

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1822.

NO. 217.

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 IN-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ON THE COMPOSITION OF SOILS, AND
THEIR IMPROVEMENT BY CALCARE-
OUS MANURES.

Received from the Agricultural Society of
Prince George, by the Delegation of the
United Agricultural Societies of Va.
Dec. 6, 1821.—Read and ordered to be
printed in the AMERICAN FARMER.

(CONTINUED.)
Neutral Soils.

Neutral soils are such as contain neither
acid nor lime, or in which the quantities of
both are so nearly equal, as to combine
and leave no excess of either, sufficient to
produce perceptible effects. Soils of this
class are poor or rich, according as calca-
reous matter is entirely wanting, or is pre-
sent though combined with acid, and the
qualities of both thus neutralized.

All soils belonging to the three other
classes, fully accord with the theory of
their constitution and fertility: but the
class of neutral soils appears at first view,
in direct opposition to the principles which
I have advanced, as they are frequently
rich and durable in the highest degree, and
yet found by analysis, to contain not the
smallest proportion of carbonate of lime.
This difficulty may be removed by paying
that attention to the properties of the dif-
ferent substances in soils, which is requisite
for the full comprehension of the subject.

This apparent contradiction may be pro-
duced by one of two different causes,
either of which will serve for its explana-
tion. First—if no compound of lime exists
in a fertile soil, its place must have been
supplied by some other substance of equal
value. I have never asserted that carbon-
ate of lime is the only cause of permanent
fertility; on the contrary, phosphate and
sulphate of lime were named as probable
agents for producing the same effect, and
many other substances may promote the
same end, whose presence or combinations
are as yet unknown, and which if known,
might be beyond our controul for the pur-
poses of improvement. Even if such was
the case, it would not affect the truth of
my reasoning; and for all practical uses, it
is enough if I have pointed out one sub-
stance, which will change barrenness to
fertility, and which may be cheaply applied
to any extent required.

Secondly—Neutral soils may (as stated
in their definition) contain calcareous mat-
ter sufficient to have caused durable fertili-
ty, but exceeded in quantity and now neu-
tralized in its effects by vegetable acid. If
it is not denied that soils receive acid from
the decomposition of plants, it must also
be admitted that as fast as it forms, the
carbonate of lime present, will be decom-
posed, and a new compound formed. As
this process must continue slowly to operate
as long as the land remains uncultivated,
the carbonate of lime if not very abundant,
will at last entirely disappear, and the soil
lose every mark of having been calcareous,
excepting its previously acquired fertility.
The salt of lime thus formed, is probably
as durable a manure as the carbonate; but
its character and action are different, nor
can it be detected in soil, by the means
most proper for the other. The quantity
of acid in any particular soil, is far from
invariable: it is increased by the growth
of all plants which delight in its presence,
and by the decomposition of vegetable
manures of every description; for this rea-
son the longer a field remains at rest, & un-
grazed, the more acid it becomes; and this
evil keeping pace with the benefit, is the
cause of enclosing so frequently producing
no apparent improvement. Cultivation
lessens the quantity of acid, by exposing it
to be carried off by air and water, and by
cutting off the source of its supply. In
several instances, after one or other of
these causes of acidity. I have had crops
greatly injured by sorrel, which afterwards
disappeared and left the soils as they were
before, productive.

That neutral soils contain lime in some
other form than the carbonate, does not
rest on mere conjecture. Some evidence
is furnished by the mode prescribed by Da-
vy for detecting carbonate of lime in soils;
and the fact is fully proved by the analysis
of ashes. Reasons have been offered to
show that the former process is completely
inadequate for fixing the proportion of car-
bonate of lime; but this impure precipitate
certainly contains a part of the compound
of lime and vegetable acid; and this com-
pound is generally, if not always changed
to carbonate of lime, by having been dis-
solved, and then precipitated. For exam-
ple—a rich and durable alluvial soil, which

was carefully examined for the purpose of
ascertaining this fact, furnished the follow-
ing results:

1000 grains acted on by muriatic acid
in the pneumatic apparatus, evolved
no gas, and therefore, could have
contained no carbonate of lime.

The precipitate obtained from the
same, well washed & dried, weigh-
ed

Then subjected to the action of
sulphuric acid, in the pneumatic
apparatus, it yielded 1 1-2 oz
measures of carbonic acid gas,
indicating the presence of 3 gra-
of carbonate of lime.

The solid matter remaining undissol-
ved by the sulphuric acid (sulphate
of lime) weighed 3 grains indicating
the carbonate of lime to have been 2

This process leaves no doubt, but that
the soil contained some neutral salt of
which lime forms the base, but does not
ascertain the full quantity. Were proper
means employed to fix the quantity of this
salt, I believe that its proportion would mark
the actual productiveness of soils, as accu-
rately as the carbonate of lime shows their
capacities for improvement. The precipi-
tate, called carbonate of lime by Davy, may
be obtained from all soils—but much more
abundantly from rich neutral soils, than
from any of the acid class. Among soils
of the same class, but of different textures,
that which contains most clay, will yield
the heaviest precipitate; which induces
the belief, that a part of its impurity is
caused by alumina or pure clay.

All wood ashes contain carbonate of lime
though obtained from neutral or acid soils,
as were the following specimens.

100 grains of ashes of a pine log heap,
from an acid soil, contained 6 1/2 grains of
carbonate of lime.

100 grains of ashes of whortle-
berry roots from the same soil,
gave of carbonate of lime, 4 grains

Other salts of lime, or lime made
caustic by burning, 4

Siliceous sand, 92

100

100 grains of ashes of equal parts of the
bark, heavy and sap wood of an old locust,
from the same soil, gave

Carbonate of lime, 51 grains

Lime not carbonated, 18

Magnesia, 5

Charcoal, 2

Potash and loss, 22

100

100 grains of ashes of young locusts
from a very rich and neutral soil, gave

Carbonate of lime, 40 grains

Lime not carbonated, 30

100 grains of ashes of young pines from
an acid soil, gave

Carbonate of lime and } 15 grains

Lime not carbonated, } 78

Siliceous sand, 7

Potash and loss, 100

As vegetables can only derive their cal-
careous ingredients from the soils on
which they grow, these experiments estab-
lish the fact, that some small portion of
lime is present in soil of every kind, though
not containing a particle in that form,
which alone, (according to chemists) we
might expect to find it. Compounds of
lime with vegetable acids, are decomposed
by fire, and become carbonate of lime; and
therefore, this substance is found in ashes,
though not in the plants from which they
were obtained, nor the soils on which they
grew. It is probable that the whole differ-
ence between barren subsoil and the mould
above, is caused by trees drawing all their
calcareous matter within their reach, and
by their death, depositing it on the sur-
face.

The results of the few examinations
which I have made, do not confirm the opin-
ion of Saussure, that ashes yield quantities
of calcareous earth, somewhat proportioned
to the quantities contained in the soils
from which they were taken. But they
show in different plants, quantities suit-
ed to the soil, which each prefers. Thus,
of three kinds of ashes from the same soil,
those of pine gave 5 1/2, of whortleberry 4,
of locust 51 per cent, of carbonate of lime,
and similar proportions of lime not combin-
ed with carbonic acid.

If phosphate of lime formed any consid-
erable ingredient of soils, it might perhaps
present results similar to those which dis-
tinguish the neutral class. But though the
phosphate is contained in all wood ashes,
and therefore in all soils, its quantity (ac-
cording to Davy) is so small, that it can-
not possibly be the salt in question. My
supposition, that the lime is combined with
some vegetable acid, rests on the facts stat-
ed with regard to acid soils.

*Since this essay was read before the Ag-
ricultural Society of Prince George, I receiv-
ed seven specimens of lime-stone soils, care-
fully selected in the neighbourhood of Lexing-
ton, Va. Never having doubted the correct-

The Action of Calcareous Manures.

I shall next proceed to the inquiry, to
what properties of carbonate of lime, its
peculiar fertilizing effects are to be at-
tributed; and if it can be made clear, that
it has abundant powers for the purpose,
of which the other two earths, clay and sand,
are nearly or entirely destitute, there will
be added another strong proof in support
of the supposed constitution of fertile soils.

Sand has no chemical attraction for veg-
etable and animal manures, and readily
yields them as soon as they are applied, to
whatever has such attraction. Hence,
sandy soils give out manure freely, not
only to the growing crop, but to the sun,
air and water, so as quickly to lose the
whole. Clay, by its closeness, mechan-
ically excludes, what sand freely admits,
and therefore gives out manure much more
slowly than sand, whether for use, or for
waste. This earth also exerts a slight
chemical force in retaining manure, but too
weak to enable such soils to become rich
by natural means. Of this, our large
tracts of very poor clay offer sufficient
proof.

Calcareous earth has an attraction for
soils superior to that of clay, and will
combine with any vegetable extract, so
as to render it less soluble, and consequ-
ently not subject to the waste, which would
otherwise take place. This power of com-
bining with the food of plants, and fixing
it in soils, from which it would otherwise
be continually escaping, shew why calca-
reous land alone, should be capable of en-
riching itself, or of receiving durable im-
provement from artificial manures. Calca-
reous manures, in enriching soils, act pre-
cisely like the mordants, used in the pro-
cess of dyeing—like alum, which gives no
colour to the cloth, but is as indispensable
as the dye itself, for the purpose of fixing
it permanently. The power which this
earth exerts, in binding manure to soils,
does not however, (like clay) prevent the
crop receiving the full and immediate ben-
efit. Growing vegetables attract their
food, still more strongly than does calca-
reous earth, and draw it from its state of
combination, as freely as from sand. The
principal means then, by which calcareous
manures enrich, are, giving up manures
readily, for use, and completely preserving
them from waste. These benefits would
not immediately be perceptible, but would
continue to increase, until the vegetable
matter accumulated in the soil, was equal
to its power of retention.

The next most valuable property of car-
bonate of lime, for the improvement of
soils, is that of neutralizing acid. Our
poorest soils, when new, contain vegeta-
ble matter in abundance—perhaps to ex-
cess;—but their acidity counteracts their
powers for production. A sufficient ap-
plication of shell marl, or any other calca-
reous substance, destroys the acid, and
allows the land, for the first time, to exert
the power, which it actually possessed.
This benefit is immediate; but though it
may double the product of the soil, the
calcareous matter has added nothing to its
richness, nor can it, until it has both time
and means, for accumulating and fixing
vegetable matter. The salt of lime (what-
ever it may be) which is formed in this
process, appears to be also a valuable ma-
nure from the durability of the rich neutral
soils, of which it is supposed to be an in-
gredient.

To these two properties, of destroying
acids, and combining other manures with
soils, I attribute the remarkable effects of
carbonate of lime. It has several other
fertilizing powers, which are equally well
accounted for, from its known chemical
properties. These will be briefly men-
tioned, though they are neither peculiar to
calcareous earth, nor are their effects con-
siderable enough, to add much to the pro-
ductiveness of land.

Calcareous manures possess in common
with clay, the property of making sandy
soils more absorbent, and in common with
sand, that of making clays more light and
friable—but in a greater degree than either.
By fixing vegetable matter, they make soils
black, and consequently warmer. They may
also form part of the nourishment of
plants, as all take up some calcareous
earth, and shells also furnish animal mat-

ter; but I have never been able to perceive
any effect which could be attributed to
this cause.

Carbonate of lime always contains 43
per cent. in weight, of carbonic acid,
which differs from all others in being not
only innoxious to growing plants, but is
indispensable to their existence. As much
of every vegetable as may be converted
into charcoal, is wholly formed by the de-
composition of this acid, which the leaves
are continually absorbing from the atmos-
phere. From the large proportion of this
necessary food of plants, contained by all
calcareous manures, their good effects have
been attributed, by some writers, to vegeta-
bles drawing from them a more plentiful sup-
ply. This effect cannot be of much im-
portance, nor can it take place, unless
some stronger acid is present in the soil,
which by combining with the lime, leaves
the carbonic acid free to perform the office
ascribed to it. By no other means will it
be discharged, and, therefore, they who
maintain the reality and value of this ac-
tion, are bound to admit the existence of
acid soils.

The practical effects of Calcareous Ma-
nures.

It is scarcely necessary to prescribe
rules for the proper application of calca-
reous manures, as their action and the na-
ture of the soil, ought to direct our prac-
tice, and vary it according to circumstan-
ces. If the opinions which have been ex-
pressed are unfounded, it is evident, that
the attempt to reduce them to practice,
would most certainly shew their fallacy.
These opinions direct us to expect both
immediate and permanent benefit from ap-
plying calcareous manures to acid soils—
that on neutral soils the effects would be
slow, gradual and regularly increasing, as
long as the soil is allowed to accumulate
vegetable matter—and that on calcareous
soils, the application would be either use-
less or injurious. On different soils of the
same class, the greatest benefits must be
looked for, where most vegetable or animal
matter is present. None of my ex-
periments are of older date than four years
back, and therefore are not decisive as to
the ultimate effects of calcareous manures;
but as far as they have gone, they have
uniformly and fully sustained the theory by
which they were directed.

My experiments have been confined to
the use of carbonate of lime in that form
which is so abundant throughout the lower
part of this state—fossil shells mixed with
earth, and commonly, though improperly,
called marl. But the same effects would
attend its use in any other form as lime,
(exclusive of its caustic and solvent quali-
ties), limestone gravel, chalk, ashes, &c.
The proportion of carbonate of lime, in
most of the bodies of shell marl which I
have used, is less than usual—but one stratum
contains a very small quantity of gyp-
sum, which it will be necessary to notice.
Had the presence of gypsum not been dis-
covered in this singular stratum, its effects
would have caused very erroneous opinions
as to the action of marl: an immediate,
but transient benefit was generally pro-
duced by the gypsum, where the carbonate
of lime was believed to have no effect, for
several years.

The following experiments will serve
for a full and fair specimen, of all that I
have made. I have marled altogether
about 135 acres, including 40 of this year's
work, not yet cultivated. Most of the
circumstances stated, were noted at the
time of their respective dates. The land,
with such exceptions as may be mentioned,
has been secured from grazing, since the
year 1814, and was always marled on
grass.

Experiment 1.—1818. New ground—
poor acid soil; 2 1/2 acres, covered at the
rates of from 125 to 200 bushels per acre,
with marl, (containing 33-100 of carbonate
of lime.)

Result. In Corn—supposed to be
40 per cent better than the rest. 1819.
In wheat—the benefit as much or more.
1820. In natural grass not grazed—no
difference in quantity. From the newness
of the land, but little grass and no sorrel
as yet on the field.

1821. Marled it again, together with
the adjoining land (11 acres in all) at the
rate of 530 bushels of marl (37-100 carbon-
ate of lime) per acre, and on a small part
as much as 1000 bushels.

Result. In corn—the whole excellent
for the season—the piece twice marled,
better than the other, but the line of divi-
sion could not be distinguished as before.
The spot covered most heavily, neither bet-
ter nor worse for it.

Experiment 2.—Old cleared land near
the last, and similar soil, but much ex-
hausted—well dressed with vegetable manure
in 1815, no trace of which remained.
1818—in 5 1/2 feet beds, well ploughed Sep-
tember preceding. In March, spread
unrotted farm yard manure along the wa-
ter furrows, and on three beds, also scatter-
ed marl, (33-100) 390 bushels per acre.
The beds immediately reversed, and after-
wards planted in corn.

Result. But little benefit from the ma-
nure, and not the least from the marl; nor
was any observed (or looked for,) in 1819

on grass, or 1820 on wheat. 1821. In
grass—a striking difference. In June, the
strip could be distinguished to a line, by
the almost total absence of sorrel, with
which the adjoining land was covered, and
by a luxuriant growth of bird foot clover.

Experiment 3.—A quarter acre of rich
neutral soil, covered with gypseous marl
(53-100 carbonate of lime) at the rate of
250 bushels per acre. Ploughed deep and
planted in corn.

Result. 1818.—By July, the difference
equalled 50 per cent, after which, the ad-
joining corn gained on the manured, until
no difference could be perceived. 1819.—
In wheat no difference. 1820—in grass—
easy to be distinguished by the absence of
sorrel, which on the rest, has been increas-
ing from the time the field was enclosed.
Its growth, (principally bird foot clover),
also better. 1821—in grass—the differ-
ence much greater—its growth as luxuriant
as ever I have seen of the same kind of
grass, and thrice as good as on the rest.
The sorrel as before. The spring and
early part of summer remarkably wet.

Experiment 4.—A strip of 3.4 of an acre
across the shelly island, marked 3 in the
examinations of soils, covered at the rates
of 200 and 500 bushels of muscle shell
marl, (14-100.)

Result. 1819—in corn, and 1820 in
wheat—no effect on either.

Experiment 5.—Another strip adjoining
the last, covered with gypseous marl (53-
100 of carbonate of lime,) at the rate of
250 bushels. The soil also shelly, and
capable of producing 20 or 25 bushels of
corn to the acre, but not quite as rich or as
calcareous as the preceding subject of ex-
periment.

Result. 1819—in corn—advantage over
the unmarled, more than 50 per cent. 1820
—in wheat; not so much. 1821—in grass,
pastured; thickly set with a natural
growth of white clover, of which there is
not so much on the other marled strip, and
very little on the land not marled. The
results of the three last experiments, shew
that all the immediate effects were produ-
ced by the gypsum, and not by the calca-
reous ingredient of the marl.

Experiment 6.—February 1819; marled
an acre of poor broom sedge old field, at
the rate of 160 bushels; marl (33-100)
hauled and spread wet, and very unequally
distributed. The land not ploughed then
or since.

Result. No effect 1819. In 1820, per-
ceived the broom grass to be thinner and
weeds taking its place. 1821; well covered
with weeds, and but little broom grass
remaining. The adjoining land as before,
is under an unmixed growth of broom
grass.

Experiment 7.—Of a poor light field,
on which manure had never lasted longer
than two crops, 7 acres were marled (33-
100) at the rate of only 90 bushels—part
of the same also covered with rotted farm
yard manure.

Result. 1819—in corn; no certain
benefit, except along a small part of the di-
viding line. 1820—in wheat; something
better.—1821—in grass; the difference
still greater, but more in the kinds of plants
than in their luxuriance. No visible ben-
efit from marl on the part to which manure
was added.

Ex. 8. Adjoining the last, 4 acres marl-
ed at the rate of 180 bushels, and part also
well manured.

Result. 1819—in corn, the part not
manured has an advantage of 40 or 50 per
cent over the adjoining land not marled.
1820, in wheat, and 1821 in grass—the
difference does not appear to have increased
as in the preceding. On the manured
land, some perceptible effect from the marl.
The improvement from manure (which
however was heavily applied) still remains.

Ex. 9.—Six acres of new ground, marl-
ed at the rate of 350 bushels. Soil, a poor
white clay.

Result. 1820 First cultivation in corn—
from 50 to 75 per cent. apparent benefit,
but the whole piece so unequal, that no cor-
rect estimate could be made. 1821. In
wheat—the difference increased.

Ex. 10.—Sixteen acres of poor, light and
acid land, covered at the rate of 1000 bush-
els of marl, (varying from 33 to not more
than 17 per cent. of carbonate of lime,
and all the balance, coarse sand.) Last
cultivated in corn in 1816, and being too
poor to bring wheat, had remained at rest
and enclosed, the succeeding three years.
The marling ended at a marked line, which
was laid off through land of equal quality,
for the purpose of ascertaining the exact
difference. Cultivation the same in all
respects.

Result. 1820—in corn. The benefit
greater and more uniform, than in any of
the preceding. Three half acres were
measured of marled land, and as many ad-
joining them not marled—the product of
each as follows:

Land not marled	Land marled
bu. pks.	bu. pks.
1st half acre 7 1 opposite & ad'g last 12 3	
2d do 7 1	2d 13 3 3 4
3d do 7 2 1 2	3d 15 1 3

The average increase 12 bushels and
3 pecks of shelled corn per acre, being
nearly 100 per cent. The season good.

Bergman's Table of Affinity.
Agricultural Chemistry, page 164, Am. Ed.

and the whole crop excellent for the soil. 1821.—In wheat—very much injured by the wetness of the season—the marled part more than twice as good as the rest, which scarcely paid for seed and labour.

Ex. 11. Nine acres adjoining the last, marled at the rate of 400 bushels. Soil better—marl, & times of cultivation the same. Result. No difference could be perceived where this joined the heavier covering of the last.

Ex. 12. One side of the 10th experiment ended in a productive neutral soil, through which a line was staked, having equal land on each side.

Result. No difference either in the corn or wheat.

The three next experiments were made within the space of 150 yards, and on soils which when in a state of nature, were precisely alike. They still differ in nothing but productiveness. The same may be said of the experiments marked 1 and 2, which were in the same field.

Ex. 13. Part of a level piece of new ground, cleared January 1821, marled at the rate of 600 bushels per acre, (37-100) Soil—light loam; Pine, Oak and Whortleberry the principal natural growth.

Result.—1821.—In corn, 2,262 hills to the acre—On each side of the straight line on which the marl terminated, a piece 28 by 21 hills, was gathered, and (by a careful measurement) produced as follows: 488 corn hills not marled, made 2 bushels of shelled corn, or 7 5-4 per acre.

583 hills, marled, made 4 1/2 bushels, or 16 3-8 per acre.

Ex. 14.—March, 1821.—An acre, in the middle of a piece, cleared in 1815, was covered with 500 bushels of sand containing 20-100 of carbonate of lime. This piece had before only borne one crop, (in 1818) and therefore may be supposed to contain an abundance of rotted vegetable matter, and to be now in the highest state of productiveness, of which such a soil is capable. Four adjoining quarter acres, two within, and one on each side of the marling, produced as stated below. The land was supposed to be perfectly equal, but the growth of the corn showed that there was a slight deterioration extending gradually across the ground, which affected the measurements in the same order as they are numbered.

Quarter acres not marled Quarter acres marled
No. 1, 6 1-8 bush. adjoing No. 2, 8 1-2 bush.
No. 4, 5 1-8 bush. adjoing No. 3, 8 1-8 bush.

2) 11 1-4

2) 16 5-8

5 5-8 average or
22 1-2 bushels
per acre

8 5-16 average or
33 1-4 bushels
per acre

Ex. 16. Land cleared 25 years ago, and brought almost to the lowest state of exhaustion, of which a level and acid soil is capable. Cultivated in corn in 1815, since which time it has remained at rest and enclosed, but received one good ploughing in the fall of 1817. But little apparent improvement from this long respite, except where it is made evident by the application of marl. The effects were ascertained on adjoining, and equal land, on the crop of the present year.

A quarter acre, not marled, produced 2 1-8 bushels of corn.

A quarter acre marled, 5 5-8 bushels.

Of the 13th and 15th experiments, the difference was much greater in quality than even in the quantities stated. The measurements were made in the ears, allowing two for one of shelled corn, and every nubbin thrown in. Not half the corn of the two pieces, not marled, were sound and fully made. The season has been more unfavorable to forward or good corn, than to indifferent & late; as no rain fell from the middle of July, to the first of September.

In the spring of 1819, Mr. Thomas Cocke of Aberdeen, marled some acres of a poor acid field, which had been always close grazed, when not under cultivation. The marl contained 40-100 of carbonate of lime, and was laid on at the rate of 500 bushels per acre. The piece included both stiff and light soil.

Result.—The succeeding corn and wheat crops were benefited but slightly, supposed to be about 15 or 20 per cent.—Since pastured, and the marled part is now (August) grazed quite bare to its limits, whilst the surrounding land has a considerable cover of grass; which the cattle have rejected. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

HONOUR TO THE BRAVE.—We are indebted to the politeness of a friend in this city, for a view of the rich and elegant sword, presented to Commodore M'Donough, by the crew of the U. States' ship Guerriere, while in the Mediterranean.—This superb sword, which far exceeds anything of the kind we have ever seen, was manufactured by Richard Clarke & Sons, Cheapside, London, and costs 300 guineas.

The scabbard is of the finest polished steel, richly embossed with gold, and ornamented with a great variety of appropriate emblems. On one side of the scabbard, enwreathed in gold, is the inscription, "The crew of the U. S. Ship Guerriere to Capt. Thomas M'Donough—8th July, 1819." On the other side of it there is a beautiful representation of the Battle on Lake Champlain, with an inscription "The 11th of September 1814."

The guard is in the form of a cannon, which is also of gold—the hilt of ivory, mounted with a golden eagle, of superior workmanship, with a wreath upon its head, and holding a chain in its beak. The blade is of burnished steel, on one side of which is an inscription, "No impressions."—On the reverse, "Maintain your rights."

We understand a memorial is now before Congress for exempting this sword from heavy duties; and when we consider for whom this present is intended, and by whom it was purchased, we trust the propriety of such an exemption will not be doubted.—N. Y. Statesman.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

One of your late papers contains a publication taken from Bell's London Weekly Messenger of Nov. 5, on the "Progress of Bible Societies in the diffusion of Christian Faith and Knowledge."

We could wish that the attention of your readers generally might be drawn to this publication, because we think it well written, and well adapted to remove prejudices which perhaps some worthy persons may entertain against institutions of this kind. We have indeed heard objections sometimes advanced against them in conversation, and we have read the opinions of writers unfriendly to them; but we cannot say that their arguments ever had much weight with us, or ever carried the smallest degree of conviction to our minds.

If Christianity be designed for a Universal Religion, if it be intended for a "Light to enlighten the Nations," if the Grain of Mustard Seed is to be a great Tree, if the kingdoms of this world are one day to become the Kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and if He shall reign for ever and ever; if all Scripture be given by inspiration of GOD, and be profitable for Doctrine, for Reproof, for Correction, for Instruction in Righteousness; if all these things be true, and we firmly believe that they are, then indeed will it require strong proof to satisfy our mind that Institutions the avowed object, and the direct tendency of which are to disseminate the Holy Scriptures on the most extensive scale, can be very objectionable or intrinsically hostile to the Virtue and Happiness of mankind.

The author of the extract which you have inserted from the "Weekly Messenger," maintains "That this is the best and most effectual Form in which we can exercise charity towards that large portion of the world, yet lying in Heathen Darkness; that it is honorable and highly useful to our country, a service most pleasing to that Almighty Being upon whom as a nation, and as individuals we all alike depend, and above all other services it calls down upon us the divine Blessing and Protection."

In this statement of the subject we take leave to express our entire and unqualified concurrence.

We are the more confirmed in these sentiments, when we look at the men both in Europe and in our own country, who have patronized Bible Societies, and are placed at their head. Among them we recognize names of the very first respectability for intelligence, purity of character, high station and high standing in society. Lord Teignmouth who presides over the "British & Foreign Bible Society" in England, is of this class. He has filled high stations under government in India, and the very circumstance of his countrymen's having placed him at the head of the great Parent Institution is of itself sufficient proof of the standing which he has among them. Of this description too was Mr. Boudinot, of Burlington in New Jersey, the late venerable President of our national "American Bible Society." During our revolutionary war, he filled public stations of high responsibility, and at the close of it, we believe we are correct in asserting, had risen to what was then considered one of the highest in the gift of his country, that of President of Congress. He made a donation of ten thousand dollars to the Society over which he presided. But his character is so well known, and lately since his death has been so loudly proclaimed through the newspapers of our country, that our humble eulogy could add nothing either to his merits or his fame. We cannot readily however be brought to believe that characters such as these, and hundreds of others who might be named, would lend their Time and their Talents to institutions of doubtful and questionable utility.

While, therefore, we are firmly persuaded that the extended circulation, by the instrumentality of Bible Societies, of the Holy Scriptures among the poor, in countries already christianized may be productive of good, and cannot possibly do harm; yet we cherish no absurd and visionary expectations on this point, and it is not to this quarter solely or principally that we look for the great and permanent benefits which such Institutions will one day yield to mankind.

The great advantage likely to result from them will be found, we apprehend, to consist in this; that the Auxiliary Societies can aid the Parent Institution in every country with their surplus funds and thus facilitate the Translation of the Holy Scriptures into all the various Languages of the Earth, and by the medium of Missionaries disperse them among the Heathen. We consider this an object of the first importance, so much so, as to constitute almost a new era in the history of the christian church, and so pregnant is it with matter for Reflection and remark, that if we had time to enlarge on it, much we think might be said on the subject. It is to these sources, under the direction of a superintending and all-governing Providence that we look for Asia, Africa, and America, one day or other to be christianized. Much more has been already effected in this great work of translating the Scriptures into the various Languages of the Heathen, than those perhaps are aware of who have not turned their attention particularly to this subject. Ages may, and in all probability will revolve, before the full conversion of those nations be brought to pass, but the time will arrive when it must take place. For the voice of Inspiration itself has declared, "That the Kingdoms of this world must one day become the Kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ," that is of his anointed one, the Holy and ever-blessed Messiah.

We are aware that in opposition to the

sentiments here expressed, an objection has been urged, the full force of which, if we perfectly comprehend it, goes the whole length of totally subverting the Christian Religion; entirely superseding it as unnecessary, and lops it off as an useless excrescence in the great system of human amelioration.

The objection is this, that "When the Supreme Ruler of the Universe placed the Savages or Heathen where we find them, He put the 'Law of Nature' in their hearts. True. The men of New-Zealand have the 'Law of Nature,' but it does not prevent them from being Cannibals, and from feasting without remorse on Human Flesh. The Brahmins of Hindostan have the 'Law of Nature,' but still they worship at the Temple of Juggernaut,* and when a Husband dies, they burn the Widow on his funeral Pyre. The savages of Otaheite have the 'Law of Nature,' but yet they offer up human victims in sacrifice, and wallow in the most impure and detestable sensualities. The Indians of our own Western Country too have the 'Law of Nature,' nevertheless they tomahawk helpless women and children, and when they take a prisoner, they very often roast him alive. Now we were simple enough to suppose that if the 'Light of the Gospel,' could be superadded to their law of nature; if the blessings of Education, Civilization, and Christianity, could be imparted to men like these; if the systems of Bell and Lancaster could accompany the march of the Bible, all these abominations would be abolished; their condition as dwellers upon earth, would be much improved, and their situation as beings destined for immortality in a future world greatly ameliorated. But if we were mistaken in this supposition, if the sages of the world are so sagacious as to have discovered, that the 'Law of Nature' is amply sufficient for all the purposes of the Heathen, and the 'Light of the Gospel' entirely superfluous and unnecessary, perhaps the darkness of our understanding may be so far enlightened by their luminous argumentation, that we may in time give up our errors, and go over to their opinions. But until that period shall arrive, until this blessed change shall take place in us, adhering to our old modes of thinking, we shall continue to respect the Missionary System, and the characters engaged in it. We respect the men who have hazarded perhaps their lives for the name of our Lord Jesus Christ; have given up their all, have forsaken home, country, friends, connexions, for the express purpose of evangelizing the Heathen, and of extending the kingdom of the Divine Redeemer upon earth. Yes, Mr. Editor, we revere the names, and venerate them, we know no reason why we should not express it, of Eliot, of Seavert, of Buchanan and of Carey. Blessed have been their labours in the vineyard of their Lord and Master, and when he shall come again at the great day of final retribution, abundant will be their reward.

And now that we are on this subject, permit us to observe Mr. Editor, that we should feel no regret at seeing the Topic of Religion occasionally introduced into your paper. We are aware that differences of opinion may exist on this point. We are aware that the subject may be so treated as to render it highly improper for newspaper publication. Our limits will not allow us to enter into argument on the subject, but as at present informed, we perceive no good reason why, if discreetly introduced and judiciously handled, it may not add to the interest without taking from the value of a public journal. We perceive that precedents are not wanting in support of this position. The very publication from the "Weekly Messenger," which you have given us, proves the practice in Europe. In our own country, we find the subject occasionally admitted into the columns of the "National Intelligencer" at Washington, and of the "National Gazette" at Philadelphia. And now that we have mentioned the "National Gazette," we avail ourselves of this occasion to express the pleasure we feel at the establishment of such a paper, so conducted amongst us. The Editor is unquestionably, a man of talent, whose mind gifted highly by nature has been polished and enriched by long and assiduous culture.

"He is a scholar, and a ripe

And good one."

and we cannot but hope that his paper will have a salutary influence on society, and improve the politics the literature, the taste, and the morals of his countrymen. In saying thus much, we shall not be suspected of flattery, or adulation. Such are not our habits. We have not the slightest personal acquaintance with the Editor, and are fully sensible that our praise is too insignificant to be of the smallest value to him. Our observations originate in public motives, and proceed on public grounds. The present period too appears to be peculiarly adapted for something of the kind here suggested. The newspapers have lost that intense interest, which they had a few years ago. The minds of men are no longer absorbed by great events, such as were then passing on the theatre of Europe. The time has gone by when every mail brought us tidings that called into excitement the strongest feelings of our nature. Buonaparte no longer lights up the flames of war, nor leads his legions on to sack the ancient capital of Russia, and to fire the palace of the Czars at Moscow. Cold he sleeps in his "narrow cell," at St. Helena. The Duke of Wellington too, no longer baffles with consummate skill, the tactics of Massena and Ney in the Peninsula, or by one memorable victory decides the fate of Europe at Waterloo.

*For an account of the manner in which this Worship is conducted, see Buchanan's "Christian Researches in Asia."

It is true that South America is engaged in a contest for her freedom with Spain; and as friends to the happiness of mankind as good republicans we cordially wish her success. We wish for her complete emancipation from her shackles; and that her people may be prudent enough to establish wise political institutions, and to lay the foundations of national liberty on solid and durable bases.

It is also true, that war is now waged between the European Greeks and the Turks, in which, although not so important perhaps to us in a commercial point of view as the South American contest, we cannot but feel a warm and a deep interest. We cannot but remember that Greece is classic ground. When we contrast her former glory with her present degradation, when we think of her Poets, her Philosophers, her Orators and her Statesmen, her Homer, her Socrates, her Demosthenes and her Phocion; when we meditate on Athens, once so prolific in genius, and so pre-eminent in arts, when we bring before us "Woods that wave o'er Delphi's steep Fields that cool Ilissus' waves."

We cannot suppress a sigh at beholding this beautiful country once the admiration of the world, now bowed down to the dust, by the iron despotism of its barbarous oppressors.—We cannot but wish that some Hero may arise, who may rekindle the fire, and evoke the spirit, that once presided in the Battle-Fray at Thermopylae, at Marathon, and at Mantinea.

But these subjects do not so exclusively occupy us, as to divert our attention from other interesting matter, and we could wish Mr. Editor, to see the Presses of our country disseminating among the people, sound principles of government, useful information on Agriculture, and occasionally scriptural views of Religion.

LUCIUS.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. Secretary Adams' Letter to Vice President Tompkins.

We have given this extraordinary production to amuse (if it will amuse) our readers in this day's paper. This letter will indeed be a "curiosity in Europe"—What will their high and elevated men think of this government, when they see a Secretary of State writing a monstrous long letter at this time of day, to the Vice President of the country, during a Session of Congress, upon Etiquette or no Etiquette; promulgating his great republican notions about the nature of the government—and telling who he and his wife visited, and who he and his wife did not visit, and how, and why, and wherefore they did or did not do all this; & when they see Congress gravely engaged in debate upon a proposition to assign particular seats for ladies to occupy when they attend the debates of the House of Representatives—Will they not think that Congress has but very little to do—and that we have, to say the least, a very uncouth and strange sort of a Secretary of State? for it will not be known abroad that this letter was, in reality, nothing more than a manoeuvre, to use a sailor phrase, to fetch a little nearer to the Presidential Chair. It was no doubt feared that some Senator's backs were up, and their displeasure might be injurious. Ladies might be affronted, and if so, they might tell a good deal—for as Charles Fox in part said of Lady Montague in reply to a rather coarse remark of hers, "Women will talk of what runs in their head"—In truth, take the letter, the parties, the object ostensible, and the object real, & altogether constitute a "farical scene, O."—We wish it had been a little City matter, and that neither government nor those engaged in government had anything to do with it.—It lets us down.—It will require a well fought action and the capture of a frigate, rather over force, to bring us up again.—So much for Buckingham.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1821.

The Vice President of the U. S.

DEAR SIR.—It has been suggested to me, that some of the members of the Senate, entertaining the opinion that a formal visit in person or by card is due from each of the Executive Departments, at the commencement of every session of Congress, to every Senator upon his arrival at the seat of government, have considered the omission on my part to pay such visits, as the withholding from them of a proper mark of respect, or even as implying a pretension to exact such formality from them. Disclaiming every such pretension and every such claim on my part, I take the liberty of submitting to you the following explanation of the motives which have governed my conduct in relation to this subject:

I have invariably considered the government of the United States as a government for the transaction of business, and that no ceremonial for the mode or order of interchanging visits between the persons belonging to the respective departments in it had ever been established. I was myself five years a member of the Senate, and at four of the five sessions of Congress, which I attended, was accompanied at this place by my wife. During that time I never

once received a first visit from any one of the Heads of Departments; nor did my wife ever receive a first visit from any one of their ladies, except perhaps once, when she was sick, from Mrs. Madison. We always called upon them soon after our arrival at Washington; not from any opinion that it was an obligation of duty, but because we understood and believed it to be usual, and because we did not think it improper. We made an exception, after the first session, with regard to Mr. Gallatin, who, never having returned my first visit, was supposed not to incline to that sort of intercourse with us.

When I came to reside at this place, two years since, I was under the impression that the usages, with regard to visiting, were, as I had known and practised them ten years before; that, as a member of the administration, I had no sort of claim to a first visit from any member of either house of Congress, but that neither had any member of Congress any claim to a first visit from me—that the interchange and order of visit was entirely optional on both sides, and that no rule of etiquette whatsoever existed, which required that either party should pay the first visit, or indeed any visit, to the other. In the course of the winter of 1817—18, two members of the Senate, for both of whom I entertained the highest respect, and with one of whom I had had the pleasure of sitting several years in the Senate, called at my office, and informed me that there was a minute of a role agreed upon, not officially, but privately, by the members of the Senate of the first Congress, that the Senators of the United States paid the first visit to no person except the President of the United States. I observed to them, that, as during five years' service as a Senator, I had never seen or heard of this rule, I could hardly consider it as having been much observed; that I could, however, have no possible objection to the Senators prescribing to themselves any rule of visiting, which they might think proper. But, I asked them if they understood the rule as implying an order that other persons should first visit them? They answered, if I recollect right, by no means. And I supposed they viewed the whole affair as I did, that is, of every little importance. I have, therefore, paid no visits of form to members of the Senate; and, although always happy to receive and return visits of those who pleased to call upon me, and happily invite to my house every member of the Senate, whether he had or had not paid me a visit, who would give me the honor of his company, I yet always respected the motives of those who declined paying me any visit, or even frequenting my house at all. I exacted nothing from them, which they might think incompatible with their dignity. I presumed they would exact nothing from me, not within the line of my official duty. I soon learnt, that, if I should make it a rule to pay the first visit to every Senator at each session, the same compliment would be claimed, if not by all, at least by a large proportion of the members of the House of Representatives; and I could find no republican principle which would, to my own mind, justify me in refusing to the members of one house that which I should yield as due to the members of another. At the commencement of each session, I have visited the presiding member of each House, not from a sense of obligation, but of propriety. I have not felt it my duty to pay first visits to any individual member of either house; nor has it entered my imagination, that a first visit was due from any member of either House to me.

If there is a body of men upon earth, for whom, more than for any other, I ought to cherish every feeling of attachment superadded to every sentiment of reverence, it is the Senate of the United States. Its importance and dignity, as one of the branches of the legislature, as one of the component parts of the Supreme Executive, and as the tribunal of official honor and virtue, cannot be more highly estimated by any man than by me. My father had the honor of being the first presiding officer. I had, for five years, that of being one of its members; and through every successive administration of this government, from the establishment of the national constitution to this time, I have received frequent tokens of its confidence, which can never be obliterated from my memory, and claiming all my gratitude. For every individual member of the body, I feel all the respect due to his public character; and there is not one member towards whom I entertained a sentiment other than that of regard and esteem. If, therefore, the principle upon which I have omitted to pay them first visits of form, should ultimately fail of meeting their approbation, it will be serious cause of regret to me; but, at all events, I hope they will impute it to any other cause than intentional disrespect to them.

I take this occasion of observing, that, with my approbation and advice, my wife has acted upon the same principle with regard to the ladies connected with members of the Senate or House of Representatives, who have visited this place during the sessions of Congress, that I have pursued in relation to the members themselves. She has paid no first visits to ladies with whom she had not the advantage of being acquainted. She has received with pleasure, and returned, the visits of all ladies who have called upon her, whether connected with members of Congress or otherwise.—She has visited her friends on the usual footing of private citizens, without pretension to claim, and without being sensible of any obligation to pay, any first visit. She would have paid, with much pleasure, this compliment to the ladies of members of Congress, had it been proper, in her opinion, to confine it to them. But she was aware that many other ladies equal

strangers to her, and, though not immediately allied to members of Congress, of character and standing in society equally respectable, occasionally came to spend some time in the city; and knowing it to be impossible that she should visit them, she declined the invitation of dis-tinguished persons whom she should and whom she should not first visit. If, in observing this rule, she has deviated from the practice of some other ladies, in situations similar to her own, she has conformed to that which she constantly observed when she was herself the wife of a Senator at the seat of government. She then always called upon the ladies of the Heads of Departments when she came to Washington, and always understood it to be the common practice. She lays no claim, however, to the same attention from any other lady; and, having no pretension to visits of etiquette herself, thinks herself amenable to none from others. She has invited to her house without waiting for formal visits, every lady of a member of Congress, to whom she had not reason to believe such an invitation would be unwelcome; and, while feeling it as a favor from those who have accepted her invitations, she has only regretted the more rigorous etiquette of those who have declined, inasmuch as it bereft her of the happiness, which she would have derived from a more successful cultivation of their acquaintance. She would regret still more the error, which should, in any instance, attribute her conduct to a pretension of any kind on her part, or to disregard of what is due from her to others.

I have thought this candid explanation of the motives of any conduct particularly due to those members of the Senate who, it has been intimated to me, have thought there was something exceptional in it. I submit it to your indulgence and to their candor, with the sincere and earnest assurance of my perfect respect for yourself and for them.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

COMMENT.

The first thing that strikes us on reading this letter is the singular character and newness of the production itself, and then we are left to conjecture, why this time should have been selected for the birth of this novelty, when it is well known, that Mr. Adams knew, there was as much said about it four years ago as there can possibly be now. As we approach the year 1825, however, we suppose, certain persons are a little more guarded and anxious. Mr. Walsh seems to believe the complaint made to the President by two Senators of Mr. and Mrs. Adams' non-conformity, was the cause of this extraordinary explanatory defence, which he thinks so creditable to the Secretary and quite satisfactory in itself.

If two Senators of the United States could be found, so lost to all self-respect, as to make such a complaint to the President, the President ought to have quelled their ill humour by a little Bread and Butter and Preserves, and sent them home—and the states from which they came ought to have reprimanded them for their folly and procured their resignation at all hazards. How creditable the letter is, or how satisfactory, is a matter of opinion, and we rather think few, except Mr. Adams' immediate adherents, will admire it—for in party contentions a favourite can do no wrong.

The Secretary commences his letter, as if the suggestion had been recently made to him, that his omission to wait on the gentlemen of the Senate was not liked, when we have had it from the best information, nay he tells us himself in the beginning of the 4th paragraph of this very letter that he knew this in the winter of 1817—18 & paid no regard to it—So much for simulation—his disclaiming any pretensions on his part to a first visit was actually necessary, as the obvious construction of his not paying the first visit to Senators was, that he waited for a visit from them, or that he was negligent of them & did not wish an intercourse with them, which last, good manners would forbid us to presume—But Mr. Secretary Adams considers our government, a government of business, and that no ceremonial has been established by it to regulate the interchange of visits between its members—that is, we presume, nothing is said about it in the constitution, or in the laws of the United States, and no order by the President in Cabinet Council—true—But Mr. Adams tells us of a reference, made to him (as he says) by two Senators, of a rule established by the Senate of the first Congress, directly opposed to Mr. Adams' doctrine, of whom he rather quaintly inquired, if the rule implied an order that all persons but the President of the United States should visit Senators first? which, he thinks, they answered by saying, "by no means," and they pretend "that he supposed they viewed the affair as he did, of very little consequence." The Senate of the first Congress who made the rule, certainly did not go so far as to state in the rule that all persons, except the President, should visit them—this would have been absurd—but forming a rule to govern themselves, they at once made known to all

the only medium through which they were to be found by those who sought their acquaintance and association. If then it has been a rule of so long standing, generally acquiesced in, and generally known, how could Mr. Adams suppose that it was considered "of very little consequence?" or if of so little consequence, why should the two Senators refer to it? Yet he says, when he was a Senator, he never received a first visit from any of the Heads of Department. Perhaps there was some other reason for that than a mere non-conformity to Etiquette—There was a time, and it was about the time that Mr. Adams came into the Senate, that both he and his venerable father were not as great favourites at Washington, as they may have become in more modern days—and if we recollect aright, it was towards the close of his Senatorial Term that the Secretary "saw the light, and that the scales dropt from his eyes"—"When the President recommends, I will not argue, I will act."—Or it may be, that those who feel the powerful indications of the spirit of conversion, are apt to shew their zeal by their works, and impatient of delay and fearful of results, they may bound over those lines of demarcation which separate the families of orthodoxy and heresy—We are lost in conjecture—This however we remark, that Mr. Adams is so much a man of etiquette, that when Mr. Secretary Gallatin forgot his card, he bounded to his door no more.

The Secretary tells us too, that his wife (we call her Mrs. Adams) when he was a Senator, "never received a first visit from any of the ladies of the Heads of Departments, except once, when sick, Mrs. Madison called on her"—Mrs. Madison, we have always understood, was celebrated for her kind and courteous attentions—but who was Mr. Madison at this time? Her apparent to the throne—He too might have become a little guarded and cautious.

Mr. Secretary Adams avows himself "happy to invite to his House every member of the Senate, whether he had or had not paid him a visit, who would honor him with his company."—Yes Sir, you may have an object ahead, and if you can get a Senator or other gentlemen to accept your invitation, without the prelude of a previous card or visit, the sacrifice is on their part, & you get them within your power at your will. But pray tell us Sir, in what society has that man been trained, Senator or not, who would accept your invitation without some previous attempt to open an intercourse? Putting on all the republicanism that the Secretary desires to assume, let us view this matter upon the platform of genteel society, where every member is upon exact equality—would an invitation be accepted by one gentleman to dine with another, without a previous call, or the instrumentality of immediate friends? Let every society, in every town and city in the Union, answer.

In all this affair, we find the Secretary flying to shelter himself under the doctrines of Republicanism—The usual course of Etiquette, so far as it has been practised in our country, is nothing—if Etiquette can be sustained upon the doctrines of Republicanism, the Secretary thinks it would do. It has ever appeared to us that there is no incompatibility between republicanism and refinement of manners and established rules of intercourse. Etiquette means no more than fixed rules to govern the intercourse of polite society, and the convenience of society has pointed out the necessity for this Beau Monde government. All well bred people will tell you, that it is a matter of very little consequence what the Etiquette is, so that it is fixed and known, and it is as much a matter of convenience to society under a free republic, as to that under a monarchy; and if you wish to explode it as an appendage of monarchy, you might as well explode the custom of eating and drinking and wearing fashionable clothes, because all these are equally appendages of Royalty.

When the last British Embassy was sent to China, it was during the reign of Napoleon—there is no Court at which there is more etiquette than at the Chinese—Among other things that the British Ambassador was required to do when presented to the Emperor was, when kneeling, to kiss the earth three times—This the Ambassador refused to do, and the mission failed. When this was reported to Napoleon, he was quite excited—he ridiculed and contemned the Ambassador for his folly, in supposing his own dignity and that of his monarch humbled by the observance of any established Etiquette at the Court to which he was sent, and he pitifully remarked, "if it had been his minister who had refused to kiss any where that the Chinese Emperor had desired, he would have dismissed him with disgrace immediately."

We see nothing throughout in this most wonderful letter, but a kind of time serving attempt, under the influence of alarm, to explain away an error into which the Secretary might perhaps have been betrayed, either by feelings of high personal reserve, or by republican calculations—and although few men write better than Mr. Adams, yet few men ever wrote a more unfortunate letter than this.

The Western Mail, due last Saturday, had not arrived when this paper went to press, which will account for the omission of the Proceedings of our State Legislature in our paper of to-day.

The Orphans Asylum, in Philadelphia, was burnt down on Thursday the 24th ult. A number of the children are supposed to have been consumed, as they have not been found since the fire. The Asylum cost \$22,500 dollars, and the value of the furniture & clothes destroyed, is estimated at 3,000 dollars. The property was insured at \$6,000 only.

Unconsciously, coarse and vulgar.
From the Philadelphia Aurora, Jan. 23.
OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.
Mr. Duane—It appears by the papers that the following named gentlemen are Candidates for the next Presidency of the United States:—
John C. Calhoun
John Q. Adams
De Witt Clinton
William H. Crawford
William Lowndes
Smith Thompson
Andrew Jackson.
Vice Presidency.
Daniel D. Tompkins
Henry Clay.
And how many more will soon be in nomination, it is impossible to tell; for myself and friends, I should be pleased to name Henry Baldwin, as the most suitable and worthy man in the present day, fit for that station. He has the good of his country at heart, and is a Pennsylvanian, and has no slaves, nor does he grow tobacco.
After some other remarks upon the subject, the writer observes:—
"Adams is now on the stepping stone, next to the presidency, according to precedent; but it is time to abolish a succession of monarchs. If the president is allowed to choose his secretaries, his choice in the secretary of state will always be the election of the next president, and it will save the people the trouble of going into an election; would it not be more honest to abrogate the constitution at once, and, according to Mr. Adams' own plan, let congress, like parliament, be omnipotent."
"Whose life shall be prolonged three years from the fourth of next March, is a question that will puzzle the sages of the age to answer. Senator Pinkney, of Maryland, the dandy of sixty—with corsets and a scratch, may be buried in the bosom of the earth, so may all the candidates for the presidency."
"If a choice of Dewitt Clinton or Anacreon Jackson could be made, then would our country prosper—American manufacture be encouraged, and trade to South America promoted. These are independent and useful men, the friends of national honor, internal improvements, and men who sacrifice private interests for public good."

The following beautiful and just character of Anacreon Moore, is worthy the attention of those who have been charmed with the voluptuous effusions of that god of music and of song.

"A fine sensibility, warmed and nurtured and improved, but never chilled or chastised by classical learning, a voluptuous-temperament, an excursive imagination, and the intercourse of the most polished society, have altogether given this writer a depth of feeling, a command of images, a charm of language, and a knowledge of all that ministers to voluptuous fascination, certainly never possessed by any of his predecessors. As portrayed by his works, he is in mind at least a scholar, a poet, a fine gentleman, (the poetical Wildair of the Lovelace of his day) and a lover, irresistibly versed in every art, gifted with every faculty to win the heart, and to steep the soul in the delicious oblivion of all recollections but one; his poetical life seems to resemble that short natural existence of those delicate and beautiful insects, which are born in the hour of the most brilliant sunshine, to live only and to die. If some of his thoughts are uncommon, this is not their general characteristic; but they breathe of sentiment and of refinement. Who else can spangle the deep blue firmament of his intense feeling with such bright constellations, with such soft and beaming moon light, such sparkling day-stars? Who else can scatter with such grace and animation, perfumes and roses and all that enchants and enchains the senses? Who else can so melt and sadden with the memory of joys that are past? Say what we will—there is no amatory poet or musician like Moore."

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
By an article in the Winchester Republican, it appears that Wm. H. Anderson, for the publication of whose travels in Asia, proposals have been long before the public, is denounced by the gentleman who had undertaken to edit his book, as unworthy of confidence, & that he has therefore, declined any agency in the matter. This we much regret to learn, as we had formed a very favorable opinion of Anderson, from his apparently ingenious manners, and promised ourselves much satisfaction in the perusal of a volume of Travels of uncommon interest, to be compiled from his narrative, which so far as we had an opportunity of judging, seemed to carry with it every evidence of authenticity, and an assurance that he described scenes in which he had been one of the principal actors. It appears, however, that we are not without company in this unpleasant disappointment. Those to whom he has been longer and more particularly known, have been equally the dupes of his artifice.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 24.
The bankrupt bill promises to be for some days on the tapis in the House of Representatives. It will be debated, we apprehend, at great length, notwithstanding the subject has been heretofore so fully discussed and reported.
Of its fate, it would be idle to offer a prediction. We will only advise those who look with intense anxiety to the Halls of Congress on this subject, against being too sanguine in their hopes from that quarter. The talent and the members of the House of Representatives appear to be more divided on the subject than on any other question of equal importance we can recollect—with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Calhoun's Internal Improvement Bill which passed the house of representatives by a majority of two votes. Such may be the success of the Bankrupt Bill.

A convention between the Creek and Cherokee Indians, is published at length in a Georgia paper, in which we find the following provision for the administration of criminal justice:
"Art. 7. If any subject of the Creek Nation should commit murder and run into the Cherokee Nation, the Creeks will make application to the Cherokees to have him murdered or killed, and when done, the Creek Nation will give the man who killed the murderer two hundred dollars."
Nat. Gaz.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
TO THE POINT.
Selleck Osborne, Esq. the poet, has relinquished the establishment of the American Watchman, published at Wilmington, (Del.) His valedictory is not long, but what is better, to the purpose. He says his successor "has the means and the disposition to give general satisfaction to all who have reasonable and liberal views of a Printer's duty and compensation. The nominal patronage of others is worse than mockery; it is positive and negative injury; withholding well earned bread with one hand, and intercepting supplies with the other. The late proprietor owes thanks to many real patrons and friends. To delinquent subscribers and advertisers, he wishes a better memory; to malicious enemies a better heart."

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.
THE NAVIGATION.
On Thursday last, the ice in our river was eight inches thick, since which there has been a gradual thaw. Last night about midnight, the ice took French leave. The wind set in from north west and blew a gale, taking with it the whole body of ice, several miles in length and breadth, from Fort McHenry out.

MURDERS IN MECKLENBURG.
Seldom have the inhabitants of Virginia been presented with a more tragical scene, than was witnessed in Mecklenburg. James Hunt, who lives near Spanish Grove in this county, his three daughters, one about eighteen years old, one about twelve, and the youngest about eight, and a negro boy about the age of thirteen, were all the persons belonging to his family. Mr. Hunt having gone to Richmond, left his three daughters and the negro boy at home. On Thursday evening, the 13th December, the eldest daughter chastised the boy for some misconduct. At their usual hour the three girls went to bed, their bedding having been previously placed on the floor near the fire. A short time before day, the girls caused the boy to make a fire, and again went to sleep, but they soon slept the sleep of death, for the boy irritated by the chastisement lately received, and instigated by a diabolical desire of revenge, as soon as he perceived them tranquil, horribly murdered the three sisters as they lay asleep, by beating out their brains with an axe. Having remained after the perpetration of the murder until day, took whatever he imagined valuable to him, and set fire to the house, which was burnt down, and every article of Hunt's household furniture was consumed. Several persons who saw the fire hastened to the spot and got the girls out before they were entirely consumed. But so deformed were they by the fire, that no human beings ever presented a more horrid appearance. Upon taking the boy up, he confessed every circumstance. A coroner's jury upon examination into the case, calling him before them, he stated to the jury every circumstance agreeable to his former confessions. He is now in jail and no doubt ample justice will be rendered to one whose youthful villainies have been so execrable.—*Richmond Enq.*

MARRIED.
On Saturday last, by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. William James, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, all of this county.
—At Cambridge, on Tuesday 29th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Seward, Martin Luther Wright, Esq. of White Haven Dorchester county, to Miss Mary Wall, of Cambridge.
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Lot. Warfield, Mr. William Faulkner of Queen Ann's county, to Miss Charlotte Stichberry, of this county.

COMMUNICATED.
OBITUARY.
Departed this life on Tuesday the 29th inst. Mr. THOMAS B. PINKNEY, in the 31st year of his age, after a long & tedious illness, which he bore as one not without hope.—It may be truly said of our deceased brother, that he was a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief.—He has been for many years, and indeed we may add almost from his childhood, a respectable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—He possessed in an eminent degree, all the tender sympathies and feelings of our nature. For the last few weeks before his death, he gave up every earthly hope and refused to be comforted with any thing short of an abiding consciousness of his acceptance with God through the merits of Christ, and as his latter end approached, his mind was more and more taken up with this delightful theme, till it excluded almost every other thought, desire or feeling: Jesus and Religion appeared to engross his whole mind and affections, he viewed death not with terror but delight, and often expressed a desire to depart and be with Christ.—He approached the trying conflict not only as a Philosopher, calmly and collected, but also as a Christian, joyfully with a smile.—He would often raise his trembling hands and feeble voice with an heart overflowing with joy and gratitude, and in the most impressive manner proclaim, Glory, Glory, not a doubt, but a doubt remains—and on one occasion, when his weeping friends were about his bed, expecting every moment would be his last, he was heard to express himself in language like this, with weak accents but with firmness & tranquility of mind—"The Angels of God are hovering over me—ready to escort my happy Soul to its Paradise above"—Thus lived and died the man of God.—He has left behind him an affectionate family and a numerous circle of friends to lament their loss.
His languishing head is at rest.
His thinking and aching are o'er;

His quiet immovable breast
Is heav'd by affliction no more
His heart is no longer the seat
Of trouble and torturing pain;
It ceases to flutter and beat,
It never shall flutter again."

DIED.
At her late residence in Queen Ann's county, on the 16th ult. after a short illness, Mrs. Anna Maria Blake.
—At Cambridge, on the 24th ult. Henry King Steel, aged about 53 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"C." is received, and shall appear in our next.

Public Sale.
By virtue of, and in obedience to an order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 13th inst. at the Jail door in Easton, fourteen Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.—The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. attendance given by
IGNATIUS RHODES, Ex'r.
of Lewis Rhodes, deceased.
Feb. 2—ts

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the Subscriber will on Tuesday the 19th day of March next, sell at Public Sale on the premises, all the right, title and equitable estate of Jonathan Fooks (of J.) late of Worcester county deceased, of, in, and to, about one thousand acres of land, lying all adjoining in Worcester county, near the Line of Delaware and the Line Meeting House, there is perhaps about one hundred and fifty acres of said land cleared, with a Dwelling House, Kitchen and Out Houses, and considerable of Orchard thereon; the Woodland is variously timbered with White and Red Oak, Poplar, Beach and Pine; the soil is well adapted to the raising of Corn, Wheat, Flax and Oats, and perhaps valuable Meadows. The said Land will be sold in Lots or altogether as may appear to best suit those who wish to purchase. A credit of 12 months will be given on one half of the purchase money, and of two years on the other half, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the trustee as such, for the payment thereof within that period, with interest thereon from the day of Sale. Possession will be given on the first day of January next, and after the Sale shall be ratified by the Court, and the purchase money fully paid, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his her or their heirs or assigns, the land and real estate which may be so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant or claimant or either of them. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.
The creditors of the said Jonathan Fooks (of J.) are hereby warned and notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the Clerk of Worcester county Court within six months from the day of sale.
JONATHAN FOOKS (of D.) Trustee.
February 2, 1822—3w

Trustee's Sale.
The Sale of the Real Estate of Nicholas Hopkins, which was to have taken place on the 3d Monday in January (and which was prevented by my illness) will be offered for Sale on the Premises, on Saturday the 2d day of March next—where attendance will be given by
MATT. DRIVER, Trustee.
February 2, 1822—ts

A stated Meeting
Of the Managers of the
EASTERN SHORE BIBLE SOCIETY.
Will be held at the usual place on the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock, A. M.
T. H. DAWSON, Sec'y.
Easton, Feb. 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
To the Creditors of the Subscriber, a Petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester County Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of May next, to shew cause, (if any they have) why the said Petitioner should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of his Creditors.
BOWDOIN HAMMOND.
February 2—3w

MARYLAND,
Talbot County Orphan's Court,
January 21st, A. D. 1822.
On application of William H. Tilghman, administrator of Richard Earle, late of Talbot county aforesaid 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 in the Town of Easton.
In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two.
Test,
JA. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County.

Pursuant to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal Estate of Richard Earle, late of Talbot County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of August 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hands this 21st day of January 1822.
WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN, Adm'r.
of Richard Earle, deceased.
Feb. 2—3t

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

TOM TIBBS TO HIS OLD COAT.
Poor threadbare thing! thy shabby sides
Are greased quite o'er and dusty;
rent each dangling cuff divides,
Thy buttons too are rusty.

Here rags and shreds all tattered shew
Where button holes have been;
And there vile patches grace thee now,
Where once was Levantine.

Time was when thou wert broadcloth nice,
And cost me twenty pound—
On tick I mean—to pay the price
When six long months came round.

Ah, yes, poor coat! thou once wert new,
And graced my birth day party;
When social mirth to loudness grew,
And all was cheer and hearty.

When rich Champagne my sideboard graced,
And costly fare my table,
And china, plate, and things of taste,
Beyond what I was able.

How often snugly drest in thee,
I've flash'd with gig and tandem;
And sweet the ladies smiled on me,
As in and out I'd hand 'em.

But now each prattling female cries,
"Lord, who's that odious creature?"
Then with a toss averts her eyes,
A smirk in every feature.

Wine, good old wine, was my delight,
And terrapins at Low's;
There I've caroused till deep midnight,
As every body knows.

But blessed times—alack! no more—
For tho' 'tis Greenland cold,
I owe will not trust me a new score,
Until I've paid the old.

Poor Coat! I cannot spare thee now,
I still must keep thee 'pon me,
I fear that what for thee is due,
Will bring the Catchpoll on me.

FUDGE & CO.

A notice was recently circulated that the Bank of the United States did not consider itself obligated to pay notes which had been cut in two, unless on the production of the different parts; but from a judicial decision lately published, it appears that in certain cases in which the Bank declares she will not pay, the law (very emphatically) pronounces she shall pay.

The case of Martin vs. the Bank of the United States was argued at the last October Sessions of the Circuit Court of the United States in this city, upon a statement of facts, which set forth that the plaintiff was the owner of a number of notes of the Bank of the United States, amounting in the whole to \$500, which his agent, after the publication of a notice by the Directors, that the Bank would not pay cut notes unless all the parts were produced, divided into halves at Cincinnati, Ohio, and forwarded in two parcels, by different Mails for Philadelphia, one of which parcels never arrived. The demand of the plaintiff was for the payment of the full amount of the notes.

Judge Washington stated he knew of no principle by which one party of a contract could prescribe terms to absolve itself from its obligation, without the assent of the other. If the Bank could dictate to the holders of her notes, the condition stated in this notice, upon the performance of which, and not otherwise, she would pay them, she might, with equal authority, prescribe any other condition, and declare in what case she would pay, and in what she would not. The note is the evidence of an engagement by the Bank to pay a certain sum of money to the bearer of it, and the general law of the land declares, that if such note, or a part of it should be lost or destroyed, the debt shall nevertheless be paid upon satisfactory proof being made of the ownership and loss. Thus sanctioned, these notes pass from hand to hand; and if the Bank can nevertheless discharge herself from her obligation to pay them, unless both parts of the note be produced, or unless the note be produced entire, (and there is no difference between the two cases) then the arbitrary declaration of the Bank must be stronger than law.

"Cutting a bank note into two parts" said the Judge, "does not discharge the Bank from the debt of which the note was but the evidence, nor does it even impair the evidence itself, if, by uniting the parts, the contents of the entire note can be made out. If one of the parts should be lost, or destroyed, the debt would be no more affected, than if the entire note had been lost or destroyed.—The evidence is impaired indeed, not by the act of cutting the note, but by the same accident which would have affected the entire note, had that been lost. In both cases the owner must resort to secondary evidence, and is bound to prove that the note did once exist, that it is lost or destroyed, and that he is the true and bonafide owner of the note. If one part only of the note be lost, the difficulty which the real owner of it has to encounter, in proving his right to the debt, is diminished."

Judge Peters fully concurred in this opinion.—Union.

The slaves in the United States amount to 1,551,436. There are of foreigners not naturalized 53,656. Persons engaged in agriculture 2,065,490. In commerce 72,397. In manufactures 349,247. Those engaged in manufactures include mechanics of every description.

N. Y. American.

SECURITY OF THE MAILS.

Mr. IMRAY, now in this town, has shown us a model of a newly invented Iron Sunk-Bottom, or Chest, to secure the Mails against robbery. The Chest is to open on the inside of the stage, the top of which, when shut, composing a part of the floor of the coach, under the feet of the passengers;—to be firmly fixed to the sills of the body and secured by protecting bars on the under side. The whole is composed of wrought iron with an improved three bolted lock. This chest is to receive a copper letter case with a sliding partition containing the letter mail only, which is firmly secured by a bar locking on the inside. The keys of both the case and chest are to be kept by the postmasters. It is estimated not to exceed the weight of a passenger, or 150 pounds. It is intended to be applied to wagons and almost any other vehicle of conveyance; is calculated to do away the use of leather bags, and will probably go into general use if adopted and approved of by the Post Master General. Mr. IMRAY is building two carriages on this construction at Salem.

Boston Centinel.

CRIM CON.

A respectable farmer, of a neighbouring county, has been detected, under very suspicious circumstances in making love to the wife of a very honest citizen of this city. The injured husband, suspecting this 'man of straw,' took two watchmen, and found the bumpkin in his lady's bed chamber. The surprise was so sudden, that the lover had not time to perform the indispensable honors of his toilette, and was compelled to do immediate penance, by walking to the watch house, clad only in a thin shirt and with bare feet, and this in a very cold and frosty night, where, 'distilled almost to jelly with his fears' and the ice, he remained all night, and in the morning was committed to Bridewell. A civil suit has been commenced; and it is supposed, in the language of Doctor Franklin, that he will 'pay dear for his whistle.'—N. Y. Advocate.

A laughable circumstance took place last week, near the market-place in this town. As a soldier was carrying the diners belonging to his mess from the baker's, one of his companions coming behind him, called out, "Attention!" when this well disciplined soldier dropped his hands, and at the same time the diners of his unfortunate comrades.—Shropshire Chron.

A piece of white flannel, manufactured in this state, was lately sold in Charleston at one dollar per yard. It had been sent there as a sample, and is said to have been pronounced by good judges equal to the best Welsh flannel brought to that city.—Nat. Adv.

Masonic.

A solemn funeral service, according to the ancient rites and ceremonies of Masonry, will be performed over the remains of Benjamin W. LeCompte, Esq. deceased, late I. W. of Cambridge Lodge No. 66, on the 12th day of February next, in Cambridge, his late residence. An Oration, adapted to the occasion, will be delivered by a member of the Lodge.

Brethren in the adjoining counties, who may think proper to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to the deceased, are respectfully invited to attend.

It is requested that every officer, member and visitor, joining in the procession, will be clothed with a PLAIN WHITE APRON, quilted round the edges with black ribbon, and furnish himself with white gloves.

Jan. 19

Joseph Chain, HAIR-DRESSER,

TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,

Returns his thanks to the Public generally for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favours, and informs them that he has just received a large supply of Beer and Cider of the best quality, which he will dispose of either by the barrel or smaller quantity. He has likewise received a supply of Apples, among which are the Cart House, &c. which he will dispose of by the Barrel or Bushel.—Also, Beef Tongues cured by himself in a superior manner, Crackers, &c. all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Jan. 5—tf

CARRIAGE & HARNESS-MAKING.

JOSEPH PARROTT, HEAD OF WASHINGTON-STREET, EASTON,

Returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement extended to him in his line of business, and solicits a continuance. He has lately received a supply of materials which will enable him to execute all orders at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Jan 19

To Rent,

For the present year, the Farm on which the late John Sears resided, situate on the Bay Side, near Haddaway's ferry. This farm contains about 300 acres, with a good Dwelling house & kitchen, and all other necessary out-houses thereon, in good repair. For terms apply to

WILLIAM SEARS.

Jan. 19—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two f. fa.'s to me directed, one at the suit of Shadrach Leadam, against Thomas Harrison of Wm. and Jacob Harrison, and one other f. fa. at the suit of James Parsley against Jacob Harrison, Thomas Harrison, and William Harrison, Blacksmith, will be sold on Saturday the 16th of February next, in the town of St. Michaels, between 2 and 4 o'clock, all their equitable right, title, interest and claim, in and to one Farm in Dirty Neck, where Wm. Harrison now lives; also, one Horse and one Sloop.

Taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above f. fa.s.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Jan. 26—

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Establishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the next evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the next 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 M. 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.

Proprietors.

Nov. 10, 1821.—tf

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public.—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors. His stables are supplied with the best Corn Oats, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Ostlers.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavour of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—tf

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The House at present occupied by Doctor John Stevens, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

To be hired for the ensuing year, a good Country Blacksmith.

December 8—tf

To be Let,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The House and premises on South Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas.

NS. HAMMOND.

December 8, 1821.

Henry B. Jones, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the first Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough, Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county, who may have Watches to repair, by depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn, the Mail Carrier, may depend on having their orders strictly and punctually executed.

H. B. J.

REMOVAL.

William Cooper, TAYLOR,

Thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop, to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he is ready to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable manner, the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.—tf

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.

W. C.

TO HIRE,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR, A Negro Man and two Women, one of whom is a Cook—Also, a smart Boy, to be put out for his virtals and clothes—Enquire of the Printer. December 8

RUNAWAY.

Was committed on the 5th day of October last, to the Jail of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman named

JANE,

Aged about 23 years, 5 feet 1 inch high, of a yellowish complexion—She says she belongs to a Mr. Cannon. The owner of the above runaway is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law.

ALEX'R. MATTHEWS, Shff.

of Charles county, Md.

Dec. 8—8w

RUNAWAY.

Was committed on the 30th day of September last, to the Jail of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, as a runaway, a Negro Woman, who calls herself

Nancy Horsey,

Aged about 26 years, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender made and of a yellowish complexion had on when committed, a blue cloth great coat and sundry other clothing. She says she is free. The owner of the above runaway is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law.

ALEX'R. MATTHEWS, Shff.

of Charles county, Md.

Dec. 8—8w

Stop the Thieves!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Were stolen from the subscriber, living in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del. on the night of the 15th ult two horses, the one a dark brown hall mare, about 13 years old, 15 hands high, very much of the English ball breed, blind of the near eye, four white feet and legs, bald nose, a white streak up her face and white under lip. She is a natural trotter, a pleasant good hackney, works well in the plough, was shod all round and was in good order. The other is a blood bay, with black mane, tail and legs, five years old, about 15 1-2 hands high, short neck, no white collected about him, except some bridle marks, and a streak across his left hind joint, about one inch in length. He was in good order, shod all round, paces principally, is a clumsy hackney, and very strong and good to work in almost any way. He is a little bulky about his ham joints which is perhaps an indication of strength, but may be taken by strangers for a fault.

The thieves are supposed to have belonged to a company with two men who had purchased of the subscriber a few days before, a grey horse, for which they paid fifty two dollars, but of which forty one on examination proved to be counterfeit. They appeared to be turned of thirty years of age, one of them had on a snuff coloured coat, jean pantalets, calf skin shoes, fashionable fur hat about half worn, was about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with apparently sandy hair and whiskers, and passed in the neighbourhood by the name of John Thompson. The complexion and hair of the other is dark, he is about 6 feet high, was as well dressed as the other; his hat had a rim rather broader than what is termed fashionable. He passed in the neighborhood by the name of Thomas Domore. They both appeared to have tender hands.

It is supposed the horses have been taken to the forest, as it is thought they were seen taken through Smyrna the day after they were stolen.

The above reward will be given for the detection of the thieves and the return of the horses, or twenty dollars for the thieves, and ten dollars for each of the horses and all reasonable charges paid on the horses being brought home.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

October 20th—tf

Bank of Caroline.

DECEMBER 25th, 1821.

The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT, upon the capital stock of this institution, it being a part of the debts collected, and will be paid to the stockholders in person, or their order, at the late banking house in Denton, on or after the second Tues day of February next: or be applied to their credit on the books of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

Jan. 5—

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have taken the earliest opportunity of informing the parents and guardians of the Scholars belonging to the English Department, and others who may desire to place their children therein, that they have engaged Mr. DAVID RINE as the Assistant Teacher. The recommendations furnished by this gentleman of his moral and literary character give reason to believe that he will prove himself a useful and engaging instructor; and those in this neighborhood who have the pleasure of his acquaintance speak in very favorable terms of his marked attention to his pupils and of the propriety of his conduct.

This Department is now open for the reception of Scholars. The Classical Department under the care of Mr. THOMSON the Principal Teacher, is also open; The abilities of this gentleman have been heretofore announced, and are extensively known.

It may now be fairly presumed that the established reputation of this Seminary will continue to invite the growing youths of this and the neighbouring counties to participate in those advantages of education which it is so capable of affording, & which are so essential to the maintenance of virtue and civil liberty.

By the Board,

NS. HAMMOND, President.

EASTON Sept. 15 4w—1am6m

PRINTING

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

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell out all his Goods and Chattels; consisting chiefly of Groceries and Household Furniture; immediate possession of the Houses, he now occupies, may be had by purchasing his Merchandise.

NICOLS LAYTON.

Easton, Jan. 26

Family Medicines.

T. H. DAWSON & Co. AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR. Have just received a fresh supply of the following valuable Medicines.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE. LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS. Is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the proprietor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every week during the prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and MALIGNANT FEVERS, will under the blessing of Providence, prove an infallible preventive; and further that in the present stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health.

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions—to restore appetite, a regular habit of body, and promote free perspiration. Please inquire for "LEE'S" Anti Bilious Pills.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—For two months last, I have been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit and loss of appetite. By taking two doses of your pills I am restored to a perfect state of health which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in stomach or bowel complaints—not being attended with that griping pain common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.

Dulaney street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES. The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away, she was at length taken with fevers which, with other symptoms, led him to believe she had worms.—He gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. The proprietor is now in possession of the large worms—those inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for obstinate coughs, colds, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and ap. proaching consumptions. Mr. Noah Ridgely—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pain in the breast, which continued to grow worse during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir; advised me to procure a bottle, which I accordingly did, and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing, that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect

J. A. SMITH.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or pernicious ingredients.—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety to the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child a week old.

LEE'S AGUE DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim on the public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify. The proprietor is in possession of a great number of cases of cures, but for want of room can only give the following recent and extraordinary one.—Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins:

Mr. Noah Ridgely—Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman of this place which cured him in two days. Steubenville Ohio.

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE AND NERVOUS CORDIAL.

A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c.

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT

of Mustard, an infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains &c. &c.

LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—and improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

a certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS,

which give immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER,

which cleanses and purifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR,

for the cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLAISTER,

for removing and destroying corns.

*The above highly valuable Medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail by

NOAH RIDGELY, Proprietor.

At his Dispensary, No. 68 Hanover street Baltimore.

*Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines, without the signature of the proprietor

NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee & Co.

July 25—8

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."—Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1822.

NO. 218.

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 in-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ON THE COMPOSITION OF SOILS, AND
THEIR IMPROVEMENT BY CALCARE-
OUS MANURES.

Received from the Agricultural Society of
Prince George, by the Delegation of the
United Agricultural Societies of Va.
Dec. 6, 1821.—Read and ordered to be
printed in the AMERICAN FARMER.

(CONCLUDED.)

The following facts were formerly re-
ferred to, as the only known proofs of the
value of shell marl, as a durable manure.

Three small pieces of poor land, neither
exceeding 30 yards square, were marled by
Mr. Thomas Cocke, 18 years ago. The

rate not known, but the present appearance
shows that it was very thick. The land

before and since, grazed when not under a
crop, and never manured. Very little ben-
efit was perceived, until long after it had

ceased to be looked for. During the last
four years, (which is as long as I have ob-
served them,) two of the pieces, one stiff

and the other light, have produced at least
twice as much grain as the surrounding
land; the third piece, which is on a light

hill side, is ruined by the application.

At Spring Garden, in Surrey, 10 or 12
acres of poor light land were marled 45
years ago. The farm, previous to the last

nine years, was under the then usual two
shift system—that is, cultivated in corn
every other year, followed by wheat,

wherever it was worth sowing, and close
grazed during the short intervals of rest,
between the harvest, and the next win-
ter's ploughing for corn. Since then, it

has been enclosed, judiciously cultivated,
and is improving throughout. Mr. Francis
Raffin, the present proprietor, showed me

this field in January, 1819, then under
grass, and even at that time of the year, I
could easily discover the commence-
ment of the marling by the difference in

growth: the improvement however, was
not perceptible throughout the piece. No
certain information has been obtained of the

effects, during the first 25 years. Mr. R.
states that he remembers the marled land
to have been generally seeded with wheat,
and the surrounding land left out on ac-
count of its poverty, and that this difference

of treatment sometimes extended to the
crop of corn. He thinks that the differ-
ence of production, when the season has
been very favourable, is but small—but is

remarkable when the season is bad, as the
marled piece is but slightly affected, when
the other is most injured by wet or dry
weather. Still, candour requires that I

should add, that Mr. R. though devoted to
the improvement of his farm, does not
consider the profits from marl sufficient to
induce his adoption of its use. So differ-
ent are the conclusions, which may be drawn

from the same facts.

An experiment at Bagacond, near 50
years old, was not known to have been
made, until 1819, when it was brought to
light by the old negro who carted out the
marl. This piece is near an acre, in the
middle of a poor field, and was so much

better than the rest (though the cause was
not then suspected,) as to receive no part
of a dressing of farm yard manure, which
was applied to all the surrounding land,
eight years ago. Notwithstanding this

manuring, the adjoining land is not equal
to more than half, to that which had marl
alone. This field, like the rest of the farm,
was under exhausting cultivation, until it
was enclosed in 1813.

Though we have no information of the
early effects of the oldest of these experi-
ments, yet there is little question of their
being inconsiderable. In no instance was
the practice judged profitable enough to be
continued. The experimenters expected
shell marl to show effects like dung, and
their close grazing prevented its proper
action being seen. They were therefore
compelled to believe, that it was not worth
doing. At this time however, these experi-
ments show such results, as to prove com-
pletely, the permanency of this manure.

And the system of cultivation pursued
subsequent to the application, been meli-
orating, instead of exhausting, the superi-
ority of the marled land would have been
decreased in proportion.

We have abundant proof of the durabil-
ity of calcareous manure, from its common
application in another form, so different
from shell marl, that it seems not to be
expected, that the properties and action of
the two substances are precisely the same.

It is a common saying, that "land never
gets better where an old settlement once
stood," and this well known improvement
is entirely owing to calcareous manure.

The land around an old dwelling, is always

manured (whether intentionally or not,) with wood ashes, which from their composi-
tion, may be correctly called artificial
marl. Drawn ashes and shell marl are
composed of exactly the same ingredients,
except that the former contains also some
phosphate of lime. I admit that old settle-
ments must be also enriched by animal
manure: but that alone, an acid soil would
soon "forget," as we continually see pro-
ved by the fleeting benefits of our summer
cow pens.

The quantity of carbonate of lime taken
up by any crop, from an acre of land has
been ascertained (says Dundonald) not to
exceed 80 lbs. in weight. As this is the
only passage by which it can escape, a good
covering of shell marl would not at this
rate, be all drawn from the land by 200
successive crops. But though no renewal of
marl may ever be required, it would not pre-
vent the soil being exhausted of its vegetable
matter, and thus utterly ruined by contin-
ued severe cropping. For the improving
farmer, no means can be more effectual than
the shell marl. But if the usual ex-
hausting course continues to be pursued,
though calcareous manures might for a long
time increase the crops; yet their ultimate
and certain result, would be the complete
exhaustion of the soil, by its freely yielding
supplies to vegetation, which its former
acidity would have withheld.

It was stated, that from the properties
of calcareous manures, they must be most
beneficial on such soils, as are stored with
the greatest quantity of vegetable manure.
But the foregoing experiments shew, that
though such is the case, when the vegeta-
ble matter is derived from enclosing, yet
marl has had little or no visible effect, when
combined with an application of animal or
vegetable manure. Vegetable matter ac-
cumulated in a poor soil by enclosing, con-
tains as much of acid, as of the food of
plants; and it is by removing the evil, that
marl produces so much immediate effect.

The acid of farm yard manure, is of small
amount, compared with its soluble nutri-
cious matter. As calcareous manure in-
creases production only by indirect means,
its immediate effects must bear a certain
proportion to the previous powers of the
soil. Suppose it to increase the first crop
100 per cent. on an acid soil in the best
state, and as much on another, ruined
by exhaustion: in the first case, the in-
crease might amount to 15 bushels of corn
per acre, and in the last, to not more than
two or three bushels. Marl alone, applied
to a naked gull, would never improve it.

The immediate effects of animal and vege-
table manures are very different, as they
bear no proportion to the state of the soil,
and are most striking on the poorest. 'Tis
possible to raise 50 bushels of corn from
an acre of the most sterile land, by a waste-
ful application of these manures, which
directly furnish the food of plants. The
evident consequence of these different
kinds of action, is, that the immediate ben-
efit of marl would be exceeded, and in a
great degree concealed, by other manures
applied at the same time, although the du-
rable effects of both, might be most profit-
ably secured, by their union.

My applications of shell marl have been
in general much heavier, than I consider
advisable. Wishing to ascertain its full
power, heavy dressings were laid on, that
no renewal might ever be wanting, and that
whatever improvement might be gained
from vegetable matter, there should be al-
ways enough of the calcareous to secure it.

This course is best for experiment—but
its action and power once known, it is
more economical to apply it in quantities
as small as will suffice to neutralize the
acid, and give the soil a slight capacity
for improvement, and to repeat it, as the
accumulation of vegetable matter may re-
quire, until the soil arrives at the highest
state of productiveness.

The labour required for using shell
marl, is now the greatest obstacle to the
practice, even with some of those, who
from observing the whole progress of my
experiments, are well satisfied that I have
not overrated the benefits derived. It is
held as shewing but little prudence, to ex-
pend on the marling an acre of land, more
than the price at which it could have been
sold. The previous value of the land has
no bearing on the question, nor indeed has
the expense per acre. If by laying out
\$100 on an acre of poor land, it would
produce annually forever, an increased
clear profit of only \$10, it would be a
highly profitable investment. I have care-
fully, and with all possible accuracy, es-
timated the cost of two considerable pieces
of marling. The first of nine acres (the
experiment marked 10) cost \$10 per acre
for digging, hauling and spreading, at the
then high prices of provisions and labour.
The increase of the first crop averaged 12
bushels and 3 pecks per acre, which if it
had sold at the price which was usual in
1819, when the marl was applied, (\$3 50
per barrel,) would have nearly paid the
whole expense, by the increase of the first
crop. The marling of 20 acres this year
(from a pit which requires uncommon
labour,) at the average hauling distance of
635 yards, and at the rate of 665 bushels
per acre, cost \$8 88, or 18 cents the cubic
yard of 20 3/4 bushels. Should the land
be benefitted, as much as my experience

gives me a right to expect, the increase of
the first two crops, will repay the whole
cost, even at the present low prices of
grain. In some other cases, where the
distance was small, and the digging easy,
the expense was as low as \$4 per acre. I
would be much pleased to see exhibited a
correct estimate of the expense of making
and applying farm yard manure, and its
full return on acid soils. The calculation,
I fancy, would present results very differ-
ent from the foregoing, and such as would
astonish all who consider the practice pro-
fitable.

A great mass of matter on marl and other
calcareous manures, is contained in Eng-
lish agricultural works; but though much
correct information is given, its value is
lost, by being confounded with a greater
number of statements, which are loose,
contradictory or false. To discriminate
between the truths and errors of these
works, would require a previous acquaint-
ance with the subject, surpassing that of
most of their authors. In some parts of
England, any pure clay is called marl, and
even some writers who treat of this ma-
nure, leave us to doubt, whether they
would not define it in the same way. The
county of Norfolk, in England, has been
brought from a poor, blowing sand, to a
high state of productiveness, principally
by the use of marl: but the action was di-
rectly the reverse of marling in this coun-
try. The sands of Norfolk contained cal-
careous matter in abundance, & I should
therefore attribute their barrenness to the
excess. The clay marl used, though con-
taining some calcareous earth, actually
served to diminish, instead of increasing
the excessive proportion of the soil, at the
same time that its clay gave the tenacity
which was wanting. With the same views,
Dickson very properly recommends clay
marl for the improvement of chalk soils.

The authors on whose knowledge and ac-
curacy we can fully rely, when they mention
the effects of marl, omit to inform us how
much of calcareous matter may be present,
in either the manure, or the soil, (both of
which 'tis essential should be known,) and
their readers are left to guess in what man-
ner the operation is produced. Davy
states as a general rule, that all soils which
are deficient of calcareous earth, require
such manures, and this simple proposition
(which he appears to consider so self-evident
as to require no proof,) conveys more
of instruction and truth, than the whole
body of English authorities on this subject,
taken together.

When I first recommended the use of
shell marl, in 1813, no information what-
ever, of the practice had been given to the
public, nor was it known to us in this
neighbourhood, that any other experiments
had been made in the United States, than
the very few of a prior date which I have
stated. Since, however, I have learned
that the value of this manure, was practi-
cally known in the counties of King William
and James City; and in the latter, its use
is now rapidly extending. I have made
several attempts to procure from different
farmers of these counties, some account of
the effects experienced—but without suc-
cess, or even the least encouragement to
continue such inquiries. It appears from
some general notices in the newspapers,
that shell marl is used extensively in New
Jersey. Two very valuable papers on this
subject have since been published. The
first of these is Mr. Singleton's letter 'On
Shell Marl,' (in the 4th volume of Memoirs
of the Agricultural Society of Philadel-
phia,) which gives testimony to the worth
of this manure, from a very intelligent
farmer, who has used it longer, and to
greater extent, than any other in the Uni-
ted States. The other is Dr. Black's es-
say, 'On the intrinsic value of land,' pub-
lished in the second volume of the Ameri-
can Farmer. This essay may at first be
thought to contradict rather than sustain
my opinions, as the author speaks so slight-
ingly of marl, as no way tends to encourage
its use. This seeming contradiction is
only a striking example of the necessity of
attending to the properties of manures,
without regarding their names. Dr.
Black's plan of improvement is founded
on the use of lime which he considers
essential to the object in view. Caustic
lime has powers entirely different from
mild lime and of which I have not spoken,
as they are not connected with my subject:
but that essay informs us, that the author
does not look for the benefit from lime in
the first crop, and it is certain, that it must
become carbonated and its caustic action
cease, before the second year. We must
therefore attribute nearly, if not quite, all
the benefits which Dr. Black has thus de-
rived, to carbonated or mild lime, which
has precisely the same properties with
shell marl; and the whole argument in fa-
vour of caustic lime, goes in support of
the carbonate.

When opinions are advanced which are
either unsupported by, or directly opposed
to those most generally received, it is high-
ly necessary to state them as clearly and
distinctly as possible. Such has been my
object throughout this essay;—every less
important requisite of composition, has
been sacrificed for the sake of perspicuity.

*Kirwan on Manures.

and perhaps I may thus have subjected
myself to other charges, besides that of
being tedious. In no other respect how-
ever, do I offer any apology, nor ask favour
or forbearance towards the opinions pre-
sented. If my views are well founded, they
deserve consideration: if erroneous, it is
proper that they should be fully exposed,
and none will see their errors corrected,
more willingly than myself.

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Coggin's Point, Oct. 7th, 1821.

Explanations of terms used in the forego-
ing Essay, necessary to the right under-
standing of the author's argument, by
persons who are not familiarly acquaint-
ed with Chemical expressions.

Acids—Bodies are so called if sour to the
taste. They turn vegetable blue dyes
red; they mix freely with water, and are
generally formed by the union of a known
base, such as sulphur, with portions of
pure air or oxygen: see sulphuric and
other acids.

Acetic Acid, is vinegar highly purified, or
concentrated by distillation.

Affinity or Attraction, is the disposition of
bodies to combine—thus water dissolves
or combines with salt, which it would
leave in order to unite with spirit of
wine.

Alkalies, are volatile or fixed; the vola-
tile evaporates when exposed to the air,
and is often seen in the form of Har-
born used to prevent fainting—the fixed
alkalies are pot ash; obtained by evaporat-
ing water which had been drawn thro'
common wood ashes—and soda, obtained
by evaporating water which had been
drawn through the ashes of vegetables
which grew on the sea shores.

Alum consists of pure clay or Alumina, a
little potash, sulphuric acid and water.

Alumina, is the earthly base of Alum—
and hence called Alumina—it is that body
which gives to clays their peculiar
properties—heat which expands most
bodies diminishes the bulk of clay—it is
the chief material of China and stone
ware.

Base, is a term used to denote the earth,
the alkali, or metal of which a salt or
acid is formed; thus Alumina is the base
to which we add sulphuric acid when
we would form Alum; and sulphur,
the base to which we unite oxygen or pure
air, to form sulphuric acid.

Calcareous Manures, are mixtures of sand
and clay, with lime in the form of decay-
ed sea shells or chalk—these we call
Marl; or they are chalk or lime, usually
in the shape of carbonate of lime.

Carbonate of Lime, occurs in the form of
chalk, marble, lime-stone, sea-shells,
&c. and when either of these are kept for
some time in a white heat, the carbonic
acid is disengaged or driven off—leaving
the a in the form of quick or caustic
lime, as used to make mortar—it is to
the power and disposition of this caustic
or quick lime, to unite again with carbonic
acid, and to solidify water, that mortar
becomes hard.

Carbonate of Pot Ash, is formed by the
union of carbonic acid, with the pot ash
of commerce, which contains only half
the quantity of carbonic acid found in
carbonate of potash.

Carbonic Acid, is obtained only in an aerial
form—it has not yet been condensed
like other acids, into a liquid—it is cre-
ated by fermentation, by combustion or
respiration—it extinguishes flame and
life—it may be procured by distilling
sulphuric acid on chalk. The sulphuric
acid, displaces and frees the carbonic,
and uniting with the chalk, forms gyp-
sum, or plaster of paris.

Caustic Lime becomes mild or carbonated,
by combining with carbonic acid, found
in the air on soils, as it does when it be-
comes air-stacked, and loses its power
to produce heat if exposed to water.

Chalk—100 parts usually contain 57 parts
of lime, and 43 parts of carbonic acid.

Clay, is the earthly base of alum, called
Alumina, mixed with more or less Silica
or flinty sand; and sometimes has mag-
nesia or lime in it.

Epsom Salts, were produced originally by
evaporating the water of Springs at Eps-
om in England—these salts consist of
sulphuric acid and magnesia—they exist
in Sea Water, and are found in solution
when the common culinary salt has chry-
stalized, after a large part of the water
has been evaporated.

Gas, is a term which includes all the airs
that differ in their properties from the
air of the Atmosphere, and this is com-
posed of three Gases—OXYGEN or
pure air, the support of life and combus-
tion—AZOTE, or impure air, the basis
of nitric acid, which united to pot ash
forms Salt Petre—and CARBONIC
ACID GAS. Water is formed of two
Gases—oxygen or pure air; and hydro-
gen or inflammable air, the cause of
flame.

Gypsum or Plaster of Paris—contains 43
parts sulphuric acid, 33 parts lime and
24 parts water in the 100—it is soluble
in 460 parts of water at a temperature
of 60°

Loom may be considered a clay of loose or

friable consistency, mixed with mica or
isinglass and iron-ochre.

Magnesia—as known in commerce, con-
tains 34 parts carbonic acid, 45 parts
magnesia, and 21 parts water—it exists
in sea water, connected with sulphuric
acid, and may be obtained by adding pot
ash, to which the sulphuric acid will
unite, and thereby free the magnesia—it
is almost insoluble in pure water, but
will combine with and solidify it as lime
does, when we make this into mortar.

Marl is a mixture of carbonate of lime and
clay, the varieties differ as they contain
more or less lime or sand, or the adhesive
part of clay—on a clay soil, marl a-
bonding chiefly in lime and sand would
be best—on a sandy soil, that which is
not only rich in lime, but also in the te-
nacious part of clay, would be preferable.

Mordants is a term which dyers use to
designate the substances that are em-
ployed to dispose the colouring particles
to unite permanently and brilliantly with
the objects to be dyed.

Muriatic Acid, is obtained from sea salt,
when combined with soda, they form our
table or culinary salt—by pouring sul-
phuric acid on sea salt the muriatic acid
is displaced, and the soda then uniting
with the sulphuric acid forms the well
known, useful Glauber-salts.

Neutral Salts—are formed when acids
unite with Alkalies, so as to disengage
each others properties; thus SULPHU-
RIC ACID, which is intensely sour,
unites with SODA, or the alkali of sea-
salt, which is corrosive, and Glauber
salts are the result of their union.

Oxalic Acid—is obtained in a crystalline
form from Sugar, distilled with nitric
acid, and hence it has been called the
Acid of Sugar—it exists in the wood
sorel *oxalis acetabellula*, diluted in much
water it is pleasant, but concentrated—
or mixed with but little water, it is very
acid.

Oxygen—100 parts of the atmosphere
contain 21 parts of oxygen gas or vital
air—its presence is necessary to support
life or combustion, and to the germina-
tion of seeds; all these must cease when
it is absent—united to sulphur they
form sulphuric acid—united with hydro-
gen gas they form water.

Oxygenated—we say a body becomes oxy-
genated when it unites with oxygen—
thus iron combined with a certain por-
tion of oxygen is black, and with a still
greater portion becomes red or rusty.

Peat, or the black moss of moors, strictly
speaking, is not found in many places,
and no where so frequently as in Scot-
land and Ireland, where the bogs abound
with, and afford it in great quantities
for fuel.

Phosphate of Lime—is the basis of Bones,
and consists of Lime 70 parts, and
phosphoric acid 30 parts—this acid is
found free in onions. Phosphorus may be
obtained from burnt bones, by a complex
process—and Oxygen with this base,
form Phosphoric Acid.

Pneumatic Apparatus—is this designed to
measure airciform fluids or gases—a very
simple one is described and represented
in Davy's Agricultural Chemistry; it
consists of a bottle which holds the acid
to be used—this bottle is closed at the
upper end by a glass stopple, and it has a
stop cock towards the other end, through
which the acid may be passed at pleas-
ure; this end is fitted into the neck of a
larger bottle, into which the soil to be
examined is placed, and from one side
of which a tube passes, having an empty
or flaccid bladder at its termination,
within the neck of a larger vessel that is
filled with water; so that when the acid
has flowed upon the soil, the elastic fluid
which it generates passes through the
tube, and dilates as it fills the bladder,
which causes some of the water in this
vessel to flow through a spout into a gra-
duated measure, and by its volume indi-
cates the proportion of gas disengaged;
every ounce measure of Carbonic Acid
Gas, indicates the presence of 2 grains
of Carbonate of Lime.

Precipitate—when we put a substance into
any solution, and this causes the other
to separate, and one of them to fall we
say it precipitates the falling body as
when we pour spirit of wine, rectified
spirit into a brine or mixture of salt and
water, the spirit unites with the water
which lets the salt fall or be precipitated
to the bottom of the containing vessel.

Sands are siliceous, or the well known flint
stone in a pulverized state; or they are
calcareous, being lime stone, or sea
shells reduced to the state of sand.

Sulphate of Lime is plaster of paris, see
gypsum.

Sulphuric Acid was formerly obtained by
distilling green vitriol, a salt known in
commerce as Copperas, and composed
of iron and sulphuric acid, hence this
acid was called oil of vitriol—but it is
now procured by burning a mixture of
sulphur and salt petre in chambers lined
with lead, having their bottoms also cov-
ered with water to condense or absorb
the acid vapors.

Vegetable Acids—the acetic acid is found
in the sap of trees, the oxalic acid in
sorrels; the tartaric acid in grapes, &c.

mach, &c.; the citric acid in limes, whor-
leberry, cranberry, &c.—the malic acid
in apples, and the gallic acid chiefly in
the bark of most trees.
Vegetable Extract was formerly used to
designate all those substances, which may
be extracted from plants by means of
water, and which remained behind in
the state of a dry mass, when the water
was evaporated.

From the Albany Argus, Jan. 22. GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a general and very numerous and
highly respectable meeting of the republic-
ans of the city of Albany, held at Rock-
well's Mansion House, on the 21st inst.,
the hon. CHARLES E. DUDLEY Mayor
of the city, was called to the chair, and
BENJ. KROWER, Esq., Treasurer of
this state, was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly stated
from the chair, & the following corres-
pondence read, relating to the recent ap-
pointment of deputy postmaster for this city.
Washington City, Jan. 9, 1822.

Gentlemen—The enclosed letters show
the ground we have taken in regard to
the appointment of a postmaster of your city.
Of the result, you have already been ad-
vised. Aware of the dissatisfaction which
exists in our state, with the course of ap-
pointments in the post office department,
and of the impression common to our polit-
ical friends, that the political characters
of the applicants to that department, were
not as much regarded as justice and good
policy required, we deemed it advisable
to embrace this occasion to impose on the
Postmaster General the necessity of passing
distinctly on that question. We were also
apprehensive, that from the circumstance
of political fidelity being so justly appre-
ciated with you, you would naturally suppose
it was to the same extent elsewhere, and
might on that account be inclined to at-
tribute obnoxious appointments, rather to re-
missness on the part of your friends here,
than to the true cause. You have now the
same means of judging as ourselves, how
far you may with propriety regard the
appointment in this case as deciding, that
in the administration of the post office de-
partment, political distinctions give no
preference.

That you will be disappointed and mor-
tified, we can readily believe; but we trust
that you will not be disheartened. While
there are no men in this country more
inured to political suffering, than the re-
publicans of New York, there are none
who have stronger reasons to be satisfied
of the irrepressible energy of the democratic
party, and that no abuses of their con-
fidence, can long remain beyond their reach
and plenary correction. On this convic-
tion, we trust you will repose yourselves,
and act accordingly.

With respect and esteem,
Your obt. servts.,
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
M. V. BUREN.

To Benjamin Krower, Charles E. Dud-
ley, Roger Skinner, John Stilwell, &c. &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Jan. 3d, 1822.

Sir—We have been informed that it is
in contemplation to vacate the office of
deputy postmaster, for the city of Albany.
The importance of the station, not only
to the citizens of Albany, (but, from the
circumstance of its being the principal
distributing office in the state,) to our citi-
zens generally, induces us to request that
we may be informed of the determination
of your department, before the vacancy is
supplied; our object is to secure a fit and
full opportunity to all concerned, to make
their representations to you on the subject.

Will there be any objection to a com-
pliance with our request?
Yours respectfully,
R. KING,
M. V. BUREN.

The Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Jan. 4, 1822.

Gentlemen—I had the honor to receive
yours of yesterday.

It has become necessary to appoint a
new postmaster at Albany. An application
made by friends of Gen. Van Rensselaer,
is now before the President for his con-
sideration.

It is desirable that an appointment
should be made without much delay.

I have the honor to be,
With respect your obt. servt.,
R. J. MEIGS, Jr.

Hon. Rufus King, Hon. M. V. Buren.

Washington, Jan. 4, 1822.

Sir—Having been informed by your
note of this morning, that the present de-
puty postmaster at Albany is to be removed,
we have to request that the appointment
of his successor may be delayed long enough
to enable the citizens of that place to ex-
press their wishes on the subject. We do
this, in consideration of the importance of
the appointment, and under a conviction,
that they are not apprized that a new
appointment is at this time to be made.

Should you think proper to comply with
our request, we propose two weeks, as the
requisite time, and in that event, you will
please to inform us whether the considera-
tion of the question is still with the Presi-
dent; in order that the citizens of Albany,
may be informed to whom their communi-
cations may be addressed.

We request the favor of your answer,
in time to enable us to make the requisite
communication by the next mail.

Yours very respectfully,
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS
RUFUS KING
M. V. BUREN.

The Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Jan. 4, 1822.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to state,
in reply to yours of this date, that the
President has not decided or directed, in
the case of the expected vacancy of the

office of postmaster at Albany. It is de-
sirable that a new postmaster should be
appointed, without much delay. If the
President thinks proper to have the ap-
pointment delayed, it will be so. The
President, this day, referred me to the
Secretary of the Navy, upon whom I cal-
led, who informed me that he would com-
municate with me to-morrow.

Very respectfully,
Your most obt. servt.,
R. J. MEIGS, Jr.

Hon. D. D. Tompkins
Hon. Rufus King
Hon. M. Van Buren.

Washington, Jan. 5th, 1822.

Sir—The enclosed letters explain our
wishes and the object of this application.
If the delay we ask can be granted, we
would be much obliged, by being apprized
of it in season, to write home by to-mor-
row's mail. Sensible of the deep interest
which our citizens will, for a variety of
reasons, take in the question, I would much
regret a decision, without affording them
an opportunity to be further heard.

With great respect,
Your obedient and very humble servt.,
M. V. BUREN.

The President.

P. S. If proper, I wish the letters may
be returned to me.

Note.—The preceding correspondence
with the P. M. G. together with the fol-
lowing letter, were the letters above re-
ferred to.

To the President of the United States.

Sir—We unite in the request which has
been made for the postponement of the
appointment of deputy post master for the
city of Albany, (in case the removal of
Mr. Southwick be determined on) until an
opportunity can be afforded to the citizens
of that place to express their wishes on
the subject, and earnestly solicit that the
same may be complied with.

We have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obt. servts.,
James Hawks Jer'h. H. Piersoni
T. H. Hubbard Sam'l. Campbell
Rich'd. McCarty W. B. Rochester
R. H. Walworth Wm. W. Van Wyck
Nath'l. Pitcher D. Woodcock
Elisha Litchfield.

Washington, Jan. 7th, 1822.

Sir—I have received your letter, re-
questing a postponement of any appoint-
ment to the vacancy in the Post office at
Albany for a specific term. As this case
is connected with others, and involves a
principle in the administration of the post
office department, I have on that account,
as well as my respect for you, and the
other gentlemen who have united in mak-
ing the request, bestowed on it, all the
consideration which it justly merited.

By the law, establishing the post office
department, the appointment of all the of-
ficers employed in it, under the post master
general is exclusively vested in him, without
reference to the president. Had it been
intended that the president should controul
the appointments in detail, or take any
agency in them, the provisions of the law,
and the powers granted by it would have
been different. Such also according to
my experience and information on the
subject, has been the uniform practice of
the executive. For these reasons, I deem
it improper to interfere.

I am sir, with great respect,
Your very obt. servt.,
JAMES MONROE.

Hon. M. Van Buren.

Washington City, Jan. 6th, 1822.

Sir—If our application for delay, in re-
gard to the appointment of deputy post
master at Albany be denied, we have to
request that you will indulge us with an
opportunity of making farther communica-
tion to you on the subject, before the
ultimate decision be made.

We have the honor to be,
Your obedient and very humble servts.,
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS
M. VAN BUREN.

The Hon. Return J. Meigs.

General Post Office, Jan. 7th, 1822.

Gentlemen—I do not deem it expedient
to delay the appointment of a post master
at Albany. I can have certainly no ob-
jections to receive from you any communica-
tions which you may be pleased to make
on that subject.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your obt. servt.,
R. J. MEIGS, Jr.

Hon. D. D. Tompkins
Hon. M. Van Buren.

Received at Sun Rising, Jan. 7th, 1822.

Immediately wrote him a note, that as
the delay solicited could not be granted,
he would receive the communication con-
templated by the note of Mr. Van Buren
and myself of Saturday by 1 o'clock. Mr.
Stevenson delivered the note personally,
and Mr. Meigs was pleased to say he
would wait accordingly.

D. D. T.
Washington, Jan. 7th, 1822.

Sir—Having understood from you, that
the Post Master at Albany, was at all
events to be removed, and sensible that
such an event was not so known or ex-
pected by the citizens of that place, as to
afford them an opportunity to express their
wishes as to his successor, we on Friday
last, united in a request for a postponement
of the subject until they could be apprized
of the determination of your department.

In reply to our note you was pleased to
say, that the consideration of the subject
was with the President; and that if he
directed the postponement, it might be grant-
ed. Under an impression that that ques-
tion was still open with the President, we
applied to him; and it appears, by a note,
which he has this moment enclosed to us,
and which we here transmit to you, that a
great proportion also of the representatives
of our state, most at whom had signed
Mr. Van Rensselaer's application, to you,
addressed a note to the President, ear-
nestly soliciting the delay asked for by us.

At an early hour this morning we were
informed by you, that you do not deem it
expedient to delay the appointment, but
declaring your readiness to receive the
communication, we had requested an op-
portunity to make, before your ultimate
decision on the question was made. Under
these circumstances, we take the liberty
of recommending to you for the ap-
pointment to Deputy Post Master at Al-
bany, John Lansing, Jr. Esq.

Mr. L. is one of the few surviving
patriots of the Revolution; he was a mem-
ber of the Convention which framed the
constitution of the United States, and of
that which adopted it in the state of New
York; has been Chief Justice of the Su-
preme Court and chancellor of the state,
which latter place he held until he arrived
at the age of sixty, when by the constitu-
tion, he was disqualified from continuing
in it, and reduced to the station of a pri-
vate citizen. His integrity and capacity
are unquestionable, and the appointment
in a pecuniary point of view, would perhaps
be important to him, and to a numerous
and amiable family. We feel, sir, that we
speak correctly, when we say, that nothing
would be more grateful to the feelings of
the people of our state, than to see an old
patriot thus provided for in the evening of
his days.

Of General Van Rensselaer, we have no
desire to say any thing which might excite
personal prejudice; that his conduct has
been that of a gallant man, we cheerfully
admit. But we submit to your considera-
tion, how far he has partaken of the justice
of his country. It cannot be unknown to
you, that the United States have granted
him a liberal pension for life, which with
becoming munificence was allowed to
commence many years back; independent
of which he has for a long time held a lu-
crative office in the state of New York,
under several successive administrations of
different and hostile political sentiments.
Mr. Lansing is now, and always has been,
a firm and inflexible republican, zealously
devoted to the maintenance of the great
republican party of the Union. Mr. Van
Rensselaer has throughout been a warm, ac-
tive & indefatigable opponent of that party.

We will not discriminate between the
pretensions of the two gentlemen, on the
score of capacity and integrity, but assume
what we feel confident will not be denied
by the friends of Mr. Van Rensselaer, that
Mr. Lansing's are at least equal to his.
In this view of the subject, we wish to
submit to you, whether the preference
ought not to be given to Mr. Lansing, be-
cause he belongs to the republican party;
and to secure a decision upon that question
by your department, we now propose, that
if any objections are made to Mr. Lansing
which have weight with you, we will sug-
gest the name or names of other respectable
republicans of the city of Albany, to whom
the appointment will be acceptable.

Knowing, as we do, that the republicans
of the state of New York, will regard it as
a matter of great importance, that the post
office at the seat of government should be
in the hands of a gentleman of the same po-
litical character with themselves; and anx-
ious that they should fully understand the
principle which in this particular governs
your department, we have felt it to be our
duty and our right on this occasion, to pre-
sent that question respectfully but distinct-
ly to your decision. We forbear discus-
sion on the matter and therefore content
ourselves with observing that whatever
might be the correct course as to removals
from office, at this time when the feelings
of party are in some degree relaxed, we
had flattered ourselves with the hope that
for new appointments at least (all other
matters equal) a preference would be given
by every department of a republican ad-
ministration, to its republican supporters.
There is one other point of view in which
we wish to present this matter to your
consideration.

General Van Rensselaer held the office
of Adjutant General, of our state for many
years, and as we have before stated, under
different administrations. In the severe
and trying contest in which the Republicans
of that state, have for some years past,
been involved, he yielded his undivided ex-
ertions against them, and was a zealous and
efficient partizan.

Having succeeded in wresting the pow-
er from the hands of their adversaries; the
government of that state, only last winter,
thought proper to extend to him, the rule
which had with an unsparring hand, been
applied to their friends, by removing him
from office. The people of the state have
at two successive elections by large and
decisive majorities, approved the course
of those whom they entrusted with the
power of the state, you can very readily
estimate the feelings with which they will
learn, that a department of the general
government has so soon, and under such
circumstances, conferred an office which
will give him much more political influence,
and consideration among them, than the
one of which they have deemed fit to de-
prive him; and will determine to what re-
spect those feelings are entitled.

With respect, your obt. servt.,
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS
M. VAN BUREN.

The Hon. Return J. Meigs, Jun.

General Post Office, Jan. 8th, 1822.

Gentlemen—Your communication of
yesterday I had the honor to receive and
to give it an attentive perusal and a res-
pectful consideration.

I regret that on a view of the whole
subject, I have not been able to accord
with your views and opinions.

With high respect,
I am your most obt. servt.,
R. J. MEIGS, Jr.

The Hon. D. D. Tompkins
The Hon. M. Van Buren.

[The Resolutions and Memorial shall appear
in our next.]

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9.

STATE TREASURY.

We published a short time ago Mr. Bruce's
report from the Committee of Ways &
Means on the state of the Finances—The
statement in the report is tolerably plain,
but very prolix, and we fear very incorrect.
We are a little humiliated as a Marylander
in reading the observations which accom-
pany this report—To say nothing of their
awkward and clumsy phrase, and their bad
taste, they are defective in the common
rudiments of Grammar, they are bad En-
glish, and altogether differ in language and
in style from what ought to mark the re-
ports of the member, who is selected by the
House of Delegates to be at the head of
the important Committee of Ways and
Means.

Can there be a more jumbled up, ill
jointed sentence than the first, which in-
tends to be a sort of preface to the report?
It reads as follows:

"Believing it to be their indispensable duty
as well as the mandate of wisdom and of sound
policy, in public as well as in private life,
at all times, but more especially the present,
to take a clear, just & comprehensive view of our
situation, your committee now proceed to lay
before you a plain estimate of things, and to
exhibit those suggestions, which have sprang
from an examination into our treasury con-
cerns."

All this may be rephrased into English
thus: "The Committee of Ways and
Means, believing it to be their duty, annu-
ally to lay before you a faithful statement
of the condition of the Treasury, beg leave
to make the following Report:—

After the several statements of amounts,
&c. the report then proceeds—"Thus have
we laid before you as clear, full, and ex-
pressive an evidence of your monied con-
cerns, &c. &c.—meaning, no doubt, to say,
"Thus have we laid before you as plain
and full a statement, &c. &c. making use
of the word laid, of the perfect tense of the
verb to lay, instead of Mr. Bruce's passive
participle *lain* of the verb to lie—and ex-
cluding as useless, if not nonsensical, his
"expressive evidence."

One more criticism and we shall pass
on to more serious things—Mr. Bruce
concludes thus:

"Shall Maryland slumber? Shall our sister
states on each side of us, advance in the proud
career, and will we, with folded arms, stand
gazing on, and behold ourselves stripped of
those advantages, that nature and nature's
God, emphatically have said belong to us. Let
us move before it is too late! let us lay the
foundation for the future importance and grand-
eur of our state; we shall thus accumulate na-
tional & individual wealth; and let us never
forget that such is the surest fund, the firmest
capital upon which to rest all our calculations
for future exigencies & for our future wants."

Such a sentence as this, has no more busi-
ness to be in what ought to be a plain,
strong and concise state paper, relating to
the money concerns of the state, than it has
to be in the chaotic and deliberate discourse
of a Quaker Preacher—This ranting stuff,
a part of which is supposed to have some
meaning, and a part of it never could have
had any, was quoted too by some of our
critical Editors, as a matter worthy of at-
tention—whether it was attention for de-
rision sake, or attention for applause, we
did not exactly comprehend—but if there
is another person besides the author of the
paragraph who can admire it, they ought
to be set apart from all other created beings
as fit company for, and communicants
with, each other alone.

We next proceed to the estimates of
Mr. Bruce and his Committee.

He reports the whole available capital of
the state at present to be \$811,606 77 cts.
rejecting the sum of \$397,842 66 as dead
capital, consisting of Potomac Loans, Po-
tomac Stock, Bank, Road and Manufac-
turing Stocks, and reduced 3 per cent
stock—The whole of the Annual Revenue
he reports to be \$82,070 79 and the An-
nual Expenditures \$180,794 17 making a
deficiency of revenue of \$98,723 38 cts
and this is annual too, until the rejected
funds above become productive, or new
sources of Revenue are opened—This defi-
ciency however is a little diminished by Mr.
Bruce, by applying to it \$4,916 33 received
from the United States government as a
ball of reimbursement for War-Expendi-
ture allowed, and \$5,721 54 cts the last
ball in the Treasury in December 1821—
the deficiency is then reduced to \$88,085
51 cts—which is the least deficiency of the
state's revenue that can be made for the
year 1822.

Notwithstanding all this, Mr. Bruce as-
serts that \$48,085 51 cts is the amount of
the true deficiency, and this he makes out
by deducting from that amount the debt
of \$40,000 due the Farmers' Bank,
incurred in 1817-18, because, although
now due, the Bank does not require it to be
paid—but surely as it is due, it will be an-
nual debt until paid, and to pay it \$40,000
capital must be consumed, or \$40,000 must
be raised some other way.

The application of the \$4,916 33 cts to
current expenditures is not proper—but as
it is a small amount and probably among
the last we shall get, it is not so important
—nor is it right to leave the Treasury de-
stitute, by taking the last farthing remaining
in it to reduce a monstrous deficiency a few
thousand dollars—The balance of \$5,721
54 cts ought to be left where it is, nor
ought there ever to be a less one in the
Treasury—and this would make the true
and proper deficiency \$93,807 05 cts to
be provided for this year, which is unques-
tionably the correct estimate, instead of
the \$48,085 51 cts as reported by Mr.
Bruce.

Let us now advert to his Ways & Means
to meet this deficiency, and to place the

funds of the state upon the stable basis that
is to give her that imposing attitude among
the members of the confederacy, which this
gentleman has so highly daubed on, viz
State Lotteries—Tax on Legacies—Se-
parate License for Dry Goods—Tax on Militia
Dispensations (meaning we suppose when
translated into plain English, a Tax on
Quakers)—Tax on original writs—Tax on
certain law proceedings—a direct tax of
from 3 to 6 cents on the hundred dollars
of assessable property—a reduction of the
per diem of members of the General As-
sembly (we presume it does not extend to
County Officers, Judges of Orphan's
Courts, Justices of Levy Courts and Com-
missioners of the Tax) and a reduction of
certain salaries. These are reported as
efficient Ways and Means.

The idea of providing an established re-
venue for a state by the demoralizing and
gambling system of Lotteries, is what no
Statesman did ever yet recommend, or any
moral man approve—We shall therefore
devote no more than the above remark to
this branch of the subject, because we con-
sider that it deserves no other notice.

A Tax on Legacies is a servile imitation
of the British system, which, if productive
there, would be very little so here, but
would be rather a cruel deduction from a
pittance, which, in itself, is often scant
and insufficient.

The Tax on Dry Goods, like all other
indirect Taxes, does not fall where it pro-
cesses to fall, but is paid by the consumer—
thus whilst you are trying to make the
people believe that you are taxing Shop-
keepers, who are daily receiving their money,
you are actually taxing the people them-
selves a great deal higher than the tax
laid—Each Shopkeeper, who pays the tax,
draws forty times the amount of the tax
out of the people who purchase, by means
of additional per centum on their goods,
and it is in reality laying a heavy tax
upon the people for the benefit of Shop-
keepers, rather than for the benefit of the
state.

Tax on militia dispensations—That is,
the Quakers and others who are conscien-
tiously scrupulous of bearing arms, are to
pay a tax to be exempt from that duty. We
have already had woeeful experience enough
of the oppression and tyranny practised in
a neighboring state in recovering fines and
taxes of this sort, to give us a thorough
aversion to them—In times of war, all
citizens should aid the government equally,
according to their means, and this should
be exacted from all in some efficient way—
but dispensation taxes in time of Peace,
imposed on men who claim the liberty of
conscience, is a measure that will be re-
gretted by all sagacious men. It will also
be uncertain and unproductive.

Tax on Original Writs—Why should a
man be obliged to bear a Tax because he is
reduced to the necessity of seeking his just
rights through the medium of Courts of
Justice? If it is reimbursed to him in his
costs, does it not savour of oppression up-
on the poor debtor? is it not an accumula-
tion of evil upon him who will have quite
enough to bear without it? Why should
you tax a man because he is so unfortunate
as to be in debt? there is a degree of cru-
elty and unfeelingness in this which can
never find favour with any thinking legisla-
tive body.

As little can be said in behalf of a tax
"upon certain law proceedings" but as we
don't know what those proceedings are, we
are unable to give a definite answer.

A Direct Tax—This we will leave for
the present and go on to the next.

A reduction of per diem allowance and
a reduction of certain salaries—Whether
this per diem reduction is to extend to all
county officers is not expressed, but we at
once say, that there is not one of them who
receives too much, if they are all proper
men, fit for their respective duties—and as
for the legislature, if you profess to give
any thing by way of daily support, we can
conceive how you can rate their per diem
less than at its present amount—As to sal-
aries, there are few of your salary officers
who get enough—Your Judges do not,
your Governor does not, and what salaries
are contemplated we are at a loss to de-
termine.

No, it is not that the fixed salaries and
pay of the useful, regular and established
officers of government, run away with the
revenue and makes deficiencies—it is that
your various favourites obtain jobs, your
numerous unwounded, little service render-
ing pensioners, who are attending in the
lobbies, and hanging on the skirts of mem-
bers of the legislature and of the council at
their rooms and elsewhere, receive the wages
of their sycoophancy—these are the
Treasury Moths that let out eternal drains—
Drive these pests off, give your useful
officers & members of the govern ample
compensation, average your salaries upon
a durable and equal basis, and the state
will be strong and opulent, and the people
thriving and happy.

Last of all, we come to Mr. Bruce's
Direct Tax, which is the only good and ef-
ficient part of his Ways and Means to re-
cruit the revenue and to render it perma-
nently safe and durable.

It is not our intention to enquire at this
time, whose fault it is that the Treasury
has become so exhausted—a single remark,
we think, will place this subject in its true
light, viz: That for the last twenty four
years, such has been the harassed condi-
tion of the State of Maryland, arising from
the agitating and unceasing conflict of
parties, that all have been bowed down
with obsequious servility to the popularity
of the day—in consequence of which, pub-
lic measures have been fashioned to please
the little wranglers at Cross Roads Taverns
and your Grog inspired Politicians, rather
than to subserve the great interests of the
state, and to merit the approbation of the
independent yeomanry and men of sense.

In establ-
are certain
always g-
facility of
bearing up
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By virtue of, and in obedience to an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 13th inst. at the Jail door in Easton, fourteen Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months to the purchaser or purchasers giving bonds approved security bearing interest from day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. attendance given by

IGNATIUS RHODES, E.
of Lewis Rhodes, decd.

Feb. 3—ts

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
TO A PARTING FRIEND.

Well—if thou must—depart—blow fair the breeze,

Be staunch thy bark to mount the rolling seas;
Yet, absent, wilt thou not revert thine eye,
(Ah, who could fail!) with one regretful sigh,
On all the scenes thou hast encountered here,
Of hospitality and buckskin cheer?

Farewell! God speed thee to New England's shore,

(Dear favoured soil! which I must greet no more!)

There with the playmates of thy earlier day,
Now grown (how time escapes us!) almost grey,
Mayst thou the livelong winter evenings spend,
And find a present in each ancient friend.

And while in honest mirth the moments roll,
May good old fare dilate each social soul,
May rich baked beans salute thy ravished eyes,

And Indian puddings, custards, pumpkin pies;
May pork and apples, cider, onions, cheese,
Before thee spread their ample powers to please;

To these Heaven add of cash a plenteous store,
And curse the heart that e'er could wish for more.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangement, on behalf of the Maryland Agricultural Society, at the dwelling of the Chairman, General Charles Ridgely of Hampton, it was resolved to distribute Premiums consisting of pieces of Silver Plate, amounting in value to 500 dollars, at the Cattle Show and Fair, to be held on the last Thursday and Friday in May next, at the Maryland Tavern on the Fredericktown Turnpike Road, four miles from Baltimore.

LIVE STOCK.

1.—HORSES.

For the best Stallion, a piece of plate valued at \$30

Second best, do. 20

For the best brood Mare, 20

Second best, do. 10

2.—JACKS.

For the best Jack, 20

For the best Jennet, 10

3.—MULES.

For the best Mule, 20

Second best, do. 10

4.—CATTLE.

For the best Bull over two years old 25

Second best, do. 20

For the best Milch Cow, 20

Second best, do. 10

For the best yoke of working Oxen, 15

Second best, do. 10

For the best Bull under two years old, 15

Second best, do. 10

For the best Heifer, 15

Second best, do. 10

The premium offered for the best Milch Cow, will not be bestowed unless the owner exhibits to the satisfaction of the Awarding Committee, an accurate account of the food and treatment of the Cow; the quantity and management of the milk; and the quantity of cream and butter previously obtained from it for at least thirty successive days.

5.—SWINE.

For the best Boar, 10

Second best, do. 5

For the best Sow, 10

Second best, do. 5

6.—SHEEP.

For the best Ram of the pure Merino blood, 10

For the best Ram of any other breed 10

For the second best Ram of any other breed, 5

For the best two Merino Ewes, 10

For the best two Ewes of any other breed 10

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

For the best Plough, 5

For the best Straw Cutter, 5

For the best Drill Machine, 5

For the best Machine, or model of a Machine, for preparing unwetted flax for the wheel, 20

Where premiums are taken for any of the above implements, the implement itself, so taking the premium, or model of it, must be stamped with the name of the owner, and left in the possession of the Society, for public exhibition.

Eleven premiums, amounting to one hundred dollars, will be reserved to be distributed at the discretion of the Society, to wit: One valued at \$20; two do. \$15; two at \$10 and six at \$5.

The Committee of Arrangement take this occasion to notify the Agricultural community, that the Society have it in contemplation to hold another Cattle Show and Fair in the month of October next, when they hope that it will be in their power to award premiums for crops, and for manufactures wrought in private families.

It is expected that from and after October next, the exhibitions will be held in that month and only once a year.

As some of the crops, to which it is thought to be expedient to call the public attention in this state, must necessarily be sowed or planted, prior to the meeting in May, the Committee of Arrangement, deem it advisable at this time to indicate, in general terms, the objects for which it is supposed the premiums will be offered, leaving the details to be published as soon as practicable after the next show.

For the best acre of carrots

do acre of Mangel Wurtzel

do acre of Potatoes

do acre of Onions

do acre of Cabbages for feeding

do acre of Ruta Baga (stock)

do acre of Common Turnips
do acre of Indian Corn
do acre of Orchard Grass
do acre of Pumpkins
do acre of Flax
do acre of Wheat
do acre of Rye
do acre of Barley
do acre of Oats.

The persons who shall compete for the premiums that may be offered for crops, will have to give a description of the soil on which the crops grew, state the kind and quantity of manure used; and also the manner and expense of cultivation and harvesting.

No animal will be considered entitled to any of the regular premiums, except such as have been bred in, and are at the time owned by persons residing within this state or the District of Columbia—and in no case will a premium be given for live stock, unless the owner shall have given one week's previous notice in writing, to Mr. John S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, stating himself to be the owner of the animal, and the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its pedigree, &c. &c. as nearly as practicable.

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton.
Chairman.

J. E. HOWARD, Jr. Sec'y.
All editors of News papers in this state and in the District of Columbia, are respectfully requested to copy the above.

TO HIRE,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

A Negro Man and two Women, one of whom is a Cook—Also, a smart Boy, to be put out for his victuals and clothes—Enquire of the Printer.
December 8

CARRIAGE & HARNESS-MAKING.

JOSEPH PARROTT,

HEAD OF WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON,
Returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement extended to him in his line of business, and solicits a continuance. He has lately received a supply of materials which will enable him to execute all orders at short notice and on reasonable terms.
Jan 19

Stop the Thieves!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Were stolen from the subscriber, living in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del on the night of the 15th ult two horses, the one a dark brown stall mare, about 13 years old, 15 hands high; very much of the English blood breed, blind of the near eye, four white feet and legs, bald nose, a white streak up her face and white under lip. She is a natural trotter, a pleasant good hackney, works well in the plough, was shod all round and was in good order. The other is a blood bay, with black mane, tail and legs, five years old, about 15 1/2 hands high, short neck, no white re-collected about him, except some bridle marks, and a streak across his left ham joint, about one inch in length. He was in good order, shod all round, paces principally, is a dunsy hackney, and very strong and good to work in almost any way. He is a little bulky about his ham joints which is perhaps an indication of strength, but may be taken by strangers for a fault.

The thieves are supposed to have belonged to a company with two men who had purchased of the subscriber a few days before, a grey horse, for which they paid fifty two dollars, but of which forty one on examination proved to be counterfeit. They appeared to be turned of thirty years of age, one of them had on a snuff coloured coat, jean trousers, calf skin shoes, fashionable fur hat about half worn, was about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with apparently sandy hair and whiskers, and passed in the neighbourhood by the name of John Thompson. The complexion and hair of the other is dark, he is about 6 feet high, was as well dressed as the other; his hat had a rim rather broader than what is termed fashionable. He passed in the neighborhood by the name of Thomas Domore. They both appeared to have tender hands.

It is supposed the horses have been taken to the forest, as it is thought they were seen taken through Smyrna the day after they were stolen.

The above reward will be given for the detection of the thieves and the return of the horses, or twenty dollars for the thieves, and ten dollars for each of the horses and all reasonable charges paid on the horses being brought home.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

October 20th—1821

Bank of Caroline.

DECEMBER 25th, 1821.
The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT, upon the capital stock of this institution, it being a part of the debts collected, and will be paid to the stockholders in person, or their order, at the late banking house in Denton, on or after the second Tuesday of February next; or be applied to their credit on the books of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.
Jan. 5—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
To the Creditors of the Subscriber, a Petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester County Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of May next, to show cause, (if any they have) why the said Petitioner should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of his Creditors.
BOWDOIN HAMMOND.
February 2—3w

Trustee's Sale.

The Sale of the Real Estate of Nicholas Hopkins, which was to have taken place on the 3d Monday in January (and which was prevented by my illness) will be offered for Sale on the Premises, on Saturday the 2d day of March next—where attendance will be given by
MATT. DRIVER, Trustee.
February 2, 1822—ts

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Establishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the next evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the next 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.

Nov. 10, 1821.—1f.

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services, to the public—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

His stables are supplied with the best Corn Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Ostlers.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavour of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.

July 7—1f

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The House at present occupied by Doctor John Stevens, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS.

To be hired for the ensuing year, a good Country Blacksmith.

December 8—1f

To be Let,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The House and premises on South Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas.
NS. HAMMOND.

December 8, 1821.

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the first Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough, Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county, who may have Watches to repair, by depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn, the Mail Carrier, may depend on having their orders strictly and punctually executed.
H. B. J.

REMOVAL.

William Cooper,
TAYLOR.

Thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop, to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he is ready to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable manner, the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.—1f

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.
W. G.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphan's Court,
January 21st, A. D. 1822.

On application of William H. Tilghman, administrator of Richard Earle, late of Talbot county aforesaid, 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 in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two.

Test,
J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal Estate, of Richard Earle, late of Talbot County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of August 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hands this 21st day of January 1822.
WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN, Adm'r
of Richard Earle, deceased.

Feb. 2—3t

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the Subscriber will on Tuesday the 19th day of March next, sell at Public Sale on the premises, all the right, title and equitable estate of Jonathan Fooks (of J.) late of Worcester county deceased, of, in, and to, about one thousand acres of land, lying all adjoining in Worcester county, near the Line of Delaware and the Line Meeting House, there is perhaps about one hundred and fifty acres of said land cleared, with a Dwelling House, Kitchen and Out Houses, and considerable of Orchard thereon; the Woodland is variously timbered with White and Red Oak, Poplar, Beach and Pine; the soil is well adapted to the raising of Corn, Wheat, Flax and Oats, and perhaps valuable Meadows. The said Land will be sold in Lots or altogether as may appear to best suit those who wish to purchase. A credit of 12 months will be given on one half of the purchase money, and of two years on the other half, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the trustee as such, for the payment thereof within that period, with interest thereon from the day of Sale. Possession will be given on the first day of January next, and after the Sale shall be ratified by the Court, and the purchase money fully paid, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the land and real estate which may be so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant or claimant or either of them. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

The creditors of the said Jonathan Fooks (of J.) are hereby warned and notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the Clerk of Worcester county Court within six months from the day of sale.
JONATHAN FOOKS (of D.) Trustee.
February 2, 1822—3w

Family Medicines.

Thomas & Groome

Sole Agents for the Proprietor, for Talbot County, constantly keep a supply of the following
APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,
Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

And for sale in Philadelphia, only, at the Proprietor's Wholesale and Retail Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, and by retail of his appointed agents throughout the United States.
DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,
Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, Head Ache, loss of appetite, indigestion &c. &c.

For the Dysentery or lax, Cholera Morbus, severe gripings and other diseases of the bowels, and Summer Complaint in Children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorder of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or Nature's Grand Restorative.

Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ach, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, Gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in malar climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.

It pervades, with its baleful influence, the whole nervous system, withering the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the difficult transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, palpitation, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, inability, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scurvy, Scurf, Red Blootches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the most mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints,
Malignant Fevers, &c.

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the yellow or the bilious fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, epileptic fits, hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds & coughs, asthma, gravel, stranguary, rheumatism and gout.

Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, scurvy, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles—and all impurities in the blood yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.

They are an infallible medicine for Female Complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods—they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement.

And whenever there is predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will surely counteract it.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, of pen obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

Dr. Dyott here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice, will find the benefit they seek.

A bill of directions accompany each box of Pills, small boxes 25 cents. Large boxes 50 cents.

MALIBY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH

Recommended by all the most eminent of the Faculty in the United States.

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the City of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores, either fresh or of long duration—it stays, and prevents Gangrenes and by a timely application will preserve many a valuable life one limb.

In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the Plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti Bilious Pills.

The Malingers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed.

Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Scrophula, Fistula, Piles, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows and Boils, are removed, and cures happily produced, by the use of this valuable plaster.

It removes Abscess, and dissipates collected humors; it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds tending to suppurate; it draws cancerous Sores or Issues, very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for weakness and pains in the back, Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic pains. If the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months by the application the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed—it is also successfully used for the cure of Corns.

Those useful men Mariners; should never be without Malib's valuable Plaster Cloth, it keeps any length of time equally good, and it particularly calculated to dry sores arising from green wounds, after they are suppured, which it much aids. It is necessary it should be kept dry.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED
Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

Price Two Dollars.

A safe and effectual cure for the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stone and Gravel, swellings and weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, scalds, and all kinds of green wounds, the Cramp, pains in the Head, Face and Body, Stiffness of the Neck, Chilblains, Frozen Limbs, &c.

Since these valuable Medicines have been introduced into the United States, upwards of a MILLION OF PERSONS have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders, and where all hopes of recovery had been given up.

TAKE NOTICE,
That each and all of the above Genuine Medicines, are accompanied with full directions, for using them neatly sealed up, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, bearing the signature of the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT M.D.
Easton, September 29 1821

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

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."—Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1822.

NO. 219.

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.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

AN HONEST, UPRIGHT AND INTELLIGENT REPUBLICAN DISAPPROVES ALL PRIVILEGED ORDERS; BECAUSE WHATEVER GUISSE THEY MAY CONCEAL THEMSELVES UNDER, OPPRESSION MUST BE THE EFFECT. Within a few years past, scions of a PRIVILEGED ORDER have been planted on the beautiful banks of our most fertilizing streams, as well, as in many of the most flourishing villages of our great Republic. The pensions paid to the venerable surviving heroes of the *real war of independence* is now a mere mite in comparison to the immense sum, which is turned aside from the national treasury, beside many millions of dollars, which the aggregate population of these United States, are already made to pay annually into the pockets of this PRIVILEGED ORDER. Why should the tanner, the shoe maker, for instance, be thought so much better than their neighbours, the house joiner, the brick layer, the plasterer? You may have no idea of it; but it is nevertheless really the fact, that out of every hundred and twenty dollars which the house carpenter, the brick layer, the plasterer earns and lays out in groceries, & clothing, and shoes, & hats for himself & his family, at least twenty dollars more has ought by the golden rule equality, go into the pockets of his neighbours, the tanner, the hatter, the shoe maker—and if you will study and understand what you shall find in this and a few following Gazettes, you shall see it as clear, as that two and two make four.

PROHIBITORY DUTIES.

Extract from Say's Treatise on Political Economy. Am. edit.

By the absolute exclusion of specific manufactures of foreign fabric, a government establishes a monopoly in favour of the home producers of these articles, and in prejudice of the home consumers, that is to say, those classes of the nation which produce them, being entitled to their exclusive sale, can raise their prices above the natural rate; while the home consumers, being unable to purchase elsewhere, are compelled to pay for them unnaturally dear. If the articles be not wholly prohibited, but merely saddled with an import duty, the home producer can then increase their price by the whole amount of the duty, and the consumer will have to pay the difference. For example, if \$1 be laid upon a hat worth \$5, the importer, whatever country he may belong to, must charge the wearer or consumer \$6—and the home manufacturer is enabled to ask \$6 of his customers for a hat of the same quality; which he could not do without the intervention of the duty, because the consumer could get the same article for \$5: thus a premium to the whole extent of the duty is given to the home manufacturer out of the consumer's pocket.

Should any one maintain, that the advantage of producing at home counterbalances the hardship of paying dearer for almost every article; that our own capital and labour are engaged in the production, and the profits pocketed by our own fellow citizens; my answer is, that the foreign commodities we might import are not to be had for nothing; that we must purchase them with values of home production, which would have given equal employment to our industry and capital: for we must never lose sight of this maxim—that products are always bought ultimately with products. It is most for our advantage to employ our productive powers, not in those branches in which foreigners excel us, but in those which we excel in ourselves; and with the product to purchase of others. The opposite course would be just as absurd, as if a man should wish to make his own coats and shoes. What would the world say, if, at the door of every house an import duty were laid upon coats and shoes, for the laudable purpose of compelling the inmates to make them for themselves? Would not people say with justice, let us follow each his own pursuit, and buy what we want with what we produce, or, which comes to the same thing, with what we get for our products. The system would be precisely the same, only carried to a ridiculous extreme.

Well may it be a matter of wonder, that every nation should manifest such anxiety to obtain prohibitory regulations, if it be true that it can profit nothing by them, and lead one to suppose the two cases not parallel, because we do not find individual householders solicitors to obtain the same privilege. But the sole difference is this, that individuals are independent and consistent beings, actuated by no contrivance of will, and more interested in their character of consumers of coats and shoes to buy them cheap, than as manufacturers to sell unnaturally dear.

Who then, are the classes of the community so importunate for prohibitions or heavy import duties? The makers of the particular commodity, that applies for protection from competition, not the consumers of that commodity. The public interest is their plea; but self interest is evidently their object. Well, but say these gentlemen, are they not the same thing? are not our gains national gains? By no means: whatever profit is acquired in this manner, is so much taken out of the pockets of a neighbour and fellow citizen: and if the excess of charge thrown upon consumers by the monopoly could be correctly computed, it would be found, that the loss of the consumer much exceeds the gain of the monopolist. Here then, individual and public interest are in direct opposition to each other; and since public interest is understood by the enlightened few alone, it is at all surprising, that the prohibitive system should find so many partisans and so few opponents?

There is in general far too little attention paid to the serious mischief of raising prices upon the consumers. The evil is not apparent to cursory observation, because it operates piecemeal, and is felt in a very slight degree on every purchase or act of consumption; but it is really more serious, on account of its constant recurrence and universal pressure. The whole fortune of every consumer is affected by every fluctuation of price in the article of his consumption; the cheaper they are, the richer he is, and vice versa. If a single article rise in price, he is so much the poorer in respect of that article; if all rise together, he is poorer in respect to the whole. And since the whole nation is comprehended in the class of consumers, the whole nation must in that case be the poorer. Besides which, it is crippled in the extension of the variety of its enjoyments, and prevented from obtaining products whereof it stands in need, in exchange for those whereof it might procure them. It is of no use to assert, that, when prices are raised, what one gains another loses.—For the position is not true, except in the case of monopolies; nor even to the full extent with regard to them; for the monopolist never profits to the full amount of the loss to the consumers. This is one of the most effective causes of national impoverishment, or at least one of the most powerful checks of the progress of national wealth.

For this reason, it may be perceived, that it is an absurd distinction to view with more jealousy the import of foreign objects of barren consumption, than that of raw materials for home manufacture. Whether the products consumed be of domestic or of foreign growth, a portion of wealth is destroyed in the act of consumption, and a proportionate inroad made into the wealth of the community. But that inroad is the result of the act of consumption, not of the act of dealing with the foreigner; and the resulting stimulus to national production, is the same in either case. For, wherever was the purchase of the foreign product made? either with a domestic product, or with money, which must itself have been procured with a domestic product. In buying of a foreigner, the nation really does no more, than send abroad a domestic product. In lieu of consuming it at home, and consume in its place the foreign product received in exchange. The individual consumer himself, probably, does not conduct this operation; commerce conducts it for him. No one country can buy of another, except with its own domestic products.

In defence of import duties it is often urged, that when the interest of money is lower abroad than at home, the foreign has an advantage over the home producer, which must be met by a countervailing duty. The low rate of interest is, to the foreign producer, an advantage, analogous to that of the superior quality of his land. It tends to cheapen the products he raises; and it is reasonable enough that our domestic consumers should take the benefit of that cheapness. The same motive will operate here, that leads us rather to import sugar and indigo from tropical climates, than to raise them in our own.

But capital is necessary in every branch of production: so that the foreigner, who can procure it at a lower rate of interest, has the same advantage in respect to every product; and if the free importation be permitted, he will have an advantage over all classes of home producers. Tell me, then, how his products are to be paid for? Why in specie, and there lies the mischief. And how is this specie to be got to pay for them? All the nation has, will go in that way; and when it is exhausted, national misery will be complete. So

then, it is admitted, that, before arriving at this extremity, the constant efflux of specie will gradually render it more scarce at home, and more abundant abroad; wherefore, it will gradually rise 1, 2, 3 per cent. higher in value at home than abroad, which is fully sufficient to turn the tide, and make specie flow onwards faster than it flowed outwards. But it will not do so without some returns; and of what can the returns be made, but of products of the land, or the commerce of the nation? For there is no possible means of purchasing from foreign nations, otherwise than with the products of the national land and commerce, and it is better to buy of them what they can produce cheaper than ourselves, because we may rest assured, that they must take in payment what we can produce cheaper than they. This they must do, else there must be an end of all interchange.

Again, it is affirmed, and what absurd positions have not been advanced to involve these questions in obscurity? that, since almost all the nation are at the same time consumers and producers, they gain by prohibition and monopoly as much in the one capacity as they lose in the other; that the manufacturer, who gets a monopoly profit upon the object of his own make, is, on the other hand, the sufferer by a similar profit upon the objects of his consumption; and thus that the nation is made up of rogues and fools, who are a match for each other. It is worth remarking, that every body thinks himself more rogue than fool; for, although all are consumers as well as producers, the enormous profits made upon a single article are much more striking than reiterated minute losses upon the numberless items of consumption. If an import duty be laid upon cottons the additional annual charge to each person of moderate fortune, may, perhaps, not exceed 12 or 15 cents at most; and probably he does not very well comprehend the nature of the loss, or feel it much, though repeated in some degree or other upon every thing he consumes; whereas, possibly, this consumer is himself a manufacturer, say a hat maker; and should a duty be laid upon the import of foreign hats, he will immediately see that it will raise the price of his own hats, and probably increase his annual profits by many thousand cents. It is this delusion that makes private interest so warm an advocate for prohibitory measures, even where the whole community loses more by them as consumers, than it gains as producers.

But even in this point of view, the exclusive system is pregnant with injustice. It is impossible that every class of production should profit by the exclusive system, supposing it to be universal, which, in point of fact, it never is in practice, though possibly it may be in law or intention. Some articles can never, from the nature of things, be derived from abroad; fresh fish, for instance, or horned cattle; as to them, therefore, import duties would be inoperative in raising the price. The same may be said of masons and carpenters' work, and of the numberless callings necessarily carried on within the community; as those of shopmen, clerks, carriers, retail dealers and many others. The producers of immaterial products, public functionaries and fundholders, lie under the same disability. These classes can none of them be invested with a monopoly by means of import duties, though they are subjected to the hardship of many monopolies granted in that way to other classes of producers.

Besides, the profits of monopoly are not equitably divided amongst the different classes even of those that concur in the production of the commodity, which is the subject of monopoly. If the master adventurers whether in agriculture, manufacture or commerce, have the consumers at their mercy, their labourers and subordinate productive agents are still more exposed to their extortion, for reasons that will be explained in Book II. So that these latter classes participate in the loss with consumers at large, but get no share of the unnatural gains of their superiors.

Prohibitory measures, besides affecting the pockets of the consumers, often subject them to severe privations. I am ashamed to say, that within these few years, we have had the hat makers of Marseilles petitioning for the prohibition of the import of foreign straw or chip hats, on the plea that they injured the sale of their own felt hats; a measure that would have deprived the country people and labourers in husbandry, who are so much exposed to the sun, of a light, cool and cheap covering, admirably adapted to their wants, the use of which it was highly desirable to extend and encourage.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From the Albany Argus, Jan. 22.
GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING.

[CONCLUDED.]

After the reading of the above correspondence, John Savage, Esquire, addressed the meeting in an able and dignified speech of about half an hour. We have neither time or room at present to give any account of this or the other speeches which were made on the occasion. Mr. Savage concluded by moving that a committee should be appointed to draft and report to the meeting, resolutions expressive of their

sentiments on the subject, for the consideration of which, they had assembled.

Messrs. John Savage, Elisha Dorr, John Stilwell, J. V. N. Yates, and John O. Cole, were appointed a committee for that purpose, and after having retired for some time, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the appointment of Solomon Van Rensselaer, to the deputy postmaster for this city is contrary to the wishes and repugnant to the feelings of its republican inhabitants.

Resolved, That the refusal of the postmaster general, to delay the appointment of successor to the late deputy postmaster for this city, long enough to enable its citizens to express their wishes on the subject, was unjust & arbitrary, disrespectful to the distinguished individuals who requested it, and not less insulting than oppressive to the community, in whose behalf such request was interposed.

Resolved, That the preference given by a member of the republican administration of the general government, to a zealous and unrelenting enemy of the republican party—to one who, notwithstanding he continued an active and hostile partizan, owed to that party, both the opportunity of distinguishing himself in the late war, and the ample reward he had received for all his services, the preference of such a man when other considerations were virtually acknowledged to be equal to the eminent, venerable, and inflexible republican, whose name was brought forward on the occasion or to any other republican to whom the office might have been acceptable; was a direktion both of common justice and political fidelity; and calls for the reprobation of every republican who values the honor of his party, and the ascendancy of its principles.

Resolved, That although the postmaster general of the United States, by giving such a preference in regard to an office within his immediate disposal, has forfeited our respect; yet our confidence in the national administration (of which we have ever been sincere and not inefficient supporters) remains undiminished; and we firmly rely on the justice and patriotism of the President, for constitutional redress of the injury which our interests and honor have alike sustained.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a memorial and remonstrance to the president of the United States, representing in the most respectful manner, the sense of this meeting in regard to the conduct of the postmaster general, referred to, in the foregoing resolutions; and that the said committee consist of Jesse Buel, Abraham Ten Eyck, jr. William Mayell, Welcome Esleeck, and Herman Jenkins.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting, be presented to the Vice President of the United States, and to the senators of this State, in Congress, for their prompt interference to prevent the appointment of a deputy postmaster for this city, until an opportunity had been offered for ascertaining the sentiments of its inhabitants.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to those republican members of the house of Representatives from this State, who subsequently united in a request for the postponement of that appointment, until such opportunity had been afforded.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Vice President of the United States, and the Hon. Martin Van Buren, one of the senators of this state in Congress for their recommendation of a republican successor to the late deputy postmaster for this city: upon the grounds taken by them in their letter to the postmaster general; and for their solicitude in regard both to the interests of this city, and the integrity of the republican party.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Messrs. I. Savage, J. Buel, J. V. N. Yates, E. Dorr, M. I. Cantino, and the Chairman and Secretary, be appointed, to transmit the memorial now adopted, to the President of the United States, and to correspond with our republican friends in this state and throughout the Union, in relation to the objects of this meeting.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the republican newspapers in this city.

The committee appointed in pursuance of the above resolutions, to prepare a memorial and remonstrance to the President of the United States, reported the following which was unanimously adopted by the meeting:

MEMORIAL.

To the President of the United States.

Sir—Possessing the highest confidence in your administration, and entertaining the warmest regard for your person, the Republicans of the city of Albany beg leave to address you, with entire respect, on a subject of deep interest, not only to themselves, but to their Republican friends in the state, and throughout the union. We refer to the recent appointment of General Solomon Van Rensselaer, to the office of deputy post master for this city.

Dissatisfied as we are, with the course pursued, by the Postmaster General, in relation to that appointment, we are not

regardless of the respect due to every branch of the government, and of the caution to be exercised in censuring the conduct of any of its members. At the same time, we feel it to be the privilege of free men, to represent the evils under which they labor, with frankness and simplicity, to those who are invested with the power of correction and redress.

The exertions and sacrifices made by the republicans of this state, and particularly of this city, during the late war, to render the councils of our state efficient auxiliaries to the national administration; the imposing influence produced by those exertions, upon the events, and the result of that memorable contest; and the uniform support which they have given to the general government during the last twenty years, gave them reason to expect, that in filling so responsible an office, as that of deputy postmaster for this place, the privilege of expressing their wishes would not have been denied them. The recent appointment of Gen. Van Rensselaer, affords a mortifying evidence to the contrary; and the precipitancy with which that appointment was made, notwithstanding the remonstrances of several distinguished individuals, some of whom had united in recommending the appointment, evinces in the head of the post office department, an indifference to public feeling, wholly inconsistent with the duties of his station.

But the manner in which that appointment was made, and the refusal to delay it until the wishes of those immediately interested could be expressed, reprehensible as we conceive them to have been, are not the only, nor even the principal grounds of complaint. It is the avowed virtuality made by the Postmaster General, in the correspondence herewith submitted, that in selections for office in his department, the friends and the enemies of the Republican party, are considered as standing on equal ground; the refusal to appoint a distinguished and venerable republican, whose name was presented for his consideration, and the selection of a violent political adversary, that has more especially occasioned the present communication.

The office of deputy post master at this place, the centre of the state and the seat of its public councils, is one of the most important in the gift of the administration, it will not therefore be surprising, that the Republicans of this city, and of the state at large, should be highly solicitous, that its incumbent, in addition to other needful qualifications should possess the confidence, and command the approbation of the Republican party.

We are aware that many parts of the union are at this moment happily exempt from the agitations and conflicts of party. Such however has not been the good fortune of New York; and the republicans of this state are unwilling to hazard their present ascendancy, by a criminal indifference to the rights of the great political family, with which they are connected. We are not the advocates of political intolerance; but we can neither repress nor disguise our strong conviction, that in filling important vacancies, political considerations ought not to be overlooked; but on the contrary, that devotion to republican principles, should be required, appreciated and rewarded.

When we reflect upon the principles which constitute the foundation of the Republican party; principles consecrated by the spirit of patriotism, and identified with the best interests of our common country, we feel that they are worthy to be cherished by the present, and to be transmitted to every future generation. We are afraid to lose, and unwilling to abandon them. And when we recur to the opposition which has been encountered in their support, and to the efforts by which their present ascendancy throughout the union, has been established and maintained, we cannot but highly estimate the value of that ascendancy, and the importance of preserving it unimpaired, by consulting the harmony, promoting the interests and strengthening the power of our political friends.

Justice also requires, that those who withstood the attacks of opposition, and essentially contributed to the acquisition of that ascendancy which is now so quietly enjoyed by the national administration, should in appointments to important and profitable stations, be preferred to those, whose open hostility has been remitted, only because it would be hopeless; and who are nevertheless ever ready to exercise distrust, and organize the elements of opposition.

In these views, our republican brethren in this state, and as we confidently trust, in other states, cordially unite; and they furnish strong, and as we conceive, unanswerable objections to the appointment of Mr. Van Rensselaer. Objectionable, however, as it is on general principles, it is peculiarly repugnant to the feelings of a great majority of the people of this state. In the mutations of party, the Republicans of this state, who in the indulgence of their accustomed liberality, had for a series of years retained General Van Rensselaer in office, lost that power which passed into the hands of his political friends. Their conduct in its exercise, was marked by many intemperate acts of proscription

towards the decided friends of the general government, and the patriots of the late glorious war. Party policy was extensively introduced into the militia, over which General Van Rensselaer, as Adjutant General of the state, must be supposed to have great control. Upon the restoration of the Republican ascendancy in 1821, his removal became unavoidable, and has since been fully justified by the people.

The republicans of this state are the warm supporters of the national government, and while they are co-operating with the general administration, in all measures calculated to promote the glory and prosperity of the nation, they cannot but express their astonishment and regret, that the Postmaster General, under the circumstances of this case, should have wantonly persisted in making an appointment so inexpedient and improper.

To these observations, submitted with the highest deference and respect, to one who has already done so much to preserve the lasting gratitude and affection of his country, it remains only to add our earnest hope, that on a subject of such deep concern, those measures will be adopted for our relief, and for the honor of the great republican party of the Union, which the constitution and laws of our country have placed within the control of the executive.

By order, and in behalf of the republicans of the city of Albany.

CHARLES E. DUDLEY, Chairman.
BENJAMIN KNOWN, Secretary.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

No. 19.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Amidst all the political conflicts which have taken place between the different parties in this country since the adoption of the present constitution, there has, until lately been paid a most scrupulous regard to the preservation of the national faith, as regards the payment of the public debt, and the application of the funds specifically and solemnly set apart for that object. It has (as will hereafter appear) been reserved for the men now in power to set at naught the important and wise provisions of the law in this respect; and thus to proclaim, by their acts, at least, that "a public debt is a public blessing."

The establishment of the 'Sinking Fund' is nearly co-eval with the existence of the federal government. The creation of such a fund had a two-fold object in view; one to effect by all just and proper means, the desirable end of reducing the amount of the public debt; and the other to be beneficial to the creditors of the United States by raising the price of their stock—thus holding out a pledge to the people at large on the one hand, and a promise to the public creditors on the other. We shall presently see in what manner this pledge and this promise have been and are proposed to be fulfilled.

The 'Sinking Fund' as it is called, is a sum of money, the amount of which is fixed by law, set apart for a particular and specific purpose; namely, for the payment of the interest and the reimbursement of the principal of the public debt. For the management of this fund, the law has named and appointed five commissioners, who are called 'commissioners of the sinking fund,' namely: the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General; all for the time being. (See acts of Congress of 12th Aug. 1790 and 8th May 1792.) The sinking fund was from time to time increased (never diminished, as the present Secretary of the Treasury now recommends) until, by the act of 29th April 1802, about a year after Mr. Jefferson came into power, it was fixed at \$7,300,000; and was, not long afterwards, on our purchase of Louisiana from France, increased to eight millions of dollars per annum. At this rate it stood until the year 1817, when, by the act of the 3d of March of that year, it was further increased to the sum of ten millions of dollars per annum which is the present amount of the sinking fund. This act is entitled, 'An act to provide for the redemption of the public debt; the 2d section of which runs in these words: "that from the proceeds of the duties on merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of vessels, and from the proceeds of the internal duties, and from the sale of western lands now belonging, or which may hereafter belong to the U. S. the annual sum of ten millions of dollars be, and the same is yearly appropriated to the sinking fund; and the said sum is hereby declared to be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund in the same manner as the money heretofore appropriated to the said fund, to be applied by the said commissioners to the payment of interest and charges, and to the reimbursement or purchase of the principal of the public debt; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury annually to pay to the commissioners of the sinking fund the said sum of ten millions of dollars, in such payments and at such times in each year as the situation of the treasury will best admit." This law remains unreppealed. By it, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay to the commissioners of the sinking fund the sum of ten millions of dollars yearly, for the purposes above named, out of "the proceeds of duties on merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of vessels, from the proceeds of the internal duties and from the sale of the western lands belonging to the United States." The money thus set apart for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt must, in conformity with the provisions of the law, be paid in preference to any other monies appropriated for any other object, with the exception only, perhaps,

of the old reservation of 600,000 dollars mentioned in the law of the 4th August 1790 (vol. 1 p. 147.) And this will appear the more clearly by recurring to all the acts of Congress passed since the 3d March 1817, appropriating public money; by which it will be seen that the money appropriated, no matter for what object, with the above exception, is expressly directed to be paid 'out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.' Now, is it not clear, that the fund set apart and solemnly pledged for the redemption of the public debt, has been seized upon in violation of the law, and applied to other objects of expenditure? It is no answer to this to say, that the ten millions of dollars would not be wanted, because owing to the advanced price of the public securities, it could not be applied. So long as the law remains in force (and it cannot be altered to the disadvantage of the public creditors without a palpable violation of public faith) the Secretary of the treasury is bound (if there shall be so much in the treasury) and the law makes it his 'duty' to pay annually, to the commissioners of the sinking fund, the sum of ten millions of dollars, for the purposes abovementioned. The other appropriations are directed to be paid 'out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.' I will take occasion here to correct a mistake made by Mr. Niles, editor of the Weekly Register, in his paper of the 22d Dec. At the close of a very able and comprehensive article on the state of the treasury, and which I would recommend to the attentive perusal of every man in the country, he says, speaking of the sinking fund—'But in 1821 the usual appropriation of ten millions of dollars was not made, and of course there was no surplus, nor does the Secretary calculate on such an appropriation for 1822. It will be seen, however, by reference to the law of 3d March 1817 above mentioned, that the appropriating of ten millions is a prospective 'yearly' appropriation; and that sum must, in conformity with the express provisions of the law, be carried to the account of public debt on the public books each and every year. If the Register had said, there had been no estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury for the whole amount of the ten millions, it would have been right. The reasons for his leaving them out of the estimate are obvious; but they need not be mentioned just now, though it may hereafter be useful to advert to them. What I contend for is this, that neither the 'estimates' of the Secretary of the treasury, nor the report of the committee of ways and means, whether bottomed on those estimates or not; nor the grants of money made by Congress, founded on these documents—do alter, change or repeal any part of the act of Congress of the 3d of March 1817; and consequently, do not absolve the Secretary of the treasury from his obligation to pay to the commissioners of the sinking fund yearly, and every year, the ten millions of dollars therein specially pledged and appropriated 'for the redemption of the public debt.' And he who will say otherwise is, in my judgment, prepared to sanction a principle destructive of the best interests of this country—to violate the pledged faith of the nation. It can be no answer to my argument to say, that there was an understanding in Congress, or by the Executive, that these ten millions were not to be used; or, if you please, that they could not be used. I say they are appropriated and directed to be paid over to the commissioners of the sinking fund. The source from which the money is to come is particularly designated; the law remains on the statute book unreppealed—and he whose bounden duty it is 'to take care that the laws are faithfully executed,' is bound to see that it is put into execution! If Congress choose to pass a law 'impairing the obligation of a contract,' or do any other act of bad faith towards a public or a private creditor—be it so. I am not here disputing about the powers of that august, and—I had almost said omnipotent—body, as regards our national concerns; but I am endeavoring to show, as I promised to do in my last number, that 'the law of the land (as it now stands) has been disregarded.' I think it is clear; from what has been stated, that the appropriations for the redemption of the public debt have a preference or priority over other appropriations. And it is equally clear, that the appropriations made for that object, cannot be legally applied to any other; for it is expressly declared in the act of Congress of the 3d of March 1809 (vol. 9 p. 252) that 'sums appropriated by law for each branch of expenditure in the several departments, shall be solely applied to the objects for which they are respectively appropriated, and to no other.' The proviso which follows, authorising the President to direct a transfer of appropriations in certain cases, has no reference, whatsoever, to appropriations made on account of the public debt; and no one will, I presume, as yet, have the hardihood to say it has. Nor can any unexpended amount of the appropriation for the redemption of the public debt be carried (as some persons contended it would) to the credit of the account denominated the 'surplus fund;' because the law makes express provision to the contrary. (See 165 of the act of 3d March 1795, vol. 3, p. 204.)

But it may, with an air of triumph, be asked, 'would you keep several millions of dollars in the treasury unemployed, which the commissioners of the sinking fund can not, under the provisions of the law, apply to the extinction of the public debt? What more do you want than that the public creditors should be promptly paid all that they can legally demand?' This I would say, was something like begging the question. And yet these are the only reasons which I have ever heard given for laying violent hands on the sinking fund; although

we have it from high authority, no less than the secretary of the Treasury himself, that in a recent case, some of the public creditors had exercised great forbearance. In fact they had not been paid according to promise; but they nevertheless, 'by hook or by crook' got their interest at the rate of six per cent per annum up to the time the last 'fragment' of the debt was paid. But I contend that it is of no consequence in the present discussion, whether the whole amount of the sinking fund can, in any one year, be used or not. The object in establishing it, as I have before remarked, was twofold—one to effect 'by all just and proper means the desirable end of reducing the public debt; and the other to be beneficial to the creditors of the U. States by raising the price of their stock; and further to 'be productive of considerable saving to the United States.' See act of 12th Aug. 1790, vol. 1, page 262. That the public creditors, (as well as the community at large) have a direct interest in carrying the law of 1817, establishing the present sinking fund, into full effect, as regards the yearly payment of ten millions of dollars to the commissioners of the sinking fund, must be to every unclouded, candid mind most clear and manifest. It will be admitted, I presume, on all sides; that the demand for an article has a tendency to enhance its price, and the greater the number of persons wanting it, the greater the demand will be. All subscribers to a public loan, and all the subsequent purchasers of stock growing out of it, pay their money under a firm and well founded belief, that the government is in good faith bound and pledged, to carry into complete effect all of its promises and engagements relatively to the extinguishment of the debt, the evidence of which they respectively held. If the government fail to do this, it commits a breach of the contract. It matters not, on the score of principle, to what extent this breach is committed; because when one part of the contract or promise is violated the same power will, it necessarily urges, violate another & more important part; until at length, to use the language of the justly celebrated Mr. Hume, 'the whole fabric already tottering, falls to the ground and buries thousands in its ruins.' Such is the delicate nature of public credit.

Far be it from me however, to wish to excite any thing like a distrust in the mind of any one either as to the ability or the inclination of this government to pay its just debts. But that the legal provision to effect this object has remained unexecuted by the executive branch; must I think, be apparent to all. In a few years to come a large amount of the public debt will, according to the terms of the respective loans, be payable. There will probably be no money in the treasury, as every body now knows to pay it—although the appropriations for that express purpose have been made; but these have been seized upon and unlawfully applied to other objects. To obviate this difficulty, and to satisfy the law as well as be can, the secretary of the treasury proposes to pay the debt becoming due by contracting another to an equal amount. Will not the holders of other Stocks of the United States have a just right to complain of this? Would not the payment in money of the debt falling due, and thus giving full scope and effect to the operations of the sinking fund enhance the value of the remaining stock on hand, by taking out of the market a large amount of the public securities? Each of these questions may be safely answered in the affirmative. By giving full operation to that fund we should, in the language of the original law establishing it, 'effect the desirable end of reducing the amount of the public debt; while it would also be beneficial to the [other] creditors of the United States by raising the price of their stock.'

A NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

We have long had an eye to an able and satisfactory writer in the Federal Republican, "A Native Virginian," and have regretted that a weekly paper could not contain all of his valuable performances. We to-day extract from that paper the 19th No. and shall go on to give the 20th and 21st upon the subject of National Finance. We beg the attention of all our readers to these numbers. Finance is considered a dry subject, but yet let us recollect, that it is the most important one in the country, and has a more direct bearing upon the pockets, the interest, and the comforts of all our fellow citizens than any other. We are always sorry when the public are called to regard any malversation in office; but if malversation takes place, the people ought to know it, and the people ought to remedy it. Our finances have been egregiously mismanaged—there is no excuse for this—let this time-serving, popularity-seeking, office-hunting system be put down, or the nation will be degraded and weakened, and the people put to shame and abused.

RESTRICTIONS UPON COMMERCE.

The great national question, how far restrictions upon trade are wise or beneficial, has long agitated this country, and as a general policy, the voice of the nation has been

boldly declared against it—Embargo and non-intercourse can no more find even pretended favour in our eyes. But a lesser, though a somewhat similar question is now before us, upon the subject of our own restrictions on the British West India Trade. This law passed almost four years ago, and we see memorials from parts of the Agricultural districts of our country praying Congress, that these restrictions may be taken off, upon the ground, that in consequence of our proximity to the West Indies, and our superabundant bread stuffs, lumber and other supplies, so much and so frequently wanted in the West Indies, we are cut off by this restriction from a near and often an active market for these articles, which now scarcely repay the husbandman for the toil of growing them—Admitting that the restriction was a measure to protect the Shipping Interest of the country, the question occurs, is our commerce restricted within such narrow limits as to make it necessary to deny to agriculture this profitable vent, in order to preserve a nursery for the navigating interest? This can hardly be so—With all the world we are now upon a friendly and advantageous commercial footing, France alone excepted, with whom there exists only a temporary difficulty that will no doubt be shortly explained away—The Carrying Trade, which a state of war alone gives rise to, is no longer to be considered—But we have access to all places we ever had and more—A trade is opening and increasing to South America and to the Pacific—the very extension of our own Territory and States greatly augments navigation, and although a stagnation has recently been experienced in Trade from causes that were obvious and uncontrollable, yet that paralysis is passing off, and we find from our Custom Houses and Treasury Reports that Trade is certainly greatly reviving—That the Shipping Interest suffered much during the state of stagnation is no doubt true, but this suffering was by no means exclusive to her—every interest suffered and none so much perhaps as agriculture—In a state of general depression it was right to resuscitate any one interest, whenever a good opportunity presented—but to produce this resuscitation it does not seem to be fair, either to add to the existing depression of others, or what is the same thing, to adopt measures that will prevent their revival.

It is worthy of remark, and the remark is made with no invidious feeling, that the increase of duties upon imported fabrics for the purpose of promoting manufactures at home, and the restrictions upon British West India Trade for succouring the Shipping Interest, chiefly all tend to promote the welfare of the same section of our country—now, both these measures bear with great severity upon the agricultural interest of these States—It is true, prohibitory duties affect the shippers, but nothing in the degree it does the agriculturists—But manufacturers have their protecting laws, and navigation her nursery laws, all of which bear extremely heavily upon Agriculture—what we beseech you is to be afforded to agriculture in her turn, both as an evidence of national regard and, in some degree, as a partial equivalent for all these direct privations? Is she to be considered as the Mule of a miserable task master, which is disregarded except when you want to impose burdens on it? Must she labour for all, receive nourishment from none, and expire in the traces at last under the cruelty of her oppressors? This does not seem to be justice among men, or wise policy towards the nation.

These great interests of Agriculture, Navigation and Manufactures ought all to be cherished by the government—Agriculture & Commerce ask for nothing but to be let alone—Hands off—molest us not at all by your regulations, and we will make ourselves rich & the government rich—You only take care of the money, and apply it well after we carry it to the Treasury Door—As for Manufacturers, they are properly an after growth, they should be gradual but regular in their progress—As agriculture expands itself and population increases, so that agricultural wages become very low, then the surplus of population might go to manufactures with advantage—thus manufactures would gradually progress and they might be fostered so far as duties would place them on a footing with the foreign manufacturer after paying costs and charges—but no monopolies, no prohibitory duties to make fortunes for some by wrecking others.

Agriculture is willing to pay a just tribute to navigation for protection afforded to her products and their returns upon the ocean, by the seamen it educates and the strength which it supplies to a navy—But if restrictions are imposed upon the direct intercourse which is often open to us by neighbouring markets, either under the vain idea of compelling those markets to be always open, and to regulate their course of trade as we think most advantageous—or by increasing the route through which articles must pass to get from one to another so as to increase freights and prolong voyages, what must we naturally expect—not certainly, (they being colonies) that the mother country would relax her established colonial system in our favour, who failing in negotiation had attempted to force her to the measure—but rather, that the colonies would be made to apply, as they have applied, elsewhere for the articles we used to furnish them so much to our profit, and thus lay trains of future interchange of commodities that would enable them to do without us and our produce—This was a lesson deeply inculcated by our celebrated Embargo and Non Intercourse, and as interest, not friendship, is the great principle of national measures, no nation of any strength or character will yield up its established system and assign to another,

by this time to have, sufficient experience, that we can compel Great Britain to change her colonial system against her interest to suit us—but we may see if we will, that she is diligently employed in laying plans and in procuring supplies both at home and on her colonies to render her totally independent of the United States, at least so much so, that in a very short time a non-intercourse between them would but little affect her—and she has been urged to this by seeing that restrictions upon our trade was a part of an established system with us, and that as a regular course of trade was not to be calculated on with the United States, it would be her best policy to depend as little upon it as possible—these are the facts, and we have no doubt, this is the reasoning.

With these introductory observations we shall present our readers with the able productions we can lay our hands on upon this subject, which is a matter that we rather suspect will at no distant day call for the interposition of popular remonstrance, if Congress should blindly persevere in the system—To try the project was perhaps right—but having tried it and found it unavailing, the wisest plan is, to give it up and call it error though founded on worthy motives.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

Restrictions on the West India Trade.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.
Sir—As we observe the American has taken up this subject, and as the articles which have appeared in one or two of its last numbers, set it forth in rather false colours, we have been induced to throw together the few remarks with which we trouble you, our object being, to point out the permanent loss to the United States, caused by the trade being shut, which has led the British colonies to seek elsewhere many of those articles with which we used to supply them, and which would already greatly interfere with our furnishing the sole supplies of them, were the intercourse again open. And also, that that, for the attainment of which we aim, is of small value, compared with the loss we are voluntarily imposing upon ourselves.

FARMER, MERCHANT & CO.

In the present situation of our country, there is hardly any thing of more consequence to its welfare and advancement than obtaining markets for the surplus produce of the soil, that a check may not be given to the agricultural improvement which is going on through our extensive western territory, by that want of demand for its produce, which has at times been most sensibly felt during the last two years.

Were a direct intercourse opened with the British West Indies, we could, from the moderate price of our bread stuffs, command the monopoly of supplying with food the great bulk of their population, as we could do so on considerably lower terms than they can raise the ground provisions, which at present form the chief part of the food of the inhabitants of those colonies, and as bread stuffs of all kinds could now be laid down in the islands on lower terms than they were at almost any former period, so in like manner would the consumption be greater. We should also have the supplying of those islands with large quantities of lumber, which they at present, in a greater measure derive from the British provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, and not as the American states 'by receiving it at St. Thomas, St. Barts, or St. Eustatia, where it had been carried in American vessels,' for lumber is not admitted into the British West India Islands if brought from any of the abovementioned colonies of other European powers.

The flour of the Canadas has for the last two years been rapidly gaining ground in reputation in the West India Markets; and in as far as some of the finest flour manufactured in the United States is from the northern and western parts of this state, we see no reason why our neighbours across the lines may not very soon be able to send forth supplies of equal quality. Of late years (since the passing of our restrictive measures,) large supplies of rice and corn have been carried to the British West Indies from the coast of Africa. In this trade there are now a number of vessels constantly employed, and the supplies from this quarter have the advantage of being purchased for rum, which there finds a good market.

The red pine of New Brunswick is found to be a very cheap and excellent substitute for the pitch pine of the Southern States, which formerly was alone used for many purposes in the West Indies. Through Bermuda and New Brunswick we still send out staves, but not a tenth part of what we formerly did, while Canada sends large supplies of them.

Upon the rivers of Demarara & Berbice extensive establishments have been made for obtaining shingles and timber; the former are superior to those sent from this country, and are likely to get into general use in the windward islands, as supplies of them to almost any extent can be obtained. The hard wood of Demarara is already substituted all over the windward Islands for mill building and many other purposes where American timber was formerly used. At present, while this trade is closed, we are plentifully supplied with West India produce of all kinds, and therefore, whatever additional quantities we should receive we would have to carry to other markets, and to a considerable extent we should afford supplies of British West India produce to the Continental markets of Europe, which they at present receive from London and other British ports, and thus our shipments to the British West Indies would be converted into a payment to Europe, and in some degree reduce the heavy balance of trade which is now against

as, and check the use in exchange, and consequent draining of specie from the country, as well as affording our vessels profitable freights to Europe.

The American states, that England does not consume the rum of her colonies, as the duties operate as a prohibition; it might be so were the duty on domestic spirits not nearly the same as that upon rum, and it has been no unfrequent measure in England, to compel the distillers to use molasses and sugar alone in the manufacture of their spirits. This does not look very like prohibition. But we would ask if the duty of 48 cents per gallon upon 4th proof rum, which in this country is the protecting duty in favor of domestic spirits, has not already with us in a great measure acted as a prohibition to the use of West India rum.

The American has a long argument to prove, that the manufacture of rum in the British islands suffers a loss on what comes to this country equal to the expense of the circuitous transportation through St. Thomas, to which we have merely to state, that the additional expense is not so great as the additional duty of ten per cent upon the amount of the duties which was charged when the rum used to come direct in British vessels, and the high freight necessarily incurred to cover the postage duty on the vessels; and therefore on this point, the manufacture rather gains than loses in the present mode of carrying on the trade.

The vessels of N. W. Brunswick and Nova Scotia at present carry out nearly all the lumber wanted on the islands, and therefore we do not think the loss to the United States of this carrying trade, (which the vessels of those small provinces are sufficient to provide conveyance for) would put a weapon into the hands of England that would enable her, in any future contest, to strike us dead, as the American seems to fear; nor with that of nearly all the world open to us, can we understand how the want of this trifling carrying trade would cause a surrender of national character, or a sacrifice of the past glory and future hope of our navy, both are far above the reach of being, in any degree, influenced by such a measure, should congress in their wisdom find it to be more for the benefit of the country to renew our West India intercourse, than longer to keep extensive markets for our produce closed against us, in the hopes of forcing England to open her colonial ports to the American flag.

Should we keep the trade longer closed, we may teach those colonies to be quite independent of our supplies, but were they to continue to derive them solely from us, we rather think we should thus keep in our own hand a very powerful weapon, which in any future contest with England would enable us to injure her severely, if not to deprive her of some of those very colonies.

In a renewal of the West India intercourse we are far from wishing it to take place without such protecting duties and regulations as would compensate for its being carried on entirely in British vessels, and also prevent its injuring our carrying trade from Britain. A small additional duty on goods brought out from thence in British vessels which should afterwards clear for the West Indies, would completely protect our ships in the London and Liverpool trade.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 13, 1822.

Yesterday a solemn funeral service, according to the ancient rites and ceremonies of Masonry, was performed over the remains of Benjamin W. LeCompte, Esq. deceased, by Cambridge Lodge, assisted by many very respectable visiting brethren, and attended by a large concourse of spectators who felt a deep interest in the honors, which were paid to their lamented fellow citizen. At 11 o'clock the Fraternity, clothed in appropriate Masonic mourning, moved with slow and melancholy step, from the Lodge room to the Episcopal church, and an extemporaneous oration commemorative of the deceased, eloquent, pathetic and deeply impressive, was delivered by J. Bayly, Esq.—From the Church the brethren proceeded to the grave and performed the usual Masonic ceremonies, after which the Rev. Mr. Judah delivered the following feeling and appropriate address.

ADDRESS.

We are assembled to pay the last tribute respect to the cold remains of our departed brother. You all knew him well, and therefore more deeply regret his loss. There are characters, whose appearance on the stage of life is accompanied by one incident worthy even the remembrance; who live, but to say they lived, and who die in debt to the world, to society and to themselves. When such useless beings have lived out their unprofitable days, their absence is as little noticed, as their presence had never been realized—when a great man dies, society feels a loss; when we are summoned to remove to his native dust the remains of one who acted well his part on earth; whose name was spent in the improvement of his talents for his own and the public good, then we mourn no common bereavement. Mankind are so intimately united, the same stroke which levels an individual, wounds alike the relative, and the friend, the citizen and the stranger. We are so—In the order of his providence who worketh, and none can hinder, give, and who taketh away, we are bound to drop the sympathetic tear over the remains of one who united in his character the scholar, the statesman, and the Christian. If the ravages of death are affecting & painful; they are never

more so than when his victim is one at the meridian of his life—in the midst of his days and of his usefulness. This world to him was a tiresome walk of sorrow and affliction—nature struggled for a long time with the gnawings of that fatal disease which gradually consumed him. But his days were numbered! His sun must set at its meridian!

But why deplore his removal? Thanks be to God, we possess the most consoling evidence that our loss is his gain! That he whose death has caused our tears to flow now sleeps in Jesus—that although the ties of brotherhood are severed, he is raised to that celestial Lodge not made with hands. Although he was not an open professor of the religion of Jesus till within a short period of his departure, yet was he a speculative believer in the sublime truths of Revelation. This conviction arose from an impartial and thorough investigation of the weighty evidences of christianity; and while he sought for truth, he found it, and joyfully embraced it. Though he did not profess religion, he respected it in others, and admired the influence of its doctrine on the hearts of those with whom he was conversant. But the quickening influences of the spirit did not leave him here—they taught him the necessity of a practical acquaintance with Christ and his doctrines; they disclosed to him the depravity of that heart which must yet be washed in the atoning blood of the Saviour. He was brought to feel his helplessness without an interest in his merits; and to know for himself that the disease which had seized upon his soul could not be cured but by that great Physician.

His last days then were his happiest! for in them he found a Saviour precious in his reconciliation with God, into whose presence he was so soon to appear. He could now take up the language of the Apostle, and say, "For me to live is Christ, to die is gain;" he was about to exchange his weary pilgrimage for an eternity of rest—a life of sorrow and vexation for a residence in those mansions, where sorrow and sighing are done away. His ransomed spirit has already gone up, and he is now set down to an everlasting refreshment within the veil! Say, brothers, was it not gain for him to die?

And what we ask, are the improvements we should make of this mysterious dispensation? Shall we not lay it deeply to heart, and exclaim, "let our last end be like his?" Shall we forget that the level of time on which we are travelling will quickly bring us to the threshold of that house appointed for all living? Ah! "be ye also ready," is the language of this event to me, and to every one who hears me. The angel of Death has already received his commission, and is now on his way to our dwellings; and when we are summoned we must go. The Grand Master of nations will soon announce the opening of that Lodge where the great secret of our eternal doom will be disclosed; and from which tribunal there can be no appeal. Have we finished the work he has set us to do? Are we prepared to give an account of our stewardship? And obtained the password of grace without which there can be no admission within the doors of that celestial Lodge on high? Say, fellow travellers to the same country whither our Brother has gone before us, are you ready to be initiated into the grand secrets of Eternity; and to listen with the calm composure of a christian to the message that announces you? If not let the mournful solemnities of this day impress you with a deep concern for your eternal interests, which we conceive them so happily calculated to inspire. For perhaps you who now stand to-day unconcerned by the grave of your departed brother, may to-morrow sink unprepared into your own. And Oh! while we are moving in solemn silence round the grave that contains his ashes, let us reflect—Ah! seriously reflect—that we are marching downwards to our own,—that we shall all meet him either to renew with him the vows of our fidelity in heaven; or to bid him a long and eternal adieu. Oh! then, let us live for immortality, contemplating in vision, the latter day of glory.

"When Lodges militant shall meet above,
To join their great original in love."

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

From our Correspondent at Annapolis.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7.

The bill from the Senate for changing the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, was read the second time, and on the question of the passage was determined in the negative, by one vote.

On motion of Mr. King, leave was asked to bring in a bill providing for the election of constables, by the people in the several counties of the State; the House refused to grant the leave.

The bill regulating the inspection of flour, passed this day after having occupied the House the greater part of two days. This bill takes away the appointment of inspectors, from the Mayor and city council of Baltimore, and vests it in the Governor and Council. It was supported, verily by Mr. Pigman and Mr. B. S. Forrest, and opposed by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Barney. Mr. Barney manifested considerable warmth, and charged the political friends of Baltimore, with deserting her and abetting measures injurious to her interest.

FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

A considerable number of private bills were reported to-day. A bill was reported making an additional election district in Worcester county. Mr. Moditt, of Queen Anne's, reports a bill by the provisions of which the debtor on paying one fifth of his debt and giving good security, may have a

stay. The period for the expiration of the stay is not fixed by the bill; it will probably be for two years. Mr. King reports a bill for the relief of William A. Schofield, relative to certain land therein mentioned. Mr. Dennis reports a bill to encourage the destruction of Crows, in Somerset county; by this bill ten cents are allowed for each crow destroyed; between the first day of April and the first day of July.—Mr. J. Spence reports a bill abolishing the board of trustees of the Poor, in Worcester county, and vesting the power of appointing the same, in the Levy Court.—Mr. Meconekin offered a resolution, that after October next, no pensioner shall receive an allowance from the treasury, unless he produce a certificate, signed by a judge of the county Court, that he is in needy circumstances. A bill passed for the relief of William K. Austin, of Talbot county. Mr. Craig obtained leave to report a bill to prevent the introduction of the yellow fever into Baltimore! The bill for providing for the electing of the Senate, by the people, was this day negatived.

SATURDAY, FEB. 9.

The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt was this day read a second time, and referred to the next General Assembly—43 to 16.

The report relative to the three first charges against Judge Shriver, acquitting him thereof, was read a second time and unanimously concurred in.

A bill authorising a lottery for the benefit of the Unitarian Church in Baltimore, passed the house of Delegates. The Governor signed one hundred laws to-day.

MONDAY, FEB. 11.

The resolution in favor of Solomon Frazer, passed both houses.

The bill authorising a lottery for the benefit of Washington College, passed the House of Delegates.

Mr. Orrick presented the petition of Jesse Sheffer, formerly of Talbot county, for a special act of insolvency.

Mr. Griffith reports a supplement to the act for appointing commissioners for the town of Cambridge.

The bill to impose and collect a tax upon the estate of deceased persons, passed the House of Delegates 36 to 29.

A resolution passed the House of Delegates, releasing to Samuel LeCompte and others, the composition money for marsh taken up on Nanticoke in Somerset and Dorset counties, and on Chickamomico in Dorset.

The House took up the second reading of the report of the committee of grievances and courts of justice, which recommends an address to the Governor to remove Judge Shriver, and after making some progress in the preliminary steps for the trial of the Judge, adjourned to six o'clock.

Six o'clock.—A bill passed the House of Delegates appointing nine commissioners to select a proper place for holding elections in the third election district of Somerset county. And another bill for changing the place of holding elections in the third election district of Dorchester county.

A bill passed for the relief of Charles Gibson of Talbot county.

By the arrival of the ship Robert Fulton at New York, London dates to the 4th of January have been received, being three days later than were brought by the Albion.—They contain very little additional intelligence.

A report has gone the rounds of the newspapers, that General Izard has been nominated by the President of the Senate, for the office of Governor of Florida. This is not only not true, but Gen. Izard has not, in any quarter, been spoken of as a candidate for the office.—*Nat. Int.*

The Editor of the Federal Republican has been politely favored, by respectable mercantile houses in this city, with the subsequent information from Bermuda, Rotterdam and Liverpool.

BERMUDA, 19th Jan. 1822.

Dear sir: We have no arrivals of Flour since our best respects, and there is not now one bbl. for sale even amongst the retailers. The last brought \$10. Flour has been as high as \$21 at Jamaica; on the 21st Dec. it was 15 a 16, very little fresh at market. Corn, and Corn-Meal, none."

DIED.

At Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Md. on the 30th ult. CHARLES B. HOBBS, Esq. Postmaster of that place, after a short and severe illness, aged 42.

In this county on Friday the 8th inst. after a short illness, JAMES BAXSON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications have been received and shall be attended to.

NOTICE.

The undersigned citizens of Worcester county in the state of Maryland, do hereby give notice, that they have severally preferred petitions for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, that the same are now pending before the Judges of Worcester county Court, and the first Saturday of the next May Term, of said court, is the day assigned for the final hearing thereof—of which their creditors will take notice respectively, and then make their objections, if any they have against their final discharge.

EDMOND GLADDEN,

Feb. 16—3w

Corn for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of 100 barrels for cash, as a whole, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers.

ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.

Hope, Feb. 16—4

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of, and in obedience to an order from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on Monday the 25th inst. at the Trappe, Two Negroes, a Boy and a Girl, to serve for a term of years.

The terms of sale will be a credit of Six Months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of Sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JENKINS ABBOTT, Adm'r.

of Mary W. Abbott, deceased.

White Marsh, Feb. 16th, 1822.

Co-Partnership.

EDWARD J. COALE, on the first instant, associated in his Book establishment, Mr. LOUDON L. TOWNSEND—the business of the concern will hereafter be conducted under the firm of E. J. COALE & CO.

This arrangement renders it necessary that all the business of the late establishment be brought to a close as speedily as possible; therefore, all those indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly and respectfully requested to make early payment, and thereby prevent the necessity of his putting the business in the hands of an agent.

E. J. COALE.

Jan. 22.—(Feb. 16.—4t)

EDWARD J. COALE & CO.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

BALTIMORE,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have on hand and intend constantly to keep, a general assortment of

Books,

In the various departments of Literature. They regularly import Books twice a year from London—any person wishing to procure works that are not published in this country, can have them imported to their order. They are agents for all the Periodical Works published in this country, and regularly receive all the new publications as they appear.

They also have on hand,

A very General Assortment of English and American Stationery, which they will sell on the most favourable terms.

Country Merchants and Teachers are respectfully informed that liberal discounts will be made them on their purchases.

They have attached to their establishment a

Book-Bindery,

and have in their employ such workmen as will enable them to execute Binding in all its varieties and at the lowest price.

New Books.

Chalmers's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols. The Spy, a Tale by Author of Precaution. The Privateer, 2 vols.

Biographical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers, Statesmen and Men of Letters, by Samuel L. Knapp.

Poems by W. C. Bryant. Memoirs of the Life and Character of the Rev. Samuel Bacon, by T. Ashmun.

The Mourning Ring, by Mrs. Inchbald. Abstract of a Journal of E. Bacon, assistant agent of the United States to Africa.

The Idle Man, 4 Nos. Reports of the Proceedings of the New York Convention, for the purpose of Amending the Constitution.

Just received by

EDWARD J. COALE & CO.

Opposite the Post-Office,

Baltimore.

Feb. 16—4t.

Notice.

The Subscribers, insolvent petitioners of Somerset County, in obedience to the order of Somerset County Court, notify their creditors to appear before the Judges of said Court, in the Court House of said county, on the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in May next, to show cause, if any they have, why they should not receive the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, as in their petitions prayed for.

SOLOMON DORMAN,

MA THEW CANNON.

Feb. 16—4w

A BIRTH-NIGHT BALL.

Will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room on Friday evening the 22nd inst. in commemoration of the illustrious Washington. Gentlemen of this and adjacent counties, are respectfully invited to attend.

SAMUEL STEVENS JR.

JABEZ CALDWELL,

P. THOMAS,

GEO. T. MARTIN,

WM. H. HAYWARD,

WM. H. THOMAS.

Easton, Feb. 9—

Insolvent Notice.

We the subscribers petitioners for the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of insolvent Debtors and the several supplementary acts, do hereby give notice to our creditors, that the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in May next, is the day appointed for us to appear in Somerset county Court, to obtain the benefit of the said acts of assembly; the same day is appointed for our Creditors to attend and show cause if any they have why we should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

GEORGE ROBERTSON,

THOMAS HOLBROOK.

Feb. 16—3w

NOTICE.

The quarterly meeting of the 'Queen Anne's county Agricultural Society,' will be held at Chapin's Tavern in Centerville, on Saturday the 23d of the present month; at which time, there will be an address to the society from its President, and the annual election of officers will take place.

HENRY D. SELLERS, Sec'y.

Feb. 16—

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

12th February, 1822.

On application of Richard Hughlett, administrator of John Baynard, 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 he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Caroline county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 12th day of February, eighteen hundred & twenty two.

GEO. A. SMITH, Reg.

Wills for Caroline County.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Baynard, late of Caroline County, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of February, A. D. 1822.

RICHARD HUGHLETT, Adm'r.

of John Baynard, dec'd.

Feb. 16—3t

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

February 12th, A. D. 1822.

On application of Richard Hughlett, administrator De Bonis Non of Levin Baynard, 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 three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of Caroline County; I have hereunto subscribed my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 12th day of February, eighteen hundred & twenty two.

GEO. A. SMITH, Reg'r.

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That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Levin Baynard, late of Caroline county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of August 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of February Anno Domini 1822.

RICHARD HUGHLETT, Adm'r.

D. B. N. of Levin Baynard, dec'd.

February 2, 1822—ts

Trustee's Sale.

The Sale of the Real Estate of Nicholas Hopkins, which was to have taken place on the 3d Monday in January, (and which was prevented by my illness) will be offered for Sale on the Premises, on Saturday the 2d day of March next—where attendance will be given by

MATT. DRIVER, Trustee.

February 2, 1822—ts

The Subscriber

Reqs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and now occupies that

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

BRICK HOUSE,

Situated on the corner of Race and Guy Streets, in Cambridge,

Immediately opposite the Store of Samuel LeCompte, Esq. in the most pleasant and fashionable part of the Town.

His Bar is supplied with a well selected assortment of the choicest Liquors of every variety, lately purchased in Baltimore for that purpose.

His Table will be constantly furnished with the richest profusion of all the delicacies of each season, and attended by waiters polite, obliging and attentive.

Attached to the establishment are excellent stables, with plenty of good provender of every description, and an industrious and honest

Outlet.

Gentlemen and Ladies travelling can be accommodated with private apartments.

Private parties can also be accommodated with Dinners and Suppers, served up with equal promptitude and elegance.

Travellers can on cheap terms be conveyed to any part of the adjacent country, with Horses, Gigs and careful drivers.

The subscriber will spare no expense, and will be unremitting in his exertions to please those who may honor him with their patronage, which he respectfully solicits, and will most gratefully acknowledge.

The public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY,

February 9—3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Benjamin W. LeCompte, late of the said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby forewarned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, on or before the 1st day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of February 1822.

JOHN H. HOOPER, Ex'r.

of Benjamin W. LeCompte.

N. B. At the particular request of Benjamin W. LeCompte, all his unsettled law business will be attended to by James B. Sullivan of Cambridge.

Cambridge, Feb. 9, 1822—3w

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

By the arrival last evening of the packet ship Albion, captain Williams, in 31 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 1st January, and Liverpool to the 3d, and Lloyd's List to the 28th December, inclusive, and Meyer's Prices Current of the 31st. We are also indebted to captain W. for a file of the latest London papers.

On the 31st of December, an express arrived from Paris at London, with intelligence of considerable importance. The King had been alarmingly ill, in consequence of the anxieties and fatigue he had undergone in his late disquisitions with the Chamber of Deputies.

The French funds had fallen considerably.

The London Courier of Jan. 1, acknowledges the receipt of Paris papers of the preceding Saturday, which state that a conspiracy against the government had been detected at Saumur, a town in the department of Maine et Loire. Previous to the discovery, a dreadful conflagration took place.

It is said, in accounts from Frankfort, that the Greek Congress at Tripolitz intend to proclaim a Federative Republic, having at its head as President Demetrius Ypsilanti. Six states, it is added, are to form the Republic, namely, the Morea, Livadia, Thessaly, Macedonia, Epirus, and the islands. A report prevailed on Saturday at Paris that the Janissaries at Constantinople had revolted, and that the Sultan had been beheaded.

An article from St. Petersburg says, that the prevalent opinion there was, that war with Turkey was inevitable.

Accounts from Spain reach down to the 28th December. The dissolution of the ministry is said to be unavoidable. Riego has been chosen one of the members of the Cortes from the province of Asturias. Mina has yielded obedience to the orders of government.

Trials had commenced in Ireland under a special commission, at Limerick. Several persons had been convicted of riots & assaults & sentenced to pay fines & be imprisoned; and Martin Grady, John Grady, Thomas Kelly, Michael Kelly, John Histon, John Mullane & Timothy Shea, were severally sentenced to be hung. The Solicitor General said it was the firm determination of government to hold a permanent court of justice in the county of Limerick, until peace was effectually restored. Notwithstanding the awful display of the power & vengeance of the law, the peasantry were still active in the search of arms.

An article from Augsburg of Dec. 8, states that the news from Moldavia and Wallachia, consists of nothing but massacres. Several Turkish Generals, direct from Constantinople, say that their government has rejected the demand of Russia, & that they expect in the approaching war to wrest the Crimea from Russia. The Turks, and particularly the Janissaries, are at great pains to enrage the Christians by every possible method. The priests and nuns are massacred, mutilated, or sold as slaves.

The Juliana East Indianman arrived in the Downs, and was blown out of Margate Roads and lost. Only two men saved. There had been excessive rains and heavy gales of wind in various parts of England, particularly in and about London. Papers of the 28th and 29th Dec. are filled with accounts of disasters and damage, which are truly distressing.

From the London Courier, Dec. 31.

We have received an express from Paris, which left that city at nine o'clock on Friday night. It has brought intelligence of considerable importance. None of our private letters, it will be seen, that the King's health was for a short time alarmingly affected by the anxieties and fatigues which his Majesty has undergone in consequence of the disquisitions between the Chamber of Deputies and his Ministers. At one of the late extraordinary Councils, at which his Majesty presided, it was observed that his conversation was directed to a subject quite different from the one under discussion. The Council remarked this for some time in silence, but at length requested leave to conduct his Majesty to his chamber, where his medical attendants were immediately summoned, and his Majesty soon recovered. He is now able to transact business with his usual ability.

Whether it be to this event, or to the gloomy reports in circulation, which another of our correspondents notices, that we are to attribute the continual fall of the French funds, we know not; but they fell on Friday to 84 3/4. After the market closed, some business is said to have been done at 8 1/2, with an apprehension of being lower on Saturday.

PARIS, Dec. 25. Letters from Semlin, dated the 6th inst. which have been received by an extraordinary conveyance, announce that on the 4th there arrived at Belgrade eight couriers, in succession, from Constantinople. After receiving their dispatches, the Pacha shut himself up in his apartments, which, with the Ottomans, notifies the occurrence of some great disaster. Immediately afterwards many Turks ran to and fro in the streets, making the most dismal lamentations—and, at the same time, it was reported that a bloody revolution had broken out at Constantinople on the 27th Nov.—that many Christians had been massacred in the quarter of Pera—and that the Sultan would certainly perish by the hands of the Janissaries. Most assuredly such important intelligence needs unequivocal confirmation—but the best informed people say, this will be the case. The Janissaries

are imbued with a spirit of sedition and fanaticism, which respects nothing at a critical moment.—*Quotidienne.*

FRANKFORT, Dec. 17.

Extract of a private letter.

It appears that during the last days of November Constantinople has been the theatre of great events. It is thought that the great question is decided, for it is affirmed that the Janissaries, after having committed numerous assassinations, have possessed themselves of the government, so that the Divan had found it impossible to bring about the acceptance of the Russian ultimatum. This insurrection took place on the 27th Nov. On the 21st the two Princes of Caïimachi were beheaded, and their heads fixed up over the gates of the seraglio.

VIENNA, Dec. 12.

Yesterday, after the arrival of a courier from the Turkish frontiers, a report was spread concerning a revolt of the Janissaries at Constantinople. It was said, according to some, that this revolt had cost the Grand Seigneur and his eldest son their lives—and according to others, had only caused the death of Haleb Effendi, the favorite of the Sultan. The report was founded on private letters from Semlin, from Belgrade, and from Paterwardin.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 29.

We have this instant received accounts of extraordinary movements which have been made by the second division of the army. Every thing indicates that the campaign will be shortly opened. According to the opinions of generals and officers who have heretofore been in the wars against the Turks, the winter, far from retarding operations, is more favorable to them than the summer.

Gazette de France.

NUREMBERG, Dec. 15.

The news which we received to-day from Russia is extremely interesting. In consequence of an order issued by the cabinet, all the fortresses near the frontier of Turkey are to be placed in a respectable state of defence. Engineers have already arrived at Ishmael, where they have had several works begun. The old works are repairing, and the outward fortifications will be considerably increased.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 3.—The amount of sales from the 21st to the 28th November. Wheat 4,000 quarters, and 5,000 sacks of flour; the arrivals being numerous, there was a reduction of 3s to 4s per quarter. There is a great abundance of prime wheat in market.—Prices, wheat, new 30 a 56s; flour 50 a 55s per sack.

Average Price of corn for the week ended Nov. 28.—Wheat 55s 11d; rye, 23s 7d; barley, 25s 1d; oats, 19s 1d.

Tobacco.—There has been a speculative inquiry for Kentucky leaf, of which about 200 hhds. of ordinary or middling were taken at 23 to 3d per lb; other descriptions have not been particularly noticed.

For Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on 25th inst. at Solomon Wilson's Tavern in the Town of Cambridge, that Valuable Farm lately belonging to Greenbury L. Rawleigh, situated near Salem Meeting House in Dorchester county containing 3 hundred acres. This Farm offers peculiar advantages to any person wishing to purchase either for speculation or to reside on; the greater part of the land is covered with the very best timber at a short distance from navigable water, and the remainder is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, particularly the last. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and the improvements very good. Persons disposed to purchase are requested to view the premises. The terms of Sale are two thousand dollars cash, and the remainder on two years credit.

JOHN H. HOOPER.

Cambridge, Feb. 9, 1822—3w

Stop the Thieves!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Were stolen from the subscriber, living in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del. on the night of the 15th ult. two horses, the one a dark brown ball mare, about 13 years old, 15 hands high, very much of the English half breed, blind of the near eye, four white feet and legs, bald nose, a white streak up her face and white under lip. She is a natural trotter, a pleasant good hackney, works well in the plough, was shod all round and was in good order. The other is a blood bay, with black mane, tail and legs, five years old, about 15 1/2 hands high, short neck, no white markings, and a streak across his left hind leg, about one inch in length. He was in good order, shod all round, paces principally, is a clumsy hackney, and very strong and good to work in almost any way. He is a little bulky about his hind joints which is perhaps an indication of strength, but may be taken by strangers for a fault.

The thieves are supposed to have belonged to a company with two men who had purchased of the subscriber a few days before, a grey horse, for which they paid fifty two dollars, but of which forty one on examination proved to be counterfeit. They appeared to be turned of thirty years of age, one of them had on a snuff coloured coat, jean pants, calf skin shoes, fashionable fur hat about half worn, was about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with apparently sandy hair and whiskers, and passed in the neighbourhood by the name of John Thompson. The complexion and hair of the other is dark, he is about 6 feet high, was as well dressed as the other, his hat had a rim rather broader than what is termed fashionable. He passed in the neighborhood by the name of Thomas Demore. They both appeared to have tender hands.

It is supposed the horses have been taken to the forest, as it is thought they were seen taken through Smyrna the day after they were stolen. The above reward will be given for the detection of the thieves and the return of the horses, or twenty dollars for the thieves, and ten dollars for each of the horses, and all reasonable charges paid on the horses being brought home.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

October 29th—17

TO HIRE,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

A Negro Man and two Women, one of whom is a Cook—Also, a smart Boy, to be put out for his victuals and clothes—Enquire of the Printer. December 8

CARRIAGE & HARNESS-MAKING.

JOSEPH PARROTT,

HEAD OF WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON, Returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement extended to him in his line of business, and solicits a continuance. He has lately received a supply of materials which will enable him to execute all orders at short notice and on reasonable terms. Jan 19

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Establishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning, arriving at Wilmington the next evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the next 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.

Nov. 10, 1821.—1f.

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffield, in Easton, offers his services to the public.—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest liquors.

His stables are supplied with the best Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Ostlers. Hack, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula.—His servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavour of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—1f

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant, JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, June 30th, 1821. N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The House at present occupied by Doctor John Stevens, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to JOSEPH HASKINS.

To be hired for the ensuing year, a good Country Blacksmith. December 8—1f

To be Let,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The House and premises on South Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas. NS. HAMMOND. December 8, 1821.

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the first Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage. Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough, Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county, who may have Watches to repair, by depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn, the Mail Carrier, may depend on having their orders strictly and punctually executed. H. B. J.

REMOVAL.

William Cooper, TAYLOR.

Thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has Removed his shop, to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he is ready to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable manner, the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.—1f

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given. W. C.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphan's Court, January 21st, A. D. 1822.

On application of William H. Tighman, administrator of Richard Earle, late of Talbot county aforesaid 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 in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two.

Test, J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot County.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal Estate of Richard Earle, late of Talbot County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of August 1822, any may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hands this 21st day of January 1822. WILLIAM H. TIGHMAN, Admr. of Richard Earle, deceased.

Feb. 2—3t

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the Subscriber will on Tuesday the 19th day of March next, sell at Public Sale on the premises, all the right, title and equitable estate of Jonathan Fooks (of J.) late of Worcester county deceased, of, in, and to, about one thousand acres of land, lying all adjoining in Worcester county, near the Line of Delaware and the Line Meeting House, there is perhaps about one hundred and fifty acres of said land cleared, with a Dwelling House, Kitchen and Out Houses, and considerable of Orchard thereon; the Woodland is variously timbered with White and Red Oak, Poplar, Beech and Pine; the soil is well adapted to the raising of Corn, Wheat, Flax and Oats, and perhaps valuable Meadows. The said Land will be sold in Lots or altogether as may appear to best suit those who wish to purchase. A credit of 12 months will be given on one half of the purchase money, and two years on the other half, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the trustee as such, for the payment thereof within that period, with interest thereon from the day of Sale. Possession will be given on the first day of January next, and after the Sale shall be ratified by the Court, and the purchase money fully paid, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, the land and real estate which may be so sold to him, her or them as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the defendant or claimant or either of them. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

The creditors of the said Jonathan Fooks (of J.) are hereby warned and notified to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the Clerk of Worcester county Court within six months from the day of sale. JONATHAN FOOKS (of J.) Trustee. February 2, 1822—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two f. fa.'s to me directed, one at the suit of Shadrach Leadham, against Thomas Harrison of Wm. and Jacob Harrison, and one other f. fa. at the suit of James Purley against Jacob Harrison, Thomas Harrison, and William Harrison, blacksmith, will be sold on Saturday the 16th of February next, in the town of St. Michaels, between 2 and 4 o'clock, all their equitable right, title, interest and claim, in and to one Farm in Dirty Neck, where Wm. Harrison now lives; also, one Horse and one Sloop.

Taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above f. fa. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Shff. Jan. 26—

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

William Jones, dec'd. In pursuance of the directions of the Orphan's Court of Worcester county, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Jones, late of Worcester county deceased. 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 13th day of September next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of January 1822.

JESSE JONES, Executor of William Jones.

February 9—3w

NOTICE.

A man fully capable of commanding a BOAT to sail in the Chesapeake Bay and its waters, who can come well recommended for his skill as a Seaman, and for his honesty, sobriety and activity in business, may hear of a very good situation by applying to the Editor of this Paper. February 9

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Creditors of the Subscriber, a Petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester County Court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of May next, to shew cause, (if any they have) why the said Petitioner should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of his Creditors. BOWDOIN HAMMOND.

February 2—3w

Family Medicines.

T. H. DAWSON & Co. AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR, Have just received a fresh supply of the following valuable Medicines.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS

Is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the proprietor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every week during the prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and M. LIGNANT FEVERS, will under the blessing of Providence, prove an infallible preventive; and further that in the present stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health.

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions—to restore appetite, a regular habit of body, and promote free perspiration. Please inquire for "LEE'S" Anti Bilious Pills.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—For two months last, I have been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit and loss of appetite. By taking two doses of your pills I am restored to a perfect state of health which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in stomach, or bowel complaints—not being attended with that griping pain common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.

Dulaney street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh; no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away, she was at length taken with fevers which, with other symptoms, led him to believe she had worms—He gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges which brought away incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. The proprietor is now in possession of the large worms—those inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for obstinate coughs, colds, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and spitting consumptions. Mr. Noah Ridgely—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pain in the breast, which continued to grow worse during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle, which I accordingly did, and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing, that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect

J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or pernicious ingredients.—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety to the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child a week old.

LEE'S AGUE DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim on the public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify. The proprietor is in possession of a great number of cases of cures, but for want of room can only give the following recent and extraordinary one.—Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins;

Mr. Noah Ridgely—Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman of this place which cured him in two days. Steubenville Ohio.

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

AND NERVOUS CORDIAL.

A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c.

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT

of Mustard, an infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c. &c.

LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—and improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

a certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

which give immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER,

which cleanses and purifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR,

for the cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLASTER,

for removing and destroying corns.

* The above highly valuable Medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail by

NOAH RIDGELY, Proprietor.

At his Dispensary, No. 68 Hanover street Baltimore.

* Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines, without the signature of the proprietor

NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee & Co.

Feb. 9—4

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."—Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

NO. 220.

81 An act to confirm and make valid the

acts and proceedings of John Riaby as a justice of the peace of Queen Anne's county.

82 An act for the benefit of Mary Scott, of Charles county.

83 A further supplement to an act for the valuation of real and personal property in Caroline county.

84 An act to prevent swine and geese from going at large in the village of Friend-ship in Anne Arundel county.

85 An act to enable the commissioners of the town of Havre-de-Grace to hold a lot of ground and the improvements therein mentioned.

86 An act authorizing the levy court of Harford county to adjudge to be laid out and opened certain roads.

87 An act for the benefit of Capt. James Mitchel, of Cecil county.

88 An act relating to the University of Maryland.

89 An act to authorise Walker K. Armistead to remove a certain negro into the state of Maryland.

90 An act to repeal a part of the act of assembly therein mentioned and for other purposes.

91 An act declaring the assent of the legislature to a conveyance of lands in Harford county made in trust for the benefit of preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church that may have families on the Harford circuit.

92 A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate elections.

93 A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the improvement of the public roads, in Kent county.

94 An act authorizing the levy court of Frederick county to raise a sum of money to build a bridge over Big Pipe Creek.

95 An act for the benefit of Samuel Thomas of Talbot county.

96 An act to enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor of Saint Mary's county.

97 An act for the support and maintenance of Teresa Mankin, of Charles county, and her infant children.

98 An act for the relief of Eleanor Hicks, of Charles county.

99 An act for the benefit of Robert Guest, of Charles county.

100 An additional supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of lumber in the city and county of Baltimore.

101 An additional supplement to the act entitled, an act authorizing the appointing inspectors and wood corders, and to regulate the cording of fire wood brought by water to the city of Baltimore for sale.

102 An act to lay out and make public a road in Baltimore county.

103 An act for the relief of Elijah Morris, Lydia, Anthony, and Margaret Wherit, of Caroline county.

104 An act for opening roads in Harford county.

105 An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Dedman and others, of Kent county.

106 A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to confirm and make valid the acts and proceedings of the commissioners of the town of Princess Anne, in Somerset county.

107 A supplement to an act entitled, An act to prevent the destruction of Oysters in this state.

108 An act for the relief of Mary Clapp, of the city of Baltimore.

109 A further supplement to an act, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the opening and extension of Pratt-street in the city of Baltimore.

110 An act to amend and reduce into one the several acts of Assembly relating to the public roads in Worcester county.

111 A further supplement to an act, entitled, An act for making certain roads in Baltimore and Harford counties.

112 An act empowering the levy court of Cecil county at their discretion to levy a sum of money to build a bridge over Occotara creek in said county at or near Samuel Rowland's store.

113 An act for the benefit of Robert Usselson and Benjamin Arno of Kent county.

114 An act for the relief of Roswell Noble of the city of Baltimore.

115 An act for the benefit of Basil L. Stocker and Ann his wife, William Humis, Levi Stocker and Sarah his wife, & Nancy Humis.

116 A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named.

117 An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act for the relief of poor and distressed families in cases of execution for debt and distress for rent.

118 An act empowering the levy court of Harford county in their discretion to build two bridges over Deer Creek, in Harford county.

119 An act to authorise the abutment of a bridge on the Maryland shore of the Potomac river, at Harper's Ferry, and for other purposes.

120 A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the public square in Hagerstown, to intersect the turnpike road leading from Gettysburg, through Nicholson's gap at the Pennsylvania line.

121 A supplement to an act entitled, An act for the preservation of the navigation of a branch of Nanticoke river, called North West Fork in Caroline county.

122 An act for the benefit of Robert Boone.

123 An act to alter and change such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into election districts, and to change the place of holding elec-

tions in the second election district of said county.

124 A supplement to an act entitled, An act to incorporate a society for the maintenance and education of poor female children, by the name of The Benevolent Society of the City of Baltimore.

125 A supplement to an act entitled, An act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common-law in this state, and for the administration of justice therein.

126 An act providing for the appointment of an Attorney General.

127 An act to lay out and make public two roads therein mentioned in Cecil county.

128 A supplement to an act entitled, An act to establish a bank in the city of Baltimore, to be called the City Bank of Baltimore.

129 A supplement to the act entitled, An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Marine Bank of Baltimore.

130 An act vesting certain property in the eastern part of the city of Baltimore, in trustees for the use and benefit of the Society of Friends, or people called Quakers, in the said city.

131 An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Boonsborough to Hagerstown, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

132 An act relating to the opening of Bottle Alley, in the city of Baltimore, and for other purposes.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

No. 20.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In my last communication to you, I endeavored to show, and I think I did prove, that the laws which had been passed for the extinguishment of the public debt, and solemnly consecrated to that object, had been disregarded and set at naught by those whose bounden duty it is, to take care that they are faithfully executed. If I am wrong in saying this, let the contrary be shown. I will yield to superior argument, and to reason; but it is no answer nor argument, to say, that the receipts into the treasury have been insufficient to pay all the demands against it. I contend, that the specific appropriation of ten millions of dollars, for the purpose of paying the interest and reimbursing the principal of the public debt, has a priority or preference over other appropriations, according to the law, as it now stands; and that it was illegal to take from this appropriation, any money, for the purpose of applying it to other objects of expenditure. I contend further, that it is not competent even for Congress, without committing a palpable and violent breach of the national faith, to direct any part of the surplus of the sinking fund to be applied to other objects, unless 'war shall occur with any foreign power.' Upon this contingency alone, they may direct any surplus of the sinking fund to be applied to other objects of the public service—(see 7th § of the act of 3d March 1817, establishing the sinking fund, which is in these words: 'Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the Congress of the United States if war shall occur with any foreign power, from applying to any object of public service, any surplus of the amount herein appropriated to the sinking fund which may be left in any year after paying the interest and principal which may be actually due and payable by the United States in conformity with their engagements; nor shall any thing in this act be construed to repeal, alter or affect any of the provisions of any former act pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the interest or principal of the public debt; but all such payments shall continue to be made at the time heretofore appointed by law, excepting only as before provided, that no payments shall be made on certificates which have become the property of the United States.') Here, then, is an express and solemn pledge made by Congress to the nation at large and to the public creditors, that even the surplus of the sinking fund shall not be used for any other purposes than those for which it is pledged and appropriated, excepting only in the event of a war taking place between the U. States and a foreign power. It is scarcely necessary to inform you, that any surplus of the sinking fund must arise either from the circumstance of the public securities being higher in price than the commissioners of the sinking fund are authorized to purchase, or, where there is no stock which can, consistently with the terms of the loan, or with the provisions of the law creating it, be paid or redeemed. The commissioners of the sinking fund are bound by law to apply the ten millions annually appropriated, 1st, to the payment of the interest and principal which may be actually due and payable by the United States, in conformity with their engagements; and 2d, to the purchase of the debt of the U. S. at the prices fixed by law. The excuse which has been given by the Executive branch of the government for unlawfully applying the surplus of the sinking fund to other objects of the public service, is, not that 'war has occurred with any foreign power,' which is the only possible legal cause which can exist for the diversion of the fund from its legitimate object; but for reasons like those set forth in the annual report of the Secretary of the treasury on the state of the finances, dated Dec. 10, 1819. He says: 'After paying the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, and redeeming the remainder of the Louisiana stock, about \$2,500,000 of the sinking fund will remain without application, if the price of the public stock should prevent its purchase.' He then goes on further to state, that in 1821, '22

and '23, the average sum of \$5,000,000 of the sinking fund will also remain without application. He further adds: 'Any application of that portion of the sinking fund, which, on account of the price of the public stock, may remain unemployed in the hands of the commissioners, to other branches of public expenditure, if allowable under the act making the appropriation, would only postpone the period at which additional impositions would be required to meet the public expenditure. Such an application would also have the effect of ultimately retarding the redemption of the public debt.' This is all very correct as regards the powers of Congress, or of the administration, to misapply the money appropriated and pledged for the redemption of the public debt. But let us examine that part of the report which relates to the surplus of the sinking fund, and which we are told will remain 'without application,' or, in other words, which could not, under the provisions of the law, be applied towards the extinguishment of the public debt.

By the act incorporating the Bank of the United States, individual subscribers are authorized to make payments of their respective subscriptions, to a certain extent, in the funded debt of the United States; and the 5th section of the act of incorporation declares, 'that it shall be lawful for the United States to pay and redeem the funded debt subscribed to the capital of the said Bank [at certain specified rates] in such sums and at such times as shall be deemed expedient.' Whether the whole of the stock thus subscribed, has been paid off, I am not able, just now, to say; not having the means by me to ascertain the fact. By the 6th section of the same act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to subscribe to the capital stock of the Bank, in behalf of the U. States, 70,000 shares, amounting to 7 millions of dollars, payable in gold or silver coin, or in stock of the United States, bearing an interest of five per cent per annum; which stock was made 'redeemable in any sums, and at any period the government shall deem fit. The act incorporating the Bank, was passed April 10, 1816. The law which established the present sinking fund of ten millions per annum was passed 3d March 1817; the latter part of the 3d section of which act is in these words: 'And the commissioners aforesaid [the commissioners of the sinking fund] are authorized and directed to apply the sums by this act appropriated to the purchase and redemption of the public debt held by the Bank of the United States, if not otherwise to be obtained on the terms stated in this act.' That is to say, if the public debt could not be procured or purchased at the prices which the law authorized the commissioners of the sinking fund to give, then they were 'directed' to apply the sum remaining in their hands, after paying the prior demands on the sinking fund, 'to the purchase and redemption of the public debt held by the Bank of the United States.' Has this been done? Let the Secretary of the treasury answer the question. But every body knows that it has not.

Ag. in: A remnant of the loan authorized by the act of the 31st May 1796 (vol. 3, p. 353) which was payable the 1st of Jan. 1820, yet remains unpaid. And furthermore—the sum of \$2,000,000, borrowed under the provisions of the act passed 15th May, 1820, although reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, remains unpaid—nevertheless the commissioners of the sinking fund are directed by the law under which this loan was obtained, 'to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly, such sum and sums as may annually be necessary to discharge the interest accruing on the said stock, and to reimburse the principal as the same may become due.'

Comment on these facts cannot be necessary. Incapacity, culpable negligence, or something worse, must, one would be led to suppose, exist to an extraordinary and alarming degree, in our public departments.

The truth is, that the trite saying, 'what is every body's business, is nobody's business,' applies with great force to most of our public matters—though I do not wonder that even men of leisure and ability should be deterred from making investigations with a view to wholesome results; since so many things in our public offices, though plain and simple in their nature, are swamped up in useless and mysterious forms; and thus, as it would seem, purposely kept from public view, and examination. With the aid of Heaven and a good constitution, I shall endeavor to develop some of these mysterious proceedings, in doing which, I shall calculate on obtaining the approbation, if not the co-operation of every good citizen.

A NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Gazette.

February 17.

Capt. Davis, of the ship Frederick, who sailed from Havre on the 6th ult, is bearer of despatches from the American legation at Paris to our government.—Capt. D. informs, that there is no truth in the report of a commercial arrangement having been made between the United States and France.

We have received by this arrival Paris papers to the 2d ult, but they contain no news. France was in a state of tranquillity. Cotton had improved a fraction.

From the New York Mer. Advertiser.

February 17.

LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

The ship Frederick, which arrived on Saturday, sailed from Havre on the 6th

of January. We have received from our correspondent, Paris papers to the 4th of that month inclusive, being three days later than the accounts through the fast London papers. They contain St. Petersburg dates to the 9th December, Vienna to the 24th, and Madrid of the 25th, but nothing authentic later from Constantinople than before received.—The intelligence is not decisive, but goes to confirm the prospect of a war between Russia and Turkey. The last advices from St. Petersburg say that since the commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Persia, the interchange of Couriers between the latter power and Russia have become more frequent, and but little doubt remains as to what will be the final result.

Extract of a letter from Havre, 6th January, 1822.

'The present political state of all the Powers of Europe, and their Colonies, must have a great influence on Commerce in general, and to venture an opinion as to higher or lower prices is not seasonable. The consequences of the war, which is now almost certain to break out between Russia and Turkey, are incalculable.

There was a failure of some consequence at Paris, on the 3d inst.'

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir—Observing in your paper of this day, that a duel was lately fought on Bagshot-heath, which proved fatal to one of the seconds, who, in consequence of standing too near his man, was shot in the side, of which he died in two hours after, I am induced to trouble you with a case somewhat similar, although terminating in a less melancholy manner.

About twenty years since, a Mr. Brady, apothecary to one of the hospitals in Dublin, went to the Phoenix Park for the purpose of deciding an affair of honor with a brother practitioner. On this occasion, the hackney-coachman who brought Mr. Brady to the field was severely wounded, and one of his horses shot dead, at the first fire. The unfortunate man, (like the gentleman at Bagshot, had taken his station rather too near the combatants—to wit, at a distance of about fifty yards on one side. As the gentlemen fired together, it was never exactly ascertained whether one bullet had done all the mischief, or whether Mr. Brady had shot the coachman, and his antagonist the horse; from the manner, however, in which the matter was settled, I am inclined to the latter opinion. Both the parties being medical men, they attended the coachman alternately, until cured, without expense, and they very amicably clubbed their 5l each, to make up 10l. the price of the horse.

As it may be the means of saving some lives, I am induced to send you an opinion, (founded on considerable experience,) which is, that in all citizen duels, the seconds run a much greater risk of being shot than the principals. When a young man, residing in Dublin, I was (for reasons which it is unnecessary here to state,) very frequently applied to to act as a second, and with which I generally complied; but having, in half a dozen instances, very narrowly escaped with my life, I came to a resolution never again to appear in the field of honor, even to oblige my dearest friend, but as principal: to this resolution I have for more than thirty years invariably adhered; and it is owing to this, as I firmly believe, that I now live to have the honor of addressing you. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GALLIENSIUS.

Slaughter's Coffee House, Nov. 26.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

There has been such a press of foreign news for a short time past, that it was impossible for a weekly paper to give any thing like a full detail of events as they have arisen—appearances more than indicate war, they shew that war has begun, & with infectious influence is like to spread over a vast portion of the world.

Persia, instigated by Russia, is already at war with Turkey with successful incursion—Russia, some accounts state, has actually marched into the Turkish dominions, others say she is on the eve of marching—but all agree that the Russian Ultimatum has been rejected arrogantly—that the Turks and the Russians are to a man inflamed with mutual hostility; & that all the exertions of England & Austria to prevent a rupture have been unavailing.—The Russian says, That all the world must acknowledge that there is no time like the present for him to make war upon Turkey, and offers his Ultimatum, as the only means of Peace.—The Turk disdains the Ultimatum, and the Minister, when asked if the Grand Sultan had determined on Peace or on War, replied, he could not answer to that point, but said, that the Grand Sultan with Ninety Thousand good Muselmans, with the Alcoran in one hand and the Sword in the other, could do what he pleased.

The change of French Ministry strongly indicates the opinion there of the probability of a war—as the old ministry were accused of not being sufficiently Anti-Russian in the pending state of things, the

probability of Russia conquering Turkey unassisted, would jeopard the balance of power in Europe, too much, to trust to such a ministry longer.—In England the question among the politicians is, what is best for England to do in this War? Some say prevent the Russian from overrunning Turkey—others say, a strict neutrality during war, but an interference at the termination to procure the independence of the Grecian power, to maintain the balance in Europe; but will it not be too late then? The British Government appear to be making preparations for a serious time.—Lord Grenville and his party are to be united with the ministry and thus the greatest unity of counsel is to be preserved that can possibly exist.

With all these appearances we would say to our countrymen, let us offer thanks to the Great Author of all good for permitting us to be exempted from these threatening horrors, and let Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants all prepare for a period close at hand of thrifty enterprise and profitable labour.

NEXT PRESIDENT

The people of this country must be very much struck with the new exhibition that is now presented to them of so unusual a number of candidates for the Presidential chair. Instead of two able competitors, sages of the Revolution, we see a galaxy of great men just bursting into view as pretenders to this distinguished office.

It is not our present object to discuss the merits of these several stars, or to enquire which one of them will gain the ascendant.—We are rather inclined to look to the operation of this novel state of things upon the government and country. Hitherto, our government has been maintained by its own intrinsic excellence, by the devotion of the people, by the personal influence of a distinguished Chief Magistrate, and by the effect produced by the counterpoise of two great parties into which the country has been divided. The men of revolutionary fame are now gone, & we can have no better evidence of the extinguishment of the two great parties, than the multitude of candidates which have sprung up alone from that which constituted one of them. The conflicting claims of these men cannot, in all probability, be settled by caucuses—that is an Engine which can only be worked with advantage where a contest exists between regularly organized parties—its mandates never will be adhered to in the adjustment of the pretensions among rival friends alone. We are therefore to expect something a little more wonderful than the old triangular war that was so much talked of in Congress in former days, and look forward to its assuming from present appearances, something of an octagonal shape.

Competitors for the office of President, rising up in all the different sections of the Republic, backed by their respective adherents, and resting their claims, as well upon geographical pretensions, as upon their own respective merits, which, great and respectable as they may be, are not like those of the Presidents who have gone by, that were great enough to forbid all collision, present a scene before us that will deeply impress the reflecting politicians of the age.—The strength of our government and union, and the steady character of the people will now be severely tested.—These are alone left for our protection—the controlling influence of the personal character of the Chief Magistrate, and the accidental aid of two great contending parties, which like well adjusted centrifugal and centripetal action preserved the government in its proper orbit, is now done with—a new state of things has arisen that demands all the attention of the country.

The present contest may possibly pass away at this time, to rise with a more angry aspect at the succeeding four years—procrastination will not dissipate the storm, more likely, it will give it strength and amplitude and augment its terrors—the prospect before us is critical and requires all that virtue and wisdom can suggest.

Besides others, it is stated, that the four Secretaries in the government, constituting what has been called in modern times the President's Cabinet Council, are all candidates for the Presidential Chair—and we see from the course of measures and debates in Congress, that the friends of these rival secretaries have blended in their legislative proceedings the utmost virulence of attack and the most boundless eulogy, as means of promoting the pretensions of their respective favorites. For the Secretaries we feel all the respect and confidence that their high characters entitle them to, but without meaning in the slightest degree to impute any thing unworthy to these gentlemen, we cannot restrain the remark, that the circumstance of the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the Navy, and of War, being all candidates for the Presidency, would not seem to augur either fortunately for the administration of the present Chief Magistrate, or favorably to the nation. If these gentlemen are all playing their own game, they will not, one would suppose, in the most happy disposition to harmonize in the Cabinet, or to aid each other in their respective departments—unless indeed magnanimity should get the better of self love, and devotion to the fame of the existing administration rise superior to the desire of their own personal advancement—and that fidelity must be pure indeed, that patriotism without alloy, which will enable any man to discharge the duties of an important station with a single eye to the public good, when temptations crowd upon him daily, by little aberrations

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greatest emolument known in the country.
The secretaries may resist the tempta-
tion—we don't envy them the trial.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
Annapolis, Feb. 15.

The appointment of an Attorney Gen-
eral has not yet taken place, it is said that
considerable difficulty exists concerning
the choice: it is supposed it will fall on
Thomas B. Dorsey.—Kell, Nat. Williams,
Wm. Hayward and Chambers, are all
spoken of as having pretensions.

"The House will probably rise about
the 28d."

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

PATRONAGE.

"It is a very fine thing to be Father-in-law, to a
very powerful three tailed Bushaw."

"Republicans throughout the union, we
hold, have a right to look to the general
government for its patronage and support,
and must therefore view with regret and
necessity consider as unwise and impos-
sible, any measure which looks like extend-
ing the patronage of this government to
their political opponents."

The above is a quotation, made with
great applause, by the Baltimore, from the
Boston Patriot, a couple of nice patriots,
Ringwood & Rorer.—And so, gentlemen,
your patriotism depends upon the patron-
age you get, and where patronage stops,
there your patriotism ceases. No pay, no
Swiss—No money, no Opera girl. You
and your friends must get all the offices,
and all the jobs, whether you are fit or
unfit—Patronage can do a great deal, ay,
marry what can it not do?

It can make a judge of a man who is
starving for practice.

It can make Mr. A.—l—n the American
Justice.

It can make C—c—r M—l—by a very
fine courtier.

It makes the most noble Marquis of
Whitewash, make his best bow to the com-
mons.

It can make Miss H—y S—h genteel
and accomplished.

It can make T—m—y C—a—l another
Apollo.

It can make Mr. M—r—t strut the
General, like a crow on a common.

It can make old S—r—t M—ls trim
his boat to the weather.

It can make J—n B—r—y both candid
and honest.

It can make Mr. S—s—ry stiffen his
body.

It can make simple Isaac, as wise as
Cato the Censor.

It can make General S—s—ry first
Penitentiary Inspector.

It can make old Commodore Cloudy find
helve for his hatchet.

It can make gentleman Jack B—r, a
fit among nannies.

It can make Nick, his brother, play Mine
at the Garter.

It can make J—u C—d—er cheat the
state of its money.

It can make the Patriots, both Boston
and Baltimore, hold candles to Belzebub.

Q.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer,
and inadvertently copied into our paper, that
the new apportionment, at a ratio of 40,
00, which has finally passed the House,
could deprive no state except Delaware of
representative. This we find on examina-
tion is a mistake. The state of Vermont,
Connecticut, Delaware, and Virginia will
each lose one. Ohio gains 8—New York
—Pennsylvania 3—Tennessee 3—Ken-
ucky 2—Indiana 2—Louisiana 2—Geor-
gia 1—Alabama 1. The states of Maine,
New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode
Island, New Jersey, Maryland, North
Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Illi-
nois, and Missouri, have the same number
before.—Nat. Adv.

A report was made, at a meeting of Cit-
izens at Philadelphia, on the 8th instant,
the subject of the Chesapeake and Del-
aware Canals, to which the attention of the
people of Philadelphia appears to have
been of late commendably turned. The
intelligent committee, by whom this report
was made, estimate the amount expended on
the object at about 122,000 dollars, and
about 200,000 dollars more of the amount
described, it is supposed, may be obtained.
The committee therefore suggest, that an
additional subscription of 600,000 dollars
in all 900,000 dollars) will complete
the work. They calculate the interest on
the 94,000 dollars, and the expense of
annual repairs at attendance at 14,000—
making 70,000. As for income, they say
it is supposed that 40,000 tons of
goods are now annually transported across
the Peninsula, and they calculate that,
when the Susquehanna is made navigable,
stock will be profitable. How much
more profitable will it not be when the canal
cut from the Severn to the Potomac,
from the Falls of Potomac to Cumber-
land? The committee conclude by ear-
nestly invoking the citizens of Philadelphia
to unite their efforts at once to complete
this important internal improvement.
We had a title of the ability to
fulfill our great work without calling
Congress for aid, that Philadelphia has
accomplish here! It would not long
be undone. What a noble opportunity
presented for some great capitalist to
take the whole work himself—at once
putting his money to greater permanent
use than he could do in any other way,
at the same time, immortalizing his
name.—Nat. Int.

Law was passed in Pennsylvania, in
1822, authorizing the governor to sub-
scribe 375 shares to the stock of the Ches-
apeake and Delaware Canal Company,

whenever the United States and the states
of Delaware and Maryland shall subscribe
eleven hundred shares. On Thursday last
a resolution was introduced by Mr. Leh-
man of Philadelphia, and adopted by the
house of Representatives, to instruct the
committee on Roads and inland navigation,
to enquire into the expediency of modifying
the former act, so as to carry into effect
the object contemplated by it.

Del. Gaz.

CAUTION.

The public are cautioned against re-
ceiving Counterfeit Notes of the Parent
Bank of the United States, of the denom-
ination of 5, 50 and 500 dollars, in imitation
of the plates engraved by Tanner, Kearney
and Tiebout. The emissions of Notes
printed from these plates, have been with-
drawn from circulation, and the amount
now out is inconsiderable. The genuine
notes of the denomination of 50 and 500
dollars, all bear date January 1st 1817,
and none have been signed by L. Cheves,
President, or Thomas Wilson, Cashier.

American.

A man by the name of John Billis has been
convicted at Charleston of passing a counter-
feit bill of \$100 on the Bank of the state of
South Carolina—and is sentenced to be hung
on the 15th of the present month.—Amer.

Those interested in commerce and naviga-
tion will learn with no little satisfaction (says
the Boston Patriot) that, for the purpose of
protecting the commerce of the United States
from the depredations of the cruel and inhu-
man pirates who have for several months been
hovering on our southern coast and infesting
the West Indian seas, the United States ship
Macedonian, now at the Navy Yard, Charle-
ston, is to be immediately fitted for sea with
orders to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico and a-
mong the W. I. Islands.

British Navy.—In one of our late London
papers it is stated that, there are now building
and ordered to be built, at his Majesty's dock-
yards, 96 ships of war, viz.—18 of the line, 35
heavy frigates, 13 light frigates, 14 sloops and
brigs, 7 bombs, 5 gun brigs and 4 cutters—
Four of the number are to be of the class of
120 gun ships, one of which is to be called
King George the Fourth. One of the frigates
(60 guns) is named the President, probably
in honour of the old U. States ship President.
Com. Decatur. Query—What does all this
mean?

New York, Feb. 12.

We have had no less than 12 or 13 a-
rivals from Liverpool since the first of this
month, besides valuable arrivals from other
ports of Europe and the West Indies.—
We understand the duties secured at the
Custom House the first six days of the
month, exceeded a million of dollars, being
a greater sum than ever accrued in the
same period of time.—Mer. Adv.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Con-
gress to his friend in Winchester, (Ky.)
dated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1822.

Within the last six days, we have had
a great botheration in the wigwags of pre-
tenders to the Presidency: at this time the
names of candidates for that office are
Lowndes, Calhoun, Crawford, Tompkins,
Thompson, Clinton, King and Adams.

It is thought that the election will come
to the congress, in which event Clay will
stand as good a chance as any of them.

Repub. Sent.

The following are the particulars of the
negotiations of the Austrian and English
Ambassadors (Count Lutzw and Lord
Strangford) at Constantinople, under the
head of Odessa Dec 5.

On the 22d Nov. M. de Lutzw had an
interview with the new Reis Effendi, in the
presence of the New Kaja Bey, or Minis-
ter of the Interior. The Austrian Inter-
nuncio spoke strongly in favor of the Rus-
sian Ultimatum, and endeavored to insure
the port to adopt pacific resolutions. The
Reis Effendi replied, that the Porte would
not consent to the evacuation of Moldavia
and Wallachia, except on the following
conditions:—

"The Courts of Austria, France and
England shall guarantee, that after the
evacuation, those two principalities shall
not be occupied either by Russians or
Greek Hetarists. Those Greeks who have
fled to Russia shall be punished in presence
of Turkish Commissioners, unless Russia
has delivered them up. The restoration
of Christian Churches shall not take place
until tranquility shall have been re-es-
tablished, and all the Greeks shall have laid
down their arms."

When Count Lutzw expressed his as-
tonishment at this change of language on
the part of the Turkish minister, the Reis
Effendi referred to the orders of the Sul-
tan. The Count asked whether the Porte
was determined on peace or war? The
Reis Effendi excused from answering that
question, as he was not invested with such
powers; besides, added he, the Sultan will
do whatever he pleases; and ninety thou-
sand Musselmans, with the sword in one
hand and the Koran in the other, will know
how to defend their rights against the Chris-
tians.

Count Lutzw returned home, and im-
mediately despatched an account of the
interview to his court.

Lord Strangford had an interview with
the Reis on the 23d, which was equally
unsatisfactory.—On his return to his resi-
dence, he was insulted by the populace.

Lord S. had made another effort to set-
tle the differences, but Reis Effendi had
up to the 27th Nov. declined doing any
thing.

AGRICULTURAL FUN.

A farmer in the neighbourhood of Don-
caster was lately met by his landlord, who
accused him thus:—John, I intend to
raise your rent; to which John replied:
"Sir, I'm very much obliged to you, for I
cannot raise it myself.—London paper.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

From our Correspondent at Annapolis.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

The house of delegates with great so-
lemnity, entered upon the investigation of
the charges against Judge Shriver, made
by Matthias Bartigiss. The gallery and lob-
bies of the house were overflowing with
anxious listeners. Seats were assigned for
the Judge and his counsel, Mr. Kell and
Mr. Schley. The list of witnesses, amount-
ing to nearly 30, was called over. Bartigiss
appeared as the accuser of the Judge and
was sworn. The closest attention was
directed to the witness by all present. Every
one had been prepared to hear a charge
of the foulest nature, viz: that the Judge
had tampered with a witness by recom-
mending to him the suppression of testi-
mony in a case depending in Frederick
county court; but to their great astonish-
ment there appeared not the least shadow
of evidence against the Judge. A burst
of indignation was re-echoed from every
part of the house. They unanimously re-
fused to concur in the report of the com-
mittee, recommending the removal of the
Judge.

General Morriott, the chairman of the
committee of Grievances and Courts of
Justice, read the testimony of Bartigiss
which was taken before them: by that, it is
manifest, that Bartigiss contradicted him-
self, and that they were warranted in mak-
ing the report. Had Bartigiss given the
same testimony before them, that he gave
at the bar of the house, they would have
made a quite different report.

On Wednesday the Tobacco bill, again,
was taken up, and occupied the house till
4 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

A bill reported by Mr. J. S. Spence to
reclaim the school fund for Worcester
county, from the hands of the commis-
sioners and to place it in the hands of the
Justices of the Levy Court, was read a second
time and passed. This bill provides for
the distribution of the money by the Levy
Court among agents, in different parts of
the county, who are to apply it towards the
education of poor children. Mr. Dennis
proposed as an amendment, that in case the
money should not be expended for that
purpose, it should be returned to the treas-
ury, the amendment was refused.

A bill from the Senate making another
election district in Montgomery county,
excited considerable interest, and consum-
ed nearly the whole of the day. Something
of party spirit was shown on this occasi-
on; the bill finally passed.

The bill for the benefit of William K.
Austin of Talbot county, was rejected by
the Senate.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

The house took up the bill for laying a
direct tax; and after hearing a great many
propositions to amend, recommitted the
bill. It is probable this bill will pass, lay-
ing two per cent. on every \$100 according
to the valuation by an act of Congress in
1815.

Mr. Waters reported a bill to prevent
the sale of property under execution, unless
it should bring two thirds of its value.

The Senate has rejected the bill intro-
duced in the house of delegates by Mr.
King, relating to public notices. This
bill had for its object the repeal of those
laws which directs advertisements for
marking and bounding land, to be set up
at the doors of churches and places of pub-
lic worship, and to substitute other public
places in lieu thereof.

Although the session is nearly drawing
to a close, the house is very slow and dull
in the transaction of business. The Senate
have made the Flour bill the order of the
day for to-morrow.

A SUPPLEMENT to the act entitled an
act incorporating into one, the several
acts relating to Constables fees.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly
of Maryland, That in all cases where a
fieri facias or execution is levied or served
by any constable for debt, that such con-
stable shall be entitled to receive for the
same, seven and a half per cent for his
poundage fee, out of the first twenty six
dollars and sixty six and two third cents,
and three per cent. for his poundage fee
on the residue, to be charged and recovered
in the same manner as the Sheriffs are au-
thorised to charge and recover similar fees;
and that in all cases where a constable lev-
ies a distress for rent, the tenant shall be
liable to the landlord for costs, any thing
contained in the original act to which this
is a supplement, or any other law, to the
contrary notwithstanding.—Provided,
That if the defendant shall supercede the
judgment on which the said fieri facias or
execution shall have issued within four days
after the same shall be levied or served,
that then the constable shall be entitled to
receive only one third of said poundage fees.

We certify that the foregoing is a true
copy from the original, passed by both
branches of the Legislature of Maryland,
at December session, 1821.

JOHN BREWER, Clk.
House of Delegates, Maryland.

WM. KILTY, Clk. of the Senate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Fi Fa. to me directed at
the suit of Samuel Harrison against Vinton
B. Coburn, will be sold on Tuesday the
19th of March, at the Court House Green
at Easton, between the hours of 2 and 4
o'clock, the following property to wit
the House and Lot of said Coburn, where
he now resides, situate in Deep Neck, said
to contain about four acres of Land, taken
and will be sold to satisfy the debt interest
and cost of the above Fi. Fa.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Shf.
Feb. 23—

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.

The committee on the Judiciary, (to whom
the bill from the other house, for the ap-
portionment of representatives had been
committed, reported the same with an
amendment to strike out 40,000 and insert
42,000.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, presented a pe-
tition from the inhabitants of the town of
Danvers, in Massachusetts, against the
passage of a bankrupt law.

The senate resumed the consideration of
the bill to confirm the title of the Marquis
de Maison Rouge to a tract of land in
Louisiana.

Mr. Brown, of Louisiana, addressed the
senate near an hour in support of the
claim; and

Mr. Van Buren spoke about an hour
and a half in opposition to the claim; when
The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky introduced
a bill to confine the cognizance of all civil
causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdic-
tion relating to the navigation of the high
seas and ports, &c. within the ebb and flow
of tide, to the District courts of the United
States.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

The bill from the other house, making
partial appropriations for the navy was
read the third time and passed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

The report of the committee on the ap-
portionment bill was taken up, and on the
question to strike out 40,000, as adopted by
the other house, it was carried, and the
bill was postponed to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.

The committee on the Post Office and
Post Roads, was instructed to enquire into
the practicability of facilitating the discov-
ery of thefts, &c. committed by Deputy Post
Masters, and the propriety of enacting se-
verer penalties. The resolution directing
a digest to be made of the returns of the
cessus of manufactures, was read the third
time, passed and sent to the Senate. The
bill from the Senate authorising the trans-
fer of certain certificates of the funded
debt, was read the third time and passed.
The bankrupt bill was taken up, when
Messrs. Hemphill and Colden each spoke
in favor of it.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

The Bankrupt bill was taken up, when
Messrs. Mitchell and Phillips of Pa each
spoke in favor of striking out the first
section.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.

Mr. Archer of Va. spoke in favor of
striking out the first section of the Bank-
rupt bill.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

On motion of Mr. Lane, the commit-
tee on naval affairs were instructed to en-
quire into the expediency of providi-
g measures to prevent the destruction of
timber of the United States in Florida. A
resolution was laid on the table for a call
upon the President for information re-
specting any regulation by any foreign
power, affecting the trade of the North
West coast, touching the contemplated
settlement at Columbia river. A motion
was adopted for the appointment of a com-
mittee for the purpose of investigating the
affairs of the Post office Department, with
power to send for persons and papers.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

Mr. M. Lane from the Naval committee
reported a bill for the preservation of tim-
ber in Florida, which went through in
different readings and was passed. Mr.
Barbour (the Speaker) spoke in favor of
striking out the first section of the Bankrupt
bill, and Mr. Sawyer against it.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last by the Rev.
Joseph Seull, Mr. James W. Higgins to Miss
Ann Jackson, all of this county.

On Thursday by the same, Mr. Wil-
liam Price to Miss Susan Carroll, all of this
county.

DIED.

In Queen Ann's county Maryland, on Sat-
day the 16th inst. after a short illness, Eu-
wain, second son of Edward Courcye, Esq.
in the 31st year of his age. He lived respect-
ed, and his death is regretted by all who
knew him.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET
THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary,

The Subscriber gratefully acknow-
ledges the past favors of his friends and
customers and the public in gen-
eral, and informs them that the Schoon-
er JANE & MARY, commanded by Capt. John
Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence
may be placed, will commence her regular
routes between Easton and Baltimore on Sun-
day the 3d of March—leaving Easton every
Sunday and Baltimore every Wednesday
at 9 o'clock; A. M.—All orders will be pun-
tually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public Ob't. Serv't.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk, Mr. Parrott, will attend at
the Drug store of W. W. Moore, in Easton, to
receive all orders, every Saturday afternoon.
Feb. 23—

NOTICE.

That the Levy Court for Talbot county
will meet at Easton, on the 12th day of
March next, to appoint Constables—and
on the second day of April next, to appoint
Overseers of the Public Roads, in the county
aforesaid.

By order of the Levy Court,
J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.
Feb. 23—

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, on accom-
modating terms, the Farm whereon he now re-
sides—This Farm contains in all, two hundred
and thirty five and three fourths acres of land,
with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying
about 5 miles from Easton, and directly on the
road leading to Centerville.—It offers many ad-
vantages that are rare to be met with in small
farms, viz. It has an inexhaustible stream of
water running through the centre of the fields,
which affords abundance of natural grass, and
might with very little labour to clear it, pro-
duce abundance of Timothy and Herd.—It has
a prime young apple orchard containing near
two hundred well selected fruit trees.—The
dwelling, and other convenient out Houses
are in good repair, with a spacious Barn suffi-
cient to cure a pretty considerable crop of
Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to
say any thing further as persons wishing to
purchase will call and view the property, and
make themselves acquainted with the terms.

THOMAS DENNY.

Feb. 23, 1822.

N. B. Possession may be had immediately,
and the purchaser can be supplied with
stock, if required, on the most moderate
terms.

T. D.

Notice.

GIDEON PEARCE, an insolvent debtor,
herby notifies his creditors, to appear in
Somerset County Court, the first Saturday af-
ter the fourth Monday of May next, to show
cause, if any they have, why he should not
receive the benefit of the insolvent laws, as
prayed for in his petition.

Feb. 23—4w

SOMERSET LODGE, No. 49.

Princess Anne, Tuesday evening,
12th February, A. L. 5822.

In a Lodge of Master-Masons, members of
the Lodge above stated, convened at the
place and time above mentioned, the follow-
ing Resolution was unanimously adopted.

"The charges preferred, by the standing
committee of Somerset Lodge, No. 49, against
brother Littleton Dennis Teackle; a Master-
mason, "For Contempt of the Lodge and im-
proper conduct as a member"—having been
duly considered and investigated in a Master-
mason's Lodge, and appearing from the testi-
mony to be fully supported and established—
Therefore, Resolved, by a Lodge of Master-
masons, members of said Lodge, that the said
Littleton Dennis Teackle, from this 12th day
of February, A. L. 5822, be, and he is hereby
expelled from all the rights, benefits and pri-
vileges of Free-Masonry."

Test, GIDEON PEARCE, Sec'y.

G. PEARCE, Sec'y.

By order of the Lodge,
G. PEARCE, Sec'y.

Feb. 23.

Co-Partnership.

EDWARD J. COALE, on the first inst. ant.
associated in his Book establishment, Mr.
LOUGDON L. TOWNSEND—the business of
the concern will hereafter be conducted un-
der the firm of E. J. COALE & CO.

This arrangement renders it necessary that
all the business of the late establishment be
brought to a close as speedily as possible
hereafter, all those indebted to the subscri-
ber, are earnestly and respectfully requested
to make early payment, and thereby prevent
the necessity of his putting the business in
the hands of an agent.

E. J. COALE.

Jan 22.—(Feb. 16.—4t)

EDWARD J. COALE & CO.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
BALTIMORE.

Respectfully inform their friends and the
public, that they have on hand and intend
constantly to keep, a general assortment of

Books,

In the various departments of Literature.
They regularly import Books twice a year
from London—any person wishing to procure
works that are not published in this country,
can have them imported to their order. They
are agents for all the Periodical Works pub-
lished in this country, and regularly receive
all the new publications as they appear.

They also have on hand,
A very General Assortment of English and
American Stationery, which they will sell on
the most favourable terms.

Country Merchants and Teachers are re-
spectfully informed that liberal discounts will
be made them on their purchases.

They have attached to their establishment a

Book-Bindery,

and have in their employ such workmen as
will enable them to execute Binding in all its
varieties and at the lowest prices.

New Books.

Chalmers's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols
The Spy, a Tale by Author of Precaution.
The Privateer, 2 vols
Biographical Sketches of Eminent Lawyers,
Statesmen and Men of Letters, by Samuel
L. Knapp.
Poems by W. C. Bryant.
Memoir of the Life and Character of the Rev.
Samuel Bacon, by L. Ashmun.
The Mourning Ring, by Mrs. Inchbald.
Abstract of a Journal of E. Bacon, assistant
agent of the United States to Africa.
The Idle Man, 4 Nos.
Reports of the Proceedings of the New York
Convention, for the purpose of Amending
the Constitution.
Just received by
EDWARD J. COALE & CO.
Opposite the Post Office,
Baltimore.

Feb. 16—4t.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the Subscriber has obtained from the
Orphan's Court of Dorchester county in Ma-
ryland, letters testamentary on the Personal
Estate of Benjamin W. LeCompte, late of the
said county deceased. All persons having
claims against the deceased, are hereby fore-
warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers
thereof to the Subscriber, on or before the
last day of October next; they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of
February 1822.

JOHN H. HOOPER, Exr.
of Benjamin W. LeCompte.

N. B. At the particular request of
Benjamin W. LeCompte, all his unsettled busi-
ness will be attended to by James J. Smith
of Cambridge, Feb. 2, 1822—4w

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Extract from our Journal for February 1822.
Well I confess 'tis past all bearing,
Enough to set one hard a swearing,
The mud.

A mity way, a splashy street,
As all that our poor eyes can greet—
A foot of solid ground's a treat—
Oh, lud!

I'd rather in the Dismal Swamp,
Or in a dungeon dark and damp,
Nurse the blue devils—whew!
Than be condemned to flounder through
This mud.

I cannot stir a peg—a foot—
But that splash goes my varnished boot
Into a mity confounded quag—
I verily believe the town's a bog,
Or was—I don't know which—
'Tis now as like a ditch,

A swamp, a slough,
A tract,
As that in Pilgrim's Progress, where, 'tis said,
The folk, hard by the gate that from Destruction led,

Got in,
And out again.

I wonder how the ladies,
Whose frame so delicate made is,
Can flirt as they do,
At morning, noon, and dirty evening too—
But then, a pretty Miss,
Why, shopping is her bliss,
Nor will she stay a moping at home for all this
Mud.

Well, now the day to close,
I'll go awhile to Lowe's,
To fill my glass and hear the country news.
It is a lounge I do not often choose,
(Not lack of will so much as cash my reason)
Except in Terrapin and Turtle season,
Which sorts of fish Lowe dresses,
Fried, toasted,
Boiled, roasted,

Hash'd, mash'd & buttered well—Good Lord,
Such smoking messes!

I wonder who that has a crown or so,
Could, at such time, do ought but spend one
half with Lowe.

Lowe says 'tis false, and called on Hunt to
prove it,
That he refused to trust Tom Tibbs, that
noddy,

Or any body.
No—yes—no, no—not trust
Those curst
Confounded prodigals, shallow-pockets,
Louts, bobbies, fops, who flame and dash,
And flash,
Without a cent of cash,
Like sky rockets!

But orders Hunt where'er they come
To deal them what they crave, Gin, Brandy,
Rum,
Gratis—and ne'er to think
Of wasting pen and ink,
Day-book and Ledger room—pish! 'tis ten
times better

To let them guzzle, smoke, carouse & rattle,
Free-charge, where'er they choose,
Than loose
The time 'twould take in booking, running,
And dunning
Such ——— cattle!

And now, by my blood,
I must go home again,
In this cold drizzling rain,
What a pickle!

My boots shew any thing but leather;
My coat—I never saw its brother—
Is wet to wringing, and moreover,
Most vilely daub'd and spattered over
With mud.

FUDGE & Co.

For Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on 25th inst
at Solomon Wilson's Tavern in the Town
Cambridge, that Valuable Farm lately belong-
ing to Greenbury L. Hawleigh, situated near
Salem Meeting House in Dorchester county
containing 3 hundred acres. This Farm offers
peculiar advantages to any person wishing to
purchase either for speculation or to reside
on; the greater part of the land is covered with
the very best timber at a short distance from
navigable water, and the remainder is well
adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and
Tobacco, particularly the last. The situation is
pleasant and healthy, and the improvements
very good. Persons disposed to purchase are
requested to view the premises. The terms of
Sale are two thousand dollars cash, and the
remainder on two years credit.

JOHN H. HOOPER.
Cambridge, Feb. 9, 1822—3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
William Jones, dec'd. In pursuance of the
directions of the Or-
phans' Court of Wor-
cester county, THIS
IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the Subscriber
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of
Worcester county in Maryland, letters testa-
mentary on the Personal Estate of William
Jones, late of Worcester county deceased.

All persons having claims against the said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, with the vouchers thereof to the sub-
scriber, at or before the 13th day of Septem-
ber next—they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 29th day of Janu-
ary 1822.

JESSE JONES, Executor
of William Jones

February 9—3w

NOTICE.

A man fully capable of commanding a BOAT
to sail in the Chesapeake Bay and its waters,
who can come well recommended for his skill
as a Seaman, and for his honesty, sobriety and
activity in business, may hear of a very good
situation by applying to the Editor of this
Paper.
February 9

TO HIRE.

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

A Negro Man and two Women, one of
whom is a Cook—Also, a smart Boy, to
be put out for his victuals and clothes—
Enquire of the Printer.
December 8

CARRIAGE & HARNESS-MAKING.

JOSEPH PARROTT,

HEAD OF WASHINGTON-STREET, EASTON,
Returns his thanks to the public for the en-
couragement extended to him in his line of
business, and solicits a continuance. He has
lately received a supply of materials which
will enable him to execute all orders at short
notice and on reasonable terms.
Jan 19

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Es-
tablishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the
Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving
at Wilmington the next evening. Returning
leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship,
Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Fri-
day mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton
the next evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages
and Horses together with careful Drivers and
as this line is the most speedy mode of con-
veyance, and we may add the most economi-
cal, 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,
Chesertown, George Town, M. Roads, Head
of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Pas-
sengers and others can be supplied with Hor-
ses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Car-
riages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton
or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.
Proprietors.

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

Nov. 10, 1821.—1f.

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the a-
bove stand formerly occupied by Mr.
Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his
services to the public—This establish-
ment is now in complete repair for the recep-
tion and accommodation of travellers or citi-
zens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best
products of the markets, and his bar constan-
tly furnished with the choicest liquors.
His stables are supplied with the best Corn
Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended
to by faithful Ostlers.
Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers
can be furnished for any part of the peninsula
—his servants are attentive, and it will be the
indulgence of the subscriber to please all
who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—1f

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot
county, respectfully solicits the pa-
tronage of the public in the line of his
profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself
to keep good and attentive servants—his house
is in complete order, and is now opened for
the reception of company, furnished with new
beds and furniture—his stables are also in good
order, and will always be supplied with the
best provender the country will afford. Par-
ticular attention will be paid to travelling gen-
tlemen and ladies, who can always be accom-
modated with private rooms, and the greatest
attention paid to their commands. He intends
keeping the best liquors of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,
month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the
pressure of the times, intends regulating his
prices accordingly.

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The House at present occupied by Doc-
tor John Stevens, nearly opposite the
Bank. For terms apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS.

To be hired for the ensuing year, a
good Country Blacksmith.
December 8—1f

To be Let,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The House and premises on South
Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas.
NS. HAMMOND.

December 8, 1821.

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER.

Respectfully informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has commenced
the above business, in the house formerly
occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washing-
ton street, nearly opposite the Court House,
where he hopes by his knowledge of the
profession (having served his apprenticeship
with one of the first Watch-Makers in
Baltimore) and close application, to merit
a share of the public patronage.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough,
Denton or Greensborough, Caroline coun-
ty, who may have Watches to repair, by
depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn,
the Mail Carrier, may depend on having
their orders strictly and punctually execu-
ted.
H. B. J.

REMOVAL.

William Cooper, TAYLOR.

Thankful for past favours, respectfully in-
forms his friends and the Public, that he has
Removed his shop, to the House formerly oc-
cupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington
street, nearly opposite the Court House,
where he is ready to execute all orders in his
line, in the most fashionable manner, the
most reasonable terms, and at the shortest
notice.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.—1f

N. B. All those indebted to the subscri-
ber, are requested to come forward and settle
their accounts, as further indulgence cannot
be given.

NOTICE.

The undersigned citizens of Worcester
county in the state of Maryland, do hereby
give notice, that they have severally pre-
ferred petitions for the benefit of the insolvent
laws of Maryland, that the same are now pend-
ing before the Judges of Worcester county
Court, and the first Saturday of the next May
Term, of said court, is the day assigned for
the final hearing thereof—of which their credi-
tors will take notice respectively, and then
make their objections, if any they have against
their final discharge.

EDMOND GLADDEN,
JOHN MARCHANT.

Feb. 16—3w

Corn for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of 100 bar-
rels for cash, as a whole, or in such quan-
tities as may suit purchasers.

ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.

Hope, Feb. 16—1f

Insolvent Notice.

We the subscribers petitioners for the
benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief
of insolvent Debtors and the several sup-
plementary acts, do hereby give notice to
our creditors, that the first Saturday after
the fourth Monday in May next, is the
day appointed for us to appear in Somerset
county Court, to obtain the benefit of the
said acts of assembly; the same day is ap-
pointed for our Creditors to attend and
show cause if any they have why we should
not have the benefit of the said acts of as-
sembly.

GEORGE ROBERTSON,
THOMAS HOLBROOK.

Feb. 16—3w

Notice.

The Subscribers, insolvent petitioners of
Somerset County, in obedience to the order
of Somerset County Court, notify their
creditors to appear before the Judges of
said Court, on the first Saturday after the
fourth Monday in May next, to show cause,
if any they have, why they should not re-
ceive the benefit of the insolvent laws of
Maryland, as in their petitions prayed for.

SOLOMON DORMAN,
MATTHEW CANNON.

Feb. 16—4w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of, and in obedience to an order
from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county,
will be offered at Public Sale to the highest
bidder, on Monday the 25th inst. at the
Trappe, Two Negroes, a Boy and a Girl,
to serve for a term of years.

The terms of sale will be a credit of Six
Months, the purchaser or purchasers giv-
ing bond or note with approved security,
bearing interest from the day of Sale—
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
and attendance given by

JENKINS ABBOTT, Adm'r.

of Mary W. Abbott, deceased.

White Marsh, Feb. 16th, 1822.

The Subscriber

Begs leave to inform his friends and the
public generally, that he has taken and now
occupies that

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

BRICK HOUSE,

Situated on the corner of Race and Gay
Streets, in Cambridge,

Immediately opposite the Store of Samuel Le-
Compte, Esq. in the most pleasant and fas-
hionable part of the Town.

His Bar is supplied with a well selected as-
sortment of the choicest Liquors of every va-
riety, lately purchased in Baltimore for that
purpose.

His Table will be constantly furnished with
the richest profusion of all the delicacies of
each season, and attended by waiters polite,
obliging and attentive.

Attached to the establishment are excellent
stables, with plenty of good provender of ev-
ery description, and an industrious and honest
Ostler.

Gentlemen and Ladies travelling can be ac-
commodated with private apartments.

Private parties can also be accommodated
with Dinners and Suppers, served up with
equal promptitude and elegance.

Travellers can on cheap terms be conveyed
to any part of the adjacent country, with Hor-
ses, Gigs and careful drivers.

The subscriber will spare no expense, and
will be unremitted in his exertions to please
those who may honor him with their patron-
age, which he respectfully solicits, and will
most gratefully acknowledge.

The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.

February 9—3w

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF

REASONABLE TERMS.

Trustee's Sale.

The Sale of the Real Estate of Nicholas
Hopkins, which was to have taken place on
the 3d Monday in January, (and which was
prevented by my illness) will be offered
for Sale on the Premises, on Saturday the
24 day of March next—where attendance
will be given by

MATT. DRIVER, Trustee.

February 2, 1822—1s

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

February 12th, A. D. 1822.

On application of Richard Hughlett, ad-
ministrator De Bonis Non of Levin Baynard,
late of Caroline County, deceased—It is or-
dered 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 three
successive weeks, in one of the newspapers
printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly cop-
ied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of the Orphan's Court of Car-
oline County, I have hereunto
set my hand and the seal of my
office affixed this 12th day of Feb-
ruary eighteen hundred & twen-
ty two.

GEO. A. SMITH, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline County.

In obedience to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath
obtained from the Orphan's Court of said
County in Maryland, letters of administration,
de bonis non on the personal Estate, of Levin
Baynard, late of Caroline county deceased, all
persons having claims against the said deceas-
ed's Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, on or before the 12th day of August
1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 12th day of February Anno
Domini 1822.

RICHARD HUGHLETT, Adm'r.

D. B. N. of Levin Baynard, dec'd.

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

12th February, 1822.

On application of Richard Hughlett, admin-
istrator of John Baynard, 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 deceas-
ed's estate, and that he cause the same to be
published once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks in one of the newspa-
pers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly
copied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of Caroline county
Orphan's Court, I have hereunto
subscribed my name and the seal
of my office affixed this 12th day
of February, eighteen hundred
twenty two.

GEO. A. SMITH, Reg.

Wills for Caroline County.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county,
hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said
county, in Maryland, letters of administration
on the personal estate of John Baynard, late
of Caroline County, deceased—All persons
having claims against the said deceased's
estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-
scriber on or before the 12th day of August
next, they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of Feb-
ruary, A. D. 1822.

RICHARD HUGHLETT, Adm'r.

of John Baynard, dec'd.

Family Medicines.

Thomas & Groome

Sole Agents for the Proprietor, for Talbot
County, constantly keep a supply of the
following

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most
diseases to which the human body is liable,
prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Ro-
bertson, of Edinburgh.

And for sale in Philadelphia, only, at the Pro-
prietor's Wholesale and Retail Drug and
Family Medicine Warehouse N. E.
corner of Second and Race
streets, and by retail of his
appointed agents through-
out the United States

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have
experienced its beneficial effects to be the
most valuable medicine ever offered to the
public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Con-
sumption the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain
in the breast, cramps and wind in the stom-
ach, removing costiveness, sickness at the
stomach, Head Ache, loss of appetite, indig-
estion &c. &c.

For the Dysentery or lax, Cholera Morbus,
severe gripings and other diseases of the bow-
els, and Summer Complaint in Children, it
has proved a certain remedy, and restored to
perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary com-
plaints, or disorder of the Breast and Lungs,
even in the most advanced state will find im-
mediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds, which are in
general occasioned by obstructed perspiration,
will yield to its benign influence in a few
hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints
hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath,
and the Hooping Cough, it will give immedi-
ate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL.

Or Nature's Grand Restorative.

Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

It is confidently recommended, as the most
efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and
cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with
inward weakness, depression of the spirits,
head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, de-
bility, seminal weakness, Gleet, and various
complaints resulting from secret impropriety
of youth and dissipated habits, residence in
miserable climates, the immoderate use of tea,
the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often

destructive to the human frame, diseases pe-
culiar to females at a certain period of life,
Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disor-
ders, are included several diseases of the most
dangerous kind, and are so various that a vol-
ume would hardly suffice to complete a de-
scription of them. It pervades, with its bale-
ful influence, the whole nervous system, with-
ing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and
exciting the most dreadful suggestions of hor-
ror and despair. To this demon have thou-
sands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports
of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its com-
mencement are weakness, flatulence, palpi-
tation, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, ti-
midity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness,
cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and
loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and de-
glutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a
great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of in-
finite service for Purifying the blood, and cur-
ing those foul disorders of the skin which
commonly appear in the form of Scurvy, Sur-
fett, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c.
&c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed
Anti Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this
medicine, proves of additional service in the
most mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints,

Malignant Fevers, &c.

If timely administered, they will surely
counteract the causes which commonly pro-
duce the yellow or the bilious fever, the ague
and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery,
worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stom-
ach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits,
hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, indi-
gestion, habitual costiveness, colds & coughs,
asthma, gravel, stranguary, rheumatism and
gout.

Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, sur-
feit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles,
and all impurities in the blood yield to their
happy effects, whether proceeding from con-
stitutional ailment, or arising from indis-
cret intemperance.

They are an infallible medicine for Female
Complaints generally, and especially for re-
moving those obstructions which are the
source of their ailments at certain periods—
they possess the eminent advantage over most
other purgatives, that while they operate gen-
tly, they produce neither costiveness, debility,
nor too great excitement.

And whenever there is predisposition to
receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a
too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a
vitiated state of the bile, these pills will surely
counteract it.

They are highly recommended to travellers
by sea or land, and may be made use of with
safety, without change of diet, and in situa-
tions where no exercise can be used. They
will be found particularly valuable for pre-
venting diseases incidental to hot climates,
they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, of
pen obstructions, and promote the secretion
of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as
a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

Dr. Dyott here, under the strong conviction
of the power of his pills to relieve the afflic-
ted, when other medicines have failed, recom-
mends the use of them (at least once a fort-
night) during the spring and summer months,
in which he feels assured that those who at-
tend to his advice, will find the benefit they
seek.

A bill of directions accompany each box of
Pills, small boxes 25 cents. Large boxes 50
cents.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER

CLOTH

Recommended by all the most eminent of

the Faculty in the United States.

This Plaster Cloth, so well known through-
out the United States, and more generally in
the City of Philadelphia, where its beneficial
effects and surprising cures have procured
for it the approbation and recommendation of
the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and
Sores