of a tract called Skinners Discovery, part of Enlargement the property of the above Rigby Hopkins, situate on Broad Creek, containing 150 acres more or less—also a tract or part of a tract called Old Womans Folly—and a tract or parcel of land called Cumberland, being the lands of which the said Samuel Robinson's father Thomas died seized and possessed; and which he devised by his last will and testament to the said Samuel Robinson, after his mother's decease, also 8 head of cattle, one yoke of steers, one ox cart, one sorrel horse, one sorrel mare, one sorrel colt, the property of the said Samuel Robinson—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above fi fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry Fi Fa's to me directed against Samuel V. Garey at the suit of the following persons to wit: John Bennett, Thomas P. Bennett, use Thomas and Kelly, Benjamin Roberts, use James Wilson, Jr. Henrietta M. Blunt, Tristram Needles, use of Thomas Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of May, on the Court House Green, the following property, 4 head of horses, all his right in and to the farm whereon he now resides called Mount Pleasant, be the quantity what it may more or less, seized and taken to satisfy the above Fi Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry Fi Fa's to me directed at the suit of the following persons, John LeCompte, use Herndon Haralson, John LeCompte, use Vincent Moore, William Robinson and Benjamin Denny, against James Colston, Rigby Hopkins and Samuel Colston, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of May on the court house green between 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property, to wit:—A tract or part of a tract of land called Clays Hope and Bachelors Neglect; also 10 head of cattle, 2 yoke of oxen, 26 head of sheep and 4 head of horses, the property of the said James Colston. Also part of a tract of land called Rays Point, part of a tract called Skinners Discovery, part of Enlargement, situated on broad creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, also a tract or part of a tract of land called Robert, Margaret, William and James, situate on Miles River, containing 270 acres more or less, the property of the aforesaid Rigby Hopkins. Also the life estate of the above named Samuel Colston, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land called Jacob and John Pasture and part of a tract called Ormelias Range, be the number of acres what it may, more or less, seized and taken to satisfy the above named Fi Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of fieri facias to me directed; Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B Baker, against Charles Gibson principal—Benjamin Benny and James Parrott securities, and one other fieri facias—Eliza Downes, executrix of John R. Downes, against Charles Gibson, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Wednesday the 16th May next, the following property to wit: his life estate of the above named Charles Gibson in and to two thirds of part of a tract of land called Mitchells Lot, part of a tract called, and part of Widows Chance, containing 258 acres—also the wheat now growing on the premises, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the above fieri facias—sale to commence between 2 and 5 o'clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Andrew Oram Layton against Wm. O. Vickers, and James Salsbury security, will be sold on the Court House Green between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday the 15th of May, the following property to wit: all the right interest, claim and title of the said Wm. O. Vickers, in and to a tract or parcel of land called Moore Fields, be the quantity what it may. Also one horse and carriage, the property of James Salsbury security, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fi fa. Also, by virtue of a venditioni to me directed at the suit of Samuel Groom, use Clement Morris to me directed against the said Wm. O. Vickers, will be sold on the above 15th May, the Farm of the above Wm. O. Vickers, called Moore Field—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above cases.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry fi fa's to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: John LeCompte, use of Herndon Haralson, John LeCompte, use of Vincent Moore, William Robinson, Jesse Shannahan, Benjamin Denny, Samuel and Alexander B. Harrison, Lott Warfield, and Levin Stewart, against James Colston, will be sold on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 8th of May, between the hours of 10 & 5 o'clock, all the right interest and title of the said James Colston, in and to a tract or parcel of land called Clays Hope and Bachelors Neglect, also ten head of cattle, two yoke of steers, twenty five head of sheep and four head of horses—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above Fi Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors and company of the Farmers Bank against Spedden Oram, will be sold on the premises on Thursday the 17th of May next, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Bartlett's Triangle, Fox's Den, part of a tract called Wasteland and part of a tract called Ashford, the lands and tenements of Spedden Oram, taken and sold to satisfy the debt interests & costs of the above venditioni. Also, by virtue of a Fieri Facias to me directed at the suit of the state use of John W. V. Newnam against the above Spedden Oram, will be sold on the premises and on the same day between the hours of 2 & 3 o'clock the following property to wit: one negro Lad named Mace Simpson, to serve one year and six months, Mary Simpson to serve 4 years, Julian, an infant, to serve 21 years, also one horse, 10 head of cattle, one cart, 12 head of sheep, 3 beds and furniture, 11-2 dozen Windsor chairs, 2 mahogany dining tables, one walnut ditto, one cupboard and contents, three pots, two dutch ovens, two pair andirons, tongs and shovel, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fi fa to me directed at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, Executor of Jacob Gibson against Rigby Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called Rays Point, part of a tract called Skinners Discovery, part of Enlargement, situate on Broad Creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less—also a tract or part of a tract of land, situate on Miles River, called Robert, Margaret, William and James, containing 270 acres more or less, one horse, one gig & harness, seized and taken to satisfy the above named fi fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of several venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of the President Directors and company of the Farmers Bank against James Edmondson, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 2 o'clock, the following property. One Negro Woman called Rachel, one ditto Leere and one ditto Sarah, one small boy child William, 40 head of cattle, 55 head of sheep, 10 head of horses, 2 carts, one carriage and harness, 30 head of hogs, seized and taken to satisfy the above claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of a Fi Fa. to me directed at the suit of Nancy Elbert, use of Robt. and James Armstrong against Rigby Hopkins, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, to wit: All the right interest and title of Rigby Hopkins, in and to a tract or parcel of land situate on Miles River and called Robert, Margaret, William and James, containing 270 acres more or less, also 1 horse and carriage, taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 14—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed—James Beth against Charles Gibson, principal, and John G. Thomas, security, will be sold on Saturday the 19th day of May next, on the premises, between the hours of two and four o'clock, the following property, to wit: four head of Horses, seven head of Cattle, also, all the right and title of John G. Thomas, in and to part of a tract of land called Mitchells Lot and other tracts, containing 260 acres, taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 20—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of one writ of Fi Fa. to me directed at the suit of Nicholas Layton, against Joseph Stangasser & Benj. Wilcott, one other at the suit of William Jenkins, against Joseph Stangasser, one other at the suit of Dr. Robert Moore, against Benjamin Wilcott and Joseph Stangasser, and one other at the suit of Samuel G. Jones, against Benjamin Wilcott, will be sold on Tuesday the 22d of May on the Court House Green, between 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property all the equitable right and title of in and to the Tan House and Yard called the Lower Yard, also one other Tan Yard with a lease hold right for 99 years and renewable, as may be found on the Records of Talbot County, also a quantity of Tan Bark supposed to be 30 or 40 cords, also 15 and one quarter acres of land, lying between Easton and Easton Point, and to the south of the Landing Road on Port street, the property of the aforesaid Benjamin Wilcott, seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 28—ts

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS & BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi Fa's to me directed at the suits of Rachel L. Kerr, use of Clark & Green, Benjamin C. Neff, Samuel Groome and James M. Lambdin, Jacob Hindman, and Deborah Blake against Alexander Hemmley will be sold on Monday the 21st of May between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock the following property to wit: all the right interest, claim and title of the said Alexander Hemmley in and to the farm called Church Farm near Wye Mill, containing 570 acres more or less, also the following servants Chas. Collins, Harry Simpson, Levin, Charles Griffin, one boy named Stephen, one ditto Charles, one woman named Rachel, one other named Dolly—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 28—ts

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the Jail of this county, as a runaway, on the 20th day of March last, a negro man who calls himself WILL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, thick lips and flat nose, and says he is a free man, and was sometime in the employment of James Forrest and James Thompson of St. Mary's county—If a slave the owner is requested to come forward without delay, prove said negro, pay charges and release him from Gaol, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.

April 14—8w

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Salsbury reside, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

RICHARD LOCKERMAN.

Annapolis, April 14—4w

In Council,

Annapolis, March 28, 1821.

Ordered, That the following communication from the Secretary of State of the United States to this Department, be published in the National Intelligencer, the Baltimore Patriot, the Baltimore American, the Federal Gazette of Baltimore the Maryland Republican and the two papers in Easton once a week for six successive weeks for the information of all the citizens of the State, who may be interested in the subject thereof.

By order

MINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Department of State,

March 22d, 1821.

Sir, The question upon the construction of that part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, which stipulated that slaves should not be carried away from the United States by British Officers after the conclusion of the peace, having been submitted by the American and British Governments, to the decision of the emperor of Russia, the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs has demanded that, in the event of a decision in favour of the construction insisted upon by the U. States, the full extent of the demand upon Great Britain for restitution, or indemnity for slaves carried away, should be made known as speedily as possible; I am directed by the President to suggest that notice should be given to the sufferers to transmit without delay to this Department, authenticated proof of the numbers of slaves carried away, and of their value, by the current prices at which they might have been sold at the time when the loss was sustained. Specifying the name, age, sex, and value of each individual slave lost.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Sir, your very humble,

And obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

April—6w

FOR SALE,

All that large and valuable Messuage and Lot of ground, situate in Chestertown, at the corner of High and Queen streets, formerly owned by William Buxton, dec'd. extending six perches in part on High street, and nine perches in depth towards Cannon street—This property is situated in a central and agreeable part of the Town, and is well calculated for either a private or mercantile establishment—There are on the premises a large Frame Dwelling House of two stories, built of the best materials—part of which has been used and is now fitted up for a Store—A large Granary 90 ft. by 30 ft. two stories, built in the most substantial manner and of the best materials—A Framed Kitchen and Stable, with Carriage House, &c. To a person wishing to commence the mercantile business, there are few situations in the Town presenting equal advantages.

The above property may be purchased at private sale, and upon liberal terms, by immediate application to

HENRY TILGHMAN,

Agent for Benjamin B. Wroth, owner.

Chestertown, April 28, 1821—4w

NEGROES

AT PRIVATE SALE.

To be disposed of in families or otherwise (but not to go out of the State) a parcel of Valuable NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS.

The terms will be accommodating—application to be made to Samuel Groome, Agent or

ISABELLA SMYTH,

Adm'rs. of Wm. B. Smyth, dec'd.

April 21, 1821—3wcdw

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 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 & 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 bunks, and two state rooms with eight bunks, 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. 17—1f

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a Co-partnership in the business of the above Vessel with Capt. John Beckwith, takes this opportunity to tender to his friends and customers, his grateful acknowledgments for their liberal support, and at the same time to assure them that no exertions shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

THE JANE & MARY

Is incomplete order, for the reception of grain or freight of any kind. She will leave Easton for Baltimore on Sunday the 18th instant, and will afterwards continue her regular route as heretofore, leaving Easton for Baltimore every Monday, and Baltimore for Easton every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—each day. All Orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board add by their Clerk, (Captain Robert Spedden,) at Easton Point.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

P.S. They have a large & commodious granary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk will regularly attend every Monday at Doctor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for the reception of orders.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

Easton Mail Line.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

This line will commence the Summer Establishment on the 1st of April—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 o'clock in the morning, & arriving at Wilmington the same evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the same evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers, and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents, to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centreville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town & Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton, JOHN KEMP, Chestertown, CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras, ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.

Proprietors.

March 24, 1821—1f

Public Vendue.

As executor of the last will and testament of Rebecca Perry, late of Talbot county, deceased, I will offer for sale (sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.) on Wednesday the 9th day of May next, at her late residence.

ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE of the said deceased—consisting of an handsome Gig and harness with little used, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, a quantity of very nice Bacon, Corn, Corn-blades, Hay, and House and Kitchen Furniture.—A credit of six months will be allowed on all sums of over six dollars, by the purchasers giving note with approved security—on all sums under six dollars the cash must be paid before the removal of the property purchased.

THOMAS P. BENNETT.

Executor of R. Perry, dec'd.

April 28—3w

\$50 Reward,

Runaway from the subscriber the 16th of April 1821, a negro boy named

DICK LINGREL,

About 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, eighteen years of age he is black, very slender make, has had some shins occasioned by fire, perhaps a few scars on his back; he shows

Richard Hammond

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1821.

NO. 179.

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.

880 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber the 23d day of March last, a negro man named

George Brooks,

About 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 36 years of age, dark complexion, slender make, has a scar on the upper part of one of his cheeks (which not recollected) had on when he went away, country kersey Jacket and Trowsers, black and white stripes, no doubt he will change his dress having sundry other clothes. If taken in Dorchester county and delivered in Cambridge gaol, I will give thirty dollars, if out of the county and delivered as aforesaid forty dollars, and out of the state the above reward with reasonable charges in either case if delivered as aforesaid.

THOMAS APPLGARTH,
Near Cambridge.

April 14—4w

LAWRENCE GREATER

HAS REMOVED HIS

Paper Warehouse

to No. 15 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, more particularly with the view of realizing a larger share of the Eastern and Western Shore rags; for which, and all others, he will allow the most liberal prices, either in cash or trade.

ON HAND,

His usual extensive assortment of Superfine Paper, together with common Foolscap, Folio and Quarto Post Imperial, Super Royal, Royal, Medium and Demi, Printing; Super Royal, Ironmongers, Double Crown Cotton, Cartridge, Red Blotting, Blue Medium and Cap, Band-box and Binders Boards; Sheathing and Wrapping Paper, and which (to redeem his Pledge,) he will dispose of for cash, at a short Credit, or in barter for rags, at as low a rate as can be bought for elsewhere.

Also for sale, for cash only,

A variety of PRINTING INK, approved by all who have used it, and perhaps not surpassed, if equalled by any thing of the sort manufactured in the country.

April 28—4w

The Easton Gazette and Maryland Republican, will insert the above four times, and forward their bills to the Office of the Morning Chronicle.

More New Goods.

Clark & Green,

Have just received from Baltimore an Additional Supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are a large and General Assortment of

Bleached and Brown Irish Linens, and Sheetings, Diapers and Lawns, Burlaps, Hessians, Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs, Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Flannels and Stripes.

—ALSO—

An Elegant Assortment of NANKIN & CANTON GRAPES, And a great variety of Choice fresh British Goods, just imported in the Ship Belvidere, arrived at Baltimore last week, which in addition to their supply last month from Philadelphia, renders their assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered to their friends and the public generally uncommonly low for CASH.

Easton, April 14

HANDSOME AND CHEAP

SPRING GOODS,

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and are now opening

A very handsome variety of

ENGLISH,

FRENCH,

GERMAN,

RUSSIA and

INDIA.

GOODS,

Selected with much care from the latest importations.

—ALSO—A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods.

The above being added to those before received renders their assortment very general and complete.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see them, as they intend selling at very reduced prices for Cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, April 28th 1821.—4w

SHOES.

Joseph Scull,

Has just returned from Baltimore with a General Assortment of

PRUNELLE, MOROCCO and LEATHER SHOES.

He has also a number of Easton Make, and intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds.

—ALSO—A VARIETY OF

GOOD TOBACCO.

All of which he will sell cheap for CASH.

Easton, May 5th, 1821.

FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, May 5. WAR IN EUROPE. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The ship Athens, Captain John O'neagh, arrived below yesterday in a passage of thirty six days from Cork. Mr. Price, one of the owners and a passenger in the ship, came up about two o'clock in a pilot boat, bringing with him a Cork paper of the 24th March, which was handed to the editor of the *Federal Gazette*, containing the following highly important and interesting intelligence.

Revolution in Piedmont—Junction of Prince Carignan, Heir apparent to the King of Saxony, with the Constitutionalists—Sudden recall of the Emperor Alexander to Poland—Great agitation and fall in the Funds in London and Paris.

These important events are successively detailed in our succeeding columns, but they have been followed by others of a more momentous nature, appalling to despotism, and cheering to Liberty. Those which we have enumerated above formed the contents of the Mails from Friday to Monday inclusive, which came to hand at a late hour on Thursday night. Those which follow are communicated to us by the Mail of Tuesday, which arrived last night, and by our Private Letters received this day.

Abdication of the King of Sardinia in favour of his Son the Prince of Carignano—Battle between the Austrians and Neapolitans—Defeat of the former. The Neapolitan Gen. Pepe killed. Continued fall in the English and French Funds.

Since a late hour on Thursday night we have been uninterruptedly employed in administering to the public anxiety, by communicating the important intelligence as quickly as it was possible to procure it from the compositor's hands.

The intelligence by Tuesday's mail is of still deeper importance. Of its nature, the Reader will be able to form some idea from the second heading prefixed to these few lines—but the details are too long to admit of any observations here.

LONDON, Saturday, March 17.

EXPRESS THIS DAY FROM PARIS.

Revolution in Piedmont confirmed—March of the Piedmontese Army to Milan—Expected Change in Genoa and throughout all Italy!

We have received this forenoon, by an Express which left Paris on Thursday night, the following most important intelligence. Every heart that is not insensible to the blessings of liberty must beat high at the perusal. All Italy is indeed in a flame God grant that it may spread and consume till not a pillar of despotism is left, and the rights of nations to live free and independent, shall, phoenix like, rise effulgent from its ashes!

PARIS, March 15.—5 P. M.

The following Bulletin has just been made public.

BULLETIN.

March 15, 1821.

"It has been impossible for the government longer to conceal the events at Turin, of which it received information by a telegraphic despatch.

"It was on the 10th that the garrison of Alessandria proclaimed the Spanish constitution. At this news, the king of Sardinia wished to march the troops that were at Turin, but they refused, crying 'The constitution of the Cortes forever!'

"The Prince of Carignano, and the general Giffenga were sent to Alessandria; but on their arrival there, cried, 'The Constitution of the Cortes forever!' and placed themselves at the head of the movement. In this crisis the king of Sardinia thought to calm the ferment by offering to grant the French Charter, but it was refused. All the garrisons in Piedmont have followed the example of that of Alessandria.

We have certain information that the Prince of Carignano and general Giffenga, at the head of 25,000, have marched for Milan, and it is believed that they would enter that city this day, the 15th March.

The cry of the Piedmontese troops is not only that of 'Vive la Constitution!' but also that of 'Death to the Austrians!'

To the accounts contained in the preceding bulletin, the following facts have transpired which were announced by an Express arrived this day from Milan, viz:

That all is ready there to receive the Constitutional Sardinian troops, and that in fact the Austrian authority is already overthrown there—that many Officers of the Imperial army are arrested for having refused to march, and manifested revolutionary dispositions.

It is not doubted that Genoa is Constitutional at this moment, and that all Italy will be so in less than ten days.

The news of these events has produced the greatest sensation at Paris: the Ultras are in the most complete despondency.

All eyes are turned towards Dauphiny and Lyons.

The movement at Turin was calculated

to break out on the 15th and not before; but the arrests hastened it by five days. The Funds have fallen to day to 81f. 30c. and the exchange was declining at the close.

The return of Ducanes to the ministry is much spoken of—An Ambassador's courier is setting off this moment, half past five o'clock p. m.

The Funds are at 81 francs, 10 cents

LONDON, Saturday, March 17.

The arrival of the preceding intelligence produced, this forenoon, a great sensation at the stock exchange, and through the city. The speculators for a rise were overwhelmed in gloom.

CITY—ONE O'CLOCK.

Reports multiply every hour respecting the affairs at Naples. An express is said to have been just received, confirming the report that the whole of Tuscany had risen in favor of the Neapolitans. Another report is, that a fleet of observation is immediately to be fitted out by this country.

A mercantile house in the city has received a letter from Paris to-day, dated the 15th, which states that from the enthusiasm displayed by the Neapolitans, and the surrounding country, great apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Austrian army—it is supposed they will be completely surrounded.

STAR OFFICE, 4 O'CLOCK.

A letter has been communicated to us from Milan, which states, that the revolutionary scheme extended to Rome, where numerous arrests had taken place. The Pope had made every preparation for his flight to Civita Vecchia, and thence to Toulon. From Rome to Genoa the road was crowded with English travellers hastening to the latter place.

In addition to the above, Paris Papers of Thursday, the *Moniteur* (by express) of Friday *Neapolitan Gazette* to the 28th ult. Papers from Holland and Flanders to the 17th inst. with a variety of private letters of intermediate dates from different parts of the Continent have come to hand.

The important fact of the revolt in Piedmont is abundantly confirmed. The Prince of Carignano, at the head of the Piedmontese Constitutional army of 25,000 men, was expected to enter Milan on Thursday last.

The spirit of insurrection was spreading rapidly throughout the north of Italy; and the possession of the Capital of Austrian Italy by a liberating army, was expected to be a signal for the whole of the Italian population to rise as one man in support of their national independence. The Austrian officers had very generally expressed much aversion to the cause in which they were about to draw their swords, and many of them had been put under arrest for refusing to march, and for manifesting revolutionary dispositions.

All the great magazines of the Austrians were collected at Milan and in the neighborhood; so that independently of the effect which the Piedmontese force would have in overthrowing the Austrian authority in the Milanese, it must, by cutting off the supplies of the Austrian army advancing on Naples, paralyze its operations to a degree which may render any further advance for the present impracticable.

The Emperor Alexander, who is likely to be called upon for the redemption of his magnanimous pledge, to fly to the succor of the Austrians, sooner than he imagined, has, it seems, been recalled to St. Petersburg by the Senate, from motives of the greatest urgency. Perhaps the Poles begin to think that in the present crisis they ought to have something more than the nominal independence granted to them by the Congress of Vienna.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

In addition to the foregoing the following private letter, written from the French capital on Saturday afternoon, communicates some important intelligence.

PARIS, March 17.

"A battle has at length taken place, and I am happy to announce that according to all the reports, it ended in favour of the Neapolitans, into whose hands a great number of prisoners have fallen. This information I do not give as official, because although the Government here has received several couriers, it has announced nothing in the shape of a Bulletin, although a paper, purporting to be such, has been circulated. It is in fact made up from the accounts obtained in various quarters. It should seem, from all we can learn, that the Neapolitans near Rieti, or some say, near Spolito, unexpectedly attacked the Austrians, who were not at all prepared to meet an enemy. The number of killed and wounded is differently stated, and probably had not been at all correctly ascertained at the time when the messengers, bringing the news, took their departure. From 2,500 to 5,000 have been mentioned, and the prisoners are reported to be numerous.

I am sorry to add that the patriotic general Pepe is said to have fallen in the engagement.

"The abdication of the King of Sardinia is a fact publicly announced early

this morning, although the certain news arrived last night, & rumors of it have prevailed since the date of my last (15th inst.) It is likely to have a most important effect, and if we may believe what is confidently asserted in all quarters, he was subject to much personal insult before he set out for Sardinia. The Constitution, similar to that of Naples, has been declared every where, and Prince Carignan has sworn to it. The army of Piedmont amounts to between 30 & 40,000 men, but of course they are not all on foot at this moment.

"We have reports here of an insurrection against the Austrians at Venice; but the garrison there is very large, we much fear that it is only a report. If it were true, the retreat of the Austrians would be in a manner cut off."

From the *New York Daily Advertiser*, May 3.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the regular trading ship Martha, capt. Skelchley, in 38 days from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to the 22d, Liverpool to the 24th, and Lloyd's and the London Shipping Lists to the 20th of March.

The most interesting and gratifying intelligence by this arrival, is an account of the result of the commencement of hostilities between the Austrians and Neapolitans. It would seem, though there is not, as we have seen, any official intelligence concerning it, that a body of the Austrian forces were at a place called Rieti, a town about forty miles north-east from Rome. The Neapolitans are stated to have advanced to that place, and on the 9th of March to have attacked the Austrians, and after a smart engagement to have gained the victory. It is, however, stated, that the battle cost them their principal officer, Gen. Pepe. These accounts come by the way of Paris. The time and place when and where the engagement took place agree in all the accounts we have seen, which are circumstances in favor of its correctness. Still there appears to be some ground for doubt. The first account of the commencement of hostilities was published in London on the 20th of March—The Statesman of 3 o'clock the same day, says—"We are this moment informed, that an Express arrived this morning from Paris, which has brought the confirmation of the sanguinary conflict on the 9th inst. between the Austrians and Neapolitans, in which the Austrians were defeated."

The Courier on the other side, states, "that accounts have been received from Paris, dated on Monday morning (the 19th); but they do not furnish any details of a battle having been fought. If any affair had taken place (add these accounts) it was only a very partial one." It would certainly be strange if the story could be wholly without foundation. All accounts agree that it took place at Rieti, on the 9th of March, and that Gen. Pepe was killed.

If reliance can be placed upon it, the events are highly creditable to the Neapolitans. The plan of marching to meet, instead of waiting to receive, their adversary, does them credit; and the spirit and enthusiasm with which they attacked and defeated them, is very honorable to their courage & conduct. We shall wait with a good deal of solicitude for more certain intelligence concerning this event. Should the Neapolitans, at the onset, have gained a serious advantage over the Austrians, the effect of it can scarcely fail to excite new zeal and courage in the defenders of their country and its independence.

Another singular event has taken place in a neighbouring country. In consequence of some revolutionary symptoms among his troops, and the general state of that part of Europe, the King of Sardinia has abdicated his throne, and the government is placed in the hands of Prince Carignan, as Regent. On the 15th of March, the garrison of Alessandria, consisting of 10,000 men, proclaimed the Spanish Constitution. Upon receiving this intelligence, the King of Sardinia wished to march the troops that were at Turin, but they refused, shouting 'the Constitution and the Cortes forever!'

Finding things in this situation, the sovereign resigned his crown.—The country appears to be animated with a spirit of resistance against the measures of the allied sovereigns, and their attempts to dictate to independent nations the forms of government under which they shall live.

The revolutionary spirit appears to be rapidly spreading in various directions.—One paragraph says—"It is not doubted that Genoa is constitutional at the moment, and that all Italy will be so in less than ten days."

There is reason to believe, that the unprincipled and despotic plans and operations of the allied sovereigns, will rouse every spark of the spirit of liberty and independence that exists in the south of Europe, and it would not be strange if it should advance towards the North.

The Neapolitans appear to labor under one great difficulty at least, viz. a want of money. At a sitting of the National Parliament on the 25th of February many offers of voluntary aid were made. Among them was one from an actor named Calvarado, of the Theatre, who tendered to the

State the amount of the receipts of his benefit, to take place on the 5th of March, and which was expected to produce not less than 1800 or 2000 ducats. The offer was accepted with honorable mention.

The Pope, fearing the revolution which had broken out at Piedmont, would extend to Rome, where a report stated that it would break out on the 20th of February, had packed up all his treasures and holy relics, and made preparations to proceed to Civita Vecchia, where a vessel lay in waiting to receive him & carry him to Toulon. It was feared, however, that even the passage to Civita Vecchia would be blockaded by the Neapolitans, or by a rising of papal troops, who are much in arrears of pay. The Milanese declared to his holiness that his safety would be provided for if he remained at Rome. Other accounts state that the Pope had declared for the Neapolitans.

The Tuscans have arisen en masse against the Austrians.

The Neapolitans state, that up to the 17th of February, 35,000 Austrians had crossed the Appennines; that 15,000 were following, and the whole force, which they had opposed to them amounted to 50,000 regular troops. General Carascosa had assembled upwards of 30,000 bayonets, and Gen. Pepe as many more; these troops are independent of the regiments from Sicily, and the militia, which were strong in numbers, and on their march. The Neapolitans appear to be highly animated, and chaunt the national hymn on their march.

The Queen of England had written a letter to Lord Liverpool, announcing her intention of being present at the Drawing Room, which was to be held on the 22d March. The Courier expresses much indignation at this intention, and says, if such a thing should occur, every lady would instantly retire, and leave the intruder in solitary possession. She subsequently abandoned her intention.

The King of Sardinia has not abdicated in favor of Prince de Carignan, but of his brother the Duke de Genevois; Carignan is merely appointed Regent till the arrival of the king's brother, who was on his way to Modena to meet his father-in-law the King of Naples.

Statesman Office, London, 2

March 21, 3 o'clock

CONFIRMATION OF THE DREADFUL BATTLE BETWEEN THE AUSTRIANS AND THE NEAPOLITANS.

We are this moment informed that an Express arrived this morning from Paris, which has brought confirmation of the sanguinary conflict on the 9th inst. between the Austrians and Neapolitans, and in which the Austrians were defeated.

The particulars of the loss on both sides were not ascertained when the Express left Paris.

When the news of the above battle arrived at Paris, the French Funds fell to 76f.

PARIS, March 19.

"Intelligence from Florence states, that, on the evening of the 8th instant an extraordinary courier arrived, with the news that a very warm engagement had taken place between the Austrian advanced guard, and the corps d'armee, commanded by General Pepe. The Neapolitans at first displayed great impetuosity, and rushed forward to the attack with a blind confidence, that nothing could resist them.—They were on the point of being surrounded by a masterly manoeuvre of the Austrian General, when they discovered the snare into which they had fallen. The army, on this, precipitately fell back, and even Gen. Pepe was borne away amidst the disorder. He vainly endeavored to rally.—Attempting to sustain the shock, at the head of some men, he was killed by a cannon ball.

"The most recent news which has been received from the Austrian army in Italy states, that on the third instant, the head quarters of the General-in-Chief, Baron de Frimont, was advanced upon Terni, before which place, all the corps of the army formed a very close line.—All the movements made up to the sixth instant, demonstrate that General Frimont's plan, is to surround the Neapolitan army in the Abruzzi, and to end the war on the spot where it will commence."

LONDON, March 21.

There has been no regular arrivals from the Continent this morning, but the following private letter, which we have received from Paris, communicates some further details of the alleged battle between the Austrians and Neapolitans at Rieti, or Spolito, for both places are now spoken of as the scene of action.

PARIS, March 17.

"The letters from Naples reach down to the 6th inst. but of course, at that date, it was not known that the Neapolitan and Austrian forces had met. It was generally expected that the emperor of Russia, in pursuance of his declaration, would bring his forces as early as possible into the field; but this expectation excited no additional fears on the part of the independents, as they were confident of beating the Austrians before the Russians could arrive to their assistance.

"It does not seem by these advices, that the government had resorted to any successful expedient for raising money for the public service, and considerable difficulty prevailed on this subject in consequence. A proposal had been made for sending deputies to England, to negotiate a loan with the merchants in London."

SECOND EDITION.

Courier Office, two o'clock.

Accounts have been received from Paris, dated on Monday morning, but they do not furnish any details, or any information of a battle having been fought at Rieti, or Spoleto, on the 9th. If any affair had taken place, and those accounts, at that time, it was only a very partial one.

The intelligence from Turin was of the 15th. It was wished, as we have already stated, by the King, to give the Piedmontese a constitution similar to that of France, but this was refused, and one framed after the Spanish fashion was adopted.

Since the receipt of the above intelligence, we have received by another express, the Paris papers of Thursday, from which the following are extracts:—*Revolution in Piedmont and march of the Piedmontese Army to Milan.*

By an express which left Paris on Thursday night, the following most important intelligence has been received:—

"PROCLAMATION.

Venice, March 3.

"News has been received from Naples that the Neapolitan government has placed under sequestration all the Austrian ships in the different ports of the kingdom. Although the Austrian government does not consider itself in any manner in a state of war, with the Neapolitan Government nevertheless, to guarantee, as much as may be in our power, the property of Austrian navigators, we are compelled to have recourse to reprisals, and therefore order that the Neapolitan vessels in our ports be put under sequestration."

Infantile Depravity.

The following instance of early maliciousness, is copied from a Vienna paper of the 14th ult. A laboring man, whose exertions, united to those of his wife, had kept his family in a comparatively comfortable situation, left his house in the afternoon of the 4th, in order to enjoy the pleasure of a Sunday evening's chat with his equals in the neighborhood. His wife, who had remained at home, regulating her household, on finding her husband not returned at 7 o'clock, put the youngest of her children, a boy of two months old, into the cradle, and ordered the elder, another boy not more than four years of age, to rock his brother to sleep. Feeling weary and lonely she laid herself on a bed and fell asleep. In about an hour she was awakened by her elder son, who appeared much agitated. She went to her cradle, and on finding it empty, sought for her infant, which she at length, to her horror, found on the ground covered with blood, and dead from wounds inflicted with a sharp instrument. Affrighted, beyond the power of expression, she rushed from the house and alarmed the neighbors. They collected, and on viewing the body in its situation, said, that none could be the murderer but the elder boy. The father came home, and was convinced, beyond doubt, that his younger child had been murdered by his elder. A hatchet and a large knife were found near, and they disclosed the means which the young fratricide had used for perpetrating his horrid purpose. His bloody clothes, his satisfaction on seeing those weapons shown, gave strong proof of his malice. It was also known he had, even at that age, expressed great jealousy of his brother, and a great aversion to rock the cradle. The situation of the unfortunate parents cannot be described. The children, the greatest blessing that Providence could have bestowed, had become almost as soon as born, their greatest curse. They experienced the bitterness of heart of Adam and Eve after the murder of Abel.

THE LINES OF A GOOD JUDGE.

Extracted from Lord Bacon's speech in the common pleas, to Sir Richard Hutton, when he was called to be one of the judges of that court, March 3, 1617—14 Jac. I.

1. A Judge, in maintaining the laws of the realm, should be rather heart strong than head strong.

2. He should draw his learning out of his books and not out of his brains.

3. He should mix well the freedom of his own opinion, with the reverence of opinions of his fellows.

4. He should continue the studying of his books, and not spend upon the old stock.

5. He should fear no man's face, and yet not turn stoutness into bravery.

6. He should be truly impartial, and not so, as men may see affection through fine carriage.

7. He should be a light to jurors to open their eyes, but not a guide to lead them by the nose.

8. He should not affect the opinion of pregnancy and expedition by an impatient and catching hearing of counsellors at the bar.

9. He should speak with gravity, as one of the sages of the law, and not be talkative, nor with impetuous flying out to show learning.

10. His hands, and the hands of those about him, should be clean and uncorrupted with gifts, from meddling in titles, and from serving of turns, be they of great or small ones.

11. He should contain the jurisdiction

of the court within the ancient metes, without removing the mark.

12. Lastly, He should carry such an hand over his ministers and clerks, as that they may rather be in awe of him, than presume upon him.

Paris, (Ky.) April 7.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION.

Extract of a letter from a Lady in Franklin, Missouri, of unquestionable veracity, to another in this neighborhood, dated 23d February, 1821.

"Mr. Benjamin F. Rogers, a native of Fayette county, Ky. and half brother to Dr. James Moss, late of Mayville, Ky. and his friend Mr. Carr, also from Fayetteville county, were on their return from Council Bluffs, as the cold weather commenced. Rogers was sick and weak; their progress was slow, and a fall of snow exhausted their horses, and they had to abandon them. I was told the snow was 3 feet deep. Their next attempt was to proceed by water, and they went down the river until Mr. Rogers' weak state of health, and the accumulating ice, determined them to land and decide on Mr. R's remaining until Mr. Carr would proceed to the settlement, and procure help to take him in. The settlement, or inhabited part of the country, was 150 miles distant, and they feared, as the weather was cold, they might both perish. Mr. Rogers was too weak to proceed. The snow was raked off by his faithful friend, leaves gathered for a bed, wood to last to his return, a fire kindled, powder left him to kindle his fire in case it should go out, a Buffalo robe and a horse blanket left him, and all the provisions they had, a quart of corn. The friend took his leave, with promise to return as soon as a man and horse could be procured. The first night he (Carr) stopped, he attempted to kindle a fire, but his powder was wet and he did not succeed; he had to beat about a tree all night to keep himself from freezing. In this manner he reached the settlement, and as soon as he could, with the necessary help, returned to his friend. In the mean time a fall of snow happened. This added to the difficulty of finding the place where he had left his friend. He thought it was near Cow Island, and spent many days exploring that quarter fearing Rogers had moved his ground."

Not succeeding in his search as he left him on the bank of Missouri, he was determined to proceed higher up, and on the 21st day after he left him, he found him 40 or 50 miles from his search, but where he had actually left him. He observed a rise of snow, (the snow was all over the ground) and many tracks of a wolf leading to it, and with a palpitating heart he went up to it, and saw a piece of Buffalo robe sticking out, and stooping down, discovered the shining eyes of his friend!—He was alive! but his feet much frozen. His fire had given out, and in attempting to make more, his powder blew up. He was afraid his friend had frozen, and in despairing of life he rolled himself up in his Buffalo robe and lay down. He was eight days without any kind of food, and was so exhausted that when the wolf stared him in the face, he was not able to make any exertion, or noise to drive him away. They got him safe into Hempstead. It was feared he would lose his feet, but Dr. L—y told me he would not even lose a toe! Is this not a wonderful tale, but nevertheless it is strictly true. I went to see him at the Doctor's in this place. I did not hear all the particulars from himself, as he was in much pain when I saw him, but I had it from the best authority. He acknowledges the hand of God in his wonderful preservation. It is a miracle!—The last time I saw the Doctor he told me he would soon be well; that he would lose part of the flesh off his great toes, but expected it would be replaced. Let no one in the most trying circumstances despair of the mercy of God."

CHARLOTTESVILLE, (Va.) April 27.

BLOODY AFFAIR!

On Saturday last, a most tragical affray between two men by the name of Ross and Moss, was witnessed at New Canton, Buckingham county. We have had a verbal perhaps imperfect account of this affair. It seems that Moss made an observation in the presence of Ross, which somewhat offended the latter, who said to the former if he repeated it, he would shoot him! Moss repeated the offensive expression, when the other unhesitatingly drew a pistol loaded with buckshot, and fired at his head!! The shot entered his face in several places and wounded him, severely—he immediately retreated to a house a short distance off, procured a gun returned and fired at Ross, who was on horseback, and gave him a mortal wound. The load entered just above the hip and lodged near the heart; Ross drew another pistol and attempted to fire again at Moss, but was so feeble from the wound he had received that he fell from his horse and expired in about two or three hours. We have not been informed whether the wound received by Moss, is considered mortal or not; but, from rumor, are inclined to believe the former to be the case.

The result of this unhappy affair ought to serve as a caution to those who sometimes suffer their passions, to conquer their reason, and we hope it may never become our painful duty again to notice an act so deliberate and so bloody.

NASHVILLE, Ten. April 21.

Steam Boat Gen. Robertson.

Extract of a letter from Col. James W. Siler, dated Cumberland River, 8 miles below Eddyville, 17th April.

DEAR SIR—Last night between eight & nine o'clock, one of our boilers bursted—our damage is immense, all one side of our upper works have been carried away. Mrs. Stevens killed; Mrs. Davis, Miss McConnell,

and Bailey all of Nashville, resided in such a manner, that we despair of their lives. Several others in a like situation. I escaped in a miraculous manner. I believe the cargo to be all safe.

Yours,
J. W. SILER.

[We have conversed with the bearer of the foregoing letter, and learn from him, that the explosion carried away all one side of the cabin, and upper works; that he was thrown overboard, and saved himself by clinging to the yawl, near which he fell—that with the boat he rescued Col. Siler, who was also thrown overboard, and nearly drowned: He also states that Mrs. Davis (the widow of Capt. Davis, sometime ago, killed by the Indians on the Mississippi) and Miss Sally McConnell, together with others to the number of 7 or 8, had died of their wounds, before his departure. Mr. Bailey, he has little hope is yet alive.]

In addition a Mr. Dawson, of or near the mouth of Harpeth, was scalded to death in his birth; a Mr. Whiteside of N. C. and Mr. Renshaw, of Wilcox county, who are missing, supposed to have been blown overboard and drowned.

The bearer of this unpleasant intelligence is a Mr. Felts, a man of respectability.

We sincerely sympathize with the surviving friends of those who were lost. We learn that the unfortunate accident happened in consequence of a defect in one of her boilers. Such must have been the case, as the commander of the Robertson, has the reputation of being one of the most skillful officers on the river, having had great experience, and hitherto, for a great length of time fortunate. A similar accident happened on board of the Buffalo, some years ago, when 17 lives were lost.—Gazette.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.

The following is from the Lynchburg Press of the 24th April.

"We understand that the Charlottesville Mail, on its route from that village to Lynchburg, was robbed on yesterday morning, between New Glasgow and the latter place.—Suspicion has fixed upon the rider, a lad of 15 or 16 years of age, who has been accordingly apprehended and lodged in Amherst county jail. We have not learned the extent of the robbery, but only one letter we understand reached Amherst Court House. The name of the youth is Levi Farmer, and resided in this vicinity. Suspicion had been previously excited from the loss of letters transmitted from the post office in this place to New Glasgow."

We are indebted (says the Richmond Enquirer) to a letter from New Glasgow, April 25, for further particulars: "The mail between Charlottesville and Lynchburg has been robbed by the post rider, (a youth of about fifteen or sixteen years of age) by the name of Levi Farmer. It appears that he has carried on this depredation for a long time. Numerous letters containing money, checks, &c. have been stolen or destroyed. The whole road between the above mentioned places is literally strewn with fragments of letters wantonly destroyed. The boy was on Monday apprehended between Amherst Court House and Lynchburg, and fully committed to take his trial at the next federal court to be holden in Richmond."

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

It is stated in a paper of this morning that the captain officers and crew of the privateer "El Valiente Guacuru" native Americans captured on the 24th of March ult. by the French frigate *L'Africaine*, and bearing a letter of marque adjudged false by the proper tribunal on the 14th of April last, had been brought in irons on board of the French frigate *L'Egerie* to this port in order to be given up to the authority of the United States.

This statement is not true. The Prisoners were not in irons, with the exception of one, who was put in irons for a flagrant offence on board of the Frigate, by which the service and discipline of the ship were compromised, but their diet and treatment were the same with those of the French crew; and in fact the stiled officers of the privateer were allowed their separate apartments, and every consideration of humanity was observed, until the country to which they belong, should have set the seal of reprobation on the monstrous crimes of which these men are accused. It would be really unfortunate that this act of good will and perfect amity on the part of the French government should be misrepresented and misconceived. Nat. Gaz.

On Saturday, at M. a new invented machine for the propelling a vessel in a calm, at sea; was tried on board the U. S. frigate Constitution, in the presence of a number of officers of the Navy. Its success was equal to the most sanguine expectations of the inventor, and those who were witnesses of the experiment. Its power on the frigate was sufficient, in the opinion of all the officers present, to have propelled her at the rate of three miles per hour had it been calm; as against a fresh southerly breeze, a flood tide, and chain cable astern, it very considerably slackened the cable, by which she was riding, and evidently forced the ship ahead. The inventor (Sailing Master Briscoe Duxey, of the United States Navy) has so arranged the Capstan and Messenger to this machine, that the whole disposable force of the ship can be at once applied to it; and the most favorable results are confidently expected from its future use. Should a calm day occur, a more perfect experiment of its power will be carried into effect.

Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass. April 21.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

NO. 1.

"History is philosophy teaching by example."

MR. GRAHAM,

For the amusement and instruction of your numerous readers, particularly the more youthful, I would call their attention to certain facts that have become identified with the history of our beloved country, many of which, I presume, are entirely unknown to those noisy politicians of the present day, whose opinions and modes of thinking have originated from, & were influenced by those very facts. In a representative democracy such as ours, where liberty of opinion and of speech is guaranteed in express terms to every individual, it follows, as an inevitable consequence, that party dissensions and petty collisions, should arise amongst citizens of the same privileged community. Whatever event transpires at home or abroad, or whatever question arises that involves the interest of the community at large, excites the curiosity of the mass of the people, who receive the information in every corner of this vast continent, through the medium of the public prints. But in despotic governments such as those under which the continent of Europe now groans and complains, measures of general concern and of vital importance are adopted, which excite but little interest beyond the walls of the metropolis. Awful contrast! Who is there breathing this atmosphere of freedom, that would not prefer the whirlwinds of faction, to the calm, unruffled serenity of despotism?

Multitudes of American citizens are still living to enjoy the fruits of their labours, to whom all the incidents of rational importance are quite familiar; many of whom were personally interested in promoting or opposing those political maxims which have been adopted since the organization of the federal government. That diversity of opinion which always has and always will accompany the investigation of any question of a dubious nature, may, evidently, be traced to the accidental or natural organization of the mind of man. As the great Author of nature has stamped upon every human countenance certain peculiarities of organic structure, by which each individual of the species can be designated and distinguished from his fellows; thus, we may infer, that each human mind contains within itself certain characteristic features, tastes and properties which impel it to examine those matters that come under its cognizance in a peculiar way. It is extremely difficult to determine the propriety or impropriety of any course of conduct in the abstract. So many arguments, both plausible & forcible, may be adduced both for and against a particular theory, the passions may be so inflamed by contradiction and reason so clouded and obscured by controversy, that the ultimate decision often proves the child of folly. Time and experience are, therefore, emphatically the only tests of true wisdom. And as the traveller who has successfully scaled the rugged and dangerous precipice and breasted the mountain torrent, can look calmly and securely down upon the horrors and difficulties he has surmounted, and "enjoy all that ineffable satisfaction that arises from contrasted enjoyment;" thus, the people of these states can now look down, as it were, from the sublime and imposing elevation they have attained in the scale of empires, and by the chart of reason and unerring experience, trace those acts of wisdom and foresight that have accelerated, and those windings and aberrations from true policy, that have retarded their majestic march to eminence and fame.

To trace the origin and progress of political parties in this country, is, in fact, to write its history. For, ever since the adoption of our glorious constitution, these free and independent states have been convulsed by the clashing interests of contending factions. Although during the first four years of Washington's administration, as will appear in the sequel, the conduct of the majority in both houses of Congress, which met with his cordial approbation, had incurred the dislike and elicited the deliberate and furious opposition of a very considerable part of the people; yet, the person of the President remained sacred and inviolate; so effectually had he secured the affections of his countrymen, and so deep was the memory of his virtues and his services engraven on their hearts. But the history of the last four years of his presidency affords to posterity a melancholy contrast, and exhibits another striking proof of the ingratitude of republicans to their greatest benefactors. Even whilst every care and every concern of his great and magnanimous soul was diverted from other objects, and directed solely and exclusively to the advancement of his country's prosperity and glory—whilst every fibre of his virtuous heart was warmed and penetrated with the purest and most disinterested patriotism—his private and public character were assailed with all the malevolence of Jacobinic rage. He was denied to "possess any merit either as a soldier or a statesman"—was accused "of being under foreign influence," and of having sacrificed the liberties of his country, to his attachment for the British name—and was unblushingly charged with having robbed the public treasury. To use his own expressions in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, accusations were made in "such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero—a notorious defaulter; or even to a common pick-pocket."—c. 9. p. 675.

The newspaper publications of that day abounded with those base insinuations against the fair fame of Washington, who was his country's pride, and the "boon of Providence to the human race"—but vain

was the wicked attempt to spot his virgin reputation. He has descended to the mansions appointed for all living; unsullied by even the slightest tint of suspicion, and has left to the world an example of the most perfect character that ever flourished in this or any other country.

Marshall's life of Washington contains the best mass of testimony that has been published on this subject, which is admitted, I believe on all hands, to be both just and impartial. It is from the fifth and last volume of this work that my information is derived, and from which the quotations I have made are chiefly drawn.

After the close of the revolutionary war, it was plainly perceived by the choicest spirits who had so nobly achieved the independence of their country, that the existing confederation of the states, was so imperfect and defective, that the national existence was endangered. "A government authorized to declare war, but relying on independent states for the means of prosecuting it; capable of contracting debts, and of pledging the public faith for their payment, but depending on thirteen distinct sovereignties for the preservation of that faith, could only be rescued from ignominy and contempt, by finding those sovereignties administered by men exempt from the passions incident to human nature."—p. 31.

Yet even on this subject, there existed a difference of opinion, which was, without doubt, equally sincere on both sides. "The continent was divided into two great political parties, the one of which contemplated America as a nation, & labored incessantly to invest the federal head with powers competent to the preservation of the union. The other attached itself to the state authorities, viewed all the powers of Congress with jealousy; and assented reluctantly to measures, which would enable the head to act, in any respect, independently of the members."—p. 33. After an experience of four years, which, it would seem, had fully tested the inefficacy of the state authorities, the former opinion finally prevailed & terminated in the meeting of a convention composed of delegates from all the states, with the single exception of Rhode Island, at Philadelphia, on the second day of May 1787.

The assembling of the members that composed the famous Convention, for the purpose of deliberating on the great and momentous concerns submitted to their decision, disclosed a new epocha in the history of nations. Neither the annals of ancient or modern date afford a parallel. The illustrious republic of Athens flourished under laws and institutions that were the work of an individual; and the renowned & warlike Sparta rose to splendor and power under the benign influence of regulations that were bequeathed her by the self-devoted Lycurgus. Numa Pompilius the Roman King and legislator published his edicts under the imposing garb of superstitious terror, and bound the minds of his subjects by religious ceremonies. On the contrary on this occasion, the people, who constitute the only legitimate source of power on earth, comprising a mass of more than three millions of souls, deliberately selected from amongst themselves, a few of the wisest of their citizens, to whom they delegated the important trust of framing institutions that should be binding, if approved by a majority of their constituents, on the whole nation. The authors of our constitution found themselves environed by many difficulties, because there was no analogous example before them; for the ground they were about to take, had never been travelled before. But their unwearied exertions and perseverance, aided by the superintending care of an approving Providence, triumphed over every obstacle; and they at length submitted to the inspection of their fellow citizens that celebrated instrument, which was destined to encounter the powerful opposition of a numerous party, who assailed it with all the force of argument and all the eloquence of passion.

Its merits were defended and its defects pointed out by the able political writers of that day. It was at first ratified by only eleven of the states, and rejected by two. Those that enlisted themselves on the side of the constitution were denominated Federalists, because they were in favour of an union of the states under one federal head; whilst those opposed to it, assumed the name of anti-federalists, because they were "desirous of retaining the sovereignty of the states unimpaired, and of reducing the union to an alliance between independent nations."—p. 130. Amongst the latter was a "numerous class of honest men, many of them possessed of no inconsiderable share of intelligence, who could identify themselves with the state government, but who considered the government of the United States, as in some respects foreign."—p. 130. So small was the majority (in many of the State Conventions) in its favour, as to afford strong ground for the opinion, that had the influence of character been removed, the intrinsic merits of the instrument would not have secured its adoption. Indeed it is scarcely to be doubted that in some of the adopting states, a majority of the people were in the opposition."—p. 132. It is here we can date the commencement of the baneful spirit of party discord in our country; that corroding canker inherent in the growth of all republican governments. But the liberal & prompt acquiescence in the will of the majority, which has never yet in one instance been withheld by the mass of the population, is a symptom favourable to the continuance of our admirable institutions, and affords at least some barrier against the insidious influence of this poison of republica.

The voice of the nation was, at length, unequivocally pronounced in favour of

the adoption of the constitution, and the venerable Washington, the father of his country, the founder of a new empire on the ruins of tyrannical sway, was elected, without one dissenting vote, the first President of the United States of America. It does not appear that any serious opposition was encountered in organizing the different departments of the government; for those that opposed its adoption tacitly agreed, that the experiment should be fairly tried.

Accordingly in the spring of the year 1789, the legislative and executive branches commenced their operations. Amongst other laws and resolutions calculated for the public welfare, "twelve articles in addition to and amendments of the constitution, were assented to by two thirds of both houses of Congress, which were at length ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, and probably contributed, in some degree, to diminish the jealousies that had been imbibed against the federal constitution."—p. 209-210.

During this session, "perfect harmony subsisted between the executive and legislative; and no circumstance occurred, which in the slightest degree threatened to impair it."—p. 222.

Thus ended the first session of the first Congress, and with it ended that harmony & unanimity between the legislature and executive which had commenced with so fair a prospect: for events occurred at their next meeting, which took place in January 1790, that organized a considerable party in both branches of the legislature against the measures adopted by the majority and approved by the President.

Agreeably to a resolution passed by Congress at their first session, the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Hamilton) submitted to the house a report on the financial concerns of the union, which produced a long and vehement debate. So nearly balanced were the opposite sides on the interesting questions involved in the report, that the resolutions approving the system proposed, were finally carried by a majority of only two votes. I imagine there can be but little doubt, at this late day, concerning the wisdom and expediency of the course eventually adopted. Yet it militated so much against the interest and feelings of a large portion of the population, that a formidable party, exasperated by defeat, and still cherishing opposite sentiments, arrayed themselves against the subsequent measures of the general government, and used every method in their power to sap the foundation of Hamilton's fame. "This celebratory report, which has been alike the fruitful theme of extravagant praise and bitter censure, merits the more attention, because in the measures which were founded on it, originated the first regular and systematic opposition to the principles on which the affairs of the union were administered."—p. 241.

The same Secretary likewise submitted to the same Congress at their third session a report in favour of a National Bank. On the final question on the bill authorizing the measure, "a great, and it would seem, unexpected opposition was made to its passage." Mr. Madison, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Stone, spoke against it. They denied "the utility of banking systems," and doubted "the constitutional authority of Congress to pass an act for incorporating a National Bank." p. 294. The bill finally passed and was sanctioned by the executive.

"But the cabinet was divided upon it." Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Randolph conceived that Congress had clearly transcended their constitutional powers, whilst Mr. Hamilton maintained the opposite opinion." p. 297. These gentlemen, or at least a part of them, have subsequently changed their sentiments, and both recommended and approved of banking establishments. A simple political opinion, can never constitute a crime, when it originates from principle, and is the offspring of the heart; nor can a change of sentiment deserve censure, when conviction fastens on the mind. But until the motives are avowed, suspicion of sinister designs must attach to the waverings of politicians. "This measure" (the Bank bill) "made a deep impression on many members of the Legislature, and contributed not inconsiderably to the complete organization of these distinct and visible parties, which in their long and dubious conflict for power, have since shaken the United States to their centre." p. 299.

Thus we find, even at this early period of our existence as a nation, that the people at large, and the individuals that comprise our national legislature, had taken a decided stand in opposition to the sentiments of each other. That party that enlisted themselves in favour of the measures that were adopted, may still be traced and recognized in the Federalists of the present day; whilst the opposite party may be as distinctly proved to be those at present called Democrats, formerly the Anti-Federalists, who acquired the former appellation from circumstances that rose out of the French Revolution. For that party which in the commencement of the contests respecting the constitution was denominated Federal, had generally supported the measures of the administration. South of the Potomac especially, there were certainly many important exceptions to this arrangement; it was unquestionably correct."

This position is strongly corroborated by the fact, that most, if not all of those that had so nobly, contended for the adoption of the constitution, were found in the foremost rank, of the administration party, and have ever since with a few exceptions, been acknowledged as Federalists; and likewise from the circumstance, that

the appellation has never been varied. Many of our citizens have not blushed to acknowledge that they were the disciples of Jefferson; and this is evidently a confession that he is considered the organ of a party, and the depository of their principles. Now, his opposition to the constitution is too notorious to admit of controversy; at any rate I shall, eventually, endeavour to make it appear evident and satisfactory to all rational minds. MARCELLUS.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING MAY 12.

Some misunderstanding appearing to prevail with respect to the circulation of the small notes of the Banks of Maryland, after the first day of June next, we feel ourselves authorized to declare, that although, according to the Act of Assembly, such small notes cannot be issued or re-issued by the Banks after that day, yet they may lawfully remain in circulation for any length of time, and are afterwards receivable and redeemable by the Banks, out of which they shall have issued, in the same manner as any other of the notes of such Banks.

By the arrival of the Athens at Baltimore and the Martha at New-York, London papers to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th March have been received, from which we have made copious extracts; they will be found very interesting.

An arrival at Salem brings the important news of a revolution having taken place in the Brazils.—A revolution is also said to have taken place in China, in consequence of the death of the Emperor.

We understand at a meeting of the District Medical Society, held in this Town on the 7th instant, it was agreed to make a deduction of fifteen per cent. on all accounts paid within six months, and on such as are paid within twelve months a deduction of 10 per cent. We also understand they have made a small deduction in some few of the items of their bill of rates.

THE TIMES.

We hope those who feel the pressure of the present times, will not forget to whom they are partly indebted for it, and not set down folding their arms in despondency, as if all our misfortunes were due to the immediate interference of supernatural causes. If it is the multiplicity of banks, and issues of paper on bad or no foundations, it must be carried to the account of democracy; for we will find, on recurring to the dates of bank charters generally, that they were tolerated and licensed by our democratic assemblies and senators. If it is the war, which, by borrowing at high interest, and paying for men and provisions at high prices, created a large debt and augmented the impost, it is still democracy must be charged with it; for it was our democratic rulers that declared and carried it on—and we should be glad to know if our democratic rulers did not set the baleful example in extraordinary missions and high salaries at home and abroad.

Let the people weigh well the causes of the present difficulties of the country, and they will be satisfied that much relief is in their power, by changing their rulers at the first election. It is a sacred duty which the citizens owe to themselves and to their country, to hurl from power a set of men who have done no good. For two years have they played their game in this state, and every year the state suffers by them. The people have swallowed democracy in large doses, until it has become nauseous; let them take a little of the cordial of pure federalism, when it is within their reach. Fed. Rep.

WILMINGTON, May 11.

ACCIDENT.

As the Easton stage was on its way to this place on Saturday last, with three passengers, it was upset a few miles from the Head of Sassafras. The circumstances as related to us by one of the passengers, were as follows:—They had just passed the top of a hill, in its descent, when the breastbands gave way, and the horses being unable to stop or guide the carriage, it was thrown into a gully, on the side of the road, and turned completely over, whereby the carriage was very much injured, and one of the passengers, (a lady) considerably hurt. Fortunately the traces gave way, and the horses extricated themselves, or those who were in the carriage, in all probability, must have been killed. Stage owners should be very careful to examine their harness, and make themselves sure that it is in proper order.—Del. Gaz.

Commodore BARNES left this on Saturday last in the Packet schooner Mark-Time for New York, to attend the Court of Enquiry ordered at his request for the investigation of certain allegations against him, to convene in that city on the 10th inst.—The Court is to consist of three Captains, two of whom are Commodore STEWART and Capt. MORRIS.—Commodore MURRAY is not a member, as it has been stated.—Norfolk Herald.

The South street Theatre, in Philadelphia, took fire on Tuesday morning last, and was entirely consumed, together with several other buildings.

The returns of the election in New York, have not yet all been received, but it is supposed that the lower houses will be Tompkinsonian, and the Senate Clintonian, or according to the common phraseology, in that state, the Senate will have a majority of Swiss, and the lower house of Tammany men.—Del. Gaz.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The following members of Congress, it is ascertained, have been elected.

*Cadwallader D. Colden.
Silas Wood.
*Churchill C. Cambreling.
*John I. Morgan.
*Selah Tuthill.
*Charles H. Ruggles.
Solomon Van Rensselaer.
John D. Dickenson.
John W. Taylor.

*Walter Patterson, (probable.)
*M'Carty, (probable.)
*Kirkland.
*Kinkling.

*New members.

New-York, May 9.

Commodore Rodgers and Porter, Navy Commissioners, arrived in town yesterday from Washington, and we understand proceed for Boston this morning. Commodore Stewart, who it is said takes command of the Franklin, 74, now fitting out, also arrived in town yesterday.

Another Newspaper in Florida.—Proposals are issued by Robert Camm, for publishing a weekly newspaper at Pensacola, to be entitled "The Florida American and Pensacola Commercial Advertiser." It is to be edited by W. A. Riol, Jr. Esq., at present editor of the Metropolitan, printed at Georgetown, (D. C.) a gentleman of classical education, and well calculated for an undertaking of this kind. The price of this paper will be five dollars per annum payable in advance.

Flour has risen in the Richmond market about 50 cents per barrel in the last four weeks. It is said, that several thousand barrels have been recently shipped from New York to Portugal and Spain (perhaps some may be sent to Naples)—and the demand is on the rise.—Enquirer.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

A report is in circulation, that during the course of last night, St. Mary's Chapel was entered, and the priestly vestments, sacred vessels, &c. carried off. Certain it is, these articles have mysteriously disappeared.—Rel.

A remarkable disease has prevailed for some time among the cattle, in and about Goshen—the disease attacks the feet, and in a short time works up the legs, which are in a state of insensibility and mortification, when one foot and leg drops off, and then another until they are all gone. A great number of cows have perished. The same disease appears to prevail among the cattle in other parts of the state. No cause is assigned, and no cure discovered for the disease. N. Y. D. Ad.

NOTICE TO NAVAL PENSIONERS.

Navy Department, May 1, 1821.

An act of Congress, approved 3d March 1813, requires that an examination shall be had biennially, of all invalid pensioners of the United States, except in cases in which the pension had been originally granted for a total disability in consequence, of the loss of a limb, or other cause, which cannot, either in the whole or in part, be removed.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that each person disabled in the public or private armed vessels of the United States to whom a pension has been granted must, before the 1st day of January, 1822 and biennially afterwards, submit himself to the examination of two surgeons or physicians—those of the navy to be preferred.

Forms of the certificates to be given by the surgeons or physicians, with ample instructions as to the mode of proceeding will be delivered to the pensioners, respectively, at the Bank of the United States and its branches, when they shall apply for the payment of their pensions.

The Queen of Great Britain.

The monies expended in the proceedings respecting her majesty, from the year 1817, to Feb. 15th, 1821, amount to 129,454 4s. 0d.—exceeding the whole civil list of the United States for the present year.

Bonaparte's Dress when first Consul.

A suit of embroidered velvet full dress uniform, value 1261, half boots, with gold embroidery 61, military hat of beaver 41 10s a diamond button for the hat 132,000, sabre (Damascus blade,) 104, diamond called the Regent, in the mouth of a crocodile, to the sword hilt, 126,000, diamond eyes of the crocodile 11,000, epaulettes of brilliants 130,000. Total cost 489,943 10s.

A calculation is made, by which it appears that from the United States having agreed to pay the interest of their last loan in quarterly, instead of yearly payments, the Bank gains \$4,500 a year, or \$65,000 for the fourteen years for which the loan is taken. For \$4,000,000 borrowed, government must pay \$6,965,000.

Another case of abandonment by a male suitor.

At the late April circuit held before his honor Chief Justice Spencer, in Albany New-York, a jury rendered a verdict of 400 dollars against a person who, after paying his addresses for nearly two years to a young lady in the town of Westerlo, had deserted her. The defendant was proved to be worth about 400 dollars, and the jury took his all.

Shenstone, the poet, divides the readers of a newspaper, into the following general classes:—the ill-natured man looks to the list of bankrupts; the tradesman to the price of bread; the stock-jobber to the lie of the day; the old maid to marriages; the prodigal son to deaths; the monopolist to the hopes of a wet harvest; and boarding school misses to every thing that relates to Greta green!!

CUT FOR CUT.

A gentleman at Paris amusing himself in the Palais Royal, observed while he was carelessly looking over some pictures in a bookseller's shop, a suspicious fellow stood rather too near him. The gentleman was dressed according to the fashion of the times in a coat with a prodigious number of silver fags and tassels, upon which the thief began to have a design; & the gentleman, not willing to disappoint him, turned his head another way, to give him an opportunity. The thief immediately set to work, and in a trice twisted off seven or eight of the silver fags.—The gentleman perceived it, and drawing out a penknife, caught the fellow by the ear and cut it off close to his head. "Murder! murder!" cries the thief. "Robbery! robbery!" cries the gentleman. Upon this the thief in a passion, throwing them at the gentleman, roared, "There are your fags and buttons." "Very well," says the gentleman, throwing it back in like manner, "there is your ear."

Nat. Advo.

A correspondent in a late London Journal, says, "20 or 30,000 emaciated and ragged persons last week paraded the streets of Nottingham; these poor creatures have struck for an advance of prices; and it appears by their statement, that the strongest and most expert in the trade, when working fourteen or eighteen hours a day, cannot earn more than five shillings a week."

The following curious advertisement appeared in a Concord, N. H. paper:—

"Whereas I Daniel Clay, through misrepresentation, was induced to post my wife Rhoda, in the papers—now beg leave to inform the public, that I have again taken her to wife, after settling all our domestic broils in an amicable manner; so that every thing as usual, goes on like clock work.

[Divorcee like scissors rent in twain, Each mourn'd the rivet out: Now whet and rivetted again, They'll make the old screws cut.]

BALTIMORE, May 9.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Flour, superfine, per bbl.	\$3 78	Wagon
Do. fine	3 38	price
Wheat, white, per bushel,	83 a 86 cts.	
Do red	76 a 78	
Rye	35 a 37	
Indian Corn	32 a 34	
Oats	24 a 25	

Agricultural.

A stated meeting of the Agricultural Society of Queen Ann's County, will be held at Centreville on Saturday the 26th of the present month, of which the members are desired to take notice.

HENRY D. SELLERS, Secretary.

May 12th, 1821.—2w

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, May the 1st, Anno Domini 1821.

On application of MATTHEW DRIVER, administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of Doctor Robert Stevens, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of May, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

Test—JOHN YOUNG, Reg. of Wills for Caroline 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 exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of April, 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1821.

MATT. DRIVER, Adm'r. de bonis non with the will annexed of Doct'r. Robt. Stevens.

May 8—3w

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS & BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS

April Term, 1821.

Ordered, by Dorchester County Court, that the report filed by William W. Eccleston, the Trustee appointed by said court, for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Thompson, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, or objections filed with the Clerk of said Court, by the first day of June next—provided a copy of this order be published in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, three successive weeks before the said first day of June.

Test. E. RICHARDSON, CLK.

May 12—3w

\$100 Reward,

Will be given for the apprehension of, and securing in the Easton or Cambridge gaol, the subscriber's Mulatto Man

Willis Tickle.

He left my Farm near Vienna, on Easter Sunday, and has not been seen or heard of since. He is a very intelligent and good looking servant, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high 28 or 29 years of age—has a prominent nose—and a scar over one of his eyes, near his temple, (whether his right or left is not recollected)—also a small one on his right cheek. He speaks rather quick and, when much questioned or regarded is apt to wink his eyes, in a somewhat peculiar manner. As to the size of his person, it may be called well proportioned—rather more inclined to be thin, than fat. He can read, and write. He is tolerably ready in the use of Carpenter's tools. If he is taken in this county, and secured as above mentioned, \$30 will be given—or if out of this county but within the state \$50, if out of the state, the above reward, with reasonable charges in either case.

JAMES B. STEELE.

Cambridge, Dorchester County, May 12, 1821.

N. B. I am not certain with regard to the year on his cheek, as I have only the authority of a negro girl on the farm for it.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, May the 1st, Anno Domini 1821.

On application of MATTHEW DRIVER, administrator of Henry Driver, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this first day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

Test—JOHN YOUNG, Reg. of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance with the above order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 7th day of May, 1822; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1821.

MATT. DRIVER, Adm'r. of Henry Driver.

May 12—3w

\$50 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 12th of March, a Black Boy who calls himself

Joe Paca,

About 30 years of age—Joe is a handsome black fellow, middle size, very white teeth—he is a fine decent and pleasing boy, almost without fault—he is perfect in all his limbs except one finger, the middle or lesser, on the right hand, I think is off about half way, he has with him different suits of clothing, to wit: a greenish Kersey round about and trousers, a Greenish Broad Cloth Coat with a black cape nearly new; two or three muslin shirts & 2 or 3 vests & a black Fured Hat. It is probable Joe will change his name and clothing—yet he cannot his half finger—I will give the above reward if secured so that I get him again.

LEVI DUKES.

Near Denton, Caroline County, Maryland, April 24th, 1821.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a supply of Philadelphia

PORTER, ALE & CIDER, CRACKERS & CHEESE, BOLOGNE SAUSAGES.

He has also a quantity of Prime Hams, cured by himself, which he will dispose of low.

April 21—4

Advertisement.

The subscriber having removed to the old stand, where the sign is fixed over the door, and heretofore occupied by him, and having fitted up the house on the opposite side of the street in a handsome manner, begs leave to tender his acknowledgements to those who have favoured him with their custom, and to assure them and the public generally that the most unremitted exertions shall be used to please those who may call on him.

His Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors, and his table shall at all times be furnished with the delicacies of the season and the best provisions the market affords. He is provided with polite and attentive waiters, and careful and sober ostlers; and his stable is well stocked with provender.

The public's obedient servant.

JAMES RUE.

Easton, May 5—3w

Wanted,

A sober, honest, & good tempered Man Servant, who would be willing to live in Baltimore with a good master as a Carriage Driver and occasionally to wait in the house.

For such a servant, warranted to be of the above description, a generous price will be immediately given in cash.

Apply at this office.

May 5th 4w.

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

EPIGRAM.

Every thing growling detestable low,
And all that from ignorance and envy can grow,
Such are its natives, man, woman and child
That you'd swear they were all by the Devil
beguiled,
Of its ladies I will not say any thing rough,
Not even the truth that they all rub with snuff.
Dorset, May 1821.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of the late Dr. Drake.

SONG.

Oh! the tear's in my eye, and my heart it is
breaking!
Thou hast fled from me, Connel, and left me
forsaken!
Bright and warm was our morning, but soon
has it faded,
For I gave thee a true heart, and thou hast be-
trayed it!
Thy footsteps I followed in darkness and dan-
ger,
From the home of my love to the land of the
stranger.
Thou wert mine through the 'tempest' the
blight, and the burning—
Could I think thou wouldst change when the
morn was returning!
Yet peace to thy heart, thou from mine it
must sever—
May she love thee as I lov'd—alone and for-
ever—
I may weep for thy loss, but my faith is un-
shaken,
And the heart thou has widow'd will bless
thee in breaking.

PLOUGHS.

The Subscriber has now on hand a general
assortment of first quality PLOUGHS, and o-
ther useful implements, at his Manufactory on
Ellicott street, near Pratt street wharf,
where the opportunity of so general an as-
sortment and constant supply of Ploughs and
the nicer implements of Husbandry, has not
heretofore been presented to the Agricultur-
ists of Maryland, and at moderate prices,
among which are the following—viz.

200 Bar Share Ploughs, both right and left
hands, high and low Mould Boards, of six dif-
ferent sizes and prices.
50 Carey Ploughs, price from \$5 to 10 dol-
lars. These are valuable for stumpy, stoney
or sandy soils; the largest size will bear the
draft of four horses.

Hill Side Ploughs, constructed so as to go
and return on the edge of a land, and turn the
sward always down hill, the share and mould
board can be altered to return in about ten
seconds.

Double Mould Board Ploughs, one of which
is of small size, well suited for laying off To-
bacco hills, ploughing the same, making fur-
rows for Potatoes, hilling them, &c.

A Corn-Dropper, which will open the mel-
low soil, drop most kinds of grain, pulse and
garden seeds, and cover them at one opera-
tion at any distance apart desired.

A Corn-Shell, with which a man and boy
can shell fifteen bushels per hour the ma-
chine being mostly composed of iron is not
liable to get out of order.

Bennett's Drill Machines, which will sow
clover and all other grass and turnip seeds,
with great dispatch and accuracy, in so much
that it will save one fourth of the seed and
labour.

A small Hand Drill, to sow turnip seed in
rows; Hinge Harrows, light and heavy, Cul-
tivators, Scarifiers, as used by M. G. Alexander
Beaton, in his new system of cultivation.
Other implements made to order with punc-
tuality and dispatch. A share of public pa-
tronage is solicited by

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

N. B. Any person purchasing a machine
not yet generally known, and finding on trial,
it does not answer the character I gave it, I will
take it back and return the money, provided
it is not injured. Ploughs repaired for cus-
tomers. R. S.

Baltimore, March 10.

A constant supply of the above
articles will be kept for sale at Easton
Point by Capt. Vickers.

Young Top-Gallant

Is a beautiful brown bay horse, five years old
the 20th of June next, and is superior to any
Colt in this country, of his age and blood; is
nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the
celebrated Horse Top-Gallant, his dam was
got by a Naragansett Horse, out of a Chickasaw
Mare, which is supposed to be equal to any
stock of horses in the country of their grade.

TOP-GALLANT

Is now in high stud condition, and will be let
to Mares this season at the moderate price of
Four Dollars each, and twenty five cents to the
groom in each case.

TOP-GALLANT was let to a few mares last
season and proved himself a sure foal getter.
He will stand at Easton every Tuesday and
at the Trappe on Saturday, and every other
Wednesday & Thursday at Mr. John Coopers
near Lee's Mill, and every other Wednesday
& Thursday at Mr. James Benson's at St. Mi-
chael's. Season to commence on the 7th of
April, and to end on the 20th of June next,
money payable on the 1st of September fol-
lowing, to the Subscriber.

CHARLES M. BROMWELL.

April 7—6w

DRUMMER.

The well known Horse Drummer is now in
high stud condition, and will be let to Mares
this season by the subscriber at the moderate
price of Four Dollars the spring's chance and
twenty-five cents to the groom in each case—
The season to commence on the first of April,
and to end on the twentieth of June, money
payable on the first of September.

Drummer

will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and will
proceed on to the Head of Wye the first week,
and at the Trappe the second, and so on
throughout the season.

DRUMMER is so well-known, as a good and a
sure foal-getter that it is deemed unneces-
sary to say more about him as persons can see
and examine for themselves.

JAMES DENNY.

March 10—1f

Silver-Heels

Will stand this season at Blakeford, the seat
of the subscriber, in Queen Ann's county, at
eighteen dollars a mare, and half a dollar to the
groom, to be paid by the 10th of November,
which may be discharged in full by twelve dol-
lars, and half a dollar to the groom, paid on or
before the tenth day of October next—mares
insured at thirty dollars, and one dollar to the
groom. The season will terminate the 20th of
July. Good pasturage gratis for mares at a
distance, in a seven acre clover lot overrun
with blue grass, with a good spring; grain will
be furnished at a reasonable price, where re-
quired.

SILVER-HEELS

Is a fine dapple grey, upwards of sixteen
hands high, seven years old the 29th of March,
1821. His colts very fine—in figure, bone
and beauty, foot and bottom, he admits of no
superior—his pedigree will speak for his blood.

Silver-Heels was got by Oscar, who was got
by the imported horse Gabriel (sire of Post
Boy, Harlequin & Lady Jack Bull, grand dam
of Chance Medley)—Oscar's dam was Vixen
by old Medley; grand dam Col. Taylor's Pen-
elope by old Yorkick; g. g. dam by Ranter; g.
g. dam by old Gift—Silver Heels dam was
Pandora, who at three years old sold for a
thousand dollars, she was got by Col. Taylor's
grey Diomed, who was got by the imported
horse Medley, his dam by Sloe; his grand dam
by Valiant out of the imported mare Calista,
the property of Col. Wm. Byrd, of Westover—
The above horse Sloe was got by old Partner,
out of Gen. Nelson's imported mare Blossom;
her dam was got by Mr. Hall's Union, her
grand dam by Leonidas; her great grand dam
by the imported horse Othello; her g. g. grand
dam by the imported horse George's Juniper;
her g. g. grand dam by the imported horse
Morton's Traveller; her g. g. g. grand dam
was Col. Tasker's imported mare Selima, who
was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Osory was got by
Donmont; his dam by the famous High Flyer;
grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab
mare (the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Sphinx,
Planet and other good runners)—her dam was
Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the little Harley
mare.

Medley was got by Gimcrack (Cripple Go-
dolphin Arabian); his dam, full sister to the
dam of Sir Peter Teazle, was Araminda by
Snap—grand dam Miss Cleaveland by Regu-
lus; great grand dam Midge by Bay Bolton;
great, great grand dam by Bartlett's Childers;
Arabian, out of the dam of the two True Blues.
Thus you see that Medley's blood, so desira-
ble among sportsmen, flowed through Grey
Diomed, the sire of Pandora, the dam of Silver
Heels; and also through Vixen, the dam of Os-
car, sire of Silver Heels—who is of course a
quarter Medley, and a quarter Gabriel, the
best running blood in America.

Gabriel won fifteen races in England in
three years, four of them king's plates.—Oscar
was a capital runner—his colts, Columbia,
Northampton, Partnership, Red Bird and the
Maid of the Forest, good runners.

Pandora won the great sweepstakes at Pis-
cataway at three years old, and afterwards
beat every thing in Baltimore, the four mile
heats, in great style—(was out of the dam of
"Florella")—she was then put to breeding;
her colts, Pochahuntas, Red Bird, Aurora and
Silver Heels, all great runners. Silver Heels
at two years old was led over the Centreville
Jockey Club course and took the colts purse;
at three years old he was winning the great
sweepstake at Washington when unluckily he
fell, the same fall at Easton he won the Jock-
ey club colts purse; at five years old, he won
the first day's Jockey club purse at Easton; at
Marlborough the same fall he made a capital
race, three four mile heats—the first heat, he
was beat by Mr. Jenner's Chance colt six in-
ches (in bad condition) running the heat over
that heavy course (in 8 minutes 6 seconds); the
second and third heats were won, severely
contested by Mr. Johnson of Virginia his Boas,
a capital horse.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Blakeford, May 5—3w
P. S. Silver Heels will be shown at Easton
on Tuesday, 15th of May—"Sportsmen" may
examine him.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of the following fi. fa's, to me
directed, at the suits of James Thomas,
use of William Taylor, Ann Chezum,
Henry Catrup, James Seth, Joseph Stan-
gasser use Wm. Cox, Mary E. C. Nichol-
son administrator of Wm. H. Nicholson,
John Stevens & Nicholas Martin, admin-
istrators of Jas. Clayland use Wm. Fergu-
son, Lambert & Thomas Reardon, & one
Vendi Chambers use of Philip I. Truist,
against John G. Thomas, will be sold on
Saturday the 19th day of May on the pre-
mises, between the hours of two and
four o'clock, the following property, to wit:
four head of Horses, seven head of
Cattle, also, all the right interest claim and
title of the above John G. Thomas, in and
to two thirds of part of a tract of land
called Mitchell's Lot and part of other
tracts, containing two hundred & sixty ac-
res, taken and sold to satisfy the debt,
interest and costs of the above fi. fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, to me di-
rected, at the suit of the President, Directors
and company of the Farmers Bank against
Spedden Oram, will be sold on the premises
on Thursday the 17th of May next, between
the hours of twelve and two o'clock, the fol-
lowing property, to wit: a tract of land called
Wasteland and part of a tract called
Ashford, the lands and tenements of Spedden
Oram, taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest
& costs of the above venditioni. Also, by virtue
of a Fieri Facias to me directed at the suit
of the state use of John W. V. Newman against
the above Spedden Oram, will be sold on the
premises and on the same day between the
hours of 2 & 3 o'clock the following property
to wit one negro Lad named Mace Simpson,
to serve one year and six months, Mary Simp-
son to serve 4 years, Julian, an infant, to serve
21 years, also one horse, 10 head of cattle, one
cart, 12 head of sheep, 3 beds and furniture,
1-2 dozen Windsor chairs, 2 mahogany din-
ing tables, one walnut ditto, one cupboard and
contents, three pots, two Dutch ovens, two pair
andirons, tongs and shovel, taken and sold to
satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above
fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at
the suit of Andrew Oram Layton against Wm.
O. Vickers, and James Sanbury security, will
be sold on the Court House Green between
the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock on Tuesday the
15th of May, the following property to wit:
all the right, interest, claim and title of the
said Wm. O. Vickers, in and to a tract or par-
cel of land called Moore Fields, be the quanti-
ty what it may. Also one horse and carriage,
the property of James Sanbury security, tak-
en and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and
costs of the above fi. fa. Also, by virtue of a
venditioni to me directed at the suit of Samuel
Groom, use Clement Morris to me directed a-
gainst the said Wm. O. Vickers, will be sold
on the above 15th May, the Farm of the a-
bove Wm. O. Vickers, called Moore Field—
taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and
costs of the above cases.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of fieri facias to me directed;
Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker,
against Charles Gibson principal—Benja-
min Benny and James Parrott securities,
and one other fieri facias—Eliza Downes,
executrix of John R. Downes, against
Charles Gibson, will be sold on the Court
House Green, on Wednesday the 16th
May next, the following property to wit:
the life estate of the above named Charles
Gibson in and to two thirds of part of a
tract of land called Mitchell's Lot, part of
Wingleton, and part of Widows Chance,
containing 258 acres—also the wheat now
growing on the premises, taken and sold to
satisfy the debt, interests and costs of
the above fieri facias—sale to commence
between 2 and 5 o'clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 21—ts.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of one writ of Fi. Fa. to me di-
rected at the suit of Nicholas Layton, against
Joseph Stangasser & Benj. Wilmot, one other
at the suit of William Jenkins, against Joseph
Stangasser, one other at the suit of Dr. Robert
Moore, against Benjamin Wilmot and Joseph
Stangasser, and one other at the suit of Sa-
muel G. Jones, against Benjamin Wilmot, will
be sold on Tuesday the 22d of May on the
Court House Green, between 10 and 5 o'clock,
the following property all the equita-
ble right and title of in and to the Tan
House and Yard called the Lower Yard, also
one other Tan Yard with a lease hold right
for 99 years and renewable, as may be found
on the Records of Talbot County, also a
quantity of Tan Bark supposed to be 30 or
40 cords, also 15 and one quarter acres of
land, lying between Easton and Easton Point,
and to the south of the Landing Road on Port
street, the property of the aforesaid Benjamin
Wilmot, seized and taken to satisfy the afore-
said claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 28—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi. Fa's to me
directed at the suits of Rachel L. Kerr, use of
Clark & Green, Benjamin C. Neff, Samuel
Groom and James M. Lambdin, Jacob Hind-
man, and Deborah Blake against Alexander
Hemley will be sold on Monday the 21st of
May between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock
the following property to wit: all the right,
interest, claim and title of the said Alexander
Hemley in and to the farm called Chas.
Farm near Wye Mill, containing 570 acres
more or less, also the following servants Chas.
Collins, Harry Simpson, Levin, Charles Grif-
fin, one boy named Stephen, one ditto Charles,
one woman named Rachel, one other named
Dolly—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt in-
terest and costs of the above Fi. Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

April 28—ts

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that there was committed
to the Jail of this county, as a runaway, on the
20th day of March last, a negro man who calls
himself WILL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7
inches high, stout made, thick lips and flat
nose, and says he is a free man, and was some-
time in the employment of James Forrest and
James Thomson, of St. Mary's county—If a
slave the owner is requested to come forward
without delay, prove said negro, pay charges
and release him from Gaol, otherwise he will
be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.

April 14—8w

Jonathan Marshall,

COACH, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER;

Having concluded to establish himself in the
Town of Easton, offers his services to the
public in the above branches, and having served
a regular apprenticeship to the Coach
Painting business, with a first rate workman,
enables him to engage to perform any branch
of the art in a workman-like manner, with
neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms
and to the satisfaction of those employing him.
Any orders or messages left at his Paint shop
on Washington street or at the Drug Store
of T. H. Dawson & Co. will be promptly at-
tended to.

April 28, 1821—3w

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land,
situated in Caroline county, about one half
of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and
white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern
Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the tim-
ber land is now erected a saw mill. The a-
bove lands are about five miles from the resi-
dence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great
Choptank, and will be shown to persons wish-
ing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman liv-
ing thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Sanbury
reside, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline
County.) This farm contains about five hun-
dred acres of land, about three hundred of
which are cleared, the rest in wood and tim-
ber. There is also an excellent mill seat
thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the
above lands will be conveyed free of incum-
brances.

RICHARD LOOCKERMAN.
Annapolis, April 14—4w

Public Vendue.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday
the 16th day of May, at the late residence of
Capt. William Mackey, deceased, in King-
Creek, Talbot county, all the personal estate
of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consist-
ing of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Ba-
con, Lard, Corn, Corn Blades, &c. A valuable
stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, with
Farming Utensils and sundry other articles
not necessary to mention. The above prop-
erty will be sold on a credit of six months, on
all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giv-
ing bond or note with approved security,
bearing interest from the day of sale, for all
sums under the cash will be required before
the removal of the property. The sale to
commence at ten o'clock and attendance given
by

PHILIP MACKEY, Jr. Executor,
of Capt. William Mackey, dec'd.
and WILLIAM MACKEY, Agent.

April 28

FOR SALE,

All that large and valuable Message and
lot of ground, situate in Chestertown, at the
corner of High and Queen streets, formerly
owned by William Burnston, dec'd. extend-
ing six perches in part on High street, and
nine perches in depth towards Cannon street
—This property is situated in a central and
agreeable part of the Town, and is well calcu-
lated for either a private or mercantile estab-
lishment—There are on the premises a large
Frame Dwelling House of two stories, built of
the best materials—part of which has been
used and is now fitted up for a Store—A large
Granary 90 ft. by 30 ft. two stories, built in
the most substantial manner and of the best
materials—A Framed Kitchen and Stable, with
Carriage House, &c. To a person wishing to
commence the mercantile business, there are
few situations in the Town presenting equal
advantages.

The above property may be purchased at
private sale, and upon liberal terms, by im-
mediate application to

HENRY TILGHMAN,
Agent for Benjamin R. Wroth, owner.
Chestertown, April 28, 1821—4w

A VALUABLE

Farm for Sale,

We will offer at Public Sale at Mr.
Lowe's Tavern in the town of East-
on, on Tuesday the 29th day
of May next, between the hours of 3 and
4 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE VALUABLE FARM,

Lying in Oxford Neck, in Talbot County, be-
ing part of two tracts of Land called Anderson
and Judith's Garden, containing by actual sur-
vey 268 acres. This farm is beautifully situated
on Third Haven Creek, leading to Easton, and
extends to Island Creek on the south. The
arable land is divided into three fields, of a
bout fifty acres each; and the present tenant,
Nicholas Thomas, Esq. makes when the sea-
son is favourable, 300 barrels of corn, and one
thousand bushels of wheat from the corn
ground. This land is at present rented for
\$600, and is believed to be equal to any in
the state, in point of fertility of soil and beau-
ty of situation; it is well watered, and has an
abundance of wood for the use of the farm,
and the finest fish and oysters may be had
at any time in their season; besides, it is sit-
uated immediately in a most desirable neigh-
hood, where the inhabitants are wealthy, po-
lite and hospitable. The improvements com-
sist of a two story frame dwelling house, with
two rooms and a passage below, three above,
and two in the garret, all finished, and a large
dining room and an excellent kitchen adjoin-
ing; there is also a large granary within thirty
yards, where vessels lie in safety to take off
grain. The other improvements are indiffer-
ent.—One third cash will be required at the
time of sale, and a credit of one and two years
will be given for the remaining two thirds,
payable in equal instalments, the purchaser
giving bond with approved security, with in-
terest from the day of sale; and when the
whole purchase money is paid, a good and
sufficient title will be given.

JOHN LEIGH,
GEORGE S. LEIGH.
Woodbury, St. Mary's } 7w
county, April 17 }

In Council,

Annapolis, March 28, 1821.

Ordered, That the following communication
from the Secretary of State of the United
States to this Department, be published in
the National Intelligencer, the Baltimore Pa-
triot, the Baltimore American, the Federal
Gazette of Baltimore the Maryland Republi-
can and the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis,
and the two papers in Easton once a week for
six successive weeks for the information of all
the citizens of the State, who may be inter-
ested in the subject thereof.

By order
NINIAN FINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOV- ERNOR OF MARYLAND.

Department of State, }
March 22d, 1821. }

SIR,
The question upon the construction of that
part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent,
which stipulated that slaves should not be car-
ried away from the United States by British
Officers after the conclusion of the peace, hav-
ing been submitted by the American and Brit-
ish Governments, to the decision of the emper-
or of Russia, the British Secretary of State
for the Foreign Affairs has demanded that,
in the event of a decision in favour of the con-
struction insisted upon by the U. States, the
full extent of the demand upon Great Britain
for restitution, or indemnity for slaves car-
ried away, should be made known as speedily
as possible; I am directed by the President to
suggest that notice should be given to the
sufferers to transmit without delay to this De-
partment, authenticated proof of the numbers
of slaves carried away, and of their value, by
the current prices at which they might have
been sold at the time when the loss was sus-
tained. Specifying the name, age, sex and
value of each individual slave lost.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your very humble,
And obedient servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

April—6w

Advertisement.

Under a decree of Dorchester county court
will be sold at public sale at the Court House
in the town of Cambridge, on Monday the 21st
of May next, on a long credit, a valuable
House and Lot in the said town, formerly the
residence of Robert Goldborough, deceased.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
April 14—1m.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY
the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY
at 10 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 or-
der for the reception of Passengers & 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 bunks, and two state rooms with
eight bunks, furnished with every conveni-
ence.

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. 17—tf.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a
Co-partnership in the business of the
above Vessel with Capt. John Beckwith, takes
this opportunity to tender to his friends and
customers, his grateful acknowledgments for
their liberal support, and at the same time to
assure them that no exertions shall be want-
ing to merit a continuance of the same.

THE JANE & MARY

Is in complete order, for the reception of grain
or freight of any kind. She will leave Easton
for Baltimore on Sunday the 18th instant, and
will afterwards continue her regular route as
heretofore, leaving Easton for Baltimore every
Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day. All
Orders will be punctually attended to by the
Captain on board and by their Clerk, (Captain
Robert Spedden,) at Easton Point.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
CLEMENT VICKERS.

P. S. They have a large & commodious gran-
ary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk
will regularly attend every Monday at Doc-
tor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for the
reception of orders.

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

Easton Mail Line.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

This line will commence the Summer Es-
tablishment on the 1st of April—Leaving the
Easton Hotel every Tuesday, Thursday and Sa-
turday at 3 o'clock in the morning, & arriving
at Wilmington the same evening. Returning
leaves Mr. Robert Keady's, sign of the Ship,
Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Fri-
day mornings at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Easton
the

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1821.

NO. 180.

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.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, May the 1st, Anno Domini 1821.

On application of MATTHEW DRIVER, administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of Doctor Robert Stevens, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of May, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

Test—JOHN YOUNG, Reg. of Wills for Caroline 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 exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of April, 1822; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1821.

MATT. DRIVER, Adm'r. de bonis non with the will annexed of Doctr. Robt. Stevens.

May 8—3w

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, May the 1st, Anno Domini 1821.

On application of MATTHEW DRIVER, administrator of Henry Driver, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this first day of May Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

Test—JOHN YOUNG, Reg. of Wills for Caroline County.

In compliance with the above order. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 7th day of May, 1822; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1821.

MATT. DRIVER, Adm'r. of Henry Driver.

May 12—3w

\$400 Reward,

Will be given for the apprehension of, and securing in the Easton or Cambridge gaol, the subscriber's Mulatto Man.

Willis Tickle.

He left my Farm near Vienna, on Easter Sunday, and has not been seen or heard of since. He is a very intelligent and good looking servant, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; 28 or 29 years of age—has a prominent nose—and a scar over one of his eyes, near his temple, (whether his right or left is not recollected)—also a small one on his right cheek. He speaks rather quick, and when much questioned or regarded is apt to wink his eyes, in a somewhat peculiar manner. As to the size of his person, it may be called well proportioned—rather more inclined to be thin, than fat. He can read, and write. He is tolerably ready in the use of Carpenter's tools. If he is taken in this county, and secured as above mentioned, \$30 will be given—or if out of this county but within the state \$50, if out of the state, the above reward, with reasonable charges in either case.

JAMES B. STEELE.
Cambridge, Dorchester County, May 12, 1821.

N. B. I am not certain with regard to the scar on his cheek, as I have only the authority of a negro girl on the farm for it.

April Term, 1821.

Ordered, by Dorchester County Court, that the report filed by William W. Eccleston, the Trustee appointed by said court for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Thompson, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, or objections filed with the Clerk of said Court, by the first day of June next—provided a copy of this order be published in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, three successive weeks before the said first day of June.

Test—E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

May 12—3w

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

MASSACRE AT MANILLA.

The following, from Lieut. Allen, of the U. S. Navy, to the editor of the Republican, at Hudson, is by far the most circumstantial account we have seen of the shameful and horrid Massacre at Manilla.

The attack commenced about 11 o'clock, A. M. on Mr. Godefoi, the surgeon, in the streets of Santa Cruz, they cut and mangled him in a shocking manner, and left him for dead. He was taken to the guard house, and on his coming to a little, his hands were tied by the Spanish soldiers, and carried into the Corregidor prison, where he remained twenty-four hours without any assistance; he was then sent to the hospital, and I am happy to say, that when I left him he was recovering fast. The report of this act of atrocity spread fast; but it was reported that I had been the sufferer. Captain Nichols, on hearing it, immediately started to my assistance, leaving a note to Warrington and Wilson, informing them of the fact and requesting them to follow. This note was shortly after received by Capt. W.; he and Mr. Wilson proceeded to the quarters of St. Miguel, where I resided at the apothecary shop in the Escalita. They met Mr. Stewart, American consul, and Capt. Boylston of the English ship Edw. Streett—they informed them that Nichols had ascertained that it was Godefoi who was wounded, and not me, as he had supposed—that he had met Godefoi, Naturalist, and that both of them had gone to the palace to demand protection and assistance from the governor.

Godefoi and Nichols shortly after joined them; Nichols said the only satisfaction they could get from the governor was, "that he would consider of it." The whole of the company, (Stewart and Boylston excepted) now started to visit the wounded Godefoi—Warrington was called back by those two, and advised not to proceed—but he jumped into his carriage and ordered the coachman to drive and overtake his companions. The mob at this time was large, and growing extremely outrageous, he was unable to come up to them—several attempts were made to pull him from his carriage—his coachman became frightened, turned the carriage, and drove back as far as the apothecary's. Here they rejoined Boylston and Stewart. The mob was now approaching towards them, and they could distinctly see, that Wilson, Nichols and Godefoi were prisoners. To provide for their own safety was all they could do. Warrington and Boylston entered the house occupied by some Persian merchants, and Stewart the house of a Spaniard. The two former were at first concealed in the back room, which they had scarcely entered when the Persees exclaimed, "Poor Wilson is murdered, Nichols is stabbed in the back, and the Frenchman they are cutting to pieces, and dragging about like a dog."

An attack instantly commenced on the house of Mr. Guillot, which was exactly opposite to that of the Persees—poor Guillot was first fired at by a sergeant of the regular army, and afterwards literally cut in pieces; and an Armenian, Mr. Baptiste, who had been over twenty years in this country, where he had married, escaped badly wounded. The house was stripped and plundered, and the Persees expecting the attack now on their side of the street, insisted upon Warrington and Boylston's descending by the privy into the common sewer, where they remained five hours, and afterwards say they next day at 10 o'clock, A. M. escaped into the city in a close carriage, with a guard of dragoons.

The hotel for foreigners, kept by Bernard Heutelman, a German, who held a commission as lieutenant in the Spanish marine, was the next place they attacked. The mob, which had greatly increased, now filled the street on which it fronted. Heutelman went to the door in full uniform, thinking they would respect him as a Spanish officer; but he was deceived, they cut him down, left him for dead, & rushed over his body into the house. At this time, there were luckily only four gentlemen in the house—Foulon, Gautrin, Vosse & Duperat—Vosse immediately leaped from the window into the yard of a Spaniard and concealed himself under the platform of the yard, between it and the mud and filth beneath it—he remained till night, when he entered the city blacked and dressed like an Indian. Duperat was instantly butchered—his grey hairs could not preserve him from the blood-hounds of Manilla. Foulon and Gautrin were in the same room; they took leave of each other, one concealing himself under the bed, and Gautrin covered himself with a mat—the mob rushed into the room, dragged out Foulon, and killed him by a thousand wounds, but did not discover Gautrin. They again returned, and again left the room, (one villain expected, who stopped probably to look for more plunder;) he discovered Gautrin, who is a stout man, and from whom he received a blow that knocked him down, but not until he had given the alarm. The mob returned, and Gautrin, with his fists only, fought his way through, receiving terrible wounds at every instant; from the pikes, knives and clubs of the assassins. Just as he had cleared the crowd that still pursued him, his sight failed, a Spanish civil officer seized him, tied his hands and led him to the

guard house; where, shameful to relate, the officers put him in irons, and were going to finish the work the mob had begun—he demanded a confessor—they sent for one—but in the mean time a Spanish officer, St. Operi, came in, and humanely prevented the massacre. He had Gautrin conveyed to the hospital on a bier. Gautrin was recovering fast when I left. Every thing in the hotel was plundered and destroyed—they even cut the poor horses and animals about the house to pieces.

A simultaneous attack now commenced in many places, on the houses where foreigners were known to reside. The house of Monsieur Pasquet was immediately forced. Here Monsieur Dibar was cut to pieces, but Pasquet escaped into the house of a Spaniard, by whom he was concealed. Every article in the house was destroyed. The house occupied by Capt. Warrington and Nichols, & Mr. Wilson, was completely stripped, (several Lascars, and a lad belonging to the Addison, escaped by the roof into other houses,) the papers of the Addison and Marope were destroyed, as was every article of clothing, &c. contained

finding no blood to spill, that they cut even the ceiling and the sashes of the windows to pieces.

I have committed one fault in this narration, (as I intended to relate the events of this bloody day in succession, as they followed each other,) that is that the mob, after killing Nichols, Wilson, &c. in the Escalita separated, one part proceeding to St. Miguel's & attacking the house of the Russian consul, Dobell, but as this comes under the head of my own part of the narration, I shall leave it to the last.

I also forgot to say the Governor appeared in the Escalita, directly after Wilson & Nichols were murdered, while their mangled bodies lay exposed to his view. He expostulated with them on what they were doing, and asked them, "if the Frenchman had poisoned you, why do you murder Englishmen and Americans?" He soon after left them, taking no method or measure to stop the massacre; but on the contrary, his conduct so far encouraged the mob, that they afterwards asserted what they were doing by the Governor's orders! Mr. Dunsfeldt's house was at that time about 2 o'clock, P. M. the door of which was excessively strong, and resisted the efforts of the mob to force it 3 hours. Mr. Dunsfeldt had this day invited a number of friends to dinner, unfortunately several of them were in the house with him at the time of the attack. At 3 o'clock, P. M. two hours before the doors could be forced, the Governor, Don Mariano Fernandez Folgueras, Menendez de Gonda, Fernandez del Regadero, Valea Aouz, Knight of several orders, &c. (I wrote his name at large, that I may assist in handing it down to the infamy it deserves,) appeared in the front of the house, accompanied by several officers, and a guard composed of fifty foot and some dragoons. He implored the populace to desist and retire to their homes; they hooped, and even lifted their pikes to his breast, when, instead of ordering his troops to disperse the mob, which one discharge of small arms would have done in a moment, he sneaked off, leaving the unfortunate gentlemen to their fates. This pusillanimous conduct of the old wretch can neither be excused or palliated in the least point, as it is a notorious fact, that at this moment there were from 4 to 5000 troops quartered within two full-length distance, most of them under arms, and might have been bro't to his assistance in 15 minutes. Two hours after this the mob being left entirely to act as they pleased, without fear of punishment, forced the door with large pieces of timber they brought from a distance for the purpose, rushed into the house, mangled and cut every one therein in such a horrid manner that the bodies could not be distinguished. The following are the names of the unfortunate men who suffered at this place: A. Shafalitzky, T. Dunsfeldt, Mons. Estrous, Mons. Annan, Mr. Martin and Justin, a French lad, servant to Mr. Estrous, and Joseph his cook. Thus perished eight persons whose lives might have been preserved by the Governor of Manilla, whose duty it was to protect them—but who on the contrary left them to swell the catalogue of the murders of this day of blood. Their blood is on his head every drop of which rises in judgement against him, and cries for retribution! The head of Shafalitzky was severed from his body, thrown from the window, dragged about by the mob, who jumped on, pierced and mangled it, till it hardly retained evidence of ever having been human. The plunder of this house was immense, as was also that of Mr. Pasquet, \$26,000 in specie, besides a large quantity of indigo and nankeens were robbed from the latter—the indigo and nankeens were thrown into the river.

I resided in the quarter of St. Miguel, about 2 miles from the city at the house of the Russian consul J. Dobell, Esq.; his family was luckily with him at Macao; his nephew Mr. Bennet, of Philadelphia excepted. The house was attacked about 1 o'clock P. M. by the mob, from the Escalita several of the peace

officers of St. Miguel, say 3 or 4, came to the door and advised Mr. Bennet to open it saying they would protect us—the door was opened, and the mob rushed in with the officers who succeeded for some time in keeping out the villains from the room we were in—but notwithstanding the exertions of the officers many of them entered from time to time, and at last I was driven at the point of their knives out of the window, from thence I had immediately to swim the river, amid a shower of stones and clubs. I landed on the opposite side at the gate of a large distillery belonging to an Armenian, who had settled here 40 or 50 years back—the gate was shut and I succeeded in climbing a wall of fifteen feet—no sooner had I shown myself on the top than I was attacked by the people of the distillery, was knocked off the wall by clubs, but fell into the yard and was made prisoner. Previous to the mob's entering the house Mr. Bennet and myself had determined to swim the river for the purpose of asking advice of the Armenians, and had stripped ourselves all but a flannel shirt—in this situation I was taken to the distillery, and had no time to breathe, yet I was not being done before he opened the door—my arms were lashed behind me so fast that the circulation of the blood was nearly stopped; my hands swelled and the pain became excessive. In this manner was I led or rather dragged through the streets, (the populace beating me and throwing mud and filth on my head at every moment,) to the house of the Sobornadocello or the head peace officer of the village, where I found Mr. Bennet whom they had taken from the house soon after I was driven from it.—They now put both of our feet in the stocks, in company with an Indian arrested for robbery. The villains at this time began to consult respecting the manner in which they should kill us. "I am a Catholic and a Christian," he exclaimed, "kill me without a Padre to confess me, and the whole of you will die before morning." Superstition induced them to believe that what Bennet told them would take place, and they left us at rest a few minutes longer.—During the whole time (or rather till dark) the mob remained shouting and demanding us of the master of the house, making many attempts to burst in, and it is truly astonishing they did not succeed, as the house was a mere bamboo hut. About 5 P. M. we were suddenly alarmed by the sound of heavy blows, cries of mercy, & shouts of "kill them! kill them!" In a moment after Mons. D'Arbelie was brought in, cut & mangled most dreadfully, covered with blood & one of his eyes almost beat from the socket—he was placed beside us, as was a poor Lascar belonging to the Me. rope, who was also terribly bruised. At 6 P. M. they took Bennet from the stocks, under pretence to oblige him to cure a sick woman, but in fact they were conveying him to the house of a person who had just died, (one to whom Bennet had given medicine, and as they said poisoned,) to sacrifice him upon the dead body—but a sergeant of the regular troops saved his life by proposing to carry him to the house of a sick person, who lay at the point of death, and make him cure her—this they did, telling him that the moment the woman died they would bury their knives in his bosom—luckily, the woman got well, and night coming on, the mob agreed to murder those of us they left in the stocks, and retire to their houses.

Bennet's presence of mind again saved us—"touch one of my companions" said he, "and this woman shall be a corpse"—they even begged him to let them kill us, but he repeated his threats and saved us—towards midnight a family who had formerly washed for me, came to see me, kindly gave me some clothes and a cup of warm chocolate which greatly relieved me, as I had been lying nearly 11 hours with only a wet shirt on, pinioned and in the stocks, under an open window with a shower of rain beating upon me. About 1 o'clock, I was taken from the stocks and allowed to lay down upon a mat in a better apartment. I supposed Bennet was killed, and expected every moment to share his fate. At 8 o'clock on the 10th, Bennet was brought back to my great joy, the sergeant having remained with him—this man swore to save or die with us. At 9 o'clock we were put in canoes and carried down the river to the Corregidor's house and put under a strong guard to protect us. I now felt safe. The mob at this time had assembled in the streets to murder us as we came along—but were disappointed, for we came by water and not as they expected by the road.

There now appeared to be considerable difficulty as regarded the disposal of us. No Corregidor was to be found. The old man who held that office, (Don Count of Philippines) had got frightened and run off, leaving every thing in confusion. At this time there were two companies of regular infantry, one of flying artillery, with two pieces of cannon, and a squadron of cavalry drawn up in front of the house: a square was formed of infantry and we were placed in the centre, when

they started with us for the city. The mob at this crisis filled the streets to the number of 10 or 15,000: the soldiers had no orders from the governor to fire in case they attempted to seize us, and we were again carried back to the house, after which a square was again formed that conducted us to the prison of the Corregidor (about 20 yds. distant only) where we were locked up until a favorable chance to convey us to the city should offer. Don Manuel Barilla (the former Corregidor) had his house adjoining the prison, into which communication was held from the second floor, he humanely conducted us to his own chamber, gave his bed up to poor D'Arbelie and assisted in washing his wounds and they were numerous and dangerous, having had pikes and knives thrust in almost every part of his body. About half past 11 there appeared a stir outside of the prison, and all the guards were called off but four, and about noon, looking from the window, I saw the troops drawn up in columns in front of the city gates. We were presently informed that the mob were plundering the Chinese in the Escalita—next all the Spaniards were fast as possible. Our friend the former Corregidor received a letter from the governor requesting him to resume his office [as the old cowardly Count had disappeared] he immediately mounted his horse and read a proclamation to the mob, which the governor had sent him ordering them to disperse or the troops should attack them and hang every fifth man they could catch. The mob immediately dispersed and went quietly to their homes. Why did not the governor issue such orders before, when he arrived in the Escalita, and have saved the lives of those unfortunates who were afterwards butchered?

The answer is but too readily given—that he did not wish to prevent the massacre of the foreigners, and I really believe he is at this time sorry that so many escaped as they did—few or none of these last being in the least indebted to his exertions for their safety. We remained in the prison that night, D'Arbelie and the wounded being sent to the hospital in the evening. At 10 o'clock A. M. on 11th, a guard to our great satisfaction, conducted us to the city: we were placed in the castle of Santiago. Here we found about 20 or 30 gentlemen, French, English, Portuguese and Americans, who had also been placed in this fortress for protection. My arrival was unexpected as I had been on the dead list for two days, and the fate of Mr. Bennet had been also a mystery to them.

We even here found the same disposition against foreigners in the soldiery: nothing but military restraint prevented their finishing what the populace had but too successfully begun. Great talk was made by the Spanish officers and the governor of the satisfaction we should have: that the leaders of the mob were arrested that they were to be burnt, hung, &c. without mercy. They were arrested it is true, but long before we left, they gave them their liberty from time to time, gradually dismissing the assassins without any sort of punishment: nay, even the sergeant who was known to have fired at Mr. Guillot & had killed him, whom they told us was to be shot, was seen a week afterwards at the head of his platoon escorting the host.

In the above massacre there were about 130 persons who lost their lives; among whom were 1 American, 11 English, 12 French, 6 Spaniards, 2 Danes, and about 85 Chinese.

Boston, May 6.

THE NIGER.

In our paper of the 2d inst. we mentioned that Mr. Dupuis, British Consul at Achantes, Coast of Africa, maintained the opinion, that the Niger emptied itself into the Atlantic ocean a few degrees north of the equator.

We recollect having read some time ago an article in (we think) the Edinburgh Review, which laboured to establish the fact, that the Niger emptied into the Atlantic through the river Zaire, or in other words, that the Zaire and Niger were one river. The mouth of Zaire is about six degrees south of the equator. The principal rivers within a few degrees North of the equator are the Calabar and Camero, both in that district of Africa called Benin. Several attempts have been made to discover the course, source and mouth of the Niger, but with no success. The attempt was made by Park and he fell its victim. Our countryman, Ledyard, with all the characteristic enterprise of his country, and with ardor in the pursuit of geographical discovery, which bordered upon folly sacrificed his life in pursuit of similar objects. Since the general pacification in Europe, the British government have sent for the same purpose two expeditions, both of which have been unsuccessful.

The existence of a large river in the interior of Africa, with a dense population, and populous cities upon its banks, is certain; but where it discharges its waters, whether in the Atlantic or Mediter-

stream, or into some vast unknown lake in the interior of Africa, or is lost and absorbed in the sands of the desert, are enquiries yet to be answered. Many circumstances seem to unite to render it probable, that the Niger finds an outlet to the ocean through the Zaire. The Zaire is a deep, rapid stream, and discharges at all seasons of the year, such a quantity of water, as renders the supposition of its connection with some remote and unknown stream, in a degree necessary. The natives near its mouth have stories and traditions of men who have descended the river in boats, speaking in a language, and having an appearance dissimilar to those of any tribe in the immediate vicinity of the coast. Stories have also been told by Africans in the interior to whites, whom accident has cast among them, of sailing in their boats down the great river Niger, till they meet white men in very large boats, (ships) with whom they trafficked in the sale of slaves and in the purchase of goods. These circumstances afford a foundation for the opinion, that the Zaire is the Niger's outlet to the ocean.

Whatever shall be the final and correct solution of this geographical problem, as connected with the civilization of Africa, it is highly interesting. The recent and general abolition of the slave trade, the unmerited and unjustifiable cruelty, which in consequence of this detestable traffic, the blacks have suffered, the progress which has been made, and is making toward their emancipation and improvement, all unite to render the geography, history, and if we may use the word, the statistics, of Africa, a subject of general interest and inquiry. This quarter of the globe, once the victim of the avarice and cruelty of civilized man, is now the object of his curiosity and sympathy. It is to be viewed not only as a matter of feeling, but as of great political importance. If the Zaire, or any other river emptying either into the Atlantic or Indian ocean, should prove to be the outlet of the Niger, it would at once afford a passage to the remotest parts of Africa. It would open a new and fruitful source of commercial profit. The consumption of coarse stuffs, ammunition, fire arms, trinkets, &c. at this market would be immense. In return for which we should receive Ivory, gold dust and all the articles now obtained by the trade on the coast, together with many valuable productions now wholly unknown. That America should participate in this trade is highly desirable, especially if the present depression of commerce is to be permanent. Our navigators and our travelers are bold and venturesome. Ledyard, a native American, has in the course of a short life, done much in giving to the world correct information in regard to countries but partially and imperfectly known. Our navigators within a few years, have discovered a new continent in that southern ocean, which we once thought the distinguished navigator Cook had thoroughly explored. Europe may yet be indebted to American enterprise for a correct knowledge of the internal situation and geography of Africa.

Boston Patriot.

FOREIGN.

From the *N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser* of May 11.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The April packet ship Amity, captain Maxwell, and the ship Hector, capt. Gilder, both arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, which port they left in company on the 6th of April—and the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received papers to that date, with London papers to the 3d of last month, all inclusive.

The papers announce the important fact, that the Neapolitans have failed in their attempt to establish a free government: they have signed a convention with the Austrians, and the war in Italy is ended. It appears, that after the affair at Rieti, the Austrians advanced to Aquila. Subsequently, a bulletin was issued, dated at Castel di Sangro, and signed by gen. Wm. Pepe, of which the following is an extract: "The corps commanded by general Pepe was chiefly composed of legionaries and provisional militia, who were hastily assembled on the first announcement of the movements of the Austrian troops, and who never believed the war in which we were engaged was serious."

With this corps gen. Pepe had to guard the valley of Roveto, Tagliacozzo, Aversa, L'Aquila, and the Tronto. The enemy appeared in force in the neighborhood of Civita Ducale. Among the courses of which gen. Pepe had it in his power to follow, the most prudent was a detour from his position and to attempt an extensive reconnoissance. On the morning of the 7th, he attacked the enemy near Rieti, and at the same time directed an attack to be made near Leonessa by three battalions. The national troops, and particularly those of the line, drove back the enemy with the greatest bravery. A demi battalion of the Capitanata distinguished itself in the first line, as did a demi battalion of the 3d light infantry.

In vain did the enemy deploy all his cavalry in the plain of Rieti, our sharpshooters handled the business severely, and killed a great number of them, including some superior officers.

After a warm fire had continued for seven hours, the enemy brought up reinforcements. His numbers soon became very superior to ours. The general ordered a retreat, which was effected without any of our

troops receiving either a musket shot or a sabre cut. But the enemy advanced; the fire of his artillery threw into disorder the second line of our militia, who, perceiving that the troops composing the first line were retreating, believed the corps defeated which they had so bravely sustained for seven hours under the hottest fire. Many of the battalions of militia dispersed.

The enemy, surprised at the courage our troops had opposed to them, did not venture to advance on any point; but having learned from spies the disorder which had taken place, he seized the propitious moment, and tried with large masses to force the passage of Antrodoco. This defile was defended with extreme valor by the brave General Russo, whose troops fought well; but our troops were overcome by numbers, and the defile was carried. General Pepe then moved his head quarters to Sulmona, and on the 11th to Castel di Sangro, where he intended to reorganize his corps, and to present to the enemy that resistance which he ought to expect from Neapolitan soldiers, when recovered from a first surprise. This corps will be recognized, and will be rendered worthy of the esteem of the enemy and the nation."

This intelligence is contained in a Neapolitan journal of the 14th ult. which adds, that General Pepe was expected in the capital, and that he was to be replaced by Gen. Filangeri; Marshal Verdini, who se. cundo had sustained no loss, was also slated to be in the province of Chietto, embarrassing the enemy by manœuvring on his flanks.

A Capua council of war was held by the Prince Regent, and on the breaking up of the council, lieutenant-general Fardella was detached to Florence, on a mission to the King.

A private letter from Naples, of the same date, declares, that even the defiles of Antrodoco, where a few men would have sufficed (the enemy) were abandoned precipitately, and that the fugitives committed such excesses, that the gates of Sulmona were closed against them. The army of Carascosa, which found itself in danger of being cut off, received orders to abandon the entrenched camp of Magnano and the line of the Garigliano, and to retire to Capua by that of the Volturno. As soon as the news of the complete defeat of General Pepe was received, the Prince Regent communicated it to the Parliament, who adopted a resolution of sending an address to the King.

Fourth Bulletin of the Austrian Army.
Head-quarters at Teano, March 20.

"The grand army, after passing the Liri, at Capua, advanced rapidly on St. Germano. Gen. Carascosa had fallen back with his army into the entrenched position of Mignano, on the road to Capua. The same spirit which caused the dispersion of gen. Pepe's army in Abruzzi manifested itself in a still more violent way in the camp of Mignano. The troops, unwilling to fight for the insurgent cause, declared against their chiefs, who could only escape from the danger that threatened them by allowing the soldiers to disperse, and return to their homes. After laying down their arms."

The Neapolitan army no longer exists. The royal guard alone, faithful to the sentiments which its name was calculated to produce, preserved order and discipline.

The forts of St. Germano on the Monte Cassino surrendered yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to surrender, with cries of *Live the King!*

Capua, one of the strongest bulwarks of the kingdom, opens its gates to-morrow. To-morrow our advanced guard will be at Versa.

The war is terminated. Our entrance into the capital will be that of an allied army.

What has been done at Naples was neither the wish of the people nor the army. This facts prove."

Convention between the Austrians and Neapolitans.

"The undersigned, furnished with full powers for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:

1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all the points of the kingdom.
2. Hostilities shall also cease by sea, with as little delay as possible. Orders to this effect shall be immediately despatched by the two armies.

3. The Austrian army shall occupy Capua. To-morrow, the 21st, its posts shall occupy, but not pass the town of Aversa.

4. The occupation of the town of Naples and its forts shall be the object of a particular convention.

5. The Austrian army shall respect persons and property, whatever may be the particular circumstances of each individual.

6. All royal property and property of the state existing in the provinces occupied by the Austrian army, or which it may occupy; all arsenals, magazines, parks, dock yards, manufactories of arms, &c. belong of right to the king, and shall be respected as such.

7. In all the places and forts occupied by the Austrian army, there shall be, independent of the Austrian commander, a governor in the name of the king. All the material of war, as far as respects the administrative part, shall be under the royal administrative directors.

8. The present convention shall be ratified by the Prince Regent and by the Baron Frimont, the general commanding the Austrian army.

"Signed at the Grand Priory of Naples, before Capua, March 20 1821.

Baron AMBROGIO.
Count FRYNELMONT."

SARDINIA.

A private letter from Paris, dated March 21, says: "A courier, who has arrived this day from Italy, states, that the affairs of Piedmont are not in that situation which has been reported; that the provi-

sionary junta have been declared the prince of Carignano, & all other members of the royal family, incapable of reigning. It is added, that they are making great preparations for marching on Milan, where they have been invited. The public are in the greatest anxiety, to hear the news of this intended movement."

The other accounts from that country, which have arrived by express, are as follows.

TURIN, MARCH 23.
Tranquillity and order prevail in this capital. Disorders and misfortunes have occurred in the provinces as well as at Genoa, to the inconceivable conduct of the prince regent alone they must be attributed. The streets of Turin are filled with soldiers. Numerous contingents are arriving from all the provinces of the kingdom; Count San Rosa, minister of war and marine, has addressed an order of the day to them. The Russian minister has taken his departure. It is to be hoped, that the great powers will not consent to any attempt of Austria, to occupy Piedmont as well as Naples, as that would be to give up to her the whole of Italy.

In commenting upon the above intelligence, the *Liverpool Mercury* of March 6th, (which contains President Monroe's inaugural address) remarks as follows:

"The failure of the Neapolitans to establish their freedom, will be seriously lamented by all men of liberal sentiments, particularly at a moment when, as a confirmation of the beautiful theory of liberty, we present them with the inaugural speech of the President of a great nation, which shows how beneficial to the human race those theories may be rendered practical. The Holy Alliance may triumph over Naples, but America remains to fight an inextinguishable beacon, to direct and to inspire half the endeavors to the safe harbor of constitutional government. While America remains free (and what power on earth can enslave her?) Europe cannot be wholly enslaved. Nor do we think that the friends of freedom have cause to despair, even of Naples. In this successful aggression, Austria has added to the catalogue of her own crimes, and thereby afforded further cause for the hatred and vengeance of those whom she dares to oppress."

It is not by soldiers that the ideas and sentiments of men can be extirpated; & she has been taught by the events of the last year, that even soldiers have their periods of reflection; that even these well practised machines of war may sometimes assert their share of humanity, and may turn their weapons to other purposes than that of defending the thrones of despots, or that of executing the sanguinary behests of greedy and ambitious tyrants.—Spain & Portugal still remain in the enjoyment of their newly acquired liberties; and it is impossible that France and England can long continue to behold with indifference the westward progress of that oriental despotism which, while it pretends to preach the safety of thrones, is manifestly aiming at the destruction of all the commerce, all the power, and all the independence of the western nations. The despotic spirit must be driven beyond the Volga, or Europe will be to Russia, what Egypt and Persia were, in ancient days, to Assyria.

LONDON, April 4.
The private letters from Paris, mention, that by the latest accounts from the south, the greatest portion of the Neapolitan Independent troops had laid down their arms. Some warlike parties have, however, continued in the mountains.—Generals Pepe & Carascosa had not been heard of for some days.

PARIS, April 1.
A telegraphic despatch announces that the Austrians had entered Naples on the 25th.

PARIS, March 25.
By accounts from Mahon, an Algerine squadron, consisting of 11 vessels, which it was supposed was destined against the Tunisians, threatens the Spanish flag, & it was reported that the Spanish Consul at Algiers had been arrested, and confined in his house until the squadron sailed."

Three Tunisian frigates, three corvettes, a brig, a schooner and another vessel of war, were lost in the bay of Tunis, during a heavy gale on the 7th and 8th ult, and nearly two thirds of their crews drowned. Twelve foreign merchant vessels were lost there at the same time, and eight were driven on shore.

The British stocks were at 72 1/4 on the 4th of April. French stocks, March 31st, 82 1/2.

Mrs. Elliston, of the Drury Lane theatre, died in London on the 1st of April.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The following took place in the British House of Commons respecting this illustrious character.

Mr. Hume rose to move for an account of the expenses of the detention of Napoleon. "If it were right to detain Napoleon at all, he would contend, that in the present financial difficulties of the country, he might be safely detained at one tenth of the expense, which at present attended his detention. He had in his possession an estimate of those expenses for the year 1819, and he was not aware of any reduction since."

The expenses of the staff amounted to	124,000
The expenses of the military establishment	119,574
The incidental expenses for the maintenance, &c. of Napoleon	157,000
The expenses of provision vessels, about	15,000

The expenses of the Navy 1160,000

The total expenses 1439,574

He understood that government had lately engaged with the East India Company that the company should pay all expenses, and that they should be paid by government a sum equal to the amount of the average expense which attended the detention of Napoleon for the last three or four years. Sir Robert Wilson protested against the detention of Napoleon. In the detention of that illustrious man, he saw nothing but dishonor. Napoleon Bonaparte threw himself upon the protection of England, & his appeal to English generosity was met by placing him on a rock, where he had been subjected to cruel insults. Separated from his family, even from his infant child, he had been deprived of every domestic enjoyment. It was a fact well authenticated, that he might have escaped, but he preferred throwing himself upon the generosity of Great Britain. Should France ever regain her freedom, she could not submit to see the hero, who was once the sovereign of her choice, languish upon the inhospitable brow of a barren rock. Mr. Croker pledged himself to show that Napoleon had been fairly hunted into the toils, and that in the whole transaction the honor of this country and of its officers were above all reproach.—Mr. C. Hutchinson said he could not but express his disapprobation of the cruel and mean policy, which was pursued towards Napoleon; it was opposed to every principle of justice, humanity and honour. Was it befitting that the British nation should become a jailor for the Holy Alliance? The real principles of these despots; their hatred to all that was liberal, generous and free; was now avowed to all the world. Napoleon, even in the worst day of his power, never was guilty of any aggression upon the rights of mankind. He was not so daring as the acts which recently marked the unholy councils of the Allies. For twenty years the Allies had been calling to their subjects to assist them against the tyranny of Bonaparte. Had they fulfilled their promises? Had Prussia, had Russia, had Austria?—At the treaty of Paris, and the Congress of Vienna, the whole negotiations had gone on the principle of violating the system, which the Allies had pledged themselves to maintain; and the noble Lord (Castlereagh) had concurred in their proceedings. As the Allies had broken all their promises, to detain Napoleon in his present captivity, was an act of unexampled tyranny and oppression towards the individual, and dangerous by its example to the rest of mankind. It would be well for Austria or Russia, and the despots of the Holy Alliance, to concur in an act, which so well agreed with their general character; but that we should act as the perpetual jailors of Napoleon, was most horrible and disgraceful. Whatever may be the view of an historian on his continual captivity, after any danger to this country from his liberty had ceased to exist, it would only be continued now to satisfy personal pique against the man. Half a million of money per annum, or nearly that sum, was expended to this purpose, for ships, troops, and the civil government of the island. The people must be the most besotted in the world, instead of being, as they were, the most enlightened, if they continued to approve such an expenditure for such a cause. Mr. Hume moved for an account of the debt due from the government to the East India Company on the 1st of May, 1820. The motion was agreed to.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The long agitated Catholic question, now engrosses the attention of the British Parliament, and British editors.—The bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 19, and has received its first reading in the House of Lords. The Globe says that "ministers do not mean to resist it in the Lords, because if opposed there successfully, it would be brought forward again in the Commons, and would thus bring the two Houses constantly in collision on this great national question." But the Courier, on the contrary says, "the measure has now to fight its way through the House of Lords, where it is expected to encounter a most decisive opposition." There is evidently much feeling, and a good deal of alarm, in regard to this subject, and the parties are completely split upon it. The Courier opposes the bill, and Lord Castlereagh supports it.—The Times and True Briton, (opposition papers) are opposed to it, and the New Times, (Ministerial), is in favor of it. Many apprehend that it will not only have the effect to injure the established church of England, but utterly destroy it in Ireland, while the more tolerant consider the present bill as a kind of compromise, and feel a disposition to put the matter at rest, by letting the Catholics have a part of what they have claimed, and enough as they suppose to satisfy them. The Courier says, the most alarming part of the whole transaction, is the change of shape, which this bill has undergone in its progress. It came into the house, a bill for the relief of Catholic consciences; it leaves the house an act for the disturbance of Protestant consciences. Every one, he says, knows that by the oath of Supremacy, which every Protestant must take, to enable him to fill any office, or to sit in Parliament, he is called upon to swear "that the Pope hath not any spiritual authority within this realm." Now this bill recognizes & legalizes "the spiritual authority of the Pope within this realm, and even directs the mode in which that spiritual authority shall be exercised; and yet, at the same time, it still obliges the Protestant to swear, in the same words as

when Popery was high treason, "that the Pope hath not any such spiritual authority," in short to swear a downright falsehood, and a falsehood, not inferential, constructive, nor obscure, but a falsehood which appears flagrant and recorded, even on the face of the Bill itself.

Letters from Vienna of the 20th of March, mention that a Russian corps, estimated from 80 to 100,000 strong, had received orders to march against Naples.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Paris, March 10:—"The Duchess d'Angoulême expects, in a few months, to give another heir to the throne of France! The friends of the Duchess de Berri console themselves with the possibility of the repetition of Sarah's miracle proving only a daughter, who will, of course, not interfere with the claims of the Duke de Bordeaux. Some doubt the fact altogether, and attribute the change in Madame's appearance to the dropsy, whilst more malicious commentators give the same origin both to the Infant Duke and his embryonic cousin, and attribute each to the cleverness of the Court-mantemaker. It is also indisputably rumored in the court circle here, that Fouché, before he died, sent a sealed package to the King, containing some strange documents, and among others, proofs of the illegitimacy of the King of Rome."

LONDON PAP.

By the schooner Harriet, Capt. in Murphy, in eleven days from Lagayra, and last from Cape Henry, we have been politely favored with the following information, relative to recent events at the Cape:—

"Another attempt has been made by the blacks to throw off the yoke of president Boyer—but this like former attempts, had proved unsuccessful, owing only to mismanagement, as a large majority of the people are decidedly opposed to a Republican form of government. On the 11th April, Gen. Magny, (commander at the Cape) having received intimations that Gen. Romaine had bribed the two regiments to which he was attached, to assassinate the President, (who was hourly expected) ordered the arrest of the above Gen. Romaine. A guard only was put around his house, in consequence of the two Regiments forbidding their making him a prisoner. On the 13th President Boyer arrived at the Cape—14th, ordered General Romaine to be embarked for Port au Prince. His embarkation was too severe a trial for those soldiers, who had been his companions for many years, and who had received many favors at his hands—accordingly the same day, those two regiments revolted, demanding the restoration of their General. President Boyer treated their demands with contempt. All the soldiery were called out, young and old; all anticipating a bloody scene; business was suspended. Some white families embarked on board the ship; and finally at night, the revolted soldiers rendered, finding their force unequal, being only 600 strong against 9000. Eleven officers, consisting of colonels, commandants, &c. had been executed, 50 more were under sentence of death. Affairs were by no means settled at the Cape; business was exceeding dull, money scarce, pay worse, provisions were the only article that could be sold at the Cape; Flour \$6 50; Fish, \$3 50; Pork, \$15; Hams and lard no sale. The repeated commotions had so alarmed the merchants, that they would only buy by small quantities; connected with that the political proceedings of the President in drawing every dollar from the treasury as fast as it accumulated; all these things have a tendency to injure the business of the Cape. General Romaine's character was that of a brave and generous officer, and said to be a good friend to the whites. It was said the President would not dare to kill him, as his influence is so great at the north side of the island. On the 27th the President left the Cape with 400 men for Port Dolphin, to check some disturbances there."

American.

In a St. John, N. B. paper of the 1st inst. received by the schr. Nancy, we find the following article, (taken from a West India paper.

KINGSTOWN, ST. VINCENT, March 17.

BOA CONSTRUCTOR.

A most singular circumstance occurred last week in the Charab country, when some negroes who were working near Sandy Bay discovered an immense serpent, hitherto a holly unknown as existing in any of these islands, and which, after attacking the man by whom it was first discovered, and alarming several others who had gone in search of it, was finally killed by one of the party, who shot it through the head with a musket, which he had charged with three bullets. This monster is supposed to have been a species of the Boa, so common on the neighbouring continent, and was found to measure 13 feet from the head to where a kind of tail appeared formed, which was between 14 and 15 inches; the circumference of the body was from three to four feet.—When first discovered it lay in a kind of coil, but on being roused, raised its body erect, & must have had a most formidable appearance. An attempt, we understand, has been made to preserve the skin, which we hope may be successful; and we shall endeavor to procure some further particulars of this singular animal, for our next publication. When it came, or how conveyed hither, is of course, only matter of conjecture.

MARCH 24.

The Serpent killed at Sandy Bay, on the 6th inst. is a species of the Boa of Cuvier, who places the genus in the second tribe of the second family of the order Ophidians, of his class of reptiles. Its character, deduced from the order, the genus and the species is the following: The jaw bones, the palate bones, and the other bones of the mouth, are attached to each o-

ther & to the cranium by elastic ligaments, which, by stretching, allow the dilatable throat to receive bodies of dimensions larger than the mouth in its ordinary or quiescent state. Each upper and lower jaw bone, and each palate bone, is furnished with a row of sharp, fixed, unpierced teeth, curved backwards, so that the mouth contains six nearly parallel rows of teeth, four above and two below. The windpipe is very long, and there is but one lung. The tail is prehensile, and has at its roots horny hooks of claws, something like the spurs of a cock. Along the back, there runs a broad chain, formed of a large irregular, hexagonal, blackish spots, alternately with others which are pale, and of an oval shape, scales under the body and tail, single and transversal. Such is the Boia, as described by Cuvier, and such is exactly the description of the animal found at Sandy Bay. It was fourteen feet long and its greatest diameter, when jejune was seven inches; when killed it was gorged, apparently with a kid or a lamb.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING MAY 19.

The News—the late Disastrous News.

The last arrivals of very late date assure us, that the vanishing Neapolitans are vanquished—that they have succumbed to those they called their oppressors, and prostrated themselves before the shadow of their victors. And all this too is after their wondrous manifesto—after meeting with indignation, and drowning with the animated appeal to War, War, War, the recital from the lips of the Duke de Gallo in their Parliament of the terms dictated to them at Laybach—after all the republicanism of Britain had swelled to highest note their lofty praise—and when Americans, always enthusiasts in every thing that looks to self-government, had unitedly extolled their noble determination—So much for Italian love of liberty—and thus the case stands for the present.

Now for the Speculation—in this, all have been deceived, and the enthusiasts wrap in woe. The result so far has been different from what we expected, but we never did partake with enthusiasm in this affair at Naples—not that we do not wish self-government to every people, and that self-government a good one—God forbid that such a sentiment should ever find moorings in our bosom! but we never thought the revolt at Naples began in the right way. An indolent, unemployed soldiery are a ready & a willing machine to do any thing that speculators may project; idleness begets degeneracy of principle, & promised rewards are but bribes that will impel them to turn their bayonets where they are ordered; a standing soldiery in peace is a standing curse. The far famed Carbonari within whose secret halls the scheme is thought to have originated, will be found to be little else than the old Jacobin Clubs of France or the Illuminati of Germany, with this difference perhaps only, that they have neither their talent at plotting nor their desperation in execution. A revolution set on foot by such schemers, has neither the foundation, nor the sentiment, nor the object to carry it through—it wants the essential oil of public feeling to give motion to its wheels, it wants the impetus of united exertion from minds conscious of oppression and of hearts that are willing to bleed in the cause of emancipation—their people have not been consulted, if they could be taught. In truth they had not yet among them the well organized elements of revolution.

Had not this revolt been opposed, had it not been tested by the Austrian interference, the same slothfulness and ignorance which submits to a dictators will, would no doubt have submitted to the better condition of a limited monarchy and a representative legislature—but even in this it would have been submission, not the active will—and time and intelligence would have taught them the improvement of their condition.

Fortunately separated are Spain and Portugal from these intruding monarchs, who still hold out hopes to the friends of independent self government, but who have yet met with no tests to prove their generous devotion. Their trial comes next, and it will not be unexpected if a great portion of both countries should play the dastardly game of the boasting, humiliated Neapolitans.

This business cannot rest here, dissatisfaction does exist throughout Italy, but they have not the force of mind & feeling to give it action. The convention given us as formed at Naples, is a mere armistice, it says nothing of the retiring or the continuance of the Austrian Invaders; the country was left by it in the full possession of the Austrian troops—If, as has

been before declared, they are to remain for several years to preserve the calm of submission, this alone will organize insurrection and fret them to rebellion; nor will England, we presume, regard such an occupation unmoved.—The threatened march of a Russian army into the north of Italy is evidence enough that more is to be done. Spain and Portugal are the next object—the plan of remonstrance or attack is matter of doubtful conjecture.—The Crown of France would no doubt yield to the wishes of the Allies; but the people of France are restive and ferocious—and the condition of an invading army in Spain would be perilous with the people of France in rebellion behind them.

The projects now on foot are gigantic and the dangers imminent and great. The genius and the character of the times will soon be unfolded—a few months more will probably present to our view an awful state of things in Europe, and to that every philanthropist and statesman will look with anxious solicitude.

We still continue to take up the Federal Republican with renewed interest, and are glad to learn that its patronage is increasing, and many of those who had left it are returning. Its animation and its zeal seem to grow, and all who have not seen its late quotation from Niles' Register have lost an interesting and useful lesson. Mr. Niles belongs to the Democratic Party in this country, and as an Editor and Publicist has held a considerable rank—he has taken the liberty to think for himself and in a very frank and perspicuous manner to express his dissent to much that is sanctioned by the majority—his language and remarks in the mouth of opposition would be no more or less than bold attack and invective, but in a partizan, it is but remonstrance and dissent. We do not mean to say a word as to what we suppose to be Mr. Niles' opinion of the policy of rejecting foreign productions to encourage Domestic Manufactures, this question we shall refer to Mr. Cambreling and Mr. Baldwin, we only desire to draw the attention of every man we can to the bold strictures he has made upon the present administration and state of things—and as he is the friend of these he finds fault with, neither malice or falsehood can be alleged against him.

We will endeavour to give extracts from this keen performance.

By recent letters from different parts of the State we learn, that the Federal Republicans of Maryland are beginning to buckle on their armour for the approaching contest in September. The preservation of the state from threatened dismemberment is an object worthy of their care. To defend the judiciary from attack and to save the representation of the counties as now established, ought to call forth the energy and exertion of every man who loves order, liberty and right. What will be our situation with a diminished representation from the counties, an increased representation from the city of Baltimore, and a revolutionized judiciary just ready for any thing? what would be the price of lands in a short time, what would be the diminished state of population in two years after?

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

"The thing that hath been, is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun."

Mankind always have been and always will be the same, while the world lasts, when placed in like circumstances. Ambition, it would appear, has been the ruling passion among men, and hence originates the spirit of party, which will generally be in proportion to the freedom of the government under which we live.

Under a free government man may be happy, if he will be contented in that sphere of life, which it has pleased a beneficent Providence to place him, but it would seem, as though few amongst us in this land of liberty can rest contented! Such is our present unhappy condition, that the most of us are restless, too many turbulent, and almost all dissatisfied, fond of change with a hope of bettering our condition! With these prevalent dispositions, divisions and dissensions have sprung up at a very early period of our national existence. Every man is more or less a politician, and makes his calculations of bettering his condition in some way or other, either upon a large or a small scale in the wondrous working art of politics! Born as it were a politician almost every man thinks himself fully adequate for every station under government! If he is not thought fit to make a Congressman, he will go through thick and thin to become a magistrate, or a constable! Politics, it is now understood, is not the science of government, but literally an artifice and the system of management with a gratification of an itching palm! Alas!

alas! cry alas! There was a time, when virtue and talents were passports to office, but these times are past and gone by; and now, be it spoken to our shame, the only passport is through the hot bed of party. When things have come to this pass, well may it be said, the judgment of a righteous God is upon us. Where the influence of a party spirit prevails, it is fatal to men's morals and their understandings, it breaks out in falsehood, detraction, calumny, and as we have too often experienced in a partial administration of justice. "In a word," says Mr. Addison, "it fills a nation with spleen and rancour, and extinguishes all the seeds of good nature, compassion and humanity." It is not only on the morals, that this party spirit has its influence, it shows itself in almost every thing, which concerns us, even the judgment is distorted. One who is actuated by this spirit, seems to be incapable of discerning what ought to make his neighbours of different politics, amiable and deserving of his esteem and regard, while he is blind, or at least appears to be so, to the vices and evil propensities of those, who are in the same party interest; the one he shuns, and perhaps hates, while the other is taken to his bosom as his dear friend! But what is the consequence, the man who was before virtuous and amiable, soon participates in all the vices and follies of his companion. A man of real merit is viewed by opposite parties through two mediums, like a stick put in a vessel of transparent water, it appears crooked or broken, though it is actually straight. It has been a practice adopted, and pursued with wonderful success by the present dominant party every where throughout the country; and that is taking any scandalous story that has ever been raised, or even whispered, for a known undoubted truth, and raising hostile speculations upon it. Calumnies that have never been proved or have been often refuted, have been the grand postulation of these infamous wretches, upon which they have proceeded as upon first principles, though they have known them to be false. Men who have established a party character, are sure of support, let their morals and their talents be what they may; for we have lived to see the worst of men, without one requisite qualification for office, making no inconsiderable figure, because they have been and are likely to be useful to a party, while the best have been disregarded, because they have been above those low and pitiful practices, which are requisite and the high roads to preferment.

If there could be a union of honest men to put down the present order of things, it would be, most certainly, very desirable, but there are few persons, who have not lived long enough to have learnt, that a scheme of that kind is altogether absurd and impracticable. To me it is plain and obvious, that the only feasible plan is that, which ought to make it the duty of every good man to take every reasonable and justifiable means in his power to convince his neighbor, that all the divisions and dissensions, which have distracted and brought little short of ruin upon us, have originated from the ambition and wickedness of the present ruling party in this state as well as the United States. As an individual I am resolved to use every means in my power to remove the delusion, which has bewildered the nation as well as the State of Maryland for twenty-three years past, and shall from time to time admonish and persuade them to return from the error of their ways, and save us from further ruin.

A FEDERALIST.

VALUABLE PRESENT.

We understand, (says the New York Gazette) that Captain Barker of the ship Lady Gallatin, from St. Petersburg via St. Bartholomew, arrived at this port on Wednesday last, is the bearer of a costly Diamond Ring, a present from the Emperor of Russia to the learned Doctor Mitchell, of this city.

The above ring, we hear is valued at about 10,000 roubles, and is intended as a return compliment for an American patent Plough, forwarded to the Emperor by Dr. Mitchell.

By the constitution of the United States, 13th article of amendments, it is ordained that "if any citizen of the United States shall accept and retain any present, from any Emperor, King, Prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

Office holders and Office hunters.—The following advertisement is copied from the Richmond Enquirer, a strenuous advocate for republicanism. We should have been glad to have seen some remarks from Mr. Ritchie, explaining his views upon the propriety of such a precedent.—N. Y. Col.

"The subscriber wishes to employ a person to take charge of his offices as clerk of the Superior and County Courts of Montgomery—for which he will give half of all the profits arising therefrom. The person engaging must be well qualified to do all the business in the best and neatest manner. He must be accommodating in his manners—constant in his attention to the offices—free from dissipation, & must give bond with good security for the faithful performance of all duty; required of clerks of courts, in the penalty prescribed by law."

CHARLES TAYLOR.

Extract of a letter, dated Norfolk, May 12.

"Yesterday a duel was fought between Lieut. PERRY and Midshipman SAUNDERS, in which the former was dangerously wounded in the throat. They exchanged two shots."

The Military Peace Establishment.

It is understood that the arrangement of the Officers according to the new and reduced organization of the Peace Establishment, was completed at the close of the last week, and will shortly be announced.—The Board of General Officers had separated. General Scott has already left the city and General Gaines will depart for the South in a few days. General Brown is yet here, and it is supposed will remain for some time longer. Indeed, it is understood, that as there is now but one Major General in the Army, his Headquarters will be at Washington, being a central position, & allowing of frequent and prompt communication with the War Department.—Nat. Int.

The following arrangements are said to have been made in the army:

COLONELS OF ARTILLERY.
Col. Walker H. Armistead, late of Engineers; Col. Nath. Towson, late Pay-Master's Department; Col. Fenwick, Col. Burdett, Maj. Woolley, late of Ordnance, to be transferred to Artillery.

General Atkinson, to be Pay-Master-General, vice Towson—or to have a regiment of Artillery, as he may prefer. Capt. Belton, transferred from the Infantry to Artillery, the former to command at Annapolis.

Capt. Nourse, Captain Roger Jones, to command Fort M'Henry.

General Moses Porter and Major Manney, who have been in the Artillery for 35 years, are transferred to Infantry.

Officers left out, Col. Henry Smith and Gen. Bissell.

The Secretary of war reserves to himself the right of making transfers.

Some misunderstanding appearing to prevail with respect to the circulation of the small notes of the Banks of Maryland, after the first day of June next, we feel ourselves authorized to declare, that although, according to the Act of Assembly, such small notes cannot be issued or re-issued by the Banks after that day, yet they may lawfully remain in circulation for any length of time, and are afterwards receivable and redeemable by the Banks, out of which they shall have issued, in the same manner as any other of the notes of such Banks.

ASSURANCE.

Easton, May 12, 1831.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary, on the estate of William Sudler, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

JAMES MACKUBIN, Ex'r.
Anne-Arundel County,
May 19—31.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 24 day of July next, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year. By order,

J. PINKNEY, Cashier.
N. B. By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the succeeding year.

May 19—7w
The Easton Gazette, Hagerstown Torch Light and Fredericktown Herald, will insert the above and forward their accounts.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

14th day of May, A. D. 1831.
On application of Benjamin Benny, Executor of the last will and Testament of James Beatty, late of Talbot County, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 18th day of May, A. D. 1831.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg't of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Beatty, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1831.

BENJAMIN BENNY, Executor of James Beatty, dec'd.

May 19—3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained letters of administration from the orphans' court of Kent county in Maryland, on the estate of Elizabeth Young, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May 1831.

WILLIAM MCLEAN, Chester town, Kent county, May 19—3w

Printing.

Neatly executed at this Office.

Groome & Lambdin

Having just received from Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their entire assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Are now opening for ready money, at their Store, opposite the Bank,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

HANDSOME & CHEAP GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, viz:

Superfine and other Black & colored Silk	Calicoes	Superfine and middle
Bengal Stripes	Furniture Chintzes	Cloths
4-4 & 6-4 Ginghams	4-4 & 6-4 Ginghams	Cassimeres and Cassi-
4-4 & 6-4 Camb. Mus-	lin	netts
6-4 Satin striped do	4-4 Demi Cambrics	Cords and Velvets
4-4 Demi Cambrics	Plain & figured Lenos	White & colored Flan-
Spring'd & plain Books	6-4 India do	nels
6-4 British Mulls	British Shirtings	Carpeting and Carpet
Dom. steam power do	Bleach'd Waltham do	Bindings
Bleach'd Ashwright do	Brown Waltham Shee-	Black & colored Can-
tings and Shirtings	Dom. Flax'd & Stripes	ton Crape Shawls &
Do. Chambrays	White & col'd Denims	Scarfs
Apron Checks	Bedtickings	Cotton & Silk Shawls
5-4 Country Tow. Li-	nen	Bandannas and Madras
Russia and Flemish	Sheetings	Handkerchiefs
Sheetings	Burlaps and Hessians	Black Lovers and Bar-
Ticklenburgs	German Hollands	celons do
Brown Hollands	3-4, 6-4, 9-4 & 10-4	Men's and Women's
Irish Diapers	Russia do.	black worsted Hose
5-4 Irish Sheetings	7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens	Ladies silk and cot-
Long Lawns & Cam-	brics	ton do
Handkerchiefs	3-4 & 6-4 Dimities	Men's white and col-
Levantine and Floren-	ces	ored half do
Black, white, green,	blue, brown Satin	Ladies' kid and silk
Black, white & green	4-4 Crapes	Gloves
Black Canton & Nan-	kin Crapes	Men's beaver & buck
Blue and yellow Nan-	keens	skin do
3-4 dom. blue do	Striped and plain cot-	morocco and calfskin
ton Cassimeres	Coloured Satteens	shoes
White & striped Jeans	Seersuckers and Cora-	Cheil, Morocco and
donis	Wilmington Stripes for	leather do
White Eng. Drilling	White and coloured	Men's and Boy's Wool
Merceries	Black silk Florentine,	Hats
Ribbons, Galloons, Bind-	ings, Hat Bandings,	Glazed Camb. for lin-
Shirt Buttons, Silver, Thim-	bles, Hooks & Eyes,	ing
Reads, Scissor Chains, Sew-	ing Silks, Threads, Need-	Umbrellas & Parasols
les, Pins, Tapes, Bobbin,	&c. &c.	Double and single

GROCERIES.

4th Proof Cognac	Train Oil
Brandy	Spirits of Turpentine
Peach and Apple do.	Sifted Meal and Flour
Jamaica, and Antigua	Mustard and Cayenne
Spirits	Pepper
Old Rye & Corn Whis-	Blowd Salt
key	Mace, Nutmegs, Cin-
Holland Gin	namon, Cloves, All
N. E. Rum	spice and Pepper,
Molasses	Race and ground Gin-
Molasses	ger
Sherry	Salt Petre and Starch
Port	English Glue
Teneriffe	Indigo and Fig Blue
Malaga	Paints of all kinds
Raisins, Almonds, Figs	traded and switched
and Prunes	Flax
Gun Powder	Raw Cotton
Imperial	Window Glass and
Hyson	Putty
Hyson Skin	Powder and Shot
Loaf & Brown Sugars	Spanish and Country
Coffee and Chocolate	Segars
Rye for Coffee	Nice Chewing To-
Rice	bacco
Mould and dipp'd Can-	Hamilton & Garrett's
dles	Snuff
White and Brown	Macabon & Rappes do
Soap	Leading Lines and
Rush Lights	Bed Cords
Lineded Sperm. and	Iron and Rope Traces
	Brushes of all kinds.

—ALSO—

Brass Knob Locks, Closet Locks, Stock Locks, Pad Locks, Chest Locks, Cupboard Locks, Trunk Locks, Butt Hinges, H. Hinges, Parliament Hinges, Flat and Round Bolts, Wrought and Cut Tacks, Round and Flat Head Screws, Springs, Knives and Forks, Ivory dials in Sets, Iron and Tutania Spoons, Shoe Knives, Butcher's Knives, Pen Knives, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Warftrons, Claw Hammers, Shoe Hammers, Hatchets, Pickers, Shoe Tacks, Awl Blades, Brass Knob Latches, Norfolk ditto, Snuffers, Commode Knobs, Screw & Barrel Augers, Chisels, Bed Screws, Saw, Carpenters' & Coopers' Adzes, Sheep Shears, Curry Combs, Sad Irons, Brass and Iron Castles, Bells, Warning Fans, Brick Layer Trowels, Drawing Knives, Garden Rakes, Spades, Shovels, Weeding Hoers, Steadyards, Grid Irons, Iron Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c.

ALSO A VARIETY OF

QUEEN'S WARE, GLASS AND CHINA.

May 19—3w

\$50 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 12th of March, a Black Boy who calls himself

Joe Paca,

About 30 years of age—Joe is a handsome black fellow, middle size, very white teeth—he is a fine decent and pleasing boy, almost without fault—he is perfect in all his limbs except one finger, the middle or lesser, on the right hand, I think is off about half way, he has with him different suits of clothing to wit: a greenish Korsey round about and trousers, a greenish Broad Cloth Coat with a black cape nearly new; two or three muslin shirts & 2 or 3 vests & a black Fured Hat. It is probable Joe will change his name and clothing—yet he cannot his half finger—I will give the above reward if secured so that I get him again.

LEVI DUKER.

Near Denton, Caroline County, Maryland, April 24th, 1831.

POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

AN EPIGRAM

In reply to an Epigram in the last Gazette.
Join all that is "groveling, detestable, low,"
Of aught, which in Easton or Cambridge "can
grow,"
Here vanity, soppiness, "envy" most vile,
Next dullness and sloth you may add to the
pile,
Rough brassy-faced impudence, paltry conceit,
Other fooleries more than I choose to repeat—
Be all of these sought for and gathered with
care,
Bid the owners come forward and take up
their share—
I'll bet you my Watch-chain, that Cambridge
moon-calf,
Noodle-rhymer of billingsgate, shoulders
one-half.
Shall I tell how this self-praising ninny—but
hush—
Poor folks! how they'd stare—and the ladies
would blush—
I'd mention his virtues—but ah!—they are
thicker
Than snow-drops in autumn—to leave him the
quicker,
There's but one I will tell—he's not away
in *****
Dorset County, May 14, 1821.

For the Easton Gazette.

To the writer of the Epigram in the last Gazette.
When Nature formed you, wretched wight,
In her worst mould, a hideous sight,
In your vile soul, she gave to dwell
The blackest of all evil
Knowing you'd have an inclination,
To scribble lines and defamation,
Instead of brains, she op'd your skull,
And with soft soap she fill'd it full.
May 16, 1821.

For the Easton Gazette.

AN EPIGRAM

In reply to an Epigram in the last Gazette.
As shameless drunkards belch before your
nose,
The fumes of whiteface, ale and whiskey,
join'd,
So Dorset's witless, windy poet throws
The nauseous contents of his vulgar mind.
Cambridge, May 1821.

PLUGHS.

The Subscriber has now on hand a general
assortment of first quality **PLUGHS**, and o-
ther useful implements, at his Manufactory on
Elliot's street, near Pratt street wharf,
where the opportunity of so general an as-
sortment and constant supply of Plugs and
the nicer implements of Husbandry, has not
heretofore been presented to the Agricultur-
alists of Maryland, and at moderate prices,
among which are the following—viz.
200 Bar Share Plugs, both right and left
hands, high and low Mould Boards, of six dif-
ferent sizes and prices.
50 Carey Plugs, price from \$4 to 10 dol-
lars. These are valuable for stumpy, stoney
or sandy soils, the largest size will bear the
draft of four horses.
Hill Side Plugs, constructed so as to go
and return on the edge of a land, and turn the
sward always down hill, the share and mould
board can be altered to return in about ten
seconds.
Double Mould Board Plugs, one of which
is of small size, well suited for laying off To-
bacco hills, ploughing the same, making fur-
rows for Potatoes, hilling them, &c.
A Corn-Dropper, which will open the mel-
low soil, drop most kinds of grain, pulse and
garden seeds, and cover them at one opera-
tion at any distance apart desired.
A Corn-Sheller, with which a man and boy
can shell fifteen bushels per hour the ma-
chine being mostly composed of iron is not
liable to get out of order.
Bennett's Drill Machines, which will sow
clover and all other grass and turnip seeds,
with great dispatch and accuracy, in so much
that it will save one fourth of the seed and
labour.
A small Hand Drill, to sow turnip seed in
rows, Hinge Harrows, light and heavy, Cultivators,
Scarifiers, as used by M. G. Alexander
Benton, in his new system of cultivation.
Other implements made to order with punctu-
ality and dispatch. A share of public pa-
tronage is solicited by
ROBERT SINCLAIR.
N.B. Any person purchasing a machine
not yet generally known, and finding on trial,
it does not answer the character I gave it, I will
take it back and return the money, provided
it is not injured. Plugs repaired for cus-
tomers.
Baltimore, March 10.
A constant supply of the above
articles will be kept for sale at Easton
Point by Capt. Vickers.

DRUMMER.

The well known Horse Drummer is now in
high Stud condition, and will be let to Mares
this season by the subscriber at the moderate
price of Four Dollars the spring's chance and
twenty-five cents to the groom in each case—
The season to commence on the first of April,
and to end on the twentieth of June, money
payable on the first of September.

Drummer

will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and will
proceed on to the Head of Wye the first week,
and at the Trappe the second, and so on
throughout the season.
DRUMMER is so well-known, as a good and
sure foul-getter that it is deemed unneces-
sary to say more about him as persons can see
and examine for themselves.
JAMES DENNY.
March 10—4f

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND BILLS & BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Silver-Heels

Will stand this season at Blakeford, the seat
of the subscriber, in Queen Ann's county, at
eighteen dollars a mare, and half a dollar to the
groom, to be paid by the 10th of November,
which may be discharged in full by twelve dol-
lars, and half a dollar to the groom, paid on or
before the tenth day of October next—mares
insured at thirty dollars, and one dollar to the
groom. The season will terminate the 20th of
July. Good pasturage gratis for mares at a
distance, in a seven acre clover lot overrun
with blue grass, with a good spring; grain will
be furnished at a reasonable price, where re-
quired.

SILVER-HEELS

Is a fine dapple grey, upwards of sixteen
hands high, seven years old the 29th of March,
1821. His colts very fine—in figure, bone
and beauty, foot and bottom, he admits of no
superior—his pedigree will speak for his
blood.

Silver-Heels was got by Oscar, who was got
by the imported horse Gabriel (sire of Post
Boy, Harlequin & Lady Jack Bull, grand dam
of Chance Medley)—Oscar's dam was Vixen
by old Medley; grand dam Col. Taylor's Pen-
elope by old York; g. g. dam by Ranter; g.
g. g. dam by old Gift—Silver Heels dam was
Pandora, who at three years old sold for a
thousand dollars; she was got by Col. Taylor's
grey Diomed, who was got by the imported
horse Medley; his dam by Sloe; his grand dam
by Valiant out of the imported mare Calista,
the property of Col. Wm. Byrd, of Westover—
The above horse Sloe was got by old Partner,
out of Gen. Nelson's imported mare Blossom;
her dam was got by Mr. Hall's Union; her
grand dam by Leonidas; her great grand dam
by the imported horse Othello; her g. g. grand
dam by the imported horse George's Juniper;
her g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse
Morton's Traveller; her g. g. g. grand dam
was Col. Tasker's imported mare Selima, who
was got by the *Gadolphin Arabian*.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Ossory was got by
Donmont; his dam by the famous High Flyer;
grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab
(sire of the best of the Town and is well ad-
apt for either a private or mercantile estab-
lishment—There are on the premises a large
Frame Dwelling House of two stories, built of
the best materials—part of which has been
used and is now fitted up for a Store—A large
Granary 90 ft. by 30 ft. two stories, built in
the most substantial manner and of the best
materials—a Framed Kitchen and Stable, with
Carriage House, &c. To a person wishing to
commence the mercantile business, there are
few situations in the Town presenting equal
advantages.

The above property may be purchased at
private sale, and upon liberal terms, by im-
mediate application to
HENRY TILGHMAN,
Agent for Benjamin B. Wroth, owner.
Chesetown, April 28, 1821—4w

A VALUABLE
Farm for Sale,
We will offer at Public Sale at Mr.
Lowe's Tavern in the town of Easton,
on Tuesday the 29th day of
May next, between the hours of 3 and
4 o'clock in the afternoon,
THAT VALUABLE FARM,

Lying in Oxford Neck, in Talbot County, be-
ing part of two tracts of Land called Anderton
and Judith's Garden, containing by actual sur-
vey 268 acres. This farm is beautifully situated
on Third Haven Creek, leading to Easton, and
extends to Island Creek on the south. The
arable land is divided into three fields of
about fifty acres each and the present tenant,
Nicholas Thomas, Esq. makes when the sea-
son is favourable, 300 barrels of corn, and one
thousand bushels of wheat from the corn
ground. This land is at present rented for
\$600, and is believed to be equal to any in
the state, in point of fertility of soil and beau-
ty of situation; it is well watered, and has an
abundance of wood for the use of the farm,
and the finest fish and oysters may be had
at any time in their season; besides, it is situ-
ated immediately in a most desirable neighbor-
hood, where the inhabitants are wealthy, po-
lite and hospitable. The improvements con-
sist of a two story frame dwelling house, with
two rooms and a passage below, three above,
and two in the garret, all finished, and a large
dining room and an excellent kitchen adjoin-
ing; there is also a large granary within thirty
yards, where vessels lie in safety to take off
grain. The other improvements are indiffer-
ent—One third cash will be required at the
time of sale, and a credit of one and two years
will be given for the remaining two thirds,
payable in equal instalments, the purchaser
giving bond with approved security, with in-
terest from the day of sale; and when the
whole purchase money is paid, a good and
sufficient title will be given.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

Blakeford, May 5—3w

P. S. Silver Heels will be shown at Easton
on Tuesday, 15th of May—"Sportsmen" may
examine him.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following fi. fa's.
to me directed, at the suits of James Thom-
as, use of William Taylor, Ann Chezum,
Henry Catrop, James Seth, Joseph Stangasser
use Wm. Cox, Mary E. C. Nicholson
administrator of Wm. H. Nicholson,
John Stevens & Nicholas Martin, admin-
istrators of Jas. Clayland use Wm. Fergu-
son, Lambert & Thomas Reardon, & one
Vendi Chambers use of Philip I. Truill,
against John G. Thomas, will be sold on
Saturday the 19th day of May on the pre-
mises, between the hours of two and
four o'clock, the following property, to wit:
four head of Horses, seven head of
Cattle, also, all the right interest claim and
title of the above John G. Thomas, in and
to two thirds of part of a tract of land
called Mitchells Lot and part of other
tracts containing two hundred & sixty ac-
res, taken and sold to satisfy the debt,
interest and costs of the above fi. fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of one writ of Fi. Fa. to me di-
rected at the suit of Nicholas Layton, against
Joseph Stangasser & Benj. Wilcott, one other
at the suit of William Jenkins, against Joseph
Stangasser, one other at the suit of Dr. Robert
Moore, against Benjamin Wilcott, and Joseph
Stangasser, and one other at the suit of Sa-
muel G. Jones, against Benjamin Wilcott, will
be sold on Tuesday the 22d of May on the
Court House green, between 10 and 5 o'clock,
the following property all the equita-
ble right and title of in and to the Tan
House and Yard called the Lower Yard, also
one other Tan Yard with a lease hold right
for 99 years and renewable, as may be found
on the Records of Talbot County, also a
quantity of Tan Bark supposed to be 30 or
40 cords, also 15 and one quarter acres of
land, lying between Easton and Easton Point,
and to the south of the Landing Road on Port
street, the property of the aforesaid Benjamin
Wilcott, seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid
claims.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

April 28—4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of the following Fi Fa's to me
directed at the suits of Rachel L. Kerr, use of
Clark & Green, Benjamin C. Neff, Samuel
Groome and James M. Lambdin, Jacob Hind-
man, and Deborah Blake against Alexander
Hemley will be sold on Monday the 21st of
May between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock
the following property to wit, all the right
interest, claim and title of the said Alexander
Hemley in and to the farm called Church
Farm near Wye Mill, containing 470 acres
more or less, also the following servants Chas.
Collins, Harry Simpson, Levin, Charles Griff-
in, one boy named Stephen, one ditto Charles,
one woman named Rachel, one other named
Dolly—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt in-
terest and costs of the above Fi Fa's.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

April 28—4f

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that there was committed
to the Jail of this county, as a runaway, on the
20th day of March last, a negro man who calls
himself **WILLI**, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7
inches high, stout made, thick lips and flat
nose, and says he is a free man, and was some-
time in the employment of James Forrest and
James Thomson of St. Mary's county—If a
slave the owner is requested to come forward
without delay, prove said negro, pay charges
and release him from Gaol, otherwise he will
be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.
April 14—8w

FOR SALE,

All that large and valuable Messuage and
Lot of ground, situate in Chesetown, at the
corner of High and Queen streets, formerly
owned by William Burneston, dec'd. extend-
ing six perches in part on High street, and
nine perches in depth towards Cannon street
—This property is situated in a central and
convenient part of the Town, and is well ad-
apt for either a private or mercantile estab-
lishment—There are on the premises a large
Frame Dwelling House of two stories, built of
the best materials—part of which has been
used and is now fitted up for a Store—A large
Granary 90 ft. by 30 ft. two stories, built in
the most substantial manner and of the best
materials—a Framed Kitchen and Stable, with
Carriage House, &c. To a person wishing to
commence the mercantile business, there are
few situations in the Town presenting equal
advantages.

The above property may be purchased at
private sale, and upon liberal terms, by im-
mediate application to
HENRY TILGHMAN,
Agent for Benjamin B. Wroth, owner.
Chesetown, April 28, 1821—4w

A VALUABLE

Farm for Sale,
We will offer at Public Sale at Mr.
Lowe's Tavern in the town of Easton,
on Tuesday the 29th day of
May next, between the hours of 3 and
4 o'clock in the afternoon,
THAT VALUABLE FARM,

Lying in Oxford Neck, in Talbot County, be-
ing part of two tracts of Land called Anderton
and Judith's Garden, containing by actual sur-
vey 268 acres. This farm is beautifully situated
on Third Haven Creek, leading to Easton, and
extends to Island Creek on the south. The
arable land is divided into three fields of
about fifty acres each and the present tenant,
Nicholas Thomas, Esq. makes when the sea-
son is favourable, 300 barrels of corn, and one
thousand bushels of wheat from the corn
ground. This land is at present rented for
\$600, and is believed to be equal to any in
the state, in point of fertility of soil and beau-
ty of situation; it is well watered, and has an
abundance of wood for the use of the farm,
and the finest fish and oysters may be had
at any time in their season; besides, it is situ-
ated immediately in a most desirable neighbor-
hood, where the inhabitants are wealthy, po-
lite and hospitable. The improvements con-
sist of a two story frame dwelling house, with
two rooms and a passage below, three above,
and two in the garret, all finished, and a large
dining room and an excellent kitchen adjoin-
ing; there is also a large granary within thirty
yards, where vessels lie in safety to take off
grain. The other improvements are indiffer-
ent—One third cash will be required at the
time of sale, and a credit of one and two years
will be given for the remaining two thirds,
payable in equal instalments, the purchaser
giving bond with approved security, with in-
terest from the day of sale; and when the
whole purchase money is paid, a good and
sufficient title will be given.

JOHN LEIGH,

GEORGE S. LEIGH.
Woodbury, St. Mary's } 7w
county, April 17 }

NEGROES

AT PRIVATE SALE.

To be disposed of in families or otherwise
(but not to go out of the State) a parcel of
Valuable NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WO-
MEN, BOYS and GIRLS.
The terms will be accommodating—appli-
cation to be made to Samuel Groome, Agent
or
ISABELLA SMYTH,
Adm'rx. of Wm. B. Smyth, dec'd.
April 21, 1821—3w04w

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The Stockholders of this institution are
hereby notified, that in conformity to an act
of the last Legislature, an Election for nine
Directors will be held at the Banking House on
MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between
the hours of ten and two o'clock.
By order **JAMES E. BRICE, Cash'r.**
April 21—7w

The editors of the Annapolis Gazette,
Georgetown Metropolitan, Frederick-town
Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light and Easton
Gazette will please to publish the above once
a week until the election and forward their
accounts.

NOTICE.

I forward all persons from accepting an
assignment on an account of BEACHMAN
COURSEY against me for Eighty Dollars—
having purchased a horse from said Beachman
Coursey valued at Eighty Dollars, in order to
demolish myself, being his security for a
like sum, this is to inform all persons that I
will not pay any assignment on it.
THOMAS BAKER.
Hole in the Wall, Talbot
County, May 5th, 1821.

SHOES.

Joseph Scull,

Has just returned from Baltimore with a
General Assortment of
PRUNELLE, MOROCCO and LEATHER
SHOES.

He has also a number of Easton Make, and
intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds.

GOOD TOBACCO,

All of which he will sell cheap for CASH.
Easton, May 5th, 1821.

HANDSOME AND CHEAP

SPRING GOODS,
The subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia and are now opening
A very handsome variety of

**ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
GERMAN,
RUSSIA and
INDIA,**

Selected with much care from the latest
importations.

ALSO—A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods.

The above being added to those before re-
ceived renders their assortment very general
and complete.

The public are respectfully invited to call
and see them, as they intend selling at very re-
duced prices for Cash.
THOMAS & GROOME.
Easton, April 28th 1821—4f

More New Goods.

Clark & Green,

Have just received from Baltimore an Ad-
ditional Supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are a large and General As-
sortment of

**Bleached and Brown Irish Linens, and
Sheetings, Diapers and Lawns, Burlaps,
Hessians, Osmaburgs and Tickenburgs,
Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Plaids
and Stripes.**

—ALSO—

An Elegant Assortment of
NANKIN & CANTON CROPPES,

And a great variety of Choice fresh British
Goods, just imported in the Ship Belvidera, ar-
rived at Baltimore last week, which in addi-
tion to their supply last month from Philadel-
phia, renders their assortment very extensive
and complete, all of which will be offered to
their friends and the public generally uncom-
monly low for CASH.
Easton, April 14

LAWRENCE GREATER

HAS REMOVED HIS

Paper Warehouse

to No. 15 SOUTH CALVERT-STREET,
more particularly with the view of realizing a
larger share of the Eastern and Western
Shore rags; for which, and all others, he will
allow the most liberal prices, either in cash
or trade.

ON HAND,

His usual extensive assortment of Superfine
Paper, together with common Foolscap, Fo-
lio and Quarto Post; Imperial, Super Royal,
Royal, Medium and Demi, Printing; Super
Royal, Ironmongers, Double Crown Cotton,
Cartridge, Red Blotting, Blue Medium and
Cap, Band-box and Binders Boards; Sheathing
and Wrapping Paper, and which (to redeem
his Pledge,) he will dispose of for cash, at a
short Credit, or in barter for rags, at as low
a rate as can be bought for elsewhere.

Also for sale, for cash only,

A variety of **PRINTING INK**, approved by
all who have used it, and perhaps not surpas-
sed, if equalled by any thing of the sort man-
ufactured in the country.

April 28—4w

The Easton Gazette and Maryland Re-
publican, will insert the above four times, and
forward their bills to the Office of the Morning
Chronicle.

Wanted,

A sober, honest, & good tempered Man Ser-
vant, who would be willing to live in Baltimore
with a good master as a Carriage Driver and
occasionally to wait in the house.

For such a servant, warranted to be
of the above description, a generous price
will be immediately given in cash.
Apply at this office.
May 5th 4w.

Advertisement.

The subscriber having removed to
the old stand, where the sign is fixed
over the door, and heretofore occu-
pied by him, and having fitted up the
house on the opposite side of the street in a
handsome manner, begs leave to tender his
acknowledgements to those who have fa-
voured him with their custom, and to assure them
and the public generally that the most unre-
mited exertions shall be used to please those
who may call on him.

His Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors
and his table shall at all times be furnished
with the delicacies of the season and the best
provisions the market affords. He is provided
with polite and attentive waiters, and careful
and sober ostlers; and his stable is well stock-
ed with provender.

The public's obedient servant.

JAMES RUE.
Easton, May 5—3w

Joseph Chain,

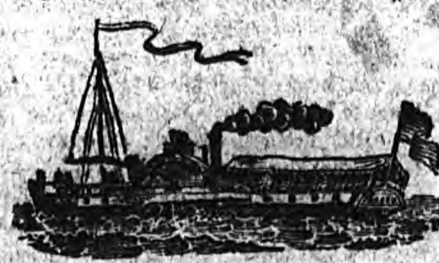
HAIR-DRESSER,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public
that he has just returned from Baltimore, with
a supply of Philadelphia

**PORTER, JALE & CIDER,
CRACKERS & CHEESE,
ROLOGNE SAUSAGES.**

He has also a quantity of Prime Hams, cur-
ed by himself, which he will dispose of low.
April 21—4f

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DAYS.



THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

Will continue to run as heretofore until the
last day of the present month. But after-
wards she will take her routes as follows: On
Sunday, the first of April she leaves Easton at
8 o'clock and will proceed to Annapolis and
Baltimore, arriving at the latter place at 6
o'clock the same evening; leaves Baltimore
on Wednesday at 8 o'clock and returns by
Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same
evening; And so leaving Easton at the same
hour and by the same route every Sunday
and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like
manner every Wednesday and Saturday. In
every route, as she passes, she will touch at
Todd's Point; and at the Mills and Oxford, if
hailed, to take and land passengers.

On Monday of every week she will leave
Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Chesetown and
arrive there in the afternoon; and on
Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock she will leave
Chesetown & return to Baltimore, touching
in both routes at Queen's Town to take and
land passengers.

She will take freights from and to the re-
spective places above mentioned so as not
to incommode the Passengers, their Horses,
or Carriages.

Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia
will find it the most convenient and expediti-
ous route, as she meets the Union Line of
Steam Boats, and can be put on board and ar-
rive in Philadelphia next morning by 9 o'clock.

All Baggage, of which due care will be tak-
en, will nevertheless be at the risk of the
owners as heretofore.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton, March 17, 1821.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY
the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—
returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY
at 10 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 or-
der for the reception of Passengers & 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 conveni-
ence.

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. 17—4f

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a
Co-partnership in the business of the
above Vessel with Capt. John Beckwith, takes
this opportunity to tender to his friends and
customers, his grateful acknowledgments for
their liberal support, and at the same time to
assure them that no exertions shall be want-
ing to merit a continuance of the same.

THE JANE & MARY

Is in complete order, for the reception of grain
or freight of any kind. She will leave Easton
for Baltimore on Sunday the 18th instant, and
will afterwards continue her regular route as
heretofore, leaving Easton for Baltimore every
Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day. All
Orders will be punctually attended to by the
Captain on board and by their Clerk, (Captain
Robert Spedden,) at Easton Point.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1821.

NO. 181

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.

REPORT, RELATIVE TO APPROPRIATIONS OF PUBLIC LAND FOR THE PURPOSES OF EDUCATION; Made to the Senate of Maryland, January 30, 1821.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to education and public instruction beg leave to report—

That they concur with his excellency in believing education, and a general diffusion of knowledge, in a government constituted like ours, to be of great importance, and that "in proportion as the structure of a government gives weight to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." Your committee consider our governments emphatically a government of opinion. A general diffusion of knowledge, which is essential to its right administration, cannot be effected, unless the people are educated. No high degree of civilization, of moral power and dignity, or of intellectual excellence; no superiority in science, in literature, or in liberal & useful arts, which constitutes the noblest national supremacy, can be attained without the aid of seminaries of learning. The establishment of literary institutions, then, of all grades, from the common school up to the university, becomes the first duty of the legislature of a free people.

Your committee are well aware of the difficulty, in the present embarrassed state of our pecuniary concerns, of providing the means of making education general. They are fully sensible that, at this time, large appropriations out of the public treasury, for this purpose, all important as it is, cannot be expected. They deem it, therefore, their duty to recall to your notice a report and certain resolutions, presented to the Senate at the last session by a committee of a like nature with the present, which has been referred to your committee, as a part of the unfinished business. The object of those resolutions was to call the attention of Congress, and the legislatures of the several states, to the public lands, as a fund, from which appropriations for the purposes of education may with justice be claimed, not only by Maryland, but all the original states, and three of the new ones.

One thirty-sixth part of all the states and territories, (except Kentucky,) whose waters fall into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, has been appropriated by Congress, wherever the Indian title has been extinguished, and provisions made for further appropriations, according to the same ratio, wherever the Indian title may hereafter be extinguished, for the support of common schools, and other large appropriations have been made for the support of seminaries of a higher grade. Your committee are of opinion, that the states for whose benefit no such appropriations have been made are entitled to ask them of Congress, not as a matter of favour, but of justice. That this may more fully appear, especially as the right of those states to an equal participation with the states, formed out of the public lands, in all the benefits derived from them, has been doubted, your committee have deemed it proper to take a cursory view of the manner in which they have been acquired.

Before the war of the revolution, & indeed for some years after it, several of the states possessed, within their nominal limits, extensive tracts of waste and unsettled lands. These states were all, at that epoch, regal & not proprietary provinces, and the crown, either directly or through the medium of officers, whose authority had been prescribed or asserted to by the crown, was in the habit of granting those lands. The right of disposing of them was claimed and exercised by the crown in some form or other. They might, therefore, with strict propriety, be called the property of the crown.

A question arose soon after the Declaration of Independence, whether those lands should belong to the United States, or to the individual states, within whose nominal limits they were situated.

However that question might be decided, no doubt could be entertained, that the property and jurisdiction of the soil were acquired by the common sword, purse and blood of all the states, united in a common effort. Justice therefore, demanded that, considered in the light of property, the vacant lands should be sold to defray the expenses incurred in the contest by which they were obtained; and the future harmony of the states required that the extent and ultimate population of the

several states should not be so disproportionate as they would be if their nominal limits should be retained.

This state, as early as the thirtieth October, 1776, expressed its decided opinion, in relation to the vacant lands, by an unanimous resolution of the convention, which framed our constitution and form of government, in the following words, viz: "Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this convention, that the very extensive claim of the state of Virginia to the back lands hath no foundation in justice, & that if the same, or any like claim, is admitted, the freedom of the smaller states & the liberties of America may be thereby greatly endangered; this convention being firmly persuaded that, if the dominion over those lands should be established by the blood and treasure of the United States, such lands ought to be considered as a common stock, to be parcelled out at proper times, into convenient, free, and independent governments."

In the years 1777 and 1778, the General Assembly, by resolves and instructions to their delegates in Congress, expressed their sentiments in support of their claim to a participation in these lands, in still stronger language, and declined acceding to the confederation, on account of the refusal of the states claiming them exclusively to cede them to the United States. They continued to decline, on the same grounds, until 1781, when to prevent the injurious impression, that dissension existed among the states occasioned by the refusal of Maryland, to join the confederation, they authorized their delegates in Congress to subscribe the articles; protesting, however, at the same time against the inference, (which might otherwise have been drawn,) that Maryland had relinquished its claim to a participation in the western lands.

Most of the other states contended, on similar grounds with those taken by Maryland, for a participation in those lands.

By the treaty of peace in 1783, Great Britain relinquished "to the United States all claim to the government property, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof."

The justice & sound policy of ceding the unsettled lands, with great earnestness & force by those states, which had united in conquering them from Great Britain, strengthened by the surrender on the part of Great Britain, of her rights of property & jurisdiction to the United States collectively and aided moreover, by the elevated and patriotic spirit of disinterestedness and conciliation, which then animated the whole confederation, at length made the requisite impression upon the states which had exclusively claimed those lands; and each of them, with the exception of Georgia, made cessions of their respective claims within a few years after the peace. Those states were Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the charters of which, with the exception of New York, extended westwardly to the South Sea or Pacific Ocean. This circumstance gave to Massachusetts and Connecticut a joint claim with Virginia, to such parts of what was then called the North Western Territory, as came within the breadth of their respective charters. The rest of that territory lay within the limits of the charter of Virginia. New York, indeed had an indefinite claim to a part of it. Cessions, however, from all these states, at length completed the title of the U. States, & placed it beyond all controversy.

The state of North Carolina ceded its claim to the territory which now constitutes the state of Tennessee.

Georgia, (whose charter also extended westwardly to the Pacific Ocean,) at length, in 1802, ceded the territory, which now constitutes the states of Mississippi and Alabama, except a small part on the south side of them, which was acquired under the treaty ceding Louisiana. The conditions of that cession were, that the United States should pay one million two hundred thousand dollars to Georgia, and extinguish the Indian title within the limits which she reserved.

The U. States have in this manner, acquired indisputable title to all the public lands east of the Mississippi.

All the territory west of the Mississippi, together with the southern extremity of the states of Mississippi and Alabama, was purchased of France for fifteen millions of dollars. This sum, as well as the sums required for the purchase of the Indian title to the public lands, was paid out of the treasury of the United States.

So far, therefore, as acquisition of public lands has been made by purchase, it has been at the common expense; so far as it has been made by war, it has been by the common force; and so far as it has been made by cessions from individual states, it has been upon the ground expressly stipulated in most of the acts or deeds of cession, that the lands should be "considered," to use the words of the act passed for that purpose by the state which made the largest cession, "as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the states as have become, or shall become,

members of the confederation or federal alliance of said states, according to their usual respective proportions to the general charge and expenditure, and shall faithfully and bona fide be disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

In whatever point of view, therefore the public lands are considered, whether as acquired by purchase, conquest, or cession, they are emphatically the common property of the Union. They ought to ensure, therefore, to the common use & benefit of all the states, in just proportions, and cannot be appropriated to the use and benefit of any particular state or states, to the exclusion of the others, without an infringement of the principles, upon which cessions from states were expressly made, and a violation of the spirit of our national compact, as well as the principles of justice and sound policy.

So far as these lands have been sold, and the proceeds have been received into the national treasury all the states have derived a justly proportionate benefit from them: So far as they have been appropriated for purposes of defence, there is no ground for complaint; for the defence of every part of the country is a common concern: So far, in a word, as the proceeds have been applied to national and not to state purposes, although the expenditure may have been local, the course of the general government has been consonant to the principles and spirit of the Federal Constitution. But, so far as appropriations have been made, in favor of any state or states, to the exclusion of the rest, where the appropriations would have been beneficial, and might have been extended to all alike, your committee conceive there has been a departure from that line of policy, which impartial justice, so essential to the peace, harmony, & stability of the Union, imperiously prescribes.

Your committee, then, proceed to inquire, whether the acts of Congress, in relation to appropriations of public lands, have been conformable to the dictates of impartial justice.

By the laws relating to the survey and sale of the public lands, one thirty-sixth part of them has been reserved and appropriated in perpetuity for the support of common schools. The public lands are laid off into townships six miles square, by lines running with the cardinal points: these townships are then divided into thirty-six sections, each a mile square, and containing six hundred and forty acres, which are designated by numbers Section No. 16, which is always a central section has invariably been appropriated, (and provision has been made by law for the like appropriations in future surveys,) for the support of common schools in each township.

In Tennessee, in addition to the appropriation of a section in each township for common schools, 200,000 acres have been assigned for the endowment of colleges and academies. Large appropriations have also been made in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, and the North Western Territory, for the erection & maintenance of seminaries of learning of a higher grade than common schools. Your committee have not had an opportunity of ascertaining the exact amount of those appropriations, but from such examination as they have been able to make, it is believed, that they bear a smaller proportion to those for common schools, than in Tennessee. Tennessee, in Seybert's Statistical Annals, is stated to contain 40,000 square miles, which are equal to 25,600,000 acres. One 36th part of this number of acres, which is the amount of appropriation for common schools, is 711,111. The appropriation for colleges and academies in that state is, as above stated, 200,000 acres, being something less than two-sevenths of the common school appropriation. It is believed that the appropriations in the other states and territories for seminaries of a higher grade, do not amount to more than two-tenths or one-fifth of the appropriations for common schools. Your committee think they will not be far from the truth in estimating them at that proportion.

The states and territories east of the Mississippi, which have had appropriations made in their favour for the support of literary institutions; that is to say, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Michigan, and the North Western Territory, are estimated, in Seybert's Statistical Annals, to contain of

unsold lands,	200,000,000
Of lands sold,	11,697,125
To which add Tennessee,	25,600,000

And the aggregate number of acres in those states and territories will be	257,297,125
One 36th part of that aggregate number, being the amount of appropriation for common schools, is	6,591,586
Add one 5th part of the common school appropriation for Colleges and Academies,	1,318,317

And the aggregate number of acres appropriated for the purposes of education in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Michigan, and the North Western Territory, will be

At two dollars per acre, which is less, according to Seybert's Statistical Annals, than the average price of all the public lands, which have heretofore been sold, the amount in money will be	7,909,903
---	-----------

Seybert estimates the lands purchased of France by the United States in 1803 at

By the laws relating to the survey and sales of lands in Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas, appropriations of land for the purposes of education have been made after the same ratio, as in the new states and territories on the east of the Mississippi, and it is presumed the same policy will be adhered to in relation to the whole of the public lands on the west of that river. On that supposition the appropriations for common schools, that is, one 36th part of 200,000,000 acres, will be	200,000,000
--	-------------

Add for Colleges and Academies one fifth part of the appropriation for common schools

	1,111,111
--	-----------

And the aggregate number of acres will be

At two dollars per acre, the amount in money will be	6,666,666 2-3
--	---------------

To the aggregate number of acres appropriated for the support of literary institutions on the east side of the Mississippi,

Add the aggregate number of acres which, if the system heretofore followed, should be, (as it ought to be) adhered to, will ultimately be appropriated to literary purposes on the west of the Mississippi,	7,909,903
---	-----------

And the total of literary appropriation, in the new states and territories, will be

At two dollars per acre, the amount in money will be	14,576,569 2-3
--	----------------

Such is the vast amount of property destined for the support and encouragement of learning in the states and territories carved out of the public lands. These large appropriations of land, the common property of the Union, will ensure to the exclusive benefit of those states and territories. They are appropriations for state, and not for national purposes; they are of such a nature that they might have been extended to all the states; they therefore ought to have been thus extended. All the other states paid their full share for the purchase of the region west of the Mississippi, and for the extinguishment of the Indian title, on both sides of that river, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina & Georgia, besides paying their proportion of those expenses, ceded all their vacant territory on the east side of the Mississippi. All these states, therefore, might, with great propriety, complain of partiality and injustice, if their applications to Congress for similar appropriations for like purposes should be refused.

But of this refusal they need have no apprehension, if they are true to their own interests, and are united in asserting them; for if, contrary to all reasonable expectation, the states which have already received the benefit of literary appropriations, should be opposed to the extension of them to their sister states, the latter are more than two thirds in number of all the United States, and have a still larger proportion of representatives in Congress.

These states are, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky; and together have one hundred and sixty-nine representatives in Congress. The favored states on the contrary, have only seven representatives. The excluded states have therefore an overwhelming majority in Congress, and have it completely in their power to make appropriations for the benefit of their literary institutions, upon the improbable supposition, that the representatives of the favored states would oppose them in Congress; a supposition too discreditable to their character for justice to be admitted.

The magnitude of the appropriations that would be required to place the states which have not yet enjoyed any for the purposes of education, upon an equal footing with those in whose favor they have already been made, can afford no just ground of objection. For, superior as the population of those states is, yet, if the ratio of appropriation be observed with regard to them, which has been adopted in relation to the others, i. e. one 36th part of the number of acres in the territory of each for common schools, and one fifth part of that one 36th for colleges and academies, the number of acres acquired will be much less than has already been given to the favored states and territories; it will indeed amount to but a very small portion of the public lands. For, according to Seybert's Statistical Annals, those lands, in 1813, amounted to 400,000,000 acres. The amount required for all the excluded states would be less than two and a half per centum of that quantity. To show which more clearly your committee beg leave to submit the following statement, founded upon calculations made upon the extent of territory in each of those states, as laid down in Seybert's Statistical Annals:

New Hampshire contains 6,793,340 acres.

One 36th part of that extent being the number of acres of public land to which that state is entitled for the support of common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies is	181,991
---	---------

Total for New Hampshire, 202,473

Vermont contains 6,931,680 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	36,398
--	--------

Total for Vermont 218,389

Massachusetts, including Maine, contains 29,990,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	805,277
--	---------

Total for Massachusetts and Maine, 946,322

Rhode Island contains 1,011,200 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	28,088
--	--------

Total for Rhode Island 33,705

Connecticut contains 2,991,360 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	83,093
--	--------

Total for Connecticut 99,711

New York contains 28,800,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	800,000
--	---------

Total for New York 960,000

New Jersey contains 5,324,800 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	144,577
--	---------

Total for New Jersey 173,494

Pennsylvania contains 29,872,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	829,777
--	---------

Total for Pennsylvania, 995,732

Delaware contains 1,356,800 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	37,888
--	--------

Total for Delaware 45,223

Maryland contains 8,360,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	248,888
--	---------

Total for Maryland 298,669

Virginia contains 44,800,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	1,244,444
--	-----------

Total for Virginia 1,493,339

North Carolina contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for North Carolina 990,666

South Carolina contains 15,411,200 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	428,088
--	---------

Total for South Carolina 513,703

Georgia contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Georgia 990,666

Kentucky contains 20,000,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	555,555
--	---------

Total for Kentucky 555,555

Tennessee contains 40,000,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	1,111,111
--	-----------

Total for Tennessee 1,111,111

Mississippi contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Mississippi 990,666

Alabama contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Alabama 990,666

Louisiana contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Louisiana 990,666

Missouri contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Missouri 990,666

Illinois contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Illinois 990,666

Indiana contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Indiana 990,666

Ohio contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Ohio 990,666

Michigan contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Michigan 990,666

Wisconsin contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Wisconsin 990,666

Iowa contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Iowa 990,666

Arkansas contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Arkansas 990,666

Missouri contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Missouri 990,666

Illinois contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Illinois 990,666

Indiana contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Indiana 990,666

Ohio contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part for common schools is

One 5th of one 36th for colleges and academies	825,555
--	---------

Total for Ohio 990,666

Georgia contains 39,690,000 acres.	
One 36th part for common schools	1,102,222
One 36th part for colleges and academies	220,444
Total for Georgia	1,322,666
Kentucky contains 32,000,000 acres.	
One 36th part for common schools	883,888
One 36th part for colleges and academies	177,777
Total for Kentucky	1,066,665

Total amount of literary appropriation necessary to do justice to the states which have not yet had any 9,370,760

The Senate will perceive, from the foregoing calculations, that, if the ratio of appropriation for the purposes of education, which has hitherto been observed be adopted with respect to the sixteen states which as yet have received no appropriations of that nature, a much smaller number of acres will be required than has already been assigned to the western region of our country: it would be an inconsiderable portion of the aggregate of public lands; a much less quantity, indeed, than now remains unsold in any of the states which have been formed out of them, with the exception perhaps of Ohio and Tennessee. The magnitude of the appropriations, then, which equal justice now requires, cannot be considered as a reasonable objection to them; and, as the literary appropriations that have heretofore been made, have been granted for state and not for national purposes, according to the just principle set forth in the beginning of this report, similar appropriations ought to be extended to all the states.

The circumstance, that the lands which have heretofore been appropriated for the purposes of education are a part of the territory of the states for whose benefit they have been assigned, can furnish no reasonable ground for the preference which has been given them. The public lands are not the less the common property of all the states because they are situated within the jurisdictional limits of the states and territories which have been formed out of them. Such states have no power to tax them; they cannot interfere with the primary disposal of them, or with the regulations of Congress for securing the title to purchasers: it is, in fact, Congress alone that can enact laws to affect them. The interest which a citizen of an Atlantic state has in them, as a part of the property of the Union, is the same as the interest of a citizen residing in a state formed out of them. But heretofore appropriations of them for state purposes have only been made in favor of such states; and the citizen on the eastern side of the Alleghany may well complain that property, in which he has a common interest with his fellow-citizens on the western side, should be appropriated exclusively to the use of the latter. That this is the fact, in regard to that part of the public lands which have been assigned for the support of literary institutions and the promotion of education, cannot be denied.

Your committee do not censure the enlightened policy which governed Congress in making liberal appropriations of land for the encouragement of learning in the west; nor do they wish to withdraw one acre of them from the purposes to which they have been devoted; but they think they are fully justified in saying, that impartial justice required that similar appropriations should have been extended to all the states alike. Suppose Congress should appropriate 200,000 acres of the public lands for the support of Colleges and Academies in New York; and Virginia, who gave up and ceded a great portion of those lands to the United States, on the express condition, that "they should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of all of them, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure," should apply for a similar grant, and her application should be refused: would she not have a right to complain of the partiality of such a measure, and to charge the federal government with a breach of good faith, and an infringement of the conditions on which the cession was made? It cannot be denied that she would. Congress have already made a grant of 200,000 acres of land for the support of Colleges and Academies, not indeed in New York, but in Tennessee. Would not Virginia, if she now made an application for a like grant, and were refused, have the same reason to complain as if New York, instead of Tennessee, had been the favored state?

Your committee beg leave to illustrate, by another example, the equity of the principle which it is the object of this report to establish. Foreign commerce and the public lands are alike legitimate sources, from which the United States may and do derive revenue. Foreign commerce has fixed its seat in the Atlantic states. Suppose Congress should pass a law appropriating one 36th part of the revenue collected from foreign commerce, in the ports of Baltimore, New York, Boston, Norfolk, Charleston, and Savannah, to the support of common schools throughout the states in which they are situated: the other states, every person will admit, would have a right to complain of the partiality and injustice of such an act; and yet, in what respect would an act appropriating one 36th part of the revenue derived from foreign commerce to the use of schools in the six states in which it should be produced, be more partial or unjust than an act appropriating one 36th part of the public land in the state of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi & Alabama,

the six states in which the public lands, on this side of the Mississippi, are chiefly situated, to their exclusive benefit in the maintenance of their schools?

Your committee are aware, that it has been said, that the appropriation of a part of the public lands to the purposes of education, for the benefit of the states formed out of them, has had the effect of raising the value of the residue, by inducing emigrants to settle upon them. Although, in the preambles of such of the acts on this subject as have preambles, the promotion of religion, morality, and knowledge, as necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, have been assigned as the reason for passing them, and no mention has been made of the consequent increase in the value of the lands that would remain, as a motive for the appropriation, yet the knowledge that provision had been made for the education of children in the west, though other motives usually influence emigrants, might have had its weight in inducing some to leave their native homes. If such has been the effect, the value of the residue of the lands has no doubt been increased by it. This increase of value, however, has not been an exclusive benefit to the Atlantic states, but a benefit common to all the states, eastern and western, while the latter still enjoy exclusively the advantage derived from the appropriations of land for literary purposes. The incidental advantage of the increase in value of the public lands in consequence of emigration, if it is to be considered in the light of a compensation to the old states, must be shewn to be an advantage exclusively enjoyed by them. That this, however, is not the case, is perfectly obvious, because the proceeds of the lands thus raised in value by emigration, when sold, go into the United States' treasury, and are applied, like other revenues, to the general benefit: in other words, to national, and not to state purposes.

It is, moreover, most clear, that this increase of the value of lands in consequence of emigration produces a peculiar benefit to the inhabitants of the new states, in which the inhabitants of the other states, unless owners of land in the new, have no participation. This benefit consists in the increase of the value of their own private property.

On the other hand, it is undoubtedly true, that emigration is injurious to the Atlantic states, and to them alone. While it has had the effect of raising the price of lands in the west, it has, in an equal ratio at least, and probably in a much greater, prevented the increase of the value of lands in the states which the emigrants have left. It is an indisputable principle in political economy, that the price of every object of purchase, whether land or personal property, depends upon the relation which supply bears to demand. The demand for land would have been the same, or very nearly so, for the same number of people as are contained within the present limits of the United States, if they had been confined within the limits of the Atlantic states. But the supply in that case would have been most materially different. It must have been so small, in proportion to the demand, as to occasion a great rise in the value of land in the Atlantic states; for it cannot be doubted, that it is the inexhaustible supply of cheap and good land in the west which has kept down the price of land on the eastern side of the Alleghany. If the Atlantic states had been governed by an exclusive, local, and selfish policy, every impediment would have been thrown in the way of emigration, which has constantly and uniformly operated to prevent the growth of their numbers, wealth, and power; for which disadvantage the appreciation of their interest in the public lands, consequent upon emigration, can afford no adequate compensation. It appearing then perfectly clear to your committee, that emigration is exclusively advantageous to the new states, whose population, wealth, and power, are thereby increased, at the expense of those states which the emigrants abandon, the inducement to emigration furnished by the appropriation of public lands for the purposes of education in the west, instead of affording a reason for confining such appropriations to that quarter of the Union, offers the most weighty considerations, of both justice and policy, in favor of extending them to the states which have not yet obtained them.

Your committee beg leave to present one further reflection to the consideration of the Senate, drawn from the effect produced by encouraging learning in the western states alone, upon the relative moral power of the Atlantic and Mississippi states. They are far from wishing to make any objection to the augmentation of the intelligence and mental improvement of the people of the west. On the contrary, they sincerely desire the advancement of their brethren in that quarter of the Union, in every thing that can strengthen, dignify, and embellish political communities. But, while they entertain these sentiments, they cannot shut their eyes to the political preponderance which must ultimately be the inevitable result of the superior advantages of education there, and they must, therefore, ardently desire that the same advantages be extended to the people of the Atlantic states.

Your committee are persuaded, that, from the views which they have thus presented, on the subject of appropriations of public lands for the purpose of education, the Senate will be satisfied, that Maryland, and the other states which have not yet had the benefit of any such appropriations, are entitled to ask of the general government to be placed on an equal footing with the states which have already received them. They believe that no one, convinced of the justice of such a measure, can question its expediency; nor can they entertain any apprehension that an application to Congress, supported by the combined influence of all the states which are interested, would fail

of success. For the purpose, therefore, of drawing the attention of the National Legislature to this important subject, and of obtaining the co-operation of the other states, your committee beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the Union.

Resolved, That the states in whose favor Congress have not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favor of the other states.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing report and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they will lay the same before their respective Houses, and use their endeavors to procure the passage of an act to carry into effect the just principles therein set forth.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be also requested to transmit copies of the said report and resolutions to the Governors of the several states of the Union, with a request that they will communicate the same to the Legislatures thereof, respectively, and solicit their co-operation.

All which is respectfully submitted,
V. MAXCY, Chairman.

FOREIGN.

LATE NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 20.

The editors of the Gazette, have received from the Importer and Manhattan, from Liverpool, their files of papers, &c. down to the 19th ult. The extracts given this day comprise all that is interesting.

The Catholic Relief Bill, after it had passed the Commons was sent to the House of Lords, and discussed in that house on the 17th, and the debate adjourned till the evening of the 18th. The London Courier observes, that it was understood the second reading of the bill will be negatived by a majority of from 20 to 30.

Paris papers state, that the intelligence is officially confirmed of the dissolution of the Turin Provisional Junta, and that the immediate occupation of that capital by the Austrians would follow of course. The royal authority, it was expected, would be reestablished in three days in the whole of Piedmont.

According to the latest news from Naples, it appears that the Austrians occupy all the barracks in that capital; the Neapolitan troops have removed within the city, and the whole of them are placed under the orders of Gen. Frimont. The guard of safety is at present up; but they cannot either carry arms, nor do any kind of duty, but upon orders to that effect from the Austrian general. The King of Naples had not arrived at Naples, as reported.

Gen. Pepe, and 24 of the members of the Provisional Neapolitan government, have embarked for Malta.

The Austrian government takes precautionary measures to maintain tranquillity in the Tyrol, where it is suspected some dangerous associations exist.

The Austrians crossed the Tesino on the 8th of April, and joined before Novara the troops of Alexandria, who made no resistance whatever.

Sierra Leone Gazettees to the 13th of Jan. had been received in London, and extracts from them published. Under the head of Freetown, Dec. 30th, the following is stated—"A gentleman recently arrived from the Rio Pongos, has brought intelligence of four or five slave trading vessels being in that river, supposed to be disguised Americans, consisting of one or two briggs, a brigantine and two schooners—the cargoes had been landed, and the trade with the native dealers, was in progress, but the malady of the river had swept off nearly all the crews."

A private letter from Lisbon, of the 24th of March, states that the Inquisition, by the unanimous determination of the Cortes, was on that day abolished.

Died, on the 6th of April, Robert Marquis of Londonderry. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Lord Castlereagh, the prime minister of England.

London, April 15.
We yesterday received the Austrian official account of the termination of the war in Naples, of which we subjoin a translation:

Eighth Bulletin of the Army of Italy.

"In the morning of the 24th of March the revolutionary Parliament was dissolved, and an intimation was given to the few Members who were present, that they might return to their respective homes. The provisional Government, nominated by the king, has entered into full activity, under the superintendence of the Marquis of Circello. His first act was to issue a decree, reinstating all the official persons employed by the king in the situations they occupied previous to the 6th of July."

"At the instant that the Austrian army began its march for the capital, the Governor of Naples came to meet the General-in-Chief with unsealed orders, signed by the Duke of Calabria, addressed to the officers commanding at Gaeta and Pescara, to deliver up these fortresses immediately. As Gen. Bergami, notwithstanding the suspension of arms, had in the evening of the 22d, made a sortie with some gun-boats against the Austrian troops posted at the mouth of the Garigliano, Capt. Zuccheri was sent to him, to state, that if, after the order above mentioned, he did not immediately evacuate

the fortress he would be treated as a rebel."

The fortress of Gaeta did, in effect, surrender on the 25th.

"CONVENTION"

For the occupation of the city of Naples and its Fortresses by the Austrian troops, and for the evacuation of the Fortresses of Gaeta and Pescara.

"In consequence of the relations of friendship which now exist, and conformably to the orders given by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to Lieut. General Pedrinelli, Governor of Naples, the Austrian army will enter Naples at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, the 24th of March, and will occupy its fortresses, with the exception of that of Castle Novo, which is destined as barracks for the Royal guard. This guard will continue the same services in which it has been usually employed about the Palace, and the person of his Majesty With respect to the entry of the Austrian troops into Naples, in as much as it is impossible to provide quarters also for the Neapolitan soldiers who still remain within the city, the latter will receive orders this day to quit it, and for their ulterior destination they shall be subjected to the orders of his Excellency Baron Frimont, General-in-Chief. The Gendarmerie shall continue to perform their accustomed duty. The civic guard, to whose good conduct has been owing the maintenance of order during the late period of extreme agitation, shall preserve their organization, but without the power of taking up arms, or performing any service, without a previous requisition from the General-in-Chief of the Austrian army."

"The orders given by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent for the surrender of the fortresses of Gaeta and Pescara shall be delivered to-morrow, by Lieut. Gen. Pedrinelli to his Excellency the General-in-Chief, before the entry of the Imperial army into Naples."

The above named fortresses, as well as the city of Naples, shall be occupied according to the stipulations of the Convention concluded the 20th of this month before Capua. The garrisons of the two fortresses shall be placed on the same footing as the other Neapolitan troops.

Concluded and signed by Lieut. Gen. Pedrinelli, Governor of Naples; and Maj. Gen. Count Fiquelmont, in virtue of their full respective powers. (Signed)

Count DE FIQUELMONT,
Major General in the service of his Apostolic Majesty.

Lieut. Gen. PEDRINELLI,
In the service of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies."

Aversa, 23d March, 1821.

As soon as Gen. Frimont received the intelligence of the insurrection in Piedmont, he offered to detach ten thousand men from his army to guarantee the safety of Lombardy, with the assurance that the measure would create no obstacles to the progress of his military operations.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.

The Italian news of the past week very much resembles that of the week by which it was preceded. Naples has retired from the struggle for independence, and has fallen under the yoke of the invaders, but Piedmont, for the present, still puts on the port of freedom, though we very much fear that the friends of independence in that country, both military and civil, must ultimately submit to that dictation which an overwhelming confederacy of despots has prepared for every country that seeks to ameliorate its government in a way obnoxious to their displeasure.

The Queen's Courier was stopped last week at Lyon's on his way to Rome, and had all his dispatches seized by the French police; his person was searched, and his letters taken from him: a seal was put upon his bag, which was sent to Paris. The Courier was desirous of carrying the despatches to Paris, but was prevented; he returned to England, and arrived at Bradenburgh House on Saturday night. Lord Hood wrote immediately to Lord Castlereagh who replied that an instant communication should be made to the British Ambassador at Paris. Her Majesty has sent a person to Paris with the Courier, with instructions that every letter should be opened.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.

The Austrians were welcomed into the city of Naples by the population generally, with boisterous acclamations and cries of Viva el Re.

The multitude was so great that it was with difficulty the troops could proceed. The people came to meet them with branches of olive in their hands.

The Austrian Lieutenant General Prince de Hesse-Hambrugg, is nominated Governor of Naples.

The cholera morbus is stated to have caused the death of 15,000 persons at Manila, in the course of a fortnight.

VIENNA, March 31.

It is rumored here that the Russian army, which is expected to arrive in a few months in Upper Italy, may be employed against Spain.

MILAN, April 3.

There is a report of great disturbance at Bologna, occasioned by the students of the University.—The course of lectures have been suspended, and the University has been occupied by troops.

An article from Trieste states, that on the 22d ult. near Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia, the Austrian squadron was attacked and dispersed by that of Naples, and that three Austrian brigantines were captured.

In Lexington, Mass. four acres of green sward were ploughed on the 4th inst. with one team, in less than twelve hours time.—Oliver Lock, driver, John Walker, ploughman.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING MAY 26.

We invite the most attentive consideration of our readers to the very lucid and able report of the Hon. V. Maxcy, to the Senate, on the interesting topic of Education.—If the elder states properly pursue their just right, they will without doubt, obtain the funds, to which Mr. Maxcy has clearly proved for them a most equitable title. This gentleman deserves the gratitude not only of the State of Maryland; but of a large majority of the members of the Union, and we know not a much better wish for our own state, than that her next Senate may be composed of Maxcys.* Every popularity seeker pretends to be a zealous advocate for educating and enlightening the benighted children of the poor; but where are their acts? If you will look at the domes of democracy on this subject, you will find a series of paltry efforts, and all of the same tissue. Instead of developing new sources of revenue for this purpose, their ideas have never risen higher than destruction. They would consent to have a few Academies; but not, unless they could be based on the ruins of the Colleges. And to effect this object in this way, because they thought it popular, they were guilty of an act in their capacity as Legislators, which as private citizens, they would have scorned, & which indeed would have given them but small pretensions to be styled preservers of the public faith. Our mightiest advocate has often promised the Annapolitans to pour the light of his brilliant talents upon this dark web, and show it to the world in all its monstrous deformity.—He can do it, and he would do it, if he dared to follow his judgement; but in this instance at least, his independence is fettered by the iron grip of a sordid love of popularity.—He will continue to flatter the ears of the Capitol on this topic; but so long as the democracy of Maryland continues its deadly hatred to all liberal education, he will never be got to the sticking point.

In the selection of candidates for Senators and Assemblymen, nothing would yield us higher pleasure than to see a genuine, and enlightened zeal for the most liberal promotion of every branch of useful knowledge, made an indispensable requisite to success.

*\$400,000 for the promotion of primary schools and \$100,000 for the endowment of a college would in these hard times be a boon indeed, a golden nest egg.

IS THE EUROPEAN WAR OVER?

Most persons think that the cowardly surrender of the Neapolitans to their oppressors puts an end to the prospect of war in Europe which so many thought destined to go on—this appears to us to be calculating without considering, and believing without grounds of faith. The state of things is this, viz:—not that the prospect of war is over, but the aspect of things is different from that which our feelings and our hopes dictated.—The general wish was success to the Neapolitans—the general fear was that they would be crushed defending themselves at the beginning—the general hope was that they would not meet the Austrians in pitched battles—but skirmish with them & employ themselves altogether in a Guerrilla warfare.—No body thought of base and dastardly surrender without even one blow.—This surrender places the Neapolitan dominions under the surveillance of an Austrian army, that will occupy their territory for many years by way of preventing future attempts at revolution.—Russia, the ally of Austria, instigates her to all this, and desires a footing in the Mediterranean as a place for her navy. The present Austrian control would present the island of Sicily as a point very attainable by her ally Russia—and no spot in that sea could be more desirable to her.—Such an event would be deprecated by England, because it would subvert all her plans for many years past, and would endanger her supremacy in the Mediterranean—for although the American navy sails honored and respected throughout that sea, yet we own no fortress or landing place.—We only keep a squadron in the Mediterranean by way of occupation for our navy, and as a substitute for tribute to the Barbary states, and we do not ask or contend for supremacy—but the possession of Gibraltar and Malta gives the British nation the controlling power in that sea, so important to her views, which the possession of Sicily by Russia would very much threaten—and as the intended occupation of Naples by Austria would favour this result, it is

not likely that England will be very quiet under such a state of things.

The fall of Naples will embolden the Allies to pursue with more energy, their opposition to all changes in the forms of government in Europe which flow from the military or the people. Indeed we are not inclined to doubt that it is calculated to do so. Nor can we abandon our suspicions, long entertained, that there is a large party in Spain who would flock to the standard of those who should enter their territory with hostile views to the present order of things—we do not say that this party would constitute a majority of the nation. If the French Revolutionists in 1793 swore war and hatred against all crowned heads, the Holy Alliance in 1830 made a no less sacred pledge against all interpositions of the people, whether in a popular, military or affiliated capacity, in any part of Continental Europe, to diminish the power of Crowned Heads. They commenced with Naples & there succeeded—the example was implicitly & servilely imitated by Piedmont. Into that territory the emperor of Russia is about to march an army of one hundred thousand Russians, as well no doubt to preserve dastardly peace, as to occupy a proper military post in the Cordon which is to be established preparatory to the next great step to be taken. To understand this, let us recollect what was the explicit declaration made by the Allies at Troppau, before they adjourned their Congress to Laybach, at the time they required the personal presence of the poor old Ferdinand—it was this, that they would settle the affair with Naples first, and then adjust it afterwards with Spain and Portugal—as a further evidence that this is the step to be taken, we ask, what did the Emperor of Russia say, since the fall of Naples, to the Prince of Carignan, when he ordered him to abandon his Regency and restore the throne to his father? It was, that things should be restored to their ancient condition, for that he and his allies would not suffer any change in any government in Europe emanating from the people. Immediately upon the back of this declaration, he orders a hundred thousand Russians into Piedmont.

How, the attack is to be made on Spain and Portugal we can't pretend to predict, but we warn Russia against marching her troops through France. We think it most probable that she would find many friends beyond the Pyrenees—but in France she would find none. Not only is the French people agitated, dissatisfied and disposed to rebel against their monarchy, but they have never ceased to cherish revenge for the fate of their slaughtered brethren, who fell victims after the conflagration of Moscow. Give the French nation but an opportunity against the Russians when you will, & they will cry Revenge! and bathe themselves in blood. It is immaterial for what object or under whose command they went to Russia; such universal carnage is never to be forgotten or forgiven—it was a nation's sin that a nation will avenge. More is to be apprehended by the Allies from France than from any other power—there the people are trained to revolution, they are born fit for it; & if rebellion is excited there, it will be of mighty power & extent—the Insurgents of Spain & Portugal & of all Italy, may there find a standard to flock to, leaders to head them, and enthusiasm to drive out all fear. France will be roused into action—the present condition of things renders it inevitable, and when the tempest begins to rage fully, the true character of the Emperor Alexander will probably be better understood. In casting our eye at Continental Europe, we think we see the beginnings of a state of warfare that is likely to be tremendous in extent and awful in duration.

Sacrifices of the best men for the worst purposes.

We have heard with deep regret that the Governor and Council have turned out that war worn veteran Colonel Waters of Baltimore as Inspector of Tobacco, and supplied his place with a wealthy Planter. We learn too that there are circumstances of disgrace in this matter as well as of iron hearted persecution and revenge—we shall look to the ardour and intelligence of Mr. Schaeffer to give us all the facts in relation to this case, as he is on the spot & very capable to do so—we mean to follow on after him in paying attention to a subject in which the character of the State of Maryland is so deeply involved. All the incidents belonging to the case we know not—we desire anxiously to learn them—this much we can say, that

we have positive proof, that it was enough that Colonel Waters was a federalist to cause him to be turned out.

This case is next in grade to the atrocity which banished the incorruptible McIntyre of New York from office, at the will of the Tammanies—yet Democrats talk of devotion to country, & reward of merit, with apparent sincerity—just as if they felt it or practised it. The People of New York avenged Mr. McIntyre's ill treatment—will the people of Maryland be less generous? People of Dorset, Col. Waters comes from you—he is degraded by the Executive by being turned out of his place—as the old revolutionary hero walks by you, your recollection is directed by his limping gait to the services he has rendered his country, and the sufferings he has endured—he is now turned adrift upon the world with his family, full of Poverty, full of scars, full of pains of body which his wounds, received in defending your independence, occasion him, and full of pains of mind for the ingratitude and remorseless spirit of persecution which drive him from office to want.

COMMUNICATED. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

A rumour has been got up and circulated by the Democrats of Maryland, that the federalists of the state have subscribed or collected \$8000, for electioneering purposes this next fall. The above reward shall be given to any responsible man who will either ensure or prove the fact.

A FEDERALIST.
N. B. Mr. Editor—Did you never hear of the shifts and turns of fellows who are caught stealing, picking pockets, or attempting such things? They run in the crowd and cry stop thief, stop pick pocket—well practised rogues always try to divert attention from themselves, by falling upon some scheme to turn it upon others—falsehood, houseburning & thieving go all together, whether reputation or office or pocket books are the objects of plunder.

For the Eastern Gazette. INCONSISTENCY.

There has lately appeared in the "Baltimore Patriot" the leading democratic paper of Maryland a Series of Essays written to show, that the Mayor of Baltimore has too much power in the appointment of the officers of that city. Now the Mayor of Baltimore has the mere power of nomination, which nomination is subject to the ratification or rejection of the Council. This power, says this democratic writer, is too great—and ought not to be invested in a single individual. That every man has his particular friends and favorites and also his prejudices—that he has favorites and those of his friends and favorites to revenge—that therefore there is more danger that the public interests will suffer, than if several persons had control in making the appointments. Such is democratic doctrine when the particular interests of Baltimore are concerned. Yet we find this very democratic paper last year and the year before, & no doubt, will again during the ensuing electioneering campaign, advocating the propriety of abolishing the Council and vesting the power of appointment solely in the Governor, without the control or interference of any other individual, or body of individuals: such is one of the important changes proposed to be effected in our constitution.

Surely if it be wrong, that the Mayor of Baltimore should possess the power that he does in making appointments for that city, it cannot be right, to invest in a single individual, the vast & extraordinary power, that is proposed by the democrats to be invested in a governor of this state?

The people should reflect on those things—they should mark the men who thus blow "hot or cold," as it may best suit their purposes. They have another opportunity of preserving unimpaired the sacred charter of their liberties—may they never have occasion to lament that they did not profit by it!

A COUNTRYMAN.

SMALL NOTES.

Mr. Editor.—It is very true, as stated in your extract from Easton, that the small notes of the banks of this state may be continued in circulation, although they cannot be re-issued after they are brought to those banks. But it becomes necessary perhaps, to repeat, that the SMALL NOTES of any other banks cannot be passed here after the first of June next, without subjecting the payers and receivers of such notes (those under \$5) to a fine of five dollars for each offence.

James Leander Cathcart, proposes to establish a company for the cultivation of the vine in Florida—he states that the capital required will be one hundred thousand dollars, which he divides into shares of fifty dollars each, payable in instalments. He produces very respectable vouchers, both for his integrity and capacity to superintend the cultivation of the vine. We can but wish, that all such projects within the range of practicability, may be fairly tested before they are laid aside, and abandoned. Whatever tends to make this country independent of foreign nations, should always claim a large share of the statesman's regard.

Chron.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE. COL. WATERS.

Whatever may be the feelings of men, when injuries are done to individuals, I must confess that mine was more than usually irritated, when I learnt a late appointment made in the 14th inst. by the executive of Maryland, and of which I will give to the public, the most faithful narrative. Col. Waters of the revolutionary army, and one of those who secured our independence, and gave to us all the blessings of our free side comforts, had been, for several years an inspector at Dugan and O'Donnell's warehouse. As Col. Waters was named by a casual occurrence, and rendered almost incapable of performing the duties, by walking the distance of nearly one mile and a half, four times a day, frequently through wet, rain and snow; and in summer, the excessive heat on the pavements almost too grievous for his age to bear, Mr. Moses Sheppard offered to build him a house at the intersection of Conway street and Light Lane, at the head of the Basin, which he accepted, and resigned his appointment at Dugan and O'Donnell's warehouse. When Mr. Sheppard had finished the warehouse, the Levy Court of Baltimore county and city, met on the first day of May, and received the names of the applicants for the aforesaid warehouse. Richard Waters (who applied, the court of his views,) Launcelot Warfield, Major Jones, and Wm. B. Magruder (who declared that he never knew, nor did he mean to offer in opposition to R. Waters,) were the different Candidates—the court went into the vote to ascertain who of the four should be the two candidates for the appointment, when it was determined that R. Waters & Launcelot Warfield were the candidates to be voted for, & on the vote being taken it appeared that Richard Waters had six votes given him, and Launcelot Warfield four, of course Richard Waters had two more than Warfield. According to justice to all the practices and usages in the executive of Maryland the first on the return was the delegate to be appointed by the Governor & Council—yet astonishing to tell, Launcelot Warfield, who lives in Anne Arundel county, and holding no claim on Baltimore City and County, was commissioned by the executive to the house given and made expressly for Waters, and sanctioned by the Levy Court of Baltimore. Gracious God! was there ever such an outrage committed on the rights of the people as this! No, never, for if such conduct is pardonable, if such injustice is allowed, bid a long farewell to civil liberty; return to your fireside and say, I have no longer any confidence in my country. Then let us enquire into the characters of the two candidates, and ask who they are, and what they have been. Col. Richard Waters, went into the revolutionary army in '76 immediately after the death of his brother John Waters, who fell covered with honors, at the battle of White Plains. When the campaign opened in '77, Richard Waters was in the regiment commanded by Col. John H. Stone, the first regiment of Maryland—and although, but a lieutenant, commanded the company, which belonged to Commodore Alex. Murray, who resigned and went into the navy, and continued in command of a company till the war was ended; and the army disbanded. During his services, he was in four general actions—he was in the battle of Brandywine, the battle of Germantown, the battle of Monmouth, the sanguinary battle of Camden in S. Carolina; & at the storming of Stony Point, he entered the sally port No. 2, in the main work, and his sergeant took down the standard, which was afterwards taken from him by Col. Fleury. He was also, at the siege of York, in all of which battles he did his duty, and often courted danger beyond his duty.

Amazement! My countrymen, can you see this gallant soldier, who has laboured so much, and risked his life so often for his country's good, and stand still, while he is driven from his right? O no! Such things are not to be borne; they must go forth; the people shall, and must know, their situation—Baltimore must feel indignant at such conduct. She is insulted and treated with contempt, and her court is spurned. Launcelot Warfield, is, as we have been told, a respectable man in his neighborhood, a good planter, a rich and independent man.—We know nothing of him more, and at this time will say no more—the public will judge.

A SOLDIER OF SEVENTY-SIX.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MARYLAND, May 1821.

ELIE WILLIAMS and ATHANASIAS FENWICK, Commissioners on the part of the state, to examine into and report the state of the Potomac river and its branches.

LAUNCELOT WARFIELD, Inspector of Tobacco at the additional Warehouse, erected by Moses Sheppard.

LYDA GOODWIN, appointed Manager on the part of this state for the management of the Lottery or Lotteries authorized to be appointed by the act for the benefit of the University of Maryland, in the place of ROBERT OLIVER, who declined serving.

EDWARD ANDERSON, Judge of the Orphan's Court for Kent county, vice James Brooke, Esq. who refused to act.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND, Judge of the Orphan's Court for Talbot county, vice William Thomas deceased.

GOVERNMENT OF FLORIDA.

We have already announced the appointment of General Jackson to the office of Governor of West and East Florida. We are now enabled to announce the following additional appointments connected with the government of that Territory, and the collection of the revenue therefrom.

ELIJAH FROMENTIN, of Louisiana, to be Judge of the United States for West Florida.

WILLIAM P. DOVAL, of Kentucky, to be Judge of the United States for East Florida.

WILLIAM G. D. WORTHINGTON, of Maryland, to be Secretary of East Florida, to reside at St. Augustine.

GEORGE WATSON, of Georgia, to be Secretary of West Florida.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, of Tennessee, to be Attorney of the United States for West Florida.

JAMES G. FORBES, of New York, to be Marshal of the United States for West Florida.

ALEXANDER SCOTT, of this District, to be Collector of the Customs for the Port of Pensacola.

MARK HARDEN, of North Carolina, to be Collector for the Port of St. Marks.

JOHN RODMAN, of New York, to be Collector at St. Augustine.

WILLIAM S. SMITH, to be Naval officer for the Port of Pensacola.

CHARLES JENKINS, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the same Port.

RICHARD S. HACKLEY, to be Surveyor and Inspector at St. Augustine.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Mr. BENJAMIN DENNEY, sen. to Miss MARY ANN RICHARDS, all of this County.

On Tuesday the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. THOMAS STEVENS, to Miss LYDIA COLLISON, both of this County.

DIED.

In this town on Wednesday the 23d inst. Mr. Thomas McKee.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"Marcellus," "A Husbandman," "A Methodist Preacher," and "Osg of the People," shall appear in our next.

Some misunderstanding appearing, to prevail with respect to the circulation of the small notes of the Banks of Maryland, after the first day of June next, we feel ourselves authorized to declare, that although, according to the Act of Assembly, such small notes cannot be issued or re-issued by the Banks after that day, yet they may lawfully remain in circulation for any length of time, and are afterwards receivable and redeemable by the Banks, out of which they shall have issued, in the same manner as any other of the notes of such Banks.

ASSURANCE.
Easton, May 12, 1821.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF CHEAP

SPRING GOODS.
Clark & Green

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening,
AN ELEGANT AND ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
CHOICE FRESH SEASONABLE
GOODS.

Selected with great care from the latest importations, and comprising an extensive assortment of
BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA, &
AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash, or exchanged for Wool and Feathers at the market prices. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.
May 22

WOOL.

The subscriber wishes to purchase WOOL, washed or in the grease, common, mixed and blue blood, for which he will give liberal prices in cash.

SHOES.

He has for sale at his shop next door to Jenkins & Stevens' store, a general assortment of Men's Women's & Children's SHOES, servants' do. at reduced prices for cash.
BENNETT TOMLINSON.
May 26 Sw

NOTICE.

Was committed to my custody, on the 9th inst. a negro man, who calls himself
Henry Lucas,

About 24 years old, 5 feet eight inches high. Had on when committed a cotton and yarn jacket and trousers of a sooty color, coarse shoes and stockings, and felt hat. He has a small scar on his breast, and several on his right arm, which appear to have proceeded from burns; has some shoemaker's tools with him. Says he is the property of William King, of King and Queen county, Va. and by him sold to Mr. Lawrence, in March, 1820, from whom he made his escape in a few days. He is not quite black. The owner of the above negro is desired to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEO. H. LANHAM, Sff.
of Prince George's County, Md.
May 26—2m

FARMS

To be Leased.

The subscriber offers to lease for a long term of years after the present, a farm where Col. Daffin formerly lived, situated in Dorchester county, on Transequakin river eight miles from Cambridge, containing about 2 hundred & 50 thousand corn hills in each of three shifts, exclusive of several large lots which may be devoted to clover and tobacco. The soil is well adapted to the usual crops of corn and wheat; the lands are high and supplied with excellent springs of water.

Also,
A Farm adjoining the above, and about one half the size, very similarly situated.

The above Farms will be leased on the most liberal terms, either for rents certain or casual, as may best suit the views of an industrious and enterprising tenant, and none need apply but such as can produce testimonials competent to establish such a character.

JOS. E. MUSE.
Dorchester county, Sw.
May 26, 1821.

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT.

April Term, 1821.
Whereas a commission did issue from Dorchester county court at April term 1820, to divide or value the real estate of a certain Thomas Hingston deceased, in virtue of the act entitled "An Act to direct descents and the several supplementary acts thereto, & whereas the commissioners appointed by the said court, did make return at October term 1820, of all their proceedings had on the said commission, in which they determine and so return; that the real estate of the said Thomas Hingston was incapable of division without loss and injury to all the parties interested; and that they did value the said real estate at the sum of \$1200, which said return of the proceedings of the said commissioners hath been confirmed by this court. And whereas Richard Hingston the eldest son of the said Thomas Hingston, the person first entitled to make election to take the real estate aforesaid at its valuation, is absent out of the county. It is therefore ordered by the said court, that the said Richard Hingston be and appear in Dorchester county court on the second day of the next term of the said Court and make his election as aforesaid, otherwise it shall and may be lawful for the same proceedings to be had thereon as if the said Richard Hingston had appeared and refused to take the said real estate at the valuation of the Commissioners—provided a copy of this order be published in some one of the newspapers printed in Easton, Md. for four weeks successively before the first Monday in October next.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES B. ROBINS,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON,
True Copy E. RICHARDSON, CLK.
May 26—4w

MASONIC.

A Masonic Procession will take place in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Sunday the 24th day of June, commemorative of St. John the Baptist, and a sermon by a Brother delivered adapted to the occasion.
Members of the Fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,
BENJ. W. LECOMPTE,
ARTHUR RICH,
J. R. W. PITT,
Committed of Arrangement
Cambridge Lodge, No. 66.
May 22, 1821. Sw

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, May the 1st, Anno Domini 1821.
On application of MATTHEW DRIVER, administrator of Henry Driver, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of May Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

Test—
JOHN YOUNG, Reg. of
Wills for Caroline 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 exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 7th day of May, 1822; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1821.
MATT. DRIVER, Adm'r.
of Henry Driver.

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, May the 1st, Anno Domini 1821.
On application of MATTHEW DRIVER, administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of Doctor Robert Stevens, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of May, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

Test—
JOHN YOUNG, Reg. of
Wills for Caroline 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 exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of April, 1822; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1821.
MATT. DRIVER, Adm'r.
de bonis non with the will annexed of Doctor Robert Stevens.

SHOES.

Joseph Scull,

Has just returned from Baltimore with a General Assortment of
PRUNELLE, MOROCCO and LEATHER
SHOES.

He has also a number of Easton Make, and attends keeping a constant supply of all kinds,
ALSO A VARIETY OF
GOOD TOBACCO.

All of which he will sell cheap for CASH.
Easton, May 5th, 1821.

Agricultural.

A stated meeting of the Agricultural Society of Queen Anne's County, will be held at Centerville on Saturday the 26th of the present month, of which the members are desired to take notice.

HENRY D. SELLERS, Secretary.
May 13th, 1821.—2w

POETRY.

COMPLAINT OF GAIN.

GENESIS IV. 13-14.
Pursued by thy avenging wrath,
A sad and wandering exile, driven
Through savage wilds, a dreary path,
Nor e'en the bliss of safety given—
'Tis more than I can bear!
From parents' smiles, from parents' dome,
From kindred, all the joys of home,
A hated fugitive I roam,
My place of refuge—where?
What sheltering covert will contain
The woes—the guilt—of wretched Cain?
To where the rising sun surveys
A hated wilderness unknown,
Where the devouring lion preys,
And woods with ruthless tigers groan,
O, thither must I go—
The endless scorn of all who see,
And O, forsook, abhorred by thee,
Victim of dire remorse to be,
And unregarded woe!
What kindly soothing voice again,
Shall calm the grief of wretched Cain?
O, worse than midnight spectres pale,
A brother's blood pursues me still,
His groans awake in every vale,
And echoed are from every hill.
Will men their loathed existence bear?
O, will their vengeful hatred spare,
Nor brutes my flesh indignant tear,
Before to-morrow's sun?
Can safety more to me remain?
What cave can hide a wretch like Cain?

April Term, 1821.

Ordered, by Dorchester County Court, that the report filed by William W. Eccleston, the Trustee appointed by said court for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Thompson, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on objections filed with the Clerk of said Court, by the first day of June next—provided a copy of this order be published in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, three successive weeks before the said first day of June.

Test. E. RICHARDSON, CLK.
May 12-3w

\$100 Reward,

Will be given for the apprehension of, and securing in the Easton or Cambridge gaol, the subscriber's Mulatto Man.

Willis Tickle.

He left my Farm near Vienna, on Easter Sunday, and has not been seen or heard of since. He is a very intelligent and good looking servant, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 28 or 29 years of age—has a prominent nose—and a scar over one of his eyes, near his temple, (whether his right or left is not recollected)—also a small one on his right cheek. He speaks rather quick and when much questioned or regarded is apt to wink his eyes, in a somewhat peculiar manner. As to the size of his person, it may be called well proportioned—rather more inclined to be thin, than fat. He can read, and write. He is tolerably ready in the use of Carpenter's tools. If he is taken in this country, and secured as above mentioned, \$30 will be given—or if out of this country but within the state, \$50. If out of the state, the above reward, with reasonable charges in either case.

JAMES B. STEELE.
Cambridge, Dorchester County, May 12, 1821.
N. B. I am not certain with regard to the scar on his cheek, as I have only the authority of a negro girl on the farm for it.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.
That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, Letters testamentary, on the estate of William Sudler, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to.

JAMES MACKUBIN, Esq.
Anne Arundel County, May 19-3w.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

May 14th, 1821.
The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year. By order.

J. PINKNEY, Cashier.
N. B. By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the succeeding year.

May 19-7w.
The Easton Gazette, Hagerstown Torch Light and Fredericktown Herald, will insert the above and forward their accounts.

DRUMMER.

The well known Horse Drummer is now in high stud condition, and will be let to Mares this season by the subscriber at the moderate price of Four Dollars the spring's chance and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case. The season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June, money payable on the first of September.

Drummer

will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and will proceed on to the Head of Wye the first week, and at the Trappe the second, and so on throughout the season.
DRUMMER is so well known, as a good and extra fast galloper that it is deemed unnecessary to say more about him as persons can see and examine for themselves.

JAMES DENNY.
March 10-4f

PRINTING

CARDS, HAND BILLS & BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Silver-Heels

Will stand this season at Blakeford, the seat of the subscriber, in Queen Ann's county, at eighteen dollars a mare, and half a dollar to the groom, to be paid by the 10th of November, which may be discharged in full by twelve dollars, and half a dollar to the groom, paid on or before the tenth day of October next—mares insured at thirty dollars, and one dollar to the groom. The season will terminate the 20th of July. Good pasturage gratis for mares at a distance, in a seven acre clover lot over-run with blue grass, with a good spring; grain will be furnished at a reasonable price, where required.

SILVER-HEELS

Is a fine dapple grey, upwards of sixteen hands high, seven years old the 29th of March, 1821. His colts very fine—in figure, bone and beauty, foot and bottom, he admits of no superior—his pedigree will speak for his blood.

Silver-Heels was got by Oscar, who was got by the imported horse Gabriel (sire of Post Boy, Harlequin & Lady Jack Bull, grand dam of Chance Medley)—Oscar's dam was Vixen by old Medley's grand dam Col. Taylor's Penelope by old York; g. g. dam by Ranter; g. g. dam by old Gift—Silver-Heels dam was Pandora, who at three years old sold for a thousand dollars, she was got by Col. Taylor's grey Diomed, who was got by the imported horse Medley, his dam by Sloe; his grand dam by Valiant out of the imported mare Calista, the property of Col. Wm. Byrd, of Westover—The above horse Sloe was got by old Partner, out of Gen. Nelson's imported mare Blossom; her dam was got by Mr. Hall's Union; her grand dam by Leonidas, her great grand dam by the imported horse Othello; her g. g. grand dam by the imported horse George's Juniper; her g. g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Morton's Traveller; her g. g. g. g. grand dam was Col. Tasker's imported mare Selina, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Osney) was got by Donmont; his dam by the famous High Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherd's Crab mare (the dam of Chalkstone, Iris, Sphinx, Planet and other good runners)—her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the little Hartley mare.

Medley was got by Gimerack (Cripple Godolphin Arabian) his dam, full sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle, was Araminda by Snap—grand dam Miss Cleveland by Regulus, great grand dam Midge by Bay Bolton; great grand dam by Bartlett's Children; great, great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the two True Blues. Thus you see that Medley's blood, so desirable among sportsmen, flowed through Grey Diomed, the sire of Pandora, the dam of Silver Heels, and also through Vixen, the dam of Oscar, sire of Silver-Heels—who is of course a quarter Medley, and a quarter Gabriel, the best running blood in America.

Gabriel won fifteen races in England in three years, four of them king's plates—Oscar was a capital runner—his colts, Columbia, Northampton, Partnership, Red Bird and the Maid of the Forest, good runners.

Pandora won the great sweepstakes at Piscataway at three years old, and afterwards beat every thing in Baltimore, the four mile heats, in great style—(was out of the dam of "Florella")—she was then put to breeding; her colts, Pochahuntas, Red Bird, Aurora and Silver Heels, all great runners. Silver Heels at two years old was led over the Centerville Jockey Club course and took the colts purse, at three years old he was winning the great sweepstakes at Washington when unluckily he fell, the same fall at Easton he won the Jockey club colts purse; at five years old, he won the first day's Jockey club purse at Easton; at Marlborough the same fall he made a capital race, three four mile heats—the first heat, he was beat by Mr. Jenner's Chance colt six inches (in bad condition) running the heat over that heavy course (in 8 minutes 6 seconds) the second and third heats were won, severely contested by Mr. Johnson of Virginia his Boas, a capital horse.

ROBERT WRIGHT.
Blakeford, May 5-3w
P. S. Silver Heels will be shown at Easton on Tuesday, 15th of May—"Sportsmen" may examine him.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER.

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL, Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a supply of Philadelphia

PORTER, JALE & CIDER, CRACKERS & CHEESE, BOLOGNE SAUSAGES.

He has also a quantity of Prime Hams, cured by himself, which he will dispose of low.

April 21-4f

Wanted,

A sober, honest, & good tempered Man Servant, who would be willing to live in Baltimore with a good master as a Carriage Driver and occasionally to wait in the house.

For such a servant, warranted to be of the above description, a generous price will be immediately given in cash. Apply at this office.

May 5th-4w.

LAWRENCE GREESTRAKE

HAS REMOVED HIS

Paper Warehouse

to No. 15 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, more particularly with the view of realizing a larger share of the Eastern and Western Shore trade for which, and all others, he will allow the most liberal prices, either in cash or on trade.

ON HAND,

His usual extensive assortment of Superfine Paper, together with common Foolscap, Folio and Quarto Post; Imperial, Super Royal, Royal, Medium and Demi, Printing Super Royal, Ironmongers, Double Crown Cotton, Cartridge, Red Blotting, Blue Medium and Cap, Band-box and Binders Boards; Sheathing and Wrapping Paper, and which (to redeem his Pledge,) he will dispose of for cash, at a short Credit, or in barter for rags, at as low a rate as can be bought for elsewhere.

Also for sale, for cash only,

A variety of PRINTING INK, approved by all who have used it, and perhaps not surpassed, if equalled by any thing of the sort manufactured in the country.

April 22-4w

The Easton Gazette and Maryland Republican, will insert the above four times, and forward their bills to the Office of the Morning Chronicle.

\$50 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 12th of March, a Black Boy who calls himself

Joe Paca,

About 30 years of age—Joe is a handsome black fellow, middle size, very white teeth—he is a fine decent and pleasing boy, almost without fault—he is perfect in all his limbs except one finger, the middle or lesser, on the right hand, I think is off about half way, he has with him different suits of clothing, to wit: a Greenish Kersey round about and trousers, a Greenish Broad Cloth Coat with a black cape nearly new; two or three muslin shirts & 2 or 3 vests & a black Fured Hat. It is probable Joe will change his name and clothing—yet he cannot his half finger—I will give the above reward if secured so that I get him again.

LEVI DUKES.
Near Denton, Caroline County, Maryland, April 24th, 1821.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the Jail of this county, as a runaway, on the 20th day of March last, a negro man who calls himself WILL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made, thick lips and flat nose, and says he is a free man, and was sometime in the employment of James Forrest and James Thomson of St. Mary's county—If a slave the owner is requested to come forward without delay, prove said negro, pay charges and release him from Gaol, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.
April 14-8w

FOR SALE,

All that large and valuable Messuage and Lot of ground, situate in Chestertown, at the corner of High and Queen streets, formerly owned by William Burnston, dec'd. extending six perches in part on High street, and nine perches in depth towards Cannon street. This property is situated in a central and agreeable part of the Town, and is well calculated for either a private or mercantile establishment—There are on the premises a large Farm Dwelling House of two stories, built of the best materials—part of which has been used and is now fitted up for a Store—A large Granary 90 ft. by 30 ft. two stories, built in the most substantial manner and of the best materials—A Framed Kitchen and Stable, with Carriage House, &c. To a person wishing to commence the mercantile business, there are few situations in the Town presenting equal advantages.

The above property may be purchased at private sale, and upon liberal terms, by immediate application to

HENRY TILGHMAN,
Agent for Benjamin B. Wroth, owner.
Chestertown, April 28, 1821-4w

A VALUABLE

Farm for Sale,

We will offer at Public Sale at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT VALUABLE FARM,

Lying in Oxford Neck, in Talbot County, being part of two tracts of Land called Anderson and Judith's Garden, containing by actual survey 268 acres. This farm is beautifully situated on Third Hand Creek, leading to Easton, and extends to Island Creek on the south. The arable land is divided into three fields of a bout fifty acres each; and the present tenant, Nicholas Thomas, Esq. makes when the season is favorable, 300 barrels of corn, and one thousand bushels of wheat from the corn ground. This land is at present rented for \$600, and is believed to be equal to any in the state, in point of fertility of soil and beauty of situation; it is well watered, and has an abundance of wood for the use of the farm, and the finest fish and oysters may be had at any time in their season; besides, it is situated immediately in a most desirable neighborhood, where the inhabitants are wealthy, polite and hospitable. The improvements consist of a two story frame dwelling house, with two rooms and a passage below, three above, and two in the garret, all finished, and a large dining room and an excellent kitchen adjoining; there is also a large granary within thirty yards, where vessels lie in safety to take off grain. The other improvements are indifferent. One third cash will be required at the time of sale, and a credit of one and two years will be given for the remaining two thirds, payable in equal instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale; and when the whole purchase money is paid, a good and sufficient title will be given.

JOHN LEIGH,
GEORGE S. LEIGH.
Woodbury, St. Mary's County, April 17-7w

NEGROES

AT PRIVATE SALE.

To be disposed of in families or otherwise (but not to go out of the State) a parcel of Valuable NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS.

The terms will be accommodating—application to be made to Samuel Groome, Agent or ISABELLA SMYTH, Adm'r. of Wm. B. Smyth, dec'd.

April 21, 1821-3wec4w

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature, an Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 7 and 2 o'clock.

By order JAMES E. BRICE, Cash'r.

April 21-7w

The editors of the Annapolis Gazette, Georgetown Metropolitan, Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light and Easton Gazette will please to publish the above once a week until the election and forward their accounts.

NOTICE.

I forwarn all persons from accepting an assignment on an account of REACHMAN COURSEY against me for Eighty Dollars—having purchased a horse from said Reachman Coursey, valued at Eighty Dollars, in order to indemnify myself, being his security for a like sum, this is to inform all persons that I will not pay any assignment on it.

THOMAS BAKER.
Hole in the Wall, Talbot County, May 5th, 1821.

HANDSOME AND CHEAP

SPRING GOODS,

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and are now opening

A very handsome variety of
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, RUSSIA and INDIA.

GOODS,

Selected with much care from the latest importations.

ALSO—A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods.

The above being added to those before received renders their assortment very general and complete.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see them, as they intend selling at very reduced prices for Cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, April 28th 1821-1f

Groome & Lambdin

Having just received from Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their entire assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Are now opening for ready money, at their Store, opposite the Bank,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

HANDSOME & CHEAP GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, viz:

Superfine and other Calicoes	Black & colored Silk Velvets
Bengal Stripes	Superfine and middle Cloths
Furniture Chintzes	Cassimeres and Cassinets
4-4 & 6-4 Gingham	Cords and Velvets
Gingham Robes	White & colored Flannels
4-4 & 6-4 Camb. Muslin	Carpeting and Carpet Bindings
6-4 Satin striped do	Black & colored Canton Crape Shawls & Scarfs
4-4 Demi Cambrics	Cotton & Silk Shawls
Plain & figured Lenos	Bandanna and Madras Handkerchiefs
Sprig'd & plain Books	Black Love and Barcelona
6-4 India do	Men's and Women's black worsted Hose
6-4 British Mulls	Ladies silk and cotton do
British Shirtings	Men's white do
Dom. steam power do	Misses' white cotton do
Black'd Waltham do	Men's white and colored half do
Black'd Ashwright do	Ladies' kid and silk Gloves
Brown Waltham Sheeting and Shirtings	Men's beaver & buck skin do
Dom. Plaids & Stripes	Morocco and calfskin shoes
Do. Chambrays	Chevi, Morocco and leather do
White & cold Deamies	Men's and Boy's Wool Hats
Apron Checks	Glazed Camb. for linings
Bedtickings	Umbrellas & Parasols
5-4 Country Tow Linen	Double and single Hackings
Russia and Flemish Sheetings	Carriage Laces and Tullings
Hurlops and Hessians	Gig and switch Whips
Tickenburgs	Cotton yarns from 24 to 20
German Dowls	Candlewick
Brown Hollands	Three corded cotton for knitting
3-4, 6-4, 9-4 & 10-4 Irish Diapers	Tortoise shell & mock combs
Russia do	Holt's balls and cotton
5-4 Irish Sheetings	Silk and cotton suspenders
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens	Black and colored Gimp
Linen Cambrics	Silk and cotton Cords
Long Lawns & Cambrics	Boat Webbing and Gords
Handkerchiefs	Writing & Letter Paper
3-4 & 6-4 Dimities	Slates and Pencils.
Levantine and Florences	
Black, white, green, blue, brown Satins	
Black, white & green 4-4 Crape	
Black Canton & Nankeen Crape	
Blue and yellow Nankeen	
Striped and plain cotton Cassimeres	
Coloured Battens	
White & striped Jeans	
Seersuckers and Cordons	
Wilmington Stripe for men's wear	
White Eng. Drilling	
White and coloured Merceries	
Black silk Florentine, for vests	
Ribbons, Gallones, Bindings, Hat Bandings, Shirt Buttons, Silver Trimbles, Books & Wyes, Beads, Bosser Chains, Watch Chains, Sewing Silks, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Bobbins, &c. &c.	

GROCERIES.

4th Proof Cogniac	Train Oil
Brandy	Spirits of Turpentine
Peach and Apple do	Sifted Meal and Flour
Jamaica and Antigua Spirits	Mustard and Cayenne Pepper
Old Rye & Corn Whiskey	Blown Salt
Holland Gin	Mace, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Cloves, Allspice and Pepper
N. E. Rum	Black and ground Ginger
Molasses	Salt Petre and Starch
Maidera	English Glue
Sherry Port	Indigo and Fig Blue
Teneriffe	Paints of all kinds
Malaga	Hackled and switched Flax
Raisins, Almonds, Figs and Prunes	Raw Cotton
Gum Powder	Window Glass and Putty
Imperial	Powder and Shot
Nylon Skin	Spanish and Country Segars
Loaf & Brown Sugar	Nice Chewing Tobacco
Coffee and Chocolate	Hamilton & Garrett's Snuff
Rye for Coffee	Macabau & Rappee do
Rice	Leading Lines and Red Cords
Mould and dipp'd Candles	Iron and Rope Traces
White and Brown Soap	Brushes of all kinds.
Rush Lights	
Linseed Sperma. and	

—ALSO—
Brass Knob Locks, Closet Locks, Stock Locks, Pad Locks, Cheat Locks, Cupboard Locks, Trunk Locks, Butt Hinges, H. Hinges, Parliament Hinges, Flat and Round Bolts, Wrought and Cut Tacks, Round and Flat Head Screws, Springs, Knives and Forks, Ivory ditto in Sets, Iron and Tutania Spoons, Shoe Knives, Butchers Knives, Pen Knives, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Warfel Irons, Claw Hammers, Shoe Hammers, Hatchets, Pincers, Shoe Tacks, Awl Blades, Brass Knob Latches, Norfolk ditto, Snuffers, Commodore Knobs, Saws, Carpenters & Coopers Axes, Sheep Shears, Curry Combs, Sad Irons, Brass and Iron Castles, Bells, Warming Pans, Garden Rakes, Trowels, Drawing Knives, Garden Tines, Spades, Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Steelyards, Grid Irons, Iron Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c.

ALSO A VARIETY OF
QUEENSWARE, GLASS AND CHINA.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP
Edward Lloyd,
EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 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 & 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 Henrich, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.
Easton Point, Feb. 17-4f

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER
Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a Co-partnership in the business of the above Vessel with Capt. John Beckwith, takes this opportunity to tender to his friends and customers, his grateful acknowledgments for their liberal support, and at the same time to assure them that no exertions shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

THE JANE & MARY

Is in complete order, for the reception of grain or freight of any kind. She will leave Easton for Baltimore on Sunday the 18th instant, and will afterwards continue her regular route as heretofore, leaving Easton for Baltimore every Monday, and Baltimore for Easton every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day. All Orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board and by their Clerk, (Captain Robert Spedden,) at Easton Point.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

P. S. They have a large & commodious granary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk will regularly attend every Monday at Doctor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for the reception of orders.

C. V.
Easton Point, Feb. 17

Easton Mail Line.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

This line will commence the Summer Establishment on the 1st of April—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 o'clock in the morning, & arriving at Wilmington the same evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddys, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the same evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers, and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centerville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town, Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chestertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Proprietors.

March 24, 1821-1f

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

14th day of May, A. D. 1821.

On application of Benjamin Benny, Executor of the last will and Testament of James Beatty, late of Talbot County, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office aforesaid, this 18th day of May, A. D. 1821.

Test. J. A. PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Beatty, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1821.

BENJAMIN BENNY, Executor of James Beatty, dec'd.

May 19. 3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.