

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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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.

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## THE RICHMOND PARTY.

From the Washington Republican.

### LETTER IV.

MY DEAR  
My last concluded with an assurance, that  
this should be less prolix than any of my  
preceding letters, but under a change which  
has since occurred in my situation, I must  
leave to retract that promise. It was  
my purpose, in a series of letters much  
more concise than those I had written, to  
have presented you biographic sketches of  
several gentlemen who are members of The  
Richmond Party, and to have furnished you  
with details minute and comprehensive,  
indicating clearly, among other things, their  
modus operandi; by which you would have  
had a tolerably lucid and satisfactory de-  
velopment of the views and character of  
the party. But matters of serious moment  
which deeply concern the welfare of one  
of the best of friends, claim my immediate  
attention; and will incessantly occupy my  
time for months to come. I must there-  
fore, for the present at least circumscribe  
my remarks, and abridge the information I  
have to give, so as to bring both, if possi-  
ble, within the scope of a single letter.  
Under such circumstances, I can scarcely  
now divine with more accuracy than you  
can, what will be the length of this letter;  
but that it may have all possible brevity,  
let us at once "to the point."

At the moment of the second overthrow  
of "The Old Party" in the fall of their  
second Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Smith,  
clouds dark and portentous overshadowed  
their prospects, late so bright, and the high  
privilege of culling and choosing at pleas-  
ure "the leaves and fishes" at the disposal of  
the general government, seemed to be  
snatched from their grasp for ever. They  
were offended, and even enraged, at the  
course of the President in relation to their  
member of the cabinet; and a few of them,  
with their friend, Mr. Giles, became posi-  
tively hostile to some of the principal acts  
of Mr. Madison's administration; whilst the  
feeble and lukewarm support afforded by  
the rest of them, was scarcely less injuri-  
ous than a course of downright opposition.

The appointment of Mr. Monroe to the  
office of Secretary of State, was as little  
pleasing to this party, as was the dismissal  
of their favorite, Mr. Smith. The unfor-  
tunate competition between Madison and  
Monroe for the Presidency, occasioned a  
schism in the republican party, which af-  
forded a favorable opportunity for the rest-  
less spirit of a faction to push forward its  
schemes of self-aggrandizement. Inter-  
ested in fomenting discord and disunion  
among the prominent members of the re-  
publican party, the faction saw with pecu-  
liar pleasure the collision between these  
two distinguished republicans; they wished  
to see that discord perpetuated, in the hope,  
no doubt, that it would ultimately lead to  
the proscription, by the dominant party, of  
many who had been conspicuous for ser-  
vices rendered the nation, and who, conse-  
quently, must otherwise stand in their way  
to the honors and emoluments of office.  
Unfortunately for their views, however,  
these two great men were, in their prin-  
ciples, their devotion to country, and mag-  
nanimity of soul, too nearly assimilated to  
be kept long asunder by the arts and in-  
trigues of interested factions.—The love  
of country prevailed over every other feel-  
ing in their bosoms; and all the efforts, the  
arts, and manoeuvres of the disorganizing  
faction proved ineffectual.

The re-union, in the government, of  
these two distinguished republicans, ac-  
corded with the wishes and feelings of  
their best personal friends, as well as the  
public good. All pure republicans who sought  
the public good & not any private and inter-  
ested ends, rejoiced at this proof of har-  
mony and patriotism. But to those who had  
hoped to profit by discord, it was a source  
of deep mortification and chagrin; it deran-  
ged their plans, and threw them back upon  
new and difficult expedients for the accom-  
plishment of their views.

It becomes necessary that I should now  
introduce to your notice another gen-  
tleman who was a distinguished member of  
"The Richmond Party"—the late Hon. Spen-  
cer Roane—who was one of the Judges of  
the Supreme Court of Appeals in this state.  
This gentleman, who was distinguished for  
intellectual vigor, profound legal knowledge  
strong passions, and morose manners, was  
indeed the Atlas of that party, and emi-  
nently qualified to become the founder of a  
new political sect. He was a master spirit,  
capable of combining and organizing,  
into a systematic corps, the scattered frag-  
ments of factions discomfited and over-  
thrown, and apparently without hope of re-  
covery. He was ambitious of distinction,  
impatient of equality, and could not endure  
a superior; in his acts a despot, but in pro-  
fession a democratic republican. He had  
much to do with the politics of this state,  
and had acquired a character and standing,

as a politician, which placed him among the  
most conspicuous of the republican party.  
Still, however, he was not the first. Next  
to Thomas Jefferson, in the estimation of  
the party and affections of the people,  
James Madison and James Monroe stood  
pre-eminent. In reference to them, ambi-  
tion itself seems to have no alternative but  
to pay this reluctant tribute due to superior  
merit. Such was the course of Judge  
Roane. *Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit  
vivere.*

But when, from an unfortunate combina-  
tion of circumstances, and the too ardent  
zeal of personal and political friends, the  
two distinguished republicans, Madison and  
Monroe, were placed in competition for the  
highest office within the gift of the people,  
and republicans became arrayed against re-  
publicans with a zeal, though honest, yet  
too ardent, and tending to dangerous dis-  
cord among brethren of the same principles,  
an occasion presented itself for the exer-  
cise of the mild and conciliating firmness  
of patriotism, as well as the deep designing  
policy of ambition. The friends of their  
country, who had no private ends to ac-  
complish, or ambition to gratify, saw with  
deep concern this unfortunate collision, and  
anxiously sought to smooth the asperities  
of party, and to harmonize; but the spirit  
of faction and ambition was active in excit-  
ing the feelings and passions of the people.  
The man who aspired to preferment and dis-  
tinction by the shortest route, who saw both  
of these distinguished citizens, who were  
thus brought into collision, yet above him  
on the ladder of popularity, and who would  
avail of such an occasion to shorten the  
term of his probation, would of course side  
with the strongest party, and contribute, by  
every means in his power, to rouse the pas-  
sions of the people to a pitch of excitement  
which could only be satisfied by the com-  
plete degradation and proscription of the  
principal members of the weaker party.  
When either a good or a bad motive may  
be an inducement to a particular act, it is,  
to say the least, uncharitable to assume the  
bad. Let me not, then, be regarded as thus  
uncharitable; but let the circumstances of  
the case, and the subsequent events which  
tend to elucidate this matter, direct your  
own judgment as to the opinion you should  
form. Whatever may have been the mo-  
tive, Judge Roane, on the occasion re-  
ferred to, espoused the pretensions of  
Mr. Madison; and opposed those of Mr.  
Monroe with a degree of warmth and  
ardor peculiar to himself. When, how-  
ever, Mr. Madison had rid himself of the  
Secretary of State, who, in a perturbed  
state of the republican party, had been  
palmed upon him by the intrigues of a fac-  
tion, and Mr. Monroe was invited to and  
accepted that station, Judge Roane was not  
among those who approved of the course  
of the President, and it has been remarked  
that the ardor of his attachment to his fa-  
vorite, Madison became wonderfully chang-  
ed into a feebly lukewarm principle, which  
sunk almost into total apathy & indifference.  
These distinguished statesmen, thus re-  
united in the government, moved on in the  
most perfect concord and harmony, devot-  
ing, with fidelity and assiduity, their valu-  
able services to the important concerns of  
the nation, in the administration of the  
government upon the sound republican  
principles approved by the wisdom of the  
nation. Placed again upon a theatre which  
afforded scope for the display of his genius  
and talents, the clouds which had for a  
moment obscured the lustre of his charac-  
ter, were soon dispelled; and at the termi-  
nation of the late war, James Monroe, from  
the zeal, ability, and patriotism with which  
he had discharged the various and important  
public duties confided to him, and the im-  
portant benefits which had resulted there-  
from to the nation, in times of the greatest  
peril and difficulty, had acquired a charac-  
ter and standing, which placed him above  
the reach of faction and intrigue. The  
great body of the people, with one consent,  
had fixed their eyes upon Mr. Monroe as  
the Successor of Mr. Madison.—During  
this period, the Atlas of "The Richmond  
Party" had not been idle; though the times  
were unpropitious, he had effected much.  
A foundation was laid for the party, and  
many proselytes gained. The columns of  
"The Richmond Enquirer" furnish evi-  
dences of the skill and ability with which  
he conducted his operations. He wrote much,  
under various signatures, and with great  
ability. Without questioning the generally  
received doctrines of the republican party,  
or the practical application of principles  
which had passed the ordeal of a party, and  
acquired a sanctity not to be violated with-  
out impunity, an ample field remained for  
genius and talents like his. In affairs of gov-  
ernment, and particularly under a system like  
ours, occasions are perpetually occurring  
which call for the practical operation of  
admitted principles; and a field is open, on  
all such occasions, for the impecation of  
doctrines subversive of the very principles  
themselves, whilst the ingenious disputant  
professes the most sacred regard for them.  
Such, I am disposed to believe, was the  
character of many of the political essays of  
Judge Roane, which contained the doc-  
trines of a new sect who were rallying un-  
der his banners, since called "The Rich-  
mond Party," and sometimes "The Central  
Junto." These ultra republicans erected a  
standard of political orthodoxy, like the

bed of Procrustes—incapable of adapting  
itself to any change of circumstances  
every thing must be made to contract or  
expand so as to accommodate itself to the  
austere and inflexible doctrines of the party.  
They apply to the conduct of public men,  
and to public measures, a test of super-  
human excellence, by which as suits their  
purpose, they pass sentence of condemna-  
tion on whomsoever they please. From the  
period of Mr. Monroe's going into the ad-  
ministration, we find Judge Roane and  
Wilson C. Nicholas, with their respective  
adherents, in general occupying pretty  
much the same ground. The subsequent  
course of the principal members of these  
factions, in reference to the administrations  
of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, exhibits  
that diversity only, which results from the  
peculiarity of character. The end and ob-  
ject has been the same with all of them.  
Some have been open and daring in their  
hostility; some cautious, prudent, subtle,  
and secret; and others have operated be-  
tween the two extremes; all, however, have  
acted their parts in the drama, according  
to character, situation, and circumstances.  
Similarity of object and interest, and the  
advantage of mutual support, had brought  
these two parties very nearly together  
some time before the Presidential caucus of  
1816. At the session of Assembly in the  
Winter of 1814-15, Wilson C. Nicholas  
had been, through the joint interest and  
management of the two parties, placed in the  
gubernatorial chair of Virginia, to aid in the  
management of the caucus. Every effort  
was made, that could be made consistently  
with that caution and prudence necessary  
to mask the designs of the parties, to pre-  
vent the nomination of Mr. Monroe; and  
when these failed, a reluctant acquies-  
cence in the will of the majority was yield-  
ed, and the Hon. Spencer Roane was placed  
at the head of the Central Corresponding  
Committee. His party, in other words,  
"The Richmond Party" and Wilson C. Ni-  
cholas's party, having firmly united about  
the period of Mr. Monroe's election, the two  
together formed a political corps wielding  
immense power, and yet their existence  
as a party was unknown to the people at  
large. Each of them, single, boasted con-  
nections whose talents and command of  
money gave them great weight with the  
People; but the combination of their  
strength has rendered them irresistible in  
Virginia, at least until the veil, which con-  
ceals their plans from the public view, shall  
be completely torn away.

No men better understand, than the  
members of these united factions do, the  
art of governing their fellow citizens, whilst  
to accomplish their purposes, they always  
profess a readiness to "bow down to the  
majesty of the People," and to carry their  
will into full effect. They often direct, con-  
trol, and regulate the public affairs, accord-  
ing to their sovereign will and pleasure;  
but when the People resolve, as they some-  
times do, to manage their own concerns "in  
their own way," the gentlemen, readily ac-  
commodating themselves to the necessity of  
the case, sail with the wind, or drift with the  
current, as good-naturedly as if they were  
conforming to the dictates of their very  
best judgment, or acting in perfect obedi-  
ence to their own inclination. Thus acting,  
their conduct has always appeared to be  
either influenced or governed by the wishes  
or desires of the People. Conciliating in  
this manner the esteem and the regard of  
their fellow citizens, they have found it in  
general very practicable to carry their fa-  
vorite measures; and seldom have they  
been disappointed, when advocating the  
election of a friend, a connexion or a par-  
tisan; or when opposing the appointment of  
an adversary—of one hostile to factions in  
every shape—of one, the zealous, honest,  
inflexible friend, "in spirit and in truth,"  
of the equal rights of all men.

They desired authority bordering on ab-  
solute dominion, throughout Virginia, in  
the first place, with a view, no doubt, to  
the subsequent extension and exercise of  
their power on a broader scale. Therefore  
their views were directed, not merely to  
the filling of the most important offices of  
the state government with their con-  
nections or partisans; but also particularly to  
the management of the banks—those  
great moneyed institutions, which may be  
wielded, as every man of observation well  
knows, with the most powerful effect, as po-  
litical engines.

No man on earth was better acquainted  
with the vast, the wonder-working influence  
which such engines imparted to the chiefs  
who directed their operations, than Mr.  
Wilson Cary Nicholas was: when, there-  
fore, he perceived most clearly, that less,  
either in a financial or political way could  
be effected by holding the office of gover-  
nor, than by filling that of president of the  
branch bank of the United States at Rich-  
mond, he did not hesitate to treat his duped  
constituents as he had done before. To  
promote his own private views, and those  
of his party, he abandoned their service, and  
before the constitutional term of his eligi-  
bility had expired quitting all pretensions  
to the exalted office of chief magistrate, he  
descended, in a manner surely not becom-  
ing a high minded patriot, to the station of  
president of the United States' branch bank  
at Richmond! Any other man, by such con-  
duct, so often repeated, would have for-  
feited all pretensions to the esteem or con-

fidence of all reflecting men in the com-  
monwealth; but not so with Mr. Nicholas:  
he and his friends of "The Richmond Par-  
ty," by their well-timed and plausible ex-  
cuses, soon prevailed on the people to  
overlook or pardon the degradation they  
had suffered, by the selfish and unworthy  
condescension thus practised by their gov-  
ernor; but until there was a general know-  
ledge of his actual insolvency and failure,  
for many thousands of pounds beyond the  
value of all his estates together, it seemed  
to be believed by the great body of the peo-  
ple, that Wilson Cary Nicholas, Esq. could  
"do no wrong." From the moment when  
he became president of the office of dis-  
count and deposit of the bank of the United  
States at Richmond, two of the great banks  
in that city were under presidents who  
were members of "The Richmond Party;"  
for Dr. John Brockenbrough was, and is,  
the president of the Virginia Bank; yet, it  
was not thought advisable to leave the third  
and only remaining bank, in that city, un-  
der the guidance of a stranger. The wor-  
thy gentleman who then presided over "The  
Farmer's Bank of Virginia," Benjamin  
Hatcher, Esq. was not one of "The Rich-  
mond Party," nor was he formed of proper  
materials ever to become a member of any  
faction. It was therefore resolved, "by  
hook or by crook," to oust that highly  
meritorious officer, and to secure his birth-  
right for some distinguished member of "The  
Richmond Party."

With that view, at the annual appoint-  
ment of directors for "The Farmer's Bank  
of Virginia," the proper number of persons  
to be appointed by the executive was, as  
has been said, respectfully presented (by  
one of the Party) to that honorable body;  
and supported, as it was contrived they  
should be, by recommendations very strong  
and full, their appointment followed as a  
matter of course.

Among the persons so appointed, were  
some with whom Mr. Hatcher would not  
consent to be associated in the direction,  
which fact, it is understood, was previously  
well known to certain members of "The  
Richmond Party." The consequence then  
of the appointment made by the executive,  
was, that the plan of the Party succeeded  
exactly according to their wishes: Mr.  
Hatcher resigned.

Virginia, as well as the individual stock-  
holders, having a considerable interest at  
stake, and depending on the proper man-  
agement of the affairs of the bank, it be-  
came highly important that a suitable char-  
acter should be found, willing to fill the  
vacancy produced by Mr. Hatcher's resigna-  
tion. Upon all such occasions, the patriotic  
members of "The Richmond Party" never  
fail to unite, as it would seem, their most  
active and zealous exertions to serve the  
state. They are generally, also fortunate  
enough to find in some one of their own  
Party, a character, in all respects, entitled  
to the honor of filling any vacancy worth  
accepting. And who, as to the vacancy now  
referred to, could be more worthy the hon-  
or of filling it, than a brother of Wilson  
Cary Nicholas, Esq. "The Richmond  
Party," with one voice, would answer—  
None more deserving that honor than  
Philip N. Nicholas, Esq. (then) the Attor-  
ney General of Virginia.

The citizens, in general, ignorant of the  
selfish and deep designs of the Party, unin-  
formed even of the fact, that such a Party  
existed, and confiding in the supposed dis-  
interestedness and political integrity of Mr.  
Nicholas's eulogists, readily agreed, that  
the Attorney General was the very man  
who ought to succeed Mr. Hatcher. But  
the better to conceal the fact, that this was  
a well designed plot, "to get Hatcher out  
and Nicholas in," "The Central Junto"  
affected to doubt, whether the Attorney  
General would vacate the high and impor-  
tant office he then filled, to accept the new  
appointment to which he appeared to be so  
pressingly invited: And, to render that con-  
sentment still more certain, the Attorney  
General himself professed to have some  
difficulties, and actually seemed, for a short  
time, to hesitate about the decision proper  
to be made on that point. At length, how-  
ever, the farce having been kept up long  
enough to produce the desired effect to con-  
ceal the plot from the public, and even from  
Mr. Hatcher himself, the Attorney Gen-  
eral, with all imaginable solemnity, and no  
small share of seeming reluctance, desce-  
ded from his high eminence at the bar, and  
impelled, as many an honest dupe verily  
believed, by the pure *amor patriæ*, Philip  
N. Nicholas, Esq. condescended to become  
the president of "The Farmers' Bank of  
Virginia."

A particular friend of mine, who was on  
the spot, and witnessed the scene, after  
giving me a full description of all that had  
passed, added,—"when I looked upon the pa-  
rade of mock-patriotism then made by 'The  
Richmond Party,' and thought on the in-  
famy of our beloved and unsuspecting re-  
public, sick at heart, I turned loathing away  
from the disgusting scene!"

Thus, had "The Central Junto," in open  
day, while the whole commonwealth slept,  
furnished from their own body, a president  
for each of the three great Banks at Rich-  
mond! Two of them, to wit, "The Bank  
of Virginia," and "The Farmers' Bank of  
Virginia," it will be recollected, are the  
parents of branches at Lynchburg, at Nor-  
folk, at Petersburg, at Fredericksburg, and

at Winchester; and that these branches  
are subject to the direction and control of  
the mother banks.

I shall not stop here to enforce the re-  
marks, which every intelligent man has  
long since made, on the influence which  
these banks, converted into political engines,  
may exercise, not only over the population  
of Richmond, and the other towns in which  
they are located, but, through them over  
the great mass also of the population of  
Virginia.

Obliged as I am, by want of time, to  
hasten to the conclusion of this letter, and  
(for the present) of my observations on  
"The Richmond Party," I will proceed to  
give you, according to my promise, the  
names of some other leaders of that Party,  
and of some of their connections.

I shall not, however, attempt to give you  
sketches of more than three or four other  
members of that Party, and concerning  
them, I have leisure to make a few remarks  
only, at this time. Before I give you any  
names, however, I think it proper to observe,  
that I have ever believed, that some few of  
the gentlemen, even in Richmond, who co-  
operate with the Party, are not aware of  
their true character, nor of the dangerous  
extent to which they carry their views.  
And I have long believed, nay, I am con-  
vinced, that, by great dexterity, the "Pol-  
conis" of the party have managed to de-  
ceive and mislead many patriotic and hon-  
orable men, as to render them perfectly  
subservient to their views, whilst firmly per-  
suaded that they were promoting the pub-  
lic welfare. Why else has it happened that  
so many of the connections have risen to  
places of distinction and power, whilst other  
men of equal worth, and superior talents,  
not connected with the Party, have been  
passed neglected by, and what is yet worse,  
been even denounced, as meriting no pre-  
ferment whatever? Look for example,  
to the list of names I shall now give you,  
and to the offices held by those persons,  
which I shall at the same time specify, and  
you will find, no difficulty in deciding that  
the many members of the connection who  
fill important offices under the state gov-  
ernment, owe their advancement to the  
schemes, the management, and the irresisti-  
ble influence of their Party; only, or you  
must make the humiliating acknowledgment,  
that to the connection we must look for  
men of virtue and talents, qualifying them  
exclusively to conduct our public affairs:  
a degrading, and unfounded admission, which  
you are incapable of ever making.

In giving other names, I shall refer to  
a period a little antecedent to the death  
of Judge Roane and Wilson Cary Nicholas,  
the two great chiefs of the Richmond Party;  
and shall commence with the Court of Ap-  
peals. In that high court of dernier resort,  
there were but four acting Judges—Roane,  
Brooke, Cabell, and Coalter. Fleming, the  
fifth and only remaining Judge, had for  
several years been prevented by ill-health  
from attending the Court. Judge Brooke  
is understood to be in some manner con-  
nected with the Roane, or Brockenbrough,  
or Ritchie family; and the three latter are  
all nearly related to each other by blood.  
Judge Roane, therefore, long before Judge  
Brooke's promotion, contemplated, as a fa-  
vorite and important object, his translation  
from the bench of the General Court to that  
of the Court of Appeals; an object which  
he zealously and steadily pursued, until it  
was finally accomplished, at the expense of  
older Judges; who, without the least dis-  
paragement to Judge Brooke, were consid-  
ered by the profession, generally, to be, on  
the score of merit and qualifications, equal-  
ly well entitled to that preferment; and,  
as regarded seniority and services, their  
claims were indisputably superior to his.  
But they had no party to press their claims;  
and the manner in which elections have  
been conducted, of late years, afforded them  
not the remotest prospect of being advan-  
ced.

Notwithstanding this success, which, upon  
principles purely just and purely republi-  
can, ought not to have resulted from the  
combined exertions of Judge Roane and  
all his connections together, he was by no  
means satisfied: had he lived it is confidently  
believed that he never would have res-  
tored content until at least a majority of the  
Court should have been formed of Judges  
taken from his party, or from his family  
connection.

Judge Roane was many years younger than  
the venerable Judge whom bad health had  
so long detained at home, & unquestionably  
expected, as many others did, that he would  
have survived that excellent and beloved  
man. Had he done so, it is pretty generally  
understood that he would have spared no  
pains to have his cousin, Judge William  
Brockenbrough, in contempt of the su-  
perior claims of other Judges, promoted  
to the bench of the Court of Appeals. And  
had Wilson Cary Nicholas also survived  
Judge Fleming, no man who has ad-  
verted to the dexterity with which the Party  
have always managed such affairs, could for  
one second doubt of their success. Had  
those distinguished leaders survived Judge  
Fleming, scarcely any human power could  
have defeated Judge Brockenbrough's pro-  
motion; and then the high prize of Judge  
Roane's ambition, in that respect, would  
have been completely gained. A majority  
of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ap-  
peals would have been taken from his fan-



ily connection; which the Party would have unblushingly contended was perfectly just, and in exact conformity to Republican principles.

I will now advert, as not entirely irrelevant, to the scheme which many believe the Party had in anticipation formed, to place Richard Morris, Esq. of Hahover county, on the bench of the General Court, in the room of Judge Brockenbrough, had he been elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals. A few others think that Mr. Morris will be the candidate of the Party for Congress, whenever Andrew Stevenson, Esq. the present Representative of the Richmond district, shall decline. For which of the two offices he may be destined, the data furnished me do not enable me to decide; but that he is, and for a very few years has been, among the first of the Party's favorites, I know; and that they have intended to honor him with one or the other of those distinguished offices, I do firmly believe.

It strikes me with amazement that the People should have been so long, and so effectually, kept in a state of perfect ignorance, as to the views of the Party. They must have been detected many years ago, had their *Modus operandi* only attracted a small share of public attention. You will be surprised when I inform you that but a few years ago Mr. Morris was a most bitter, intractable, thorough-going, rancorous federalist; and that fact is well known to every member of "the Richmond Party." He was once or twice a candidate in the Richmond district for a seat in Congress; and from his fortune, his respectable connections, his education, the suavity of his manners, and the splendor of his talents, would certainly have been elected but for his politics: they were too well known. Mr. Morris was therefore supported only by the federal electors of the district; and whenever he was a candidate for Congress, his competitors prevailed by an overwhelming majority. Every one was pleased with Mr. Morris as a companion and a gentleman; but no republican ever thought even of electing him to any office or place of distinction. During the time referred to, Mr. Roane, speaking with some of the Party concerning Mr. Morris, forgetting for a moment the dignity of his station, and unmindful of the gravity which befitted the Judge, said: "By G—, sir, Dick Morris is too d—d a Tory to be appointed to any office." The bitter anecdote is said to have reached Mr. Morris's ear, and to have certainly had the effect of retarding his progress towards the happy union which has since taken place between himself and "The Richmond Party." Mr. Morris, being now a member, is become a great favorite indeed with the Party. His eloquence saved the Hon. Peter V. Daniel, the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, by one vote I have understood, at the last "scratch," as the removal of a Councillor from office by a joint ballot of the two houses of Assembly is commonly called; and that memorable service will certainly procure for him, on the first fair opportunity, the best return which the grateful party can make. For a few years past, the last year excepted, Mr. Morris has represented his county in the House of Delegates; of which house, unquestionably as democratic as any branch of any legislature upon earth, he became recently a leading member. The prophet who would have foretold an event so improbable, apparently so impossible, only seven or eight years ago, would have been "laughed to scorn!" But, *tempora mutantur*—Mr. Morris is now a member of "The Richmond Party." Accordingly we find, that again, in "time of need," he is elected a member of the House of Delegates. The next winter there will be another "scratch." Two members of the council of state, must, agreeably to a constitutional provision, be removed, by a joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly; and, on that occasion, it is at least possible, that some one or more gentlemen, of "The Richmond Party," may owe their continuance in the council to the eloquence of their friend, Mr. Morris.

But it is believed that another object also, of yet greater importance, rendered it, in the opinion of "The Richmond Party," and of Mr. Morris himself, essential, that he should have a seat in the next General Assembly. That is the body which may, according to modern usage, hold a caucus to nominate a successor to the present President of the United States.—Heretofore, to nominate has been virtually to dictate: for the people have invariably conformed to the nomination. The election by the citizens at large, which the constitution intended should be real, is, when conducted under a caucus nomination, nothing more or less than downright mockery! The honest yeomanry of our country begin to feel this very sensibly, and perceive that a field is opened by the caucus system, for intrigue, and for venality and corruption in every form, the most base and hideous, and demoralizing, that can be imagined. The people desire to "manage their own affairs in their own way;" but "The Richmond Party," as if the people were indeed "their own worst enemies," incapable of managing such weighty concerns, insist that a caucus ought to be held.

Should that course be adopted, and "The Richmond Party," be honored with the confidence which every Presidential caucus has for years reposed in them, they will most certainly give the vote to the Virginia candidate of their particular choice, without consulting or regarding the wishes of the people. They have been in the habit of directly or indirectly exercising a considerable agency, in selecting the county and town committees, invariably appointed on such occasions; and the central plenipotentiary committee, uniformly made up of individuals, the majority of whom consists of members of their Party.

Doubtless, it has been for some time resolved that Mr. Morris, now deemed the

first man of the Party for talents, should be a member of the assembly at its approaching session. They desire his aid in the vain attempt they will make, to demonstrate, that the choice of a democratic President, could only be secured by a caucus nomination.

Mr. Morris, forsooth, a noted Federalist, is to indicate and support the best possible mode of electing a democratic President! *Risum teneatis?*

But in noticing the fact, that Mr. Morris was a federalist, I am aware that some degree of caution should be observed; for whoever shall venture to proclaim a truth of that kind, to the prejudice of any member of "The Richmond Party," will in their estimation, commit a sin never to be forgiven. He will be marked as a fit object for the vengeance of the Party, and may expect to encounter denunciation in every form which their malice, or that of their printer, can invent, whilst Thomas Ritchie shall live, and conduct "The Richmond Enquirer."

It will be impossible, as I now find, to complete my remarks on "The Richmond Party," in this letter. I shall, however, unless prevented by some unforeseen accident, endeavour to finish them in the course of two or three days. In the mean time, I remain, as ever,

My dear \*\*\*\*\* yours, most sincerely.

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FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

"Ancient days! august Athens! where, Where are thy men of might? thy grand in soul?"

Gone—glittering through the dream of things that were."

The presidential question has occupied the attention of the American people for so long a time, almost to the exclusion of every thing else, that it may seem arrogance indeed to add any thing more to the mass that has been written. But as some men feel a degree of pride in entertaining particular opinions; so they feel a degree of pleasure in making a public avowal of them, and the readiest way of doing this is by the public prints. And yet, should the opinion which is soon to be expressed appear strange; should it go forth into the world without finding one kindred spirit to bear witness to its correctness; "alone, crownless and voiceless," the writer can only turn to the constitution under which he lives as the guarantee of the liberty of holding it, and to his own bosom to be justified in his admiration of what he considers to be Roman greatness, Roman patriotism and Roman virtue.

Rufus King then seems to the writer of this essay to be better qualified in every respect for the presidential chair, than any man in this country, chief Justice Marshall excepted. This is the opinion intended to be proclaimed, and as the celestial goddess did her golden locks, so the writer "dat eam diffunde ventis."

"'Tis strange, say passing strange," that in so general a search after eligible men for this high office, this distinguished personage should have been overlooked. Can it be accounted for upon any just ground? Can any plausible reason be assigned for so shameful an omission? Is it not strange that New-York does not shake the poppies from her brow, and awake to a sense of duty? Have the American people ceased to remember what in ancient days constituted real excellence? Have they so soon forgotten the sorrow, and deep contrition, yes, contrition worthy to be evinced by sacrifices in their public temples, which old Rome used to feel for a disregard, and neglect of her noblest characters, and an abandonment of her fundamental principles? Let them take warning from the rejection of the virtuous Camillus, and the dangers that followed his premature and unhappy exile, and bear well in mind, that as nature has not formed every man a commander, so she has not designed every man to be a statesman, and fit to preside at the head of a republic. Let them recollect, ay, write in glaring letters upon the tablets of their hearts, that ambition is ever watchful of an opportunity to discharge its poisoned arrows, and a Brennus with a gothic army, summonable at a single blow of the trumpet, will be always ready to kick the beam, when there is no Camillus near to unsheath the sword, and exact rigid justice.

But let us return more immediately to the subject of this essay, take a short retrospective view of the life of Mr. King, and shew by his admirable conduct in all public matters, and his real, intrinsic greatness, that he is the very man in whom the affections of the people should at this moment be centred.

Mr. King is a native of the state of Massachusetts, and was born in the year 1755. While he was a student he had an opportunity of displaying his ardour and alacrity, in the cause of his country, and was one of those volunteers who joined General Sullivan, to whom he was appointed aid, in his enterprise with Count D'Esclainy against the British in Rhode Island. He came to the bar at twenty five years of age, and had for his adversary in his first cause the illustrious Parsons; but the circumstance instead of depressing, tended only the more to excite his youthful ardour; and from his display on that occasion, immediate and confident predictions were made of his future eminence.

Soon after this he was chosen to represent the town of Newburyport in the legislature, and there also he gave evidence of his extraordinary abilities. In 1784 he was elected by a unanimous vote of the legislature, a delegate to the old Congress then in session at Trenton, although he had not as yet attained the age, at which consistently with the usages of the state, he could expect that distinction.

In 1785 and '6 he was re-elected to Congress, and being sent with Mr. Monroe at that time upon a mission to the legislature

of Pennsylvania gave still stronger proofs of rising greatness. The object of the mission was this. The requisitions of contribution from the several states had all been complied with, but yet public creditors were disappointed in not receiving their dues, from the poverty of the national treasury; and in those states where these payments had been most promptly made, a loud cry was excited against the government, for lending money to those, who had paid little or nothing. In this disorder of the finances Pennsylvania, who had performed her part well, passed certain resolutions in her legislature, ordering her quota of monies to be applied to such of those creditors as resided within the state, and not given to the general government to be disposed of according to their discretion. Against this procedure Congress remonstrated, and its remonstrance was enforced by Mr. King in one of the most elegant, and masterly speeches ever heard. In 1787 he was appointed a delegate, to the convention which sat at Philadelphia, and took an active part in the discussion, and formation of our present system of government. He attended throughout the whole, and was one of the committee, who prepared and reported the final draft of the constitution of the U. States. He removed to New York in 1788, and in the following year Gen. Schuyler and himself were chosen the first senators from that state under the constitution. In 1794 when the British treaty was promulgated, and the nation thrown into a dreadful ferment by the conflict of opinion on its nature, and provisions, Mr. King appeared by the side of General Hamilton in its defence in the streets of New York; but the ruthless violence of the mob compelled them to retire; and resort to the press as the only remaining means of communicating to the world some of the most admirable essays, in behalf of one of the best of treaties. Camillus was the signature under which they were published. The numbers concerning commercial, and maritime articles were written by Mr. King, and they discover that depth of research, and extensive acquaintance with the treaties and laws of different nations, upon subjects of maritime intercourse, commerce and navigation, as render them highly useful to those, who may wish to acquire a knowledge of these difficult subjects. About this period Mr. Gallatin was chosen a senator from Pennsylvania, and a petition was soon after presented against his taking his seat, in consequence of his not having been sufficiently long a citizen of the United States. Mr. Burr rose in his defence in the senate, and Mr. King in his reply to his ingenious speech is said to have exhibited himself as an orator more powerfully than on any former occasion. His eloquence transcended any thing of which modern, or indeed ancient times can boast, & in his animation actually leaped from the floor; and yet extravagant as the circumstance may appear, it was nothing more as an able judge remarked, "than the action suited to the word."

In 1796 he was appointed by President Washington minister plenipotentiary to the court of Great Britain, and in this capacity conducted himself with equal honor, and advantage to his country. In 1813 he was again chosen a senator by the legislature of New York, and although at that time the two parties of this country were drawn up in the most hostile array against each other, yet Mr. King by his statesmanlike conduct, and his just and expanded views of all questions brought before Congress at that critical period, procured himself the rare, and enviable distinction of being applauded by the whole country. Mr. King is still in the senate, and it is believed retains perfectly unimpaired the great, and extraordinary powers of his mind. He is now on the verge of seventy, and it is only in the evening of his days, a period, which every effort should rather be made to render tranquil and serene than darken and bedevil; that his enemies, and the detractors of his fame have seen proper to assail him.

This is to be sure a brief sketch of the life of one of the most distinguished of men, but my object was merely to notice some of the most striking events, that those who have not hitherto had an opportunity of knowing, may even at this late hour become acquainted with the man whom Alexander Hamilton considered not only as the most finished orator amongst the moderns, but as possessing a capacity better qualified to take a wide, and comprehensive view of his subject, and of judging correctly of results, than any other American. Thus have we traced him from his youth to the present day. We have seen him in the tented field, and in the senate house, equally active in military, and political matters. But it was on the latter theatre that his destiny led him to take so conspicuous a part. We have seen him participating in the hard struggles for our independence, helping to lay the foundations of our government, and afterwards abroad settling and arranging its relations with foreign powers. Who then so fit to advise, and direct us, as he, who I might almost say was present at our birth, and watched us in our rapid growth to manhood? Yes—in the language of Lord Bolingbroke, he is one of those few, whom the author of nature thinks fit from time to time to mingle among the societies of men, and on whom he is graciously pleased to bestow a larger portion of the ethereal spirit, than is given in the ordinary course of his providence to the sons of men. He is one of those, who engross almost the whole reason of the species, being born to instruct, to guide, and to preserve; and who are designed to be the tutors, and the guardians of human kind. Like Tully, he has a perfect knowledge of the constitution of his own government, of the origin and progress, of the general reasons, and particular occasions of the laws, and customs of his country, of the great rules of equity, and the duty of every magistracy and of

from the highest to the lowest. How well acquainted is he with all the states, their rights and privileges, their dispositions and conditions, with their several interests in relation to the general government? How familiar is he with the history of former times, and how curious has he been to observe the minutest circumstances that have passed in his own? To a man fraught with all this stock of knowledge, and industrious to improve it daily, nothing can happen that is entirely new, nothing for which he is unprepared, scarce any effect whereof he has not considered the cause, scarce any cause wherein his sagacity could not discern the latent effect. His eloquence to be sure has given him great fame, but 'tis his knowledge, his experience, and continued habits of business, that have supported his reputation, enabled him to do so much service to his country, and given such force, and authority to his eloquence.

His late speech in the senate upon the subject of the ever memorable caucus, which it has been said may be compared with the greatest efforts of a Chatham or a Burke, and will be bound up with the next edition of the Federalist, while it is powerfully illustrative of the principles of the constitution, conveys a friendly, and timely admonition to the American people. He seems to have watched all the machinations of the conspirators in silence and prepared a strength sufficient to resist them at Washington, and in the remotest parts of the United States. And this is the gem of purest ray, which the nation bears within itself, and yet seems to forget it; suffering it, instead of resolving at the happiest moment to place it where it would be most resplendent, to sink gradually from the public view, until at last it will be irretrievably concealed amid the rubbish of opposition, ignorance and infatuation.

These are the opinions of a private person living in the utmost retirement, remote from public matters, and who has never taken any part in them; opinions formed from an attentive consideration of the history of his own country, and which he does not hesitate to avow, convinced that it is not one of the least beautiful and interesting features in our excellent system of government; that the humblest citizen has the privilege of expressing himself with regard to its administration, and the public men into whose care it is entrusted. The industrious peasant can exclaim with equal triumph, as of old, *I am an American citizen*, and his voice proceeding from the door of his humble cottage, will have its weight, in the same manner as if it came from the marble step of the palace. In no government on the face of the globe, does liberty exist in such purity as in our own, and yet good order, and regularity are preserved, and vice and licentiousness restricted within just, and proper bounds. Virtue, liberty, sanctity of laws and justice are the great principles of our constitution; from these happiness, (as it surely does) must inevitably flow, and its here in this western clime alone, that we do in reality enjoy that happiness, which is the noblest gift of God to man. Where else do we see a system whose several departments are so equally, and so justly balanced? Where do we see a system, into which a promptness of bestowing upon merit its deserving rewards, enters so much as a component part? 'Tis on these accounts that the eyes of all the world have been drawn to us, and such eulogies heaped upon us, Nations gaze at us with wonder & admiration, are envious of our prosperity and equally anxious to place themselves within the sphere of the benign influence of our laws. This is the scheme, which to the philosophical minds of the ancients seemed to be represented only in the glowing pictures of imagination. For the American nation there has been reserved the glory of reducing to practice, what to ancient wisdom appeared fanciful, and ideal, and let it still be their glory to preserve pure, unspotted, and unchanged, what heaven in the fulness of its benignity, has thought fit to cherish for them.

But should that juncture of the last winter, which conceived and executed what has been emphatically entitled the "Caucus Address" be permitted to accomplish their well planned schemes of aggrandizement; should I say, that "great central power," that ever memorable conspiracy against the constitution, the work of the patriots of seventeen hundred and eighty seven, and the wonder and admiration of the present age, be suffered to elevate to the presidency, the man, who most unfortunately has become their favourite; then we shall soon see our beautiful system prostrate fall, and the bright lustre of our institutions fade in air away.

LÆLIUS.

## FOREIGN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.  
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.  
The packet ship Colossus, Capt. Urann, arrived at this port yesterday, in 31 days from Liverpool. She brings the news of the DEATH OF LORD BYRON, at Missolonghi on the 19th of April, after an illness of ten days. His body had arrived at Zante, whither Lord Sydney Osborne, according to letters from him dated Corfu, April 27th, was to proceed immediately, to make such arrangements as the occasion required.

The following is a translation of the Proclamation which was issued by the Greek Authorities at Missolonghi, to the grief of its inhabitants, who were arrested in the celebration of their Easter festivities:—

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF GREECE.

The present days of festivity are converted into days of bitter lamentation for all. Lord Noel Byron departed this life to-day, about 11 o'clock in the evening, in consequence of a rheumatic inflammatory fever, which lasted for 10 days. During the time of his illness your general anxiety evinced

the profound sorrow that pervaded your hearts. All classes, without distinction of sex or age, oppressed by grief, entirely forgot the days of Easter. The death of this illustrious personage is certainly a most more lamentable for this city, to which he was eminently partial, of which he became a citizen, and of the dangers of which he was determined personally to partake, when circumstances should require it. His munificent donations to this community are before the eyes of every one, and no one among us ever ceased, or will ever cease to consider him, with the purest and most grateful sentiments, our benefactor.—Until the dispositions of the National Government regarding this calamitous event be known, by virtue of the Decree of the Legislature, No. 314, of date the 14th of October, it is ordered: To-morrow, by sunrise, thirty-seven minute guns shall be fired from the batteries of the town, equal to the number of years of the deceased personage. 2. All public offices, including all Courts of justice, shall be shut for the three following days. 3. All shops, except those for provisions and medicine, shall also be kept shut; and all dances customary in these days, all sorts of festivity and merriment in the public taverns, and every sort of public amusement, shall cease during the above named period. 4. A general mourning shall take place for 21 days. 5. Funeral ceremonies shall be performed in all the churches.

A. MAUROCORDATO,  
GIORGIO PRAIDI, Sec'y.

Missolonghi, 19th April, 1824.

The John Bull remarks, that the announcement of this death, "will, of course, excite grief in proportions varying with the feelings and principles of those to whom it is made."

"That Lord Byron should have died so early, must be a source of regret to all—even to those who least valued his talents and most detested his immoralities. If he had died some years since, it is true his fame and reputation would have been clearer and more pure—had he lived some years longer, he might have redeemed them. He has, however, quitted the world at a most unfortunate period of his career, and in the most unsatisfactory manner—in voluntary exile, when his mind, debased by evil associations and the malignant brooding over imaginary ills, has been devoted to the construction of elaborate lampoons, alike unworthy of his genius and accomplishments; and yet such is the nature of the world by taste, that we believe, as Moore will stand recorded for many years after his death merely as the author of the Two Penny Post Bag and Fudge Family, Byron will be longer remembered by his Don Juan, than any of those sublime and beautiful works which delighted and astonished the fashionable world some few years since."

His Lordship was born in 1788, and married in 1815. The same romantic spirit which led him to indite his Childe Harold, carried him into the army of the Greeks. The influence of his name may have been of some service to their cause, but the qualifications of a statesman or a soldier, differ so widely from those of a poet, that perhaps the Greeks have lost less by his death than they imagine.

The death of another leading character among the Greeks, that of Colocotroni, is mentioned, but the obituary notice is very different from that of the English nobleman. It is said that for the last three years he kept up the flames of discord among his countrymen, and has at last fallen by their hands, but whether in conflict or after trial is not mentioned. This intelligence comes from Constantinople, via Odessa, and is of the date of April the 17th. Previous letters state that the fleet was on the point of sailing with troops from that place against Greece, but that it was in a very bad condition, and the soldiers much dissatisfied with the service. The question of the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, is indefinitely adjourned.

SPAIN.

A Bayonne article of May 4th, says.—"Our accounts from Madrid are of the 29th. The first Executive Commission continues to try and condemn with the same promptitude as heretofore. Two women have been whipped, and a third tarred and feathered and promenade through the streets on an ass. These women had issued seditious cries. The Apostolic Junta is still at the head of affairs. This forms the real Representative government which it has been judged proper to give to Spain, for it is true that each Chapter has sent a Deputy to it.

Letters from Toledo, of April 24th, (while the King was still there,) say, that his Majesty and the Court passed their time in visiting the relics of the Saints, and that his only society consisted of Monks and Priests who never quitted him for a moment; and that he paid little attention to state affairs.

Accounts from Cadiz and the environs says that the season has commenced in a manner which excites some apprehensions of the yellow fever, which would probably be very destructive on account of the number of the foreign troops.

Andalusie, it is affirmed, is in a state of fermentation; the environs of Ronda remain infested with Guerrillas, who will be reinforced by the prisoners returning from France. The French troops are much harassed by the forced marches they are obliged to make. Disorders have been caused in several places by the Royal Volunteers, and accounts from Badajoz say, that there has been a smart action between them and the French troops, the cause of which is not mentioned. The French have evacuated Carthagen.

Bayonne papers of a later date than those which give the above statements, viz. of May 9th, declare that the differences between the French and the people in Spain were increasing even in the capital, where

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several of the former had been assassinated. There were frequent conferences between the Foreign Ambassadors and the Spanish Ministers at Aranjuez on the subject of South America; and the English Ambassador is said to have waited on the King on the 4th of May, and to have told him, that his Government had commissioned him to demand of Spain its ultimatum respecting America, and to inform him that it was for the last time; and that in case no answer should be made to this application, it would find itself under the necessity of immediately adopting such measures as it should judge the most suitable for its own interest. We question not that the policy of the British is very decided, but we doubt whether it has instructed its ministers to use language so strong as this.]

Paris papers of the 14th of May, contain an Amnesty of Ferdinand the Seventh, accompanied with a proclamation from his Majesty calling upon his subjects to follow his example and to 'sacrifice,' their resentments and personal wrongs, for the inextinguishable blessings of union and eternal peace; and requesting them to make the complete restoration of order in the Peninsula a prelude to a reconciliation between them and their brethren in America. The exceptions in this amnesty are principally comprised of the following class of persons.—1. The chiefs of the military insurrection of the Isle of Leon.—2. The members of the Cortes who proclaimed the dethronement of the King at Seville.—3. The chiefs of military insurrection in different parts of Spain at Madrid, &c. 4. The different assassins of Vinuesa the Judges of Elío, and the authors of the massacres in the prisons of Granada.

The Health of the King of Great Britain is improving.

Numerous outrages are committed in Ireland.

Italy is much infested with banditti.

An article from Carlsruhe states that the numerous arrests which have taken place for some time in Bavaria, have resulted from the discovery of the connexion between the individuals, imprisoned, some of whom are of high rank, fortune and education, and a band of robbers said to be very numerous and of long standing.

An official report from the Governor of Weizoo, in Sweden, states that the large and handsome lunatic asylum near that town was burnt to the ground on the 14th of April, and that some of the unhappy inmates perished in the flames.

The Ex-empress of France, Maria Louisa is making a tour in Italy, under the travelling title of the Duchess of Colono. By the last advices from Genoa, she was daily expected at that city, whence, after visiting some of the delightful villas in the neighbourhood, she was to proceed to Leghorn, afterwards to Naples.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on the 4th Monday (the 26th) July next.

**SILVER MINE.**

Several gentlemen have lately formed an association, for working what is called the old Silver Mine, in Sing Sing, West Chester County, N. Y.

At the commencement of the revolutionary war, a number of men were employed in this mine, under the superintendence of Colonel James a British officer. In consequence of being the subject of a sovereign with whom we were at war, he was prevented from prosecuting the undertaking by a pre-emptory order of our government, issued soon after the battle of Bunker's hill; since which time from a want of the skill and capital united in the same individuals, the mine has remained till lately neglected.

**How to get rid of a wife.**—Bishop Thomas, who was a man of great wit and drollery, was observing at a visitation, that he had been four times married, and should his present wife die, he declared he would take another, whom it was his opinion he should also survive. "Perhaps, gentlemen," continued the Bishop, "you do not know the art of getting quit of your wives; I will tell you how I do; I am called a good husband, and so I am, for I never contradict them. But do you know that the want of contradiction is fatal to women? If you contradict them, that alone is exercise and health, the best medicine in the world for all women—but if you constantly give them their own way, they will soon languish and pine, or become gross and lethargic, for want of exercise."

**TAYLORING.**

**Thomas Reardon**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop lately occupied by his brother, who has declined the above business, and solicits a portion of public patronage, assuring those who may favour him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the newest and most approved style, and with punctuality and despatch.

June 12<sup>th</sup> 1824

**Dissolution**

**OF PARTNERSHIP.**

The co-partnership of Thomas H. Dawson & Co. was dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent.—All persons indebted are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers.

**T. H. DAWSON,**  
**THISTRAM NEEDLES.**

T. H. Dawson continues the business at the stand of the late firm, and thankfully acknowledges the favours of his friends and the public and earnestly solicits a continuance of their custom. He has lately been appointed sole Agent for Easton for the sale of the Hair Restorative and Preservative, Vegetable Gerate and has now a supply on hand.

Easton, May 29

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 3.

**THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE** have at last finished their labours and we are furnished with their report but not the documents.—They say nothing has occurred in their last investigation to produce any material alteration in their former report, though they find now that the loss of the government's money, deposited by Secretary Crawford without authority in the Franklin Bank of Alexandria, will be certain, and not as he, Mr. Crawford, had stated in his letter to the President, that there would be no danger of loss to the United States.—This, with such circumstances, we regard as rather a bad new finding.—We are then referred by the committee to their first report, as containing all they think proper to detail on the subject—as we have before given our view of this first report, it will not be of importance to go into a detailed recapitulation.—The Committee acquit Mr. Crawford of bad motives as far as absolute testimony comes to them—it will be remembered that Mr. Edwards always declared he did not allege motives, he spoke to the facts—of these facts a majority of them seem to be admitted by the committee, but they say, inasmuch as there is no evidence of bad motive, although they find many of the facts to be true, yet they don't see that Mr. Crawford's integrity is impeached or that he has mismanaged the finances of the country.

Upon the other point, that of not giving up papers which were in his office when officially called for, the committee say, he did so, but they have no evidence that he did so with bad design—but the committee also say, that they believe Mr. Crawford had papers in his department containing information called for, and which ought to have been communicated, but which he did not communicate.

The committee say too, that Mr. Crawford did make deposits of the public money in other banks than those of the branches of the United States' Bank, but that he did not inform Congress of it as he was by law bound to do—they say it was inadvertence, or he forgot it.—A Secretary of the Treasury did not comply with the laws regulating his Department because he forgot it, or did not advert to it!!!

The committee say, the Secretary is guilty of not having the regular returns made to him for a considerable time from the Bank of Missouri, where he had made a large deposit of public money, and which returns were necessary to understand the solvency of the Bank and the consequent safety of the public money.

The committee say, they have not learned what measures the Secretary has adopted to recover the remaining unpaid balances of public money in the different banks, which the Secretary expresses a confident hope of recovering, but which the committee consider as entirely lost.—How well a Secretary must manage his affairs, who omits to get the regular monthly statements of his banks of deposit—who makes no preparation to recover unpaid and withheld balances—and who confidently hopes that will be recovered which the committee say is entirely lost!!!

The committee say, that no intentional misstatement has been made by the Secretary of the amount of uncurrent, or bad bills, received from the Western Banks—although the sum of two hundred and eighty odd thousand dollars was omitted!!!

In truth, so many of the facts are found to be true, and there is so much inadvertence, want of design, want of direct evidence of bad motive, and accident, & hindrance of one sort or another, that we think both the Secretary and his friends and his opponents may now leave the decision to the turn up of a cent or a game of long straws; for while the Committee seem in some part to acquit, in others they trace so much guilt of fact, that it partakes of what may be termed an uncomfortable portion of acquitted guiltiness.

We have traversed through all the business of Mr. Edwards and Mr. Crawford merely to see what could be made of it, without feeling one particle of anxiety as to the result—for let that result have been what it would, it would not have made any change in our sentiments in relation to the next President—our objections against Mr. Crawford were his alliance with, and dependence on the Caucus.—If he was an angel, under such circumstances, we could not uphold him; and if he became loaded with crime we could do no more. It was immaterial to us and to all who thought as we did, to what result Mr. Edwards and Mr. Crawford came.—Mr. Crawford knew and approved that Caucus, as the best and only means as he and they thought to unite and rally the old party feeling and adhesion.—In the formation of that Caucus, much time was consumed, it was a step deliberately taken by men who had access to Mr. Crawford's presence every day, many of them twice a day, at Washington.—The strong opposition to it by most of the Democratic party in Congress, caused it to be procrastinated and to be much discussed.—Is there any man then of common sense and common sincerity who can believe, that Mr. Crawford being on the spot, was not consulted by his friends about a measure of so much importance, in which he was so deeply concerned, and in which there was so much collision of sentiment, in the Democratic Party? It is impossible.—The measure of the Caucus was known to Mr. Crawford—it was permitted by him—had he found fault with it, he could and would have prevented it from appearing—there was not a man in that Caucus who would not surrender his opinion unconditionally to Mr. Crawford—he could have

wielded any and every man he pleased there, nor would they have ventured, we had almost said, dared to have got up that Caucus and set forth that address, unless Mr. Crawford had permitted it.—It would not have even been right for the Caucus to have done it—and moreover we say, that Mr. Crawford knew that Albert Gallatin would be blended with him in the nomination by the Caucus, and he knew that it was intended to win over the large state of Pennsylvania by it.

Let us therefore hear no more doubts and strainings about these matters, let the truth go to the people at large and let them decide. We care not who succeeds if King Caucus and his corps fail.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The Select Committee (of the House of Representatives) to whom was referred the Memorial or Address of Ninian Edwards, having, in obedience to the Resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 26th of May, continued to hold its sittings, after the adjournment of the House, until the 21st day of June, have agreed on the following Report:

In recommending in their former Report, a continuance of the existence and powers of the Committee, it will be remembered, that the reason given for that recommendation was, the obvious propriety, before a final close of the investigation, of having the personal presence and examination of the author of the address which had occasioned the appointment of the Committee. Such examination has now been had. Mr. Edwards attended the Committee, in obedience to its summons, on the 7th of June; has been examined as a witness, by its direction, cross-examined by a gentleman attending in behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury; and his testimony, together with that of the other witnesses, is communicated with this report; as are, also, various documents and papers, which have been referred to, and produced, in the course of the examination.

A paper, in reply to the communication heretofore received by the Committee, from the Secretary, and another, in the nature of an argument on the whole case, have also been presented by Mr. Edwards; and considered by the Committee.

The evidence has run into much detail; and some parts of it, probably, have, not a very material application to the main subject of inquiry. It seemed proper, however, to the Committee, to allow to those concerned, a liberal indulgence in this respect.

After a patient attention to all the evidence, and to whatever has been urged in the way of reasoning on the case, the Committee see no cause to change or modify, in any material respect, the result to which they came, on the former investigation, and which they have already submitted to the House. On the contrary, they find in this further and fuller examination, a corroboration, generally speaking, of the opinions which they have heretofore expressed.

On some parts of the inquiry, indeed, evidence has now been produced to points which were not, individually and particularly, taken into the consideration of the Committee on the former occasion. To these, perhaps, some reference ought now to be made. They may be considered as new articles, or new specifications of charge and although not very definitely or formally made, yet, as evidence has been taken, intended to support them, they become subjects of consideration.

One of these respects the deposits of public money, made or allowed by the Secretary, in the Banks of this District, at the instance and on the solicitation of the Banks themselves, and as an accommodation to them, at a time of considerable pecuniary pressure, in 1819.

In their former Report, the Committee expressed their opinion in relation to deposits of this nature and referred to a public communication of the Secretary in which the facts were avowed, and in which a practice, of a like character, was stated to have been of early existence and long continuance. The Committee did not deem it necessary to call for proof of that which was admitted; and as it was of opinion that the practice itself was irregular and dangerous it did not think it material to inquire, particularly, whether, in the only case in which loss was apprehended from this cause, the probability of such loss was either greater or less than the Secretary had supposed.—This apprehended loss is in the case of the Franklin Bank of Alexandria. In the letter of the Secretary to the President of the Senate, of Feb. 25, 1823, he says, in regard to this Bank, that a letter of the District Attorney therewith communicated, showed that there was no danger of loss to the United States.

The evidence now offered and received, tends to show that there is a probability of final loss from this Bank; but in other respects there is no new view of the case presented.

The debt due to the government from the Bank of Vincennes, has also been brought forward, and made the subject of inquiry and proof. Nothing distinguishing this case from those of other Western Banks in which the public money had been deposited, and in regard to which loss had happened, or was expected, had attracted the attention of the Committee, as important to be considered at the time of their former Report.

The case of this Bank had been previously made the subject of a Report to the House by the Secretary on the 21st of February, 1823, in an answer to a resolution passed on the 31st of January preceding, in which a statement of the debt, and the means which had been taken and used to secure it, were laid before Congress. The evidence now taken, relates principally to the preceding case, to the amount of the loss which may be expected to be incurred. The only remaining charge which may be

regarded as not before examined, is an allegation, or intimation, that owing to the fault of the Secretary, the pensioners and public creditors of the government in East Tennessee, were in some instances, paid in bank paper not equivalent to specie.

The circumstances attending this transaction, seem to be fully stated in the testimony of Hugh L. White. It does not appear that any knowledge of the payments having been made in depreciated paper, was communicated to the Secretary. The measures adopted by him for the reasonable provision of a proper fund at the place of disbursement, were as far as the Committee can judge, suitable and judicious. He had a right to expect the payments to be made in Specie, or its equivalent or, at least, to be informed if any thing should happen to prevent such payment. No information was given to him of any disappointment of his expectation in this respect, by those whose duty it was to pay and no complaint appears to have been preferred by those whose right it was to receive.

In regard to the contested letter of Benjamin Stephenson, of the 12th of October 1819, the Committee see no cause to change the opinion which was entertained, and which they intended to express in their former report—that, although the letter was written, as stated by Mr. Edwards in his testimony, there was no evidence that Mr. Stephenson communicated or transmitted it to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Committee do not deem it necessary to extend their Report, by protracted observations on the various parts of the evidence, as the whole is submitted to the House. They content themselves in saying, that in their opinion, nothing has been proved to impeach the integrity of the Secretary, or to bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances. To this point, as the main object of inquiry, the chief attention of the Committee has been directed, and they have come to the result, which has now been stated, with the unanimous concurrence of the members present. Other points there are, of less importance, but which may, nevertheless, be supposed not to have escaped consideration by the Committee. These, however, under all the circumstances, they have thought it proper to leave, without observation, in the light in which they are placed by the evidence.

**Storm.**—On Wednesday evening last, during a Storm of Thunder, Lightning and Rain, the barn on the farm owned by Dr. Rogers, in this county, and in the occupancy of Thomas Andrews, was struck by Lightning and entirely consumed.

**Cambridge, June 25.**

### COUNTERFEITERS TAKEN.

Two men were yesterday taken up, one of whom calls himself William Clegg, of Philadelphia, and says he is the son of George Clegg, who resides near Bullocktown, Del. he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; well made, sandy whiskers, and has lost a fore-tooth. The other is an Irishman, who calls himself Robert Clark, apparently about twenty two or twenty three years of age, fair skin, dark hair, dark eyes, and about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches in height, says he lives with his father, in Walnut Street, Philadelphia, who is a weaver, and occasionally butchers for that market. They travelled on horseback, one on a sorrel mare, about 5 years old, long tail, and has the appearance of a racer. The other on a brown horse, about 7 or 8 years old, racks, trots, and canters, and goes well in harness. These horses, which are supposed to have been stolen, are now at Mr. Ridgway's stable, in this place.

Sundry bank notes, said to be counterfeit, were found in their possession, of the following description:—Sixteen \$10 notes on the Bank of Philadelphia, dated 7th September, 1819, letter C.—Four \$10 notes on the Bank of Easton, Pa., dated February 1, 1824, letter C.—and one two dollar note on the latter bank dated 3d July, 1815 A. They had other notes which they had probably received in changing their counterfeit, a number of which they have circulated in this and no doubt in the adjoining counties. They remained in Cambridge, two days and three nights, during which time they succeeded in circulating some of the notes and made several attempts to pass more without effect. Suspicion was excited and Mr. Wm. C. Ridgway, one of the most vigilant and indefatigable officers we have, and who deserves our thanks, pursued them, and after great labour apprehended them in Greensboro, Caroline county, at the house of Skinner Colston, and this morning safely lodged them in Cambridge Jail.—*Chron.*

[\*The owners of the above described horses passed through this town on Thursday last, on their way to Cambridge.—*Ed. Easton Gaz.*]

### STATE LOTTERY.

The twentieth and last drawing of the State Lottery took place on Thursday afternoon, (24th ult.) when the following prizes were distributed, viz:

15631 the capital prize of	\$100,000
8023 a capital prize of	20,000
20835 14529 capital prizes of	10,000
21880 a capital of	5,000
9501 9896 4455	prizes of 1000
18646 14367 19594	prizes of 500
7509 114 8280 22143	prizes of 100
9129 677 10911 25991	
13801 603 12721 23376	
16714 1098 17840 23079	
20602 3202 17267	
23478 6961 20764	
2750 3270	
5012 5739	
7539 9735	
7735 10764	
7804 11587	
12964 16195	
16116 17868	
16125 17391	prizes of 50
16902 20578	
18644 24331	
22703	
22473	
23575	
33286	
24059	
And 2277 each of	12

### BANK OF CAROLINE.

June 29, 1824.

The Stockholders in the Bank of Caroline are hereby notified, that an election will be held in the Court House, in Denton, on the 1st Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. for seven directors to manage the affairs of said Bank for the ensuing year.

By order,  
**JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.**

July 3

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Robert F. M. Smith, James E. Barrell, esq. of Cheltenham, to Miss Henrietta J. B. Hackett, of Queen Ann's county.

At Easton Point on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Joseph Floyd, to Miss Elizabeth Bending, all of this county.

### DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday last, after a lingering illness Mr. Daniel Stewart.

On the same day in this county after a short illness Mr. James Newnam.

### Wanted to Purchase

100 bushels of corn for which the market price will be given. Apply to  
**JOSEPH CHAIN.**

Easton, July 3

### John W. Sherwood, HATTER.

Opposite the Court House, Easton, Md.

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, in this and the adjoining counties, that he has now on hand, and will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash, a large and handsome assortment of fashionable

**QVAL, CASTOR & RORAM HATS,**

and other kinds to suit his customers, and solicits them to give him a call as he has no doubt he will be able to please them, as to the price and quality of his hats.

**JOHN W. SHERWOOD.**

Easton, 7 month 3d, 1824.

N. B. Those of his customers whose accounts have been standing twelve months, are requested, to call, and liquidate them, as he wishes to lay in his stock of materials for the manufacture of Hats, after harvest, presuming at that time most if not all of those indebted to him will have it in their power to discharge his claims, the crops of wheat being acknowledged by all to be rather more than an average one.

J. W. S.

### Notice to Creditors.

The meeting of Mr. James Tilghman's creditors, which was to have taken place this day at Mr. Lowe's Hotel; is unavoidably deferred to **TUESDAY 20th inst.** at 11 o'clock, A. M.

**JNO. TILGHMAN.**

June 22—(July 3 '24)

### James Neal Has now finished and finishing Wheat Fans

of superior quality on the most improved plan—and also a quantity of wove wire for Fans, safes, cellar-windows, &c. all of which he will sell at moderate prices, and solicits the patronage of the public.

Easton, July 3, 1824.

### MARYLAND: Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court.

June Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Ann Godwin, Administratrix of James Godwin, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of 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 Queen Ann's county Orphan's court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of June 1824.

**T. C. EARLE, Reg'r.**  
of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

### Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Godwin, late of Queen Ann's 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 at or before the 6th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of June 1824.

**ANN GODWIN, adm'x.**  
of James Godwin, dec'd.

July 3 '24

### MARYLAND: Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court.

June Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Susan Elliott, Executrix of John Elliott, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of 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 Queen Ann's county Orphan's court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of June 1824.

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of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

### Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Elliott, late of Queen Ann's 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 at or before the 6th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of June 1824.

**SUSAN ELLIOTT, Ex'r.**  
of John Elliott, dec'd.

July 3 '24

### For Sale,

A Farm situated in Queen Ann's county, within seven or eight miles of Centerville. This farm has a good

**DWELLING HOUSE,**

with a good Granary and Stables, it also has a great variety of excellent timber, and plenty of wood—I should suppose if those that have a desire to purchase such a farm as to examine the timber which it contains and should have necessity for it, it would not scruple a moment as the land is very fine, also this farm contains about 250 acres; those wishing to purchase will please to apply to the subscriber living near Easton, Talbot county.

**CHARLES P. WILSON.**

July 3 '24



## NEW GOODS.

### Green & Reardon

Will open in the course of the present week a further supply of VERY CHEAP GOODS, and have no hesitation in saying that their assortment will be as complete as the markets of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore can make it.

AMONG THE LATE PURCHASES ARE

Super Scio Stripes,  
Striped Denmark Sateen,  
Silk stripe Nankeen,  
Masqueraded Bengal,  
Striped Bengal,  
Souchong Pongees,  
New Style Marsales Vesting,  
Nankin and Canton Crapes,  
Colored and black Silk Florentines,  
Fancy Silk and Gauze Hdkfs.  
Fancy Swiss Muslin do.

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Fancy and Military Goods.

Men's Leghorn Hats,  
Ladies' Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

## GROCERIES.

Sugars,  
Coffee,  
Whiskey,  
Rum,  
Molasses,  
Rice, &c. &c.  
Pine Apples,  
Oranges and  
Lemons.

Grain Blades,  
Grass do.  
Reap Hooks of  
Long's make.  
Tin Ware, for  
Harvest use.

June 22 (25)

## New and Cheap GOODS.

### Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening a general and complete assortment of seasonable

## Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, &c. which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for cash; they invite their friends and the public generally to give them a call.  
June 26 3w  
N. B. Wool and Feathers will be taken in exchange.

## REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed his shop, three doors below Dover-street, upper side of Washington-street, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches; having good workmen and with his personal attention, he solicits a share of public patronage.  
WILLIAM B. FAULKNER.  
Easton, June 26 3w

## For Sale,

A small FARM of about 50 acres, situate about one mile from the Trappe in this county and adjoining the farm of Howell Powell. If the above farm should not be disposed of by the 8th of the 8th month (August) it will then be for rent, for the ensuing year—for terms apply to the Subscriber.  
ROBERT KEMP.  
Talbot county, 6th month 26th 1824.

## LANDS TO BE RENTED.

My several plantations in Hunting Creek & Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, are offered for rent from the commencement of the next year, at which time the existing contracts will expire—applications may be made to me at any time after the 15th of July, within which time it is expected, that such of the present Tenants as wish to continue will apply for that purpose—Also, a farm at Shoal Creek in Dorchester county, which will be laid off of such size as will suit the wishes of an approved Tenant—I am desirous of obtaining as a Tenant on this place a man who is qualified and willing to undertake the general management of my concerns.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Cambridge, June 26 14w

## JOURNEYMEN HATTERS.

The subscriber wishes to employ TWO or THREE JOURNEYMEN HATTERS to whom constant employment and good wages will be given; also TWO or THREE BOYS from 14 to 16 years of age will be taken as apprentices to the above business.  
JOHN W. JONES.  
Easton, June 19 3w

## Notice.

Whereas my wife Sarah Learmonth has left my bed and board, without any just cause whatever, I do hereby forwarn all persons from harboring her at their peril, as I am determined to use the utmost rigor of the law against those who do; I also forwarn them from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.  
JOHN LEARMONTH.  
Head of Chester, Kent Co. Md.  
June 19, 3w

## Notice.

The Levy Court for Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 13th of July next, to appoint a Collector of the County Tax, and for the examination of accounts against the county.  
Per order, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.  
June 26

## Notice to Creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. James Tilghman will take place at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton, on TUESDAY the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. when information of importance will be laid before them.  
JNO. TILGHMAN.

## COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Tristram Bowdle respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will execute with promptitude and fidelity, the sale of Wheat, Produce, or Merchandise, and will attend to the collection of accounts, or any other commission that may be entrusted to his care. He is to be found at present at Mr. William Gist's Paint and Oil Store, Pratt street Wharf.

FOR SALE the House and Lot on landing street at present occupied by Mr. William K. Austin. For terms apply to Dr. T. H. Dawson, at Easton, or to the Advertiser in Baltimore.  
Baltimore, 29th May, 1824.

## More New Goods.

### Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening a large supply of the various descriptions of GOODS suited to the season, which, added to his present stock, renders his assortment full & complete—Amongst them are every kind of

## GROCERIES

adapted to Harvest Sales—His customers and the public in general are respectfully invited to call and view his assortment, all which will be offered unusually low.  
Easton, June 19th 6w

## New and Cheap GOODS.

### Wm. H. Groome

Has received within a few days past from Philadelphia and Baltimore

A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

## Spring & Summer GOODS,

Which will be sold very cheap for cash.  
Easton, May 29th, 1824 tf

## New Goods.

In addition to those lately advertised, the subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a choice assortment of desirable

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,  
QUEENS & STONE WARE,  
GLASS & CHINA,  
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.

Which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.  
May 22 tf JAMES M. LAMBDIN

## More New Goods.

### William Clark

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

## Spring Goods,

Comprising a great variety of Fancy, and staple articles, of every description, which, with his former supply makes his assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered on pleasing terms.  
May 22 tf

### Hugh S. Orem

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened

## A CLOTHING AND DRY GOOD STORE,

At the corner of Light and Pratt-streets, opposite Hopkins & Moore's, where he intends keeping

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

## READY MADE CLOTHES, HATS AND TRUNKS

Of every description, all of which he will sell at a very small profit, and solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B. The subscriber has also for sale a Farm lying in Talbot county, situate on a branch of the Great Choptank, known by the name of Third Haven Creek, the said farm is directly opposite Oxford, and will be sold on accommodating terms to suit the purchaser.  
HUGH S. OREM.  
Baltimore, May 15, 1824.

The Editors of the Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above four times and forward their account to this office for collection.

## Shoes & Boots.

### Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh

SUPPLY OF

## SHOES, BOOTS AND MATERIALS,

Which with the stock on hand will render his assortment very large,

PART OF WHICH ARE

Gentlemen's Boots and Monroes,

do. Shoes and Pumps,

Ladies best Valencia and Prunella,

do. do. Morocco and Leather,

Misses do. do.

Children's do. do.

Boys Monroes and Shoes,

With a variety of others not mentioned: also a good supply of the best Morocco, Seal, Buck and Calf Skins and Morocco for Boots, also Valencia, Prunella and Kid, with a good assortment of upper and sole Leather for manufacturing Shoes and Boots, which he will endeavour to have made in the very best manner, all which he will sell very low for cash.  
Easton, May 1st.

## Coach-Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the stand on Washington street, in Easton, Talbot county, formerly occupied by Mr. Francis Parrott, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and solicits a share of the public patronage—He pledges himself to those who may favour him with their orders to have them executed in the best manner, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't.  
Easton, Jan 10 tf JOHN CARTER.

## \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Salisbury, Somerset county, a young negro man named DANIEL, he is about nineteen years of age, about five feet five inches high, rather stout made—had on when he went away a Kersey jacket and trousers of a brown colour, with black buttons. It is supposed he is with his father, Samuel McDonald, who is a free man, who it is said lives in Caroline county. Whoever will take up the said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, shall receive thirty dollars, and if taken up out of this state, fifty dollars reward.

LEVIN BIRCKHEAD.  
Near Salisbury, Somerset Co. Md.  
June 12

## Wm. H. Morling

Formerly of Talbot county, respectfully informs his Eastern Shore friends and the public generally that he has lately commenced the

## Saddling Business

In all its various branches, at No. 23, MARSH MARKET SPACE, BALTIMORE, where he intends keeping constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen's best Saddles,

Do. second quality do.

Do. common do.

Ladies best eves side Saddles,

Do. Buck-Skin do

ALSO,

Coach and Gig Harness,

Carryall do.

Cart do.

WITH A VARIETY OF

Whips, Spurs, Saddle Bags, Vececes, Bridles and Martingales of every description and every other article pertaining to his line of business.

ALSO

Portmanteau, Travelling and Packing

## TRUNKS,

Of all kinds; and a liberal discount allowed to those who purchase by the quantity.

All of the above articles warranted of the best materials and workmanship.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to, by the Public's Obedient Servant,  
WM. H. MORLING.  
June 12 6w

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances, to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county (at the October election for 1824) I take this method to inform you that I am a candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for that purpose.

Should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

Your obedient servant,  
SAM'L. ROBERTS.  
April 17

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

At the solicitation of a number of my friends to become a Candidate for the next sheriffalty of this county, permit me to solicit your suffrages at the October election for 1824.

Should I be elected my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM A. LEONARD.  
June 12

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances to become a candidate for the Sheriff's office of this county, at the ensuing election, I take this method of informing that I am a Candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the October Election, should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

The public's Ob't. and Humble Serv't.  
J. P. W. RICHARDSON.  
May 8

## BILL IN CHANCERY.

## SOMERSET COUNTY COURT,

APRIL TERM, 1824.

John C. Wilson, Sen.

vs.

Robert J. King, Littleton D.

Teackle, John H. Anderson,

Isaac F. Williams,

William Fleming, George D.

Atkinson, Arnold E. Jones,

John C. Wilson, Jr. James Wilson,

Mary Wilson, George Handy

and Sally his wife, William W. Wise,

George K. Wise, Edward M. Wise,

Thomas D. Wise, John T. Wilson,

John Bayly & Margaret Stratton and Mary

Ann his wife, Mary Johnson, Thomas D. Johnson,

Henry J. W. Johnson, Sarah A. F. Johnson,

Henrietta Johnson, Ellen A. Johnson,

Henry K. Long and Susan his wife,

Robert Curtis and James Curtis.

In the above cause it appearing to the Court that the defendants, John T. Wilson, John Bayly and Margaret his wife, Edw. Stratton & Mary Ann his wife, are not citizens of the State of Maryland & do not reside therein—but reside in Northampton county, in the State of Virginia—it is thereupon ordered by the court that the complainants give notice by publication in some newspaper published in Easton, once a week for three successive weeks before the next term of this court of the nature of said Bill, and that they severally be and appear in this court, on the second day of the next September Term of this court, to answer the complaint of the said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed against said defendants.

JAMES B. ROBINS.

The above bill states that the complainant sold to a certain George S. Wilson and others in his life time a House and Lot in the town of Princess Anne, in Somerset county, called the Somerset Hotel—that the said George is dead, leaving the said defendants in Northampton aforesaid, and others his heirs at law—that the purchase money for the said house and lot is unpaid and the personal estate of the said George exhausted and insufficient to pay his debts—The bill therefore prays that the said house and lot may be sold for the payment of the said purchase money.

Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.  
June 19 3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from Queen Ann's county Court, to me directed, at the suit of John Emory against Henry D. Sellers, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on Wednesday the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said day, all that tract of land called 'Chesnut Bay,' containing 100 acres, one other tract called 'Partnership,' containing 165 acres, also his undivided part of a tract of land called 'Chesnut Ridge,' containing 400 acres more or less, also all the right, title, interest and estate of him the said H. D. Sellers, of, in and to a tract of land called 'Austin and Reid's Inheritance,' and the growing crops, for rents due thereon. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias.

EDWD. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
June 5 ts

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## In Council,

Annapolis, May 11, 1824.

Ordered.—That the act entitled, 'An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state and for other purposes,' passed at the last session, be published once a week, for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the Patriot, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; The Political Examiner, Graves and Herbert's paper; the Bond of Union at Bell Air; The True American at Rockville; The Star, and Gazette at Easton; The National Intelligencer; in the Maryland Advocate at Cumberland; and the Political Intelligencer at Frederick Town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

## AN ACT

To alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, shall be on the last Monday of December, in each year instead of the first Monday of said month as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this state shall be chosen on the first Monday of January, in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government; and the council to the governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this state shall be made in the third week of January, in every year, in the same manner as the constitution and form of government now directs.

4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that is repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof.

5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.  
June 5 6w

## Melfield for Sale.

The Subscriber finding it almost impossible to cultivate, advantageously, his land in different counties, has formed the determination of changing his residence from Queen Ann's to Talbot county—His Estate in the former county commonly known by the name of 'Melfield,' he therefore proposes to sell at Public Sale on Tuesday the 27th day of July next, at Centerville, if not previously disposed of by private sale, and will surrender possession to the purchaser, on the 1st day of January following; accommodating him with stock, Farming Utensils, Corn and Provender; and allowing him the privilege of seeding wheat in his corn ground—The purchaser will be required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money on taking possession, a like sum with interest during the next year, and the remaining two-thirds with interest, in six equal annual payments from the 1st day of January 1826. This Estate is situated on the waters of Corsica Creek, commanding a fine view of Chester River; within a few miles of Centerville, and in a most agreeable neighbourhood—it consists of 600 acres of land of good quality, with a sufficiency of timber and wood, a convenient BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary out buildings, mostly of brick, and in good repair—persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will at all times be with pleasure shown by  
JOHN TILGHMAN.  
Queen Ann's county, April 10 ts

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the

Farm called

## "WARD'S GIFT,"

beautifully situate within two miles of Centerville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and firewood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, but of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Hardcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,  
J. G. THOMAS.  
Nov 15 tf

## Easton Academy.

The Trustees of this Institution, in pursuance of the act, entitled 'An act to disseminate Literature in this State,' passed at the last session of the Assembly, hereby notify the parents and guardians of all the poor children of Talbot county, that they will meet at the Academy, on Saturday the 31st of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting from the number who may then apply, eight children to whom they will afford tuition in all the branches of learning taught in the Academy, and will furnish them with the necessary School Books, free of any charge—In making this selection, the Trustees will be governed by a due regard to the pecuniary situation of the persons selected—all parents and guardians who may be desirous of having their children educated on the above terms, are requested to attend with their children at the Academy, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 31st July, and in the mean time to lodge their applications in the hands of the subscriber, the Secretary of the Board—Guardians are requested to take notice, that Board cannot be found by the Trustees for any of the children.

Per order,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.  
of Board of Trustees.  
Easton Academy, 7  
June 12, 1824.

## \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured servant, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is dark mulatto, about five feet eight or nine inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to the brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—wherever he take up said runaway, and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars, and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.  
J. LOCKERMAN.  
Dec. 13 tf

## \$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name

## PRISS,

About 30 years of age, low in stature, with made and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Ann's or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John Bordley, of Queen Ann's,) who is a very smart man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware: her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton jail.  
JAMES DENNY.  
Near Easton, Talbot Co. Md.  
January 17 tf

## \$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Hume, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.  
J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.  
of A. ROSS, dec'd.  
Caroline county, Nov 29—tf

## MOREAU

Will stand the ensuing season, which will commence on Tuesday the 30th inst. as follows: he will be at Hunting Creek Mill, on Thursday the first of April, (on his way to New Market in Dorchester county); on Friday the 2nd April, will be at New Market—on Saturday the 10th of April, will be at the Trappe—will attend each of the above stands once a fortnight regularly throughout the season, the residue of his time, at the subscriber's Stable in Easton, particularly every Tuesday and Wednesday, where he can always be found—Terms, ten dollars the Spring's chance, and twenty five cents to the Groom, but if paid by the 1st of September next, eight dollars, and twenty five cents will discharge the claim, sixteen dollars to ensure a mare in foal, and four dollars the single leap, with twenty five cents to the groom in each case.

## MOREAU

Was bred by the late Col. Wm. Spencer, of Kent county, is seven years old this Spring is a fine bay, with black mane, tail and legs upwards of fifteen hands high, was got by Gen. Ridgely's Moreau upon Col. Spencer's mare Virginia, whose sire was the full bred horse Sky-Scraper, out of Polly Ready Money, a mare well known in this county for her breeding and distinguished performance on the turf.  
ISAAC SPENCER.  
March 1, 1824.

I publish the above certificate of Mr. Spencer, Esq. and have made arrangements to procure the pedigree of Moreau, Sky-Scraper and Cincinnati, who I understand was the sire of Polly Ready Money the grand dam of Moreau, which certificates I purpose publishing in hand bills, as soon as procured.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Easton, March 27 tf

Since publishing the above I have received a letter from Gen. Ridgely, from which I give the following extract.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Ridgely dated BALTIMORE, 24th March, 1824.

"The full bred horse Moreau was bred to me and foaled about the year



# 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. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1824.

NO. 30.

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serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-  
cents for every subsequent insertion.

## THE RICHMOND PARTY.

From the Washington Republican.

### LETTER V.

DEAR \*\*\*\*\*  
I return for a moment to the Court  
appeals. Judge Roane, who had in-  
been for several years the President  
of the Court, and one of its ablest mem-  
bers, died in the summer of 1823.  
The Richmond Party, in his  
and in that of Wilson Cary Nicholas,  
and a shock from which they have not  
recovered; indeed they sustained a loss  
it is believed they never can entirely

when it became necessary, during the  
of the General Assembly, to fill the  
vacancy in the Court of Appeals created  
by the death of Judge Roane, the Party  
of course to their friend Judge  
Roane; and expectations ran high  
of his receiving the appointment  
to the Executive; but it was rumored in  
places, and seemed to be generally  
believed, that Chancellor John W. Green,  
had been literally *Sua fortuna faber*,  
the favorite of the People; and that the  
Assembly would certainly elect Chan-  
cellor Green. After taking full time for  
consideration, he was accordingly appointed  
to the Executive to fill the vacancy, and  
the sanction of the General Assembly.  
In the observance of those rules of  
conduct which wisdom had suggested, and  
which had approved, when the Party  
advised that there was no chance for the  
of their choice—the member of the fore-  
most; many of them were among the fore-  
most to applaud the appointment of Judge  
Roane, whilst it might not be uncharitable  
to say, whether they would have mourned,  
if their hearts, had it been the will of  
Heaven to have taken him out of Judge  
Roane's way.

will add the names of other persons,  
now on in what manner they stand  
to each other, by which you may be  
enabled, beyond the possibility of doubt,  
the party ever have in view family ag-  
gravation, as the chief object of their  
policy. Let us then, next advert to the  
of the state. That honorable body, as  
doubtless know, consists of eight mem-  
bers. Of those eight, the honorable  
V. Daniel, the Lieut. Governor of  
Virginia, who married a daughter of Mr.  
Randolph, the niece of Wilson  
Nicholas and Philip N. Nicholas, is  
the honorable William Roane, son of  
Judge Roane is another; and the  
honorable William Seldon, brother-in-law  
of the honorable William Roane, is a third.  
I think you would an old fashioned,  
gentle, disinterested, countryman, say  
"Would he pronounce that the fact  
being three out of eight council-  
all thus nearly connected with the  
all in office at the same time, ought  
regarded as proof that family aggra-  
vations were really an object which "The  
Richmond Party" kept perpetually in view;  
could he, upon his honor, say, that a  
man, so extraordinary, and at the  
time, of such moment, was purely  
result of accident? Let every man of  
every genuine patriot, whether he  
be in town or country, with candor, an-  
swer the question!—Most certainly the an-  
swer of all would be unfavorable to the party.  
The attention of the people, and of the  
entire authority to correct the evil,  
not too soon or too earnestly directed  
at this branch of abuse, practised by the  
and the rather because it is under-  
stood that the honorable Robert G. Scott,  
member of the council of state has joined  
the Richmond Party," so that without  
presence or aid of any other councillor,  
party may form a constitutional board  
of transaction of executive business.  
Scott is a native of Georgia, and had  
long united with the party on first com-  
mon ground, his ignorance of their views  
character might have excused the de-  
cision from a correct course, but he has  
too long in Virginia, and become too  
acquainted with her public characters,  
to be on such a defence at this day.

popularity is an object which Mr. Scott  
pursued with the utmost ardor;  
his age considered, few men have dis-  
covered a keener appetite for the "loaves and  
fishes." Nor is it believed that he would  
be scrupulous in selecting his means  
to view to success.—When, therefore,  
received that "The Richmond Party,"  
nearly absolute sway, controlled the  
of state, and, with a power almost  
fixed the doom of every individ-  
ual, whether worthy their notice, whether in  
private or a public station, it is not at all  
surprising that, yielding to the suggestions  
of interest, Mr. Scott became one of the

think it probable, that the develop-  
ment I have undertaken, when completed, in

the imperfect manner even, in which the  
want of leisure obliges me to hurry through  
it, will convey to my fellow citizens gen-  
erally, a correct knowledge of the leading  
members, the views, and the character of  
"The Richmond Party," and if so, after-  
wards, when the "Grand Inquest" of the  
nation shall have passed on Mr. Scott, and  
other members of the party, the verdict be  
rendered will settle the question as to  
his and their wisdom in having joined the  
party. It has been said, and with the ap-  
pearance, at least, of probability, that ap-  
prehending danger from such a trial, Mr.  
Scott lately sought through the favor of the  
Hustings Court of Richmond, an opportu-  
nity of escaping it, by passing from the  
council of state to a more humble office at  
the disposal of that court; in that, however,  
he failed, the court having wisely preferred  
a gentleman who belonged to no party.  
Mr. Scott must now, in common with his  
brethren, submit to the constitutional de-  
cision which awaits them; and may the  
legislature render to him, and to them, the  
most ample and perfect justice!

From the Council Chamber let us de-  
scend and take a peep into the Treasury of-  
fice; I mean as it was before the death of  
Judge Roane and of Wilson Cary Nicholas.  
At that period we find Gen. John  
Preston holding the office of Treasurer;  
the best, and, in my opinion, the most in-  
fluential, in the gift of the General Assem-  
bly, for, independent of other means which  
gave him great and extensive influence  
throughout the state as a public officer, the  
Treasurer virtually possesses the power of  
appointing directors for "The Bank of Vir-  
ginia," and for each of its five branches.  
Gen. Preston was the brother of the late  
Thomas L. Preston, who married a daugh-  
ter of Edmund Randolph, the niece of  
Wilson Cary Nicholas, and of Philip N.  
Nicholas. This family connection, and the  
constant avowal of a perfect devotion on  
the part of the Nicholas's to republican  
principles, led to strong attachments, and  
mutual support, and, finally, to a political  
connection between the parties, which pro-  
mised to be indissoluble. Gen. Preston's  
very virtues betrayed him into this error.  
His heart was open, warm, unsuspecting,  
generous; and I have already shown, that  
if any man was ever qualified to take pos-  
session of such a heart, and to control and  
direct it almost at will, that man was Wil-  
son Cary Nicholas.

Until Gen. Preston's misfortunes occur-  
red, which I have always sincerely deplored,  
he was certainly regarded by those ap-  
prised of the existence of the Party, as one  
of its main pillars. His amiable deport-  
ment in private life had obtained for him  
the esteem and the affection of all who had  
the happiness to be acquainted with him,  
and adding his popularity, and weight of  
character as a private gentleman, to the  
influence inseparable from his office, the  
General furnished a pillar, at least as strong  
as any other, which the party could boast.  
That pillar would, as I am firmly per-  
suaded, be standing at this day, in all its origi-  
nal beauty and strength, but for the Gen-  
eral's unfortunate connection with the party,  
and his ill-judged and misplaced confidence  
in those to whom he owes his misfortunes.  
The seals of secrecy imposed on the trans-  
actions which led to so much evil, will, I  
trust be sooner or later broken. There are  
those, and not a few only, who believe that  
a vice, and perhaps a mistaken sense of  
honor, has too long restrained General Pres-  
ton from tearing away the veil which wraps  
those transactions in mystery. He alone,  
however, has the power to fix the period  
for his relief from those sufferings he has  
undesignedly borne for others.

Quitting now the Treasurer, let us ad-  
vert to a few, and only a very few other  
members of the connection, also holding of-  
fices of value and distinction, for the pur-  
pose of further demonstrating the truth of my  
position, that family aggrandisement, and  
ever was an object of unceasing attention  
with the Richmond Party. Three or four  
names more at most, shall suffice for that  
purpose, as it is not my intention, after the  
evidence shall be full and satisfactory, un-  
necessarily to refer to other names.

The party is aware of the importance of  
placing some of its members in high offices  
under the federal, as well as under the  
state government; therefore, we find one of  
its most eloquent, and, at this time, most  
efficient members, representing the Rich-  
mond district in the Congress of the United  
States: you will at once know, that the  
honorable Andrew Stevenson is the gentle-  
man to whom I refer. He is the brother-  
in-law of Judge Brockenbrough. But it is  
time that I should bring to your view a most  
conspicuous character, holding an office  
under the state government, a gentleman  
who has in his time, played many parts;  
who, with the aid of powerful connections,  
some plausibility, as good a stock of "mod-  
est assurance" as has fallen to the lot of  
most men, and two presses under his con-  
trol, has made his way to a place of distinc-  
tion and of profit, which might, in my hum-  
ble opinion, have been much more judi-  
ciously bestowed. I mean the gentleman  
who had the honor to be a cousin of the  
late Judge Roane; and who has the honor  
to be the cousin of Councillor Roane, of  
Judge Brockenbrough, and of Dr. Brock-  
enbrough the President of "The Bank of  
Virginia," and has also the honor to be con-

in-law of Dr. William Foushee the Pet  
Master at Richmond; & to be the brother-in-  
law of the Hon. Richard E. Parker, one of  
the Judges of the General Court—the gen-  
tleman who for years has been, and yet is, a  
member of "The Richmond Party," and who  
has repeatedly and unblushingly denied the  
existence of that Party—I mean Thomas  
Ritchie, Editor of two newspapers—"The  
Richmond Enquirer" and "The Compiler;"  
and who has the honor to be the Printer to  
the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Mr. Ritchie appears to think, that no  
pains should be spared, no sacrifice be with-  
held, which the interests of the Party may  
require.

Both of his papers, but especially the  
Enquirer, are always entirely devoted to the  
Party.

Is it desired that any individual un-  
friendly to the views of the party, or to the  
success of any of their members, when can-  
didates for office, should be denounced—  
prostrated—destroyed? The columns of the  
"Enquirer" are easily thrown open for the  
worthy purpose. Is it the interest of the  
Party, for any especial cause, that one  
of their members, rather below mediocrity,  
should be puffed for talents he never pos-  
sessed? Immediately the complaint Editor  
fills the columns of the Enquirer with  
the most fulsome panegyric on the dull ge-  
nius.

Has a Federalist of Hartford Convention  
stamp, or a rank tory, joined "The Rich-  
mond Party," or rendered them a signal  
service? Mr. Ritchie's presses would kindly  
obliterate all recollection of the "little slips"  
of their new friend, and would hold him up  
to the public as one of the most orthodox  
politicians of the age. The Enquirer or  
Compiler is always open to attacks on  
those who may be obnoxious to the Party,  
and is, in fact, generally shut against their  
defence. The exhibition of any charge  
whatever against the Party, is inadmissible  
in either of Mr. Ritchie's papers; but their  
columns are invariably open for the vindica-  
tion and most extravagant praise of any  
member of the Party. The disposition and  
habits of the editor of the Enquirer, emi-  
nently qualified him for the service in which  
he is engaged. He can, with the happiest  
facility, always accommodate himself to the  
wishes and views of his party, however in-  
consistent or contradictory they may be at  
different times happen to be. At different  
periods he has, himself, been, as whim or  
interest directed, "any thing, every thing,  
nothing." Whilst he pretends to great firm-  
ness, no country, nor age perhaps, has given  
birth to a more trimming, tottering, tem-  
porising, oscillating politician, than Thomas  
Ritchie is, and has been, for a long  
time. I will add—to an editor more void  
of political principle. This, I admit, is a  
serious accusation; but it is nevertheless  
correct; and a complete file of the "En-  
quirer," is the very authority to which, of  
choice, I would refer, in support of the  
charge.

It may be asked, why then has the "En-  
quirer" so extensive a circulation? why  
stands its reputation so high? I answer, be-  
cause the editor is backed and puffed by  
"The Richmond Party," and a host of influ-  
ential connections. Because the pens of  
some of the ablest writers in Virginia have  
been employed in giving to the Enquirer a  
character, for which a score of such writers  
as Thomas Ritchie would always have la-  
bored in vain. Because he is the Common-  
wealth's printer; and that circumstance has  
contributed, not a little, to increase the cir-  
culation, and to enhance the value of his  
paper. And, because there is no rival pa-  
per published at Richmond, in which the  
defects and scandalous misrepresentations  
of the "Enquirer," and the blunders and in-  
consistencies, and want of political prin-  
ciple, which have distinguished the career of  
its editor, might be exposed: in which, it  
might be clearly demonstrated, that this  
motto, *hominibus, non principibus*, would be  
more suitable for the Enquirer than any  
other which could be selected; unless, per-  
haps, that other, long since recommended  
by an adversary, to whom Thomas Ritchie  
was but a "dwarf," ought to be preferred—  
that which might be obtained by transpos-  
ing a single letter in one word, and altering  
the place of that word, in the motto of his  
own choice. The motto chosen by himself  
now reads, *Veritas sans peur*. The change  
proposed is in the last word, "*peur*." Let  
the letter *e* in that word, be placed after *u*,  
and that would give the latin word *puer*.  
Let that word be first in the sentence, and  
then the motto proposed for Mr. Ritchie,  
would read, *Puer sans veritate*. Than which,  
as it relates to statements, insinuations, and  
inquiries, often gracing the columns of the  
"Enquirer," no motto could be more appro-  
priate.

But it will not do to bestow too much  
attention on Thomas Ritchie. Never was  
man more overrated. The public has been  
entirely deceived as to his talents. It is  
the "Enquirer" which has given to him a  
character; not he to the Enquirer. He has  
with a weakness and a vanity which be-  
speak a puny mind, plumed himself on his  
facilities for talents, and presumed often  
to dictate to his fellow citizens what should  
be done on the most im-  
portant occasions. He has set himself up  
as a Governor-maker and President-maker;  
and, on topics of the utmost magnitude,  
on which the public sentiment has never

been expressed in any shape or form, the  
Editor of the "Enquirer" has oftener than  
once boldly proclaimed to the world, at  
least through one of his presses, what were  
the opinions and the wishes of the People  
of Virginia; taking very good care, how-  
ever, on all such occasions, to announce  
that to the world, as the sentiment of the  
People, which he knew accorded precisely  
with the wishes and the views of "The  
Richmond Party." Relying implicitly on  
the candor and the accuracy of the Com-  
monwealth's Printer, public characters, and  
the good people themselves of Virginia,  
have been not unfrequently deluded and  
misled by such artifices.

A few patriotic citizens, and among them  
some of Mr. Ritchie's brethren, disgusted  
and offended at the unworthiness and *hau-  
teur* of his editorial course, have, of late,  
without ceremony, exposed many of his er-  
rors and misrepresentations, and severely  
chastised his arrogance. Since the with-  
drawal of some of the able contributions  
which gave character to the Enquirer, par-  
ticularly since the death of Judge Roane,  
they have, in the palpable wane of its rep-  
utation, discovered the true dimensions of  
Mr. Ritchie's mind; and therefore think his  
insolence the less excusable. Facts have  
been clearly stated, and arguments have  
been successfully employed, to prove that  
the Enquirer often pursues the most impor-  
tant objects in a mode and by means entire-  
ly at variance with the principles it seem-  
ed formerly to maintain. In this fair and  
honorable manner, Mr. Ritchie will be drag-  
ged down from the dictatorial eminence to  
which he had presumptuously ascended,  
vainly relying on the strength of his own  
mind, the support of his correspondents,  
and host of wealthy and powerful connec-  
tions, the influence of his office, and the su-  
premaccy of "The Richmond Party."

Amongst other champions who have taken  
the field on the side of the people, is Mr.  
Pleasants, the patriotic editor of the  
Lynchburg "Virginian." Mr. Ritchie had  
only spared with this youthful giant, when  
he discovered, that in a serious combat  
with such an adversary, he would soon be  
despatched "to the tomb of all the Capu-  
lets." He therefore wisely "backed out,"  
and the Enquirer now bears with patience,  
and due submission, the merited castiga-  
tion which ever and anon it receives from  
the Virginian.

A very few lines more, and I shall have  
completed the short catalogue of names, I  
propose at this time to furnish.

The Hon. Richard E. Parker, brother-in-  
law of Thomas Ritchie, is regarded as one  
of the Party. I am not disposed to ques-  
tion the competency of the Judge, now, to  
perform the functions of his high office; but  
there was a time, when many who knew  
him well, graduating the gentlemen of the  
profession at the County Court, assigned to  
lawyer Parker a place considerably below  
the rank of others, not yet even thought of  
as deserving a seat on the Bench of the  
General Court; and that time was, when  
such a distinction was conferred on lawyer  
Parker. This plain honest truth is not dis-  
closed under the influence of hostility to-  
wards Judge Parker. It is told, only be-  
cause it ought to be told. The universal filth  
with which the Enquirer has blinded the  
people, must be removed; and seeing none  
more skilful willing to act, I have thought it  
proper, in my plain way, humbly to attempt  
the operation. The people, to whom all  
offices belong, and for whom all were cre-  
ated, ought to be informed of the shameful  
manner in which a faction, claiming to be  
the exclusive republicans of Virginia, have  
spoiled with their rights; by what subtleties  
they have been enabled to monopolize the  
places and offices of the highest value  
and distinction, in the gift of the people or  
the government; pretending always, (most  
exemplary patriots!) that all which they  
do, is only for the good of the Republic.  
And how, on very many occasions, by the  
most unfair and insidious practices, they  
have succeeded in conciliating the esteem  
and regard of their fellow citizens, whilst  
at the same time they have insulted, deceived,  
and wronged them, most outrageously.

The only remaining gentleman, said to  
be a member of "The Richmond Party,"  
whom I shall name, is Dr. William Foushee,  
the Postmaster at Richmond, who, as be-  
fore remarked, is the father-in-law of the  
public printer; and of Judge Parker. I have  
no doubt, the Doctor, like many of his fel-  
low citizens, has entirely mistaken the views  
of the Party, or he certainly would not have  
joined them.

It has always been understood, that "in  
times that tried men's souls," he was faith-  
ful to the Commonwealth; I cannot, there-  
fore, be persuaded, that he would willingly  
unite with a faction, to trample the sacred  
"rights of man" in the dust.

But I do think it wrong, upon principle,  
that so many offices of value and distinc-

tion should, at the same time, be held by  
members of the same family.

To proceed in this manner, from time to  
time conferring offices, and bestowing fa-  
vors on the "chosen few," on the different  
members of the families, or on the particu-  
lar friends or connections of the individ-  
uals composing "The Richmond Party,"  
what is it, but sapping the very foundation  
of the Republic, that finally an odious aris-  
tocracy may be established on its ruins?  
(To be concluded in our next.)

From the Washington Republican.

Some days since we requested Messrs.  
Gales & Seaton to give the public some  
information with respect to the alleged use  
of a fac simile in the Department of the  
Treasury, for the purpose of drawing money,  
during the indisposition, and consequent  
inability, of Mr. Crawford. These gentle-  
men have not yet replied; and as they are  
courtly editors, who pride themselves in the  
excellence of their editorial breeding, and  
on their right, by station, to show proper  
examples to all the rest of the editorial  
fraternity, we suggest to them the propriety  
of favoring us with some answer to our  
request, lest their reputation for courtesy  
and superiority may be endangered. Since  
our last notice of the subject, we are in-  
formed that various individuals have pub-  
licly asserted that warrants have frequently  
been issued to which these artificial signa-  
tures have been affixed. If so, it is a fit  
subject for investigation. There is a law  
providing for such a contingency; and if  
the real state of Mr. Crawford's health, for  
the last eight or nine months, has been con-  
cealed, for the purpose of deceiving the  
President, as well as the people, the fact  
furnishes ground for a serious charge. We  
do not allege that it is so, but we ask for  
information, and information can only be  
obtained upon inquiry. To whom has this  
fac simile been entrusted? We wait for  
Messrs. Gales & Seaton to reply, before we  
enter into further explanation, or call the  
attention of our readers to the dangerous  
consequences which might result to the  
public interests from a practice so illegal  
and indefensible.

### French method of Stacking Wheat.

A gentleman who had noticed the modes of  
agriculture on the banks of the Rhine, in  
Flanders, has remarked, that the people of  
those countries, commonly stack their wheat  
and leave it in the field. Their manner of  
stacking is as follows: they set one sheaf up-  
right, with the ears uppermost, and around  
that place a circle of many other sheaves with  
the ears uppermost, inclining on the right  
sheaf; and when so placed, they look like the  
figure of an extinguisher;—then they lay a  
horizontal circle of sheaves, with all the ears  
in the centre, and cover those ears in the  
middle with a loose sheaf or two. Thus placed,  
they are protected from all wet, and may  
remain six weeks or two months, as safe as in  
a barn. By reason of their exposure to the  
air for several weeks, they thresh much easier  
than sheaves which, immediately after bind-  
ing, are housed in a tight barn. The above  
method of stacking has been adopted in some  
of the southern countries of England, to very  
great advantage.

## For Sale,

A Farm situated in Queen Anne county, with-  
in seven or eight miles of Centerville.  
This farm has a good  
**DWELLING HOUSE,**  
with a good Granary and Stables; it  
also has a great variety of excellent timber,  
and plenty of wood—I should suppose if those  
that have a desire to purchase such a farm was  
to examine the timber which it contains and  
should have a necessity for it, would not ac-  
cure a moment as the land is very fine; also this  
farm contains about 250 acres; those wishing  
to purchase will please to apply to the sub-  
scriber living near Easton, Talbot county.  
CHARLES F. WILSON.

July 3

### BANK OF CAROLINE.

The Stockholders in the Bank of Caroline  
are hereby notified, that an election will be  
held in the Court House, in Denton, on the  
first Monday in August next, between the  
hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and three o'clock  
P. M. for seven directors to manage the affairs  
of said Bank for the ensuing year.  
By order,  
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

July 3

## James Neal Has now finished and finishing Wheat Fans

of superior quality on the most improved plan  
—and also a quantity of wire for Fans,  
sieves, celter-windows, &c. all of which he  
will sell at moderate prices, and solicits the  
patronage of the public.  
Easton, July 3, 1824.

### LANDS TO BE RENTED.

My several plantations in Hunting Creek  
& Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, are offer-  
ed for rent from the commencement of the  
next year, at which time the existing con-  
tracts will expire—applications may be made  
to me at any time after the 15th of July, with-  
out in what time it is expected, that such of  
the present Tenants as wish to continue will ap-  
ply for that purpose.—Also, a farm at Shoal-  
point in Dorchester county, which will be  
laid off of such size as will suit the wishes of  
an approved Tenant—I am desirous of obtain-  
ing as a Tenant on this place a man who is  
qualified and willing to undertake the general  
management of my concerns.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, June 26 1824



# From the Maryland Republican. PRESIDENCY.

In about four months this important question will be decided, so far as it depends upon the election in the first instance, of electors. There is now no prospect whatever, that either of the candidates will be withdrawn from the contest; and from the present posture of the field it is uncertain whether either of them will be elected by the Electors. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the following are the several candidates for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the State of Maryland.

	ADAMS.	JACKSON.	CLAY.	CRAWFORD.
1st district—St. Marys & Charles counties; and the Piscataway district of Prince George's county.	Henry Browning	N. Stonestreet		Dr. J. Brisco
2d—Residue of Prince George's, Calvert and 3d and 4th districts of Montgomery county.	Joseph Cross J. A. T. Kilgour	J. C. Herbert		Alex. Keech
3d—Residue of Montgomery, A. Arundel county and the cities of Baltimore & Annapolis; entitled to two electors.	T. B. Dorsey George Warner	Dr. D. Claude G. Winchester		Luke Tiernan
4th—Frederick, Washington and Allegany, entitled to two electors.	Joshua Cockey David Schenebly	Wm. Tyler Thomas Post	Gen. S. Ringgold W. Zollkoffler	J. H. M. Smith Benj. Tomlinson
5th—Baltimore county.	H. V. Somerville	Wm. Brown		
6th—Harford and Cecil.	Dr. John Archer	Thomas Hope		Dr. A. Dorsey
7th—Kent and Queen Anne's.	Sam. G. Osborn			Robert Wright
8th—Talbot, Caroline and 1st and 2d districts of Dorchester.	Daniel Martin	D. L. Haddaway		James Sangston
9—Remainder of Dorchester, Somerset & Worcester.	Littleton Dennis	Josiah Bayly		E. K. Wilson

By the above it will be seen that the Adams ticket is complete, except that there are two candidates in his favor instead of one, in the second district. The friends of Mr. Adams throughout the state expect some arrangement from the voters of the district, or from the candidates themselves, by which the difficulty will be obviated—there is no doubt of the success of a candidate for Mr. Adams in the district, if one only is offered, but no hopes of success if both gentlemen remain in the field.

General Jackson's ticket is complete, except a candidate for the 7th district. I have heard of no candidate for Mr. Crawford for the 5th district, and but one for the third, which is entitled to two electors. Candidates have offered only in one district for Mr. Clay, and it is not probable any others will be announced.

It is generally admitted that the 8th is the only district in which Mr. Crawford has any prospect of success,\* and that district is extremely doubtful. The contest in the 4th district is understood to be principally between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. Allegedly decidedly for the latter. Washington nearly divided, but the heavy end of the district, Frederick county, conclusively for Adams. The prospect continues very fair for the success of nine of the candidates for Mr. Adams.

Of the candidates friendly to Mr. Adams, two only can be denominated federalists. They are in decidedly federal districts—the remainder are all distinguished members of the democratic party, and as such, most of them have been elected by the people to important trusts. Of the candidates friendly to Mr. Crawford, four are republicans and five are federalists. Of the candidates friendly to Gen. Jackson, six are republicans and four are federalists, of which two have been speakers of the federal house of delegates, and the others, leading members of that party in the legislature of this state.

It is obvious that neither of the four candidates will withdraw from the field. Mr. Crawford's health being restored, if no other motive influences him he will feel himself bound to the gentlemen who nominated him, to continue a candidate, however desperate his prospects may appear; he could not suffer as much by remaining and receiving only the votes of one state, as he would by retiring now from the contest.

The circular from Mr. Clay's friends, published in the Maryland Republican last week, is conclusive of his determination to take the chance of his popularity in the House of Representatives. Although he may go there with a lower number of electoral votes, than may be given to two other candidates, yet it is quite possible that rather than see a more objectionable candidate succeed, the partisans of one or the other may unite in his favor, and make him president. For instance—suppose neither candidate to have 131 votes, and therefore three of them, say, Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay, to be returned to the House of Representatives, who are, by states, to make the choice—and suppose again, that of ascertaining the sentiments of the members, it is found that of the 24 states Mr. Adams would have 10; Mr. Crawford 6; and Mr. Clay 8 votes—the members continued to vote their own original preference, it is obvious that no election would be made, in which case the person elected Vice President, (Mr. Gallatin, for instance,) becomes President. To avoid this, is it not quite possible that the states favorable to Mr. Crawford, would associate with those voting for Mr. Clay, and insure his election? Is it not obvious that his friends calculate upon his success only under some such circumstance as I have supposed. However this may be, certain it is Mr. Clay does not retire.

General Jackson, no man ever yet expected to retreat; adapting the substance of Mr. Lowndes' admirable language, his position on being first nominated by Tennessee, precluded his ever doing so. "The Presidency of these United States is a station every way too important to be either sought after, or refused."

Mr. Adams, has never, that I recollect, referred in any way to the circumstances of his being a candidate for the Presidency. His warmest opponents admit the propriety and delicacy of his course throughout the canvass in this respect; although I am not so sanguine of his success in the first instance, as some writers appear to be; yet I do believe he is the only candidate that has now any prospect of succeeding to the Presidency, by vote of the electors—and the prospect of his election, whether by the electors or by the House of Representatives, is far superior to the prospects of either of the other candidates. In the estimates that have been made, it is obvious that he has more electoral votes certain for him than any other candidate—and that more of the uncertain votes, are likely to be determined in his favor, than in favor of any other individual candidate. If the choice be ultimately referred to the House of Representatives, there is at once a plurality of states in his favor, and at least as strong a probability of his being the second favorite of the friends of either of the other candidates.

\*From all we can learn Mr. Crawford stands no chance in this district—the Anti-Caucus ticket will have a large majority.—Editor Easton Gazette.

## From the Washington Republican.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton tell us that they are the friends of the administration, which we were inclined to doubt—and of Mr. Secretary Crawford, as a member of it? Do they mean for us to infer that they are the friends of the administration because Mr. Crawford is a member of it—that he is the one righteous man who wards off from the cabinet the destroying hostility of these Editors? Or do they intend to convey that their attachment to Mr. Crawford is solely because he is a member of the administration, and, as such, possesses a character and an extent of influence which has been, and may be hereafter, exerted to promote certain selfish views of Messrs. Gales and Seaton? These gentlemen are so much in the practice of writing ambiguously, that with all our charity, we cannot entirely acquit them of doing so wilfully. They are certainly very skillful in the art of involving their meaning in a labyrinth of words, so that the reader, in endeavoring to find it, frequently bewilders himself in mazes of perplexity. We can be at no loss to discover the motive. They feel themselves between their duty to the administration, which they dare not entirely neglect, and their attachment to Mr. Crawford, which

throws a tinge upon every paragraph in their journal, whether original or selected, standing in a position of so much risk and difficulty, that they are compelled to act with all their cunning to sustain themselves in it. If they can ultimately do this, they possess more sagacity or good fortune, than either we ourselves, or the majority of the nation, are inclined to give them credit for.

It will be perceived from the report of the Committee of Investigation, that, notwithstanding all the testimony taken before them, on the part of Mr. Crawford, at their late session, in aid of his labored attempt to impeach Mr. Edwards' credibility, they still say, they see no cause to change their former opinion as to the truth of his testimony before the Select Committee, in February, 1823, which it was the object of Mr. Crawford's report to question.

I thus, by the express finding of the Committee, Mr. Crawford is completely foiled in his attempt to fix an injurious imputation upon Mr. Edwards; which, on the other hand, the latter has not charged a single fact upon the former, of the truth of which the Committee have even expressed a doubt.

All they could do to save Mr. Crawford,

has been to take it for granted that, in the case of which he has been guilty, he may have been influenced by any bad motives; which, however, constitute no part of Mr. Edwards' charges.—These he has instantly disclaimed all intention of bringing into issue, and doubtless does not consider bad motives essential to constitute official misconduct.

In contenting themselves with saying, that in their opinion, nothing has been proved to bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances, they clearly admit his culpability in the special cases that were in proof before them; and having confined the proof to those special cases alleged on Mr. Edwards' memorial, and refused to hear proof as to any other part of his administration, they may well say that no such proof was exhibited to them. But seeing so much to condemn in the very few cases that have been examined, we would ask, what might not be expected if a similar scrutiny were extended to the immense range of his whole official transactions? No one can justify his conduct in regard to the Western Banks, which has constituted a part of the present investigation. His conduct in regard to Atlantic Banks, so far as it has been brought into review, is still more objectionable. He had no more right to loan the public money, than any other officer of the government, and having illegally loaned a large amount, which the Committee agree will be lost, we, though no lawyers, have no hesitation in saying that, in a suit at law, on behalf of the people, the amount so lost might be recovered against him. If he had a right to loan to one Bank, he had the same right to loan to an hundred. If he could loan the public money to Banks, to enable them to wind up their affairs, he might, with equal propriety have loaned it to the Editors of newspapers, or to any other individuals. These loans were accidentally found out by the Hon. Mr. Eaton. There is no telling to what extent such a system may have been carried. Suspicion might just as well have fixed upon any other cases as these; and time may probably, produce other developments not less extraordinary. As to his intentions, in making these loans, they were, doubtless, to please—to gain popularity—and the experiment has been made at the expense of the People.—ib.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

### ALARMING.

We select the following paragraph from the National Advocate, Mr. Van Buren's paper in New-York, which is republished in the National Intelligencer, King Caucus' paper in Washington.

"Recent events, not connected with Edwards, and which hereafter may be detailed, leave no doubt on our mind of Mr. CRAWFORD's election (to the Presidency.) One point, it is proper here to state, has had a powerful agency in settling the question:

It has been determined by the leading men of the nation, that the democratic party shall be sustained as such with all its systems and accredited usages, and that the regularly nominated candidates at Washington shall be supported in the same manner as Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, have been sustained heretofore. A short period will show that this determination is more deeply settled, and more extensively prevailing, than will be credited at present."

When it is so generally believed that a majority of the people of these United States have so justly and so audibly expressed their disapprobation of a Congressional Caucus, and their unwillingness to keep up party violence and distinctions for the benefit of the few to the prejudice of the many, the above publication is presented with an air of insolence and in a voice of imperious command that we should suppose the freemen of this nation would not bear. The National Advocate and National Intelligencer are considered the great props of the caucus party—many of the other papers, possessing quite as much ability, have resolved to take a more constitutional and a more magnanimous course—they think that all ought not to be given up to leading partizans; that the people have some stake, and their interest ought to be consulted as well as that of party leaders and office seekers—of course they go against the caucus in favour of the constitution and the people.—But the National Advocate and National Intelligencer are neck or nothing papers, they stake their whole upon the turn up of a die, and nothing is too daring for them to attempt to keep themselves up at the head and control of things. It is therefore that we see these papers uttering and echoing such affronting, dictatorial publications as the above, which tell the people in plain terms, we don't care a cent what you think or say, a few leading men in the United States have determined how things shall be and who shall be elected, and therefore you Mr. Sovereign People shall cease to entertain your opinions about things, and do as you are ordered to do by these leading men of the nation, who have determined that "party shall be sustained with all its systems and accredited usages" and they ought to have added, for our benefit and

not for yours, Mr. People.—And further, "that the regularly nominated candidates at Washington shall be supported"—So there is an end to all further freedom of opinion upon the subject of the Presidential Election.—THE REGULARLY NOMINATED CANDIDATES AT WASHINGTON SHALL BE SUPPORTED, MR. GALLATIN AND ALL—Now you have it, you gentlemen, humble and submissive followers of your congressional caucus masters, your orders are to vote the caucus nominated candidates at Washington—no flouncing, do as you are bid, a fig for your opinions—What, dare you to entertain opinions of your own, when Messrs. Gales and Noah and a few leading great men give you their orders what you are to think, and what to say, and how to vote? that would be contumacious indeed!! This is what you mean by independent republicans—this is bringing, as old Mr. Jefferson said, matters to the bar of public reason, to tell a whole nation of people, that the nominated candidates at Washington shall be supported, whether they think it right or wrong.

Among all the bold and insolent publications we have read, this is certainly the most so of any. Thus we go on from small sins to greater, until we are up to our eyes in crime.—The good sense of the people is the only cure for all this.—If the people like to have such things crammed down their throats, so let it be—they will be choked by and by—but for the honor of the American Republic & the sovereignty of the people, we do hope that the freemen of this nation will rebel against wearing the fetters which a caucus have forged for them, and which a few leading men are desirous to rivet on them.

### ANTICIPATIONS.

Should the following calculations below, turn out to be true, which we are far from supposing, there will be exhibited to view the most unnatural union that ever existed; for between the former old federalists and the present Caucus party, there can be no honest point of concord, no common article of faith. By the latter, federalists have been abused and wronged, and are to this day abused with unblushing effrontery—they tell you in the caucus address, that they rest Mr. Crawford's pretensions to the Presidency upon the ground, that he will most effectually keep up old party distinctions and old party animosities—that to join with the Caucus and elect Mr. Crawford, is the way to keep down and trample the old federalists and to cut off all their hopes of promotion—yet strange! passing strange! to tell, it is said, that many of those who were old federalists, mean to support Mr. Crawford, and thus obey the proscribing decrees of the caucus—they mean, or whether they mean it or not, they will unquestionably do it, to rectify and sanction the high-wrought slander, the cold-blooded, studied, malicious denunciation of the caucus against old federalists, and thus put their own seal and their own signature to their own condemnation and imputed disgrace. For Heaven's sake! old friends pause one moment—Think for an instant into whose arms you are going to throw yourselves, and for what purpose—If you fear Gen. Jackson, or dislike Mr. Adams, or doubt Mr. Clay, or despair of Mr. Calhoun, is there any thing in all this that can justify or induce you to vote as the caucus dictates, and thus say to your slanderers and your deep and deadly haters, we confess the sins you impute to us & offer to make atonement for them by agreeing to the degradation you intend us, and by hugging the feet that mean to trample us in the dirt? For, remember, the broad-bottomed administration of Mr. Crawford that is talked of to catch you, is all hollow, you hope in vain if you hope to rise then—The members of that caucus are the implacable haters and settled personal foes of every man of the old federal party, now alive, who ever rose into notice—this no man can doubt, for in the caucus address they in substance confess and proclaim it—However kind then they may profess to seem, and whatever stratagems they may practice to gain your votes for Crawford, they are not the less wrath against you, they intend to make use of you as tools, to laugh at all of you they take in as fools, and dismiss you with that contempt which they will think the best reward of your cullibility and meanness.

This is the true state of feeling of every man in the Congressional Caucus & of many of the advocates of the caucus, but we do not believe it to be the sentiment of the old democratic party generally—we never had any evidence of such a fact. And the distinction is easily accounted for, viz: The Caucus men rely exclusively upon party, they tell you so in their address and afterwards, for Mr. Van Buren said on the 4th after the caucus, that the caucus was adopted and held expressly to keep down the old federalists and to prevent any amalgamation between them and the democratic party—Yet we see federalists kissing the feet and following in the steps of Mr. Van Buren and his congressional caucus, and tempting to join themselves to him and the caucus in the election of Mr. Crawford. Oh shocking humiliation! oh wretched, fallen condition!

Whatever differences of opinion may have existed between the other portion, or may be termed the greater portion of the democratic party and the old federal party, and great opposition was made by the former to the latter, yet as it was more political and less personal, the occasion having passed off, the opposition fades away too. The great body of the people of any party have no personally interested views, they wish things well for the good of each and for the good of all, and although some are wrong, most of them act from good motives—between such men, where the immediate point of contest is over, there is no deadly hatred, no cause of collision—but it is not the case with such men as compose the Congress Caucus and their immediately interested adherents, every man of whom is looking out to retain the place he has, to get another—such men are jealous, such men are envious—the point of contest which they keep up is to get and to retain the office they want—it is not that they like this or that principle, that they prefer this or that policy, or this or that course of administration—but they want to maintain that course of party spirit which will keep them and their friends in perpetual power, this we know is the avowed sentiment of Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Van Buren is a factotum and bell weather of the caucus and its advocates.

We have said a dozen times, we think it wrong for men of the old federal party to become the active partizans of the caucus now up as candidates for President—does not become them—it shows, in our opinion, an undignified want of forbearance—Time will make developments that you cannot precipitate, and a new state of things will arise more favorable to the liberties and happiness of this country, because it will be less under the direction of past violence and intolerance.

But let us now go to the subjects below that we commenced with.

From the Washington Republican.

At the commencement of our political labours, we announced to the public the fact, that a faction of the most daring character had arrayed itself against the administration, under the auspices of Mr. Crawford. We also stated, that in many particulars, this party partook of the most objectionable features of the Federal Party during the period of its greatest excitement, and that, ultimately, we had no doubt, a union would be formed between the friends of Mr. Crawford, and the most violent of the Federal leaders. We now announce that this union is about to take place.—It is certain that the exclusive republicans of the Jefferson school are looking about for recruits from that quarter, to strengthen their broken ranks. We have no objection to the association; the union we believe to be perfectly natural, and we have not the least fear that the great mass which once belonged to the Federal party, that were truly and really republicans in principle and action, will ever give countenance to so shameful an alliance. We should blush indeed for the morals of any man who would join those that have been vilifying him, for electioneering purposes, for years. The fact, however, is certain, and may be relied on, that the political managers of the Crawford party do hope, by private and secret declarations; to cajole the former leaders of the Federal party, whom they openly abused. A leading Crawfordite declared, during the last winter, that it was necessary to abuse the Federalists openly; but that, secretly, Mr. Crawford and his friends were favourably disposed to the party.

The Richmond Enquirer has already announced the names of those whom Mr. Ritchie desires to be considered as the future leaders of the radical party. Mr. Van Buren is proclaimed as the second under Mr. Crawford, and is compared (gross profanation!) with the spotless Lowndes. Mr. Forsyth is to rank next in order; Mr. M'Lane to succeed him; and, finally, Mr. Webster is offered the fourth place in command, should he choose to accept it. Mr. Webster will have sense and virtue enough to decline the proffered honour.—ib.

During the last session of the 18th Congress, a plan was finally agreed upon, between certain politicians at Washington, by which Wm. H. Crawford was to be elevated to the Presidency. In the execution of this plan, the means to operate upon the people and upon their prejudices were sought, without regard to any thing except their efficacy. The strong esprit de corps and democratic attachments of the republican party were not overlooked in the enumeration of these means, but they were not the only means. These were adopted solely with a view to New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In New England, pre-



opposite means were used. In that part of the country, the federalists were to be lulled by the Syren song of a full toleration of political sentiments; and Mr. Crawford was represented by his confidential friends (by men whose public stations forbade the idea that they were misrepresenting his opinions) as feeling well disposed towards the federalists. That only through him could they come into power, and that he would form a broad bottomed administration.

These devices so far succeeded as to induce the most prominent federalists in Rhode Island and Connecticut, to lend their influence to Mr. Crawford. Some of these federalists in Massachusetts, denominated the Essex Junto, were also again persuaded to array themselves in opposition to the democracy of that state, which is warmly attached to John Quincy Adams. If the editors of the Argus deny these facts, they shall have the names of those influential and prominent federal leaders in the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, who are supporters of Mr. Crawford.—ib.

The Intelligencer, and other papers in the interest of Mr. Crawford, have labored hard to shew that there has been no just foundation for the report of his severe and dangerous indisposition; and that it has been got up merely for political purposes, to influence the election. So far from this being the fact, on the part of ourselves, and every other editor, we believe, without exception, the greatest possible delicacy has been observed towards Mr. Crawford, on the score of his indisposition, which has been severe, and of above nine months' continuance. We now feel ourselves, however, justified, with a view to repel the insinuations of the Intelligencer, and its associates, in speaking of it more openly. Mr. Crawford has not only been indisposed, but so much so as to have been incapable of attending to the ordinary duties of his office, during the greater part of the time, since he was attacked in Virginia last autumn; and we feel convinced that such has been his incompetency for business, that nothing but the great delicacy of Mr. Monroe (who has been badly requited by Mr. Crawford's friends) have prevented him from filling his place, by appointing an acting Secretary, under the act of Congress which gives him authority to do so. We can appeal to fifty members of Congress, who called upon him, and saw him during the winter, to establish the fact, that his vision was so much injured, as to render him unable to recognize his intimate friends, and those whom he has long known, at a distance of a single yard: and that he has been unable to read or write. This state of his health, which has been so studiously kept from the public, has been the cause of many an illegal act, to get along in the Treasury. Those who know the secrets of these arrangements would do well to explain to the public how the act of Congress, directing that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but under warrants from the Secretary, has been eluded, or more strictly speaking, violated. That money has been drawn, in hundreds of instances, without the Secretary's warrants, at the Treasury, or which is the same thing, by arrangement through the Bank, we believe will not be contradicted. We put it to Messrs. Gales & Seaton, who appear to be so much in the secret, whether the Secretary's vision has been sufficiently distinct for him to read an ordinary document, or any other communication, or to sign his name, or even to know where to sign it, unless pointed to him, during a large portion of the winter and spring; and also to explain how the want of his signature has been supplied, whether by the illegal use of a fac simile, or, what is still worse, by the imitation of his hand. We feel convinced that the management has been such, in order to delude the people as to the health of the Secretary, as to demand an inquiry; as it has rarely occurred, even under a monarchy, that the sickness or death of a monarch has been so studiously concealed from the people, for the purpose of imposition.

We make this statement in order to repel the insinuation of the Intelligencer, that Mr. Crawford's ill-health has been exaggerated. The fact is, that he has been treated with a delicacy which can hardly be reconciled with public duty.—ib.

The National Intelligencer contradicts it—let all submissive followers seal their lips and believe. "A story was fabricated last year in some one of the picaresque prints, and it went the regular rounds of all of them, that Mr. Crawford had, on some occasion, remarked to Mr. Daggett, a Senator from Connecticut, that 'it was high time that party distinctions had ceased.' We were furnished, during the period of its circulation, with the means of refuting this story, but we thought it unworthy of serious notice; and in due time it died away, and was forgotten by us. But the Franklin Gazette of Philadelphia, thinking it too good to be lost, and that as it passed uncontradicted last summer, it might be 'got up' again with advantage, has brought it out amongst the other entertainments of the season, with 'new scenery and decorations.' We cannot, however, with the exercise of all our good temper, and charity for the worthy managers of the Electioneering Drama, allow this counterfeited tale to pass current again; and we must therefore, without meaning to express any opinion as to the merits of the imputed sentiment, whether it were expressed by Mr. Crawford, Gen. Jackson, or any other public man—say, that we have the authority of Mr. Daggett himself for asserting that the statement is false."—Nat. Intel.

After this positive denial by King Caucus' agent, what becomes of the project of the broad bottomed administration that was to follow Mr. Crawford's election to the Presidency? This broad bottomed administration was to hold the old federalists and all, and thus the caucus men and their followers, seeing the old federalists completely divided among the candidates, thought they would tell them to Mr. Crawford's mess by setting forth the idea of a broad bottomed administration.

How contemptible! how insulting are such schemes! who would offer such bribes but those who would take them?

After this positive contradiction by a bosom friend that Mr. Crawford ever uttered such a sentiment to Mr. Daggett as that he wished to see party distinctions at an end, we shall hear no more said of Mr. Crawford not being privy to, and acquiescing in, the famous caucus address, which denounced all parties sufficiently, but the caucus party, to gratify the palate of the most rancorous partizan.

In avoiding one shoal, we run on another—Trying to do away the idea of Mr. Crawford's toleration and good feelings towards federalists, lest such a supposition might offend some of the more violent of his friends, they subvert the notion of a broad bottomed administration so industriously circulated to win hungry federalists, and they accommodate things to a perfect belief, that Mr. Crawford may have been acquainted with the whole point and force of the caucus address—Get off these rocks gentlemen as speedily as possible or you will be stranded and lost.

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

**PROPOSED AMALGAMATION.**

"We copy the following editorial paragraph from the *Easton (Maryland) Gazette*, of the 19th inst.—a federal paper, of the most decided cast. It clearly shows, we think, that Mr. Crawford is beginning to be regarded by the friends of the other candidates in Maryland, as a much more formidable opponent than they have hitherto been willing to admit, or the editor of the *Gazette* would never have condescended to suggest the idea of a union with democrats.—The effect of the combination proposed, if any, would be, to give the vote of Maryland to Mr. Adams; and such, without doubt, is the wish of the *Gazette* editor. The most sanguine friends of Mr. Crawford have never, till lately, calculated on his receiving more than two or three votes in the electoral college of Maryland. But the recent publication of the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Monroe, together with the results of the investigation of Mr. Crawford's official conduct, in consequence of the charges brought against him by Ninian Edwards, are working wonders in his favour. His friends now calculate confidently on obtaining the vote of South Carolina in his favor."

It is thus, (see the above paragraph from the *Sentinel*) that we are misconstrued, and thus error is made to prevail by gratuitous expositions. In proposing what the *Sentinel* pleases to term "amalgamation," it was not from any fear or any belief that the Caucus Candidate, Mr. Crawford, was gaining ground, or had any probability of success in Maryland; but it was, because the Caucus Candidate Mr. Crawford being so far in a minority as to produce no fear of his success, we did not wish the Anti-Caucus men to riot in their strength, and by wasting it among a variety of candidates, to thwart their own views and thus give to a very small minority, who pack well, the only possibility that could be offered for succeeding. The Caucus men in Maryland are about one in seven, we earnestly believe they do not even bear so great a proportion to those opposed to the Caucus.—In that state of things, a majority is too apt to consider the chances of the minority hopeless, and thus to be induced to split up and scatter votes as the veriest caprice may dictate. We wish to obviate this, and to give a strong expression of public opinion against the odious Congressional Caucus, the most high-handed and daring measure we have witnessed in modern times.

Nor do we believe that Mr. Crawford has escaped through the hands of Mr. Edwards quite so clearly as the *Sentinel* would insinuate—he has been smartly scolded if not slain, and we could wish the man that we should select as President of these United States to be in almost any other condition than that, in which the Caused Mr. Crawford is now presented to view. Served up by the Caucus and basted by Ninian Edwards, he is now a dish indeed for a morbid appetite.—We have no palate for him, or for the turbid source from which he sprung, or for the hands through which he has passed.—We would prefer any man, at all fit for the station, to a Congressionally Caused in President—the law forbids it, the constitution abhors it, and we upbraid it. We are a little too proud to fondle on such men as are now up.—We are a little too independent to throw ourselves into the way to get favours from such hands.—We wish it distinctly to be understood, that whichever of the candidates we may support, it will be to prevent the Caucus Candidate from succeeding, and not because we really admire the man of those now before us, or select him as eminently worthy.—We could wish that all the friends of Mr. Caucus Crawford were thus frank and thus free.

As to the imputed proposal of amalgamation, we neither fear it or court it. The great body of the people of any party mean well and wish what is right—with such men it is neither difficult nor disparaging to amalgamate.—The leaders only, the men who are looking about for place and pre-

ferment, are the only ones obnoxious to suspicion.—Had we suggested any thing like a proposal to amalgamate with the Caucus to support Mr. Crawford, then indeed the *Sentinel* might have upbraided us with some appearance of good ground, but of that foul spot our hands are clear.—We propose to the people of the state that they shall select the same Anti-Caucus Candidate in each district in the state, and stick to him—we care not who he is, so that he is at all fit. We have no preference as to the men, we only wish to destroy the Caucus scheme, which, if permitted to triumph must destroy us.

At a stated Annual meeting of the *Easton Fire Company* held at the Court House on the 2d inst. the following members were duly elected officers for the ensuing year—viz: President—Thomas J. Bullitt Vice President—Robert Moore Treasurer—William H. Groome Secretary—Thomas H. Dawson Engineer—Thomas H. Dawson Assistant Engineers—William W. Moore, Lambert Reardon.

Directors—John Goldsborough, Samuel Groome, William Jenkins, Wm. Hayward, Jr. Lane Men—John W. Sherwood, Samuel T. Kennard, William H. Groome, Alex. Graham Property Men—Wm. Clark, John D. Green James M. Lambdin, Thomas Meconchin.

Property Guards—Theodore Denny, David Ring, James Parrott, Peter Stevens, Jr. Ladder Men—James Cockayne, William Bullin, Nicholas Valiant, Jonathan Marshall. Hook Men—Bennett Tomlinson, James McLoney, John Camper, John G. Stevens. Ace Men—Richard D. Ray, Sol. Barcott. Bucket Men—Samuel T. Kemp, William B. Mullikin, Thomas P. Bennett.

Tub Men—Jos. Edmondson, Trisram Needles, John Tomlinson, John W. Jones. Bell Ringers—George F. Thompson, Philomen Thomas, William Beckley, Thomas W. Lookerman.

The following gentlemen are candidates to represent Dorchester county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

John N. Steele, Dr. Daniel Sullivan, Esq. Eschel Wheatley, Mathias Traverser, John Willis, Bartholomew Byus, William Hutson.

For Somerset county—Captain George Jones, Messrs. J. Bratton, J. J. Dennis, L. D. Teakle, Capt. John H. D. Waters, Major George Dashiell, Capt. Levin R. King, Capt. Richard Bennet, Messrs. Lambert Hyland, Samuel Smith, Robert Martin.

Mr. Crawford's way of doing Business.—The Washington Republican says that a gentleman of that City drew several thousand dollars last week from the Treasury under a warrant, to which the much talked of fac simile had applied the signature of the Secretary.

Mr. Crawford was removed on Thursday, 1st inst. to a country residence, three miles from Washington City.

NAVAL.—The following vessels of war says the Washington Gazette, are now equipping for sea with all possible dispatch, to wit: North Carolina, 74, Commodore Rodgers; Constellation, 44 Commodore Macdonough; Hornet, 22, Capt. Kennedy, Ontario, 22, Capt. Nicholson; Shark, 12, Lieut. Stevens; Porpoise 12, Lieut. Skinner; Store Ship Decoy, Lieut. Gamble.

Bishop Cheverus.—This amiable man, formerly Catholic Bishop of Boston, where he was greatly beloved by all denominations of Christians, for his mild, tolerant and persuasive spirit, and liberal principles, it will be recollected was a short time ago recalled to his native country by the King of France. Late accounts have been received from him. He has accepted the Bishopric of Montauban, a city containing 26,000 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, July 3.

From the National Journal.

**ANNIVERSARY DINNER.**

We understand that Gen. John P. Van Ness, acting in the name of the Committee appointed by the citizens to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our independence, has called at the Book stores of Messrs. Davis and Force, and Paisley Thompson, where subscription papers were left, and has given directions that Mr. Ninian Edwards should not be permitted to subscribe to the dinner.

From the Washington Republican of Saturday afternoon.

We are requested to publish the following: To Messrs. T. CARBERRY and Jos. GALE, Jr. WASHINGTON, 3d July, 1824.

Gentlemen:—Upon a printed invitation signed by you, we have subscribed our names for attendance at a dinner at Mr. Williamson's hotel on the 5th inst. in celebration of the anniversary of our national independence. We find it stated in one of the public journals of this morning, that one of the members of the committee of arrangements has called at the places where the subscription papers for the dinner had been deposited; and in the name of the Committee, has directed that if Mr. Ninian Edwards should apply there to join in this celebration of the festival; his subscription should not be admitted.

Our attendance at the dinner, after this notice would justly be considered as equivalent to an assent, on our part, to this exclusion.

The character and conduct of Mr. Edwards being before the nation, upon the report of a committee of the House of Representatives yet to be acted upon by the House, we should consider it incompatible with our duties as public servants, as well as with the principles of common justice, to participate in an act which we think would in no event be justifiable before a final decision upon the investigation. We request you therefore to consider this as notice that we have withdrawn our subscriptions for attendance at the dinner.

We are, very respectfully, gentlemen, your ob't. serv'ts.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, J. C. CALHOUN, JOHN McLEAN.

From the Washington Gazette of Saturday afternoon.

We are authorized and requested by the Committee of arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of Independence to say, that the publication in the National Journal of this morning was unauthorized by them or any one of them, and that nothing will be wanting on their part to make the public dinner on the occasion, a national festival, divested of all reference to party politics.

The new tariff went into operation on the first inst.

On a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the late editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, Paul Allen, Esq. has issued a prospectus for the publication of a new evening paper to be entitled the *Baltimore Evening Post*.

Thomas J. Leakin has issued a prospectus for publishing a new weekly paper in Annapolis to be entitled 'The Independent American'—we shall insert his prospectus next week.

**SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.**

The London papers state that Ferdinand VII has communicated to the British government his positive and irrevocable decision, not to recognize the new American States, and his determination to re-conquer them, if he can.

Florida Claims.—It is stated in a Boston paper that one professional gentleman, Mr. Webster, of that city has received \$70,000, fees and commissions, for superintending claims under the Florida Treaty.

Mount St. Mary's Seminary.—Another and more extensive building will be erected, at Emmitsburg, Md. as soon as possible, to supply the place of the one recently destroyed by the act of an incendiary.

An action for breach of promise of marriage was tried at Danville, in Vermont, on the 11th ult. and after a trial which lasted twelve hours, in which the inhabitants of the village appear to have taken a deep interest, the jury gave a verdict for the fair plaintiff of 325 dollars damages, and costs, which was considered the full amount of the defendant's property.

**Signers of the Declaration of Independence.**

Of that numerous band of worthies, who so nobly asserted the rights of their injured country, the following named only remain to witness the 50th year of independence, viz: John Adams, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, & Thomas Jefferson the residue sleep with their fathers—but their good deeds live after them, and their names are engraven on a tablet more durable than marble—in the hearts of their countrymen.

Freeman's Journal.

William Trimble has been appointed by the President to be a Judge for the Territory of Arkansas, vice Joseph Selden, lately killed in a duel.

Judge Scott was the person who killed Judge Selden, in a duel, on the 26th of May. They were both of Arkansas Territory.

Capt. Partridge, of the Vermont, Military Academy, is now making a tour with his pupils through that state, and proposes to visit Plattsburg and Montreal.

A Military and Scientific Academy to be located at New-Haven, has been incorporated by the legislature of Connecticut.

There are eleven daily papers printed in Philadelphia, which uniting the entire subscription of each, issue annually 3,090,896 papers, and give employment to upwards of 140 persons.

**FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.**

**SULPHATE OF QUININE.**

This new preparation of Bark, so justly celebrated, is the most effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the cure of intermittent fevers; no article of medicine, has, with more propriety, been so happily distributed; its efficacy in all cases, where it has been administered, has had the most salutary effects, and proved its superior excellence as a tonic.

The nauseous qualities of the Quinine, do not oppress the stomach like the Peruvian Bark, but strengthens the system without any unpleasant sensation.

I have known many very obstinate cases of the ague and fever, which have been completely removed by this grand restorative, when all other medicines, commonly given in such complaints, have been administered in vain; one of those cases particularly attracted my attention, the patient (a Lady) had been lingering, nearly twelve months, under this direful disease, I frequently visited her—Peruvian Bark, Prussiate of Iron, Fowler's Mineral Solution, &c. were prescribed, all of which proved unsuccessful—at length I gave her an Emetic, and requested her to take the Sulphate of Quinine, every hour during the intermission of the fever—my advice was pursued, the chills and fevers disappeared, and in a few days she was restored to perfect health.

A PHYSICIAN.

Queen Ann's Co. Md. }  
July 6th, 1824. }

**BY THE STEAM BOAT.**

**PRICES CURRENT.**

BALTIMORE, July 7.

Wheat \$1.03—Corn 35 cents per bushel.

Died in this county, on Monday night last, at the residence of Jacob Lookerman, Esq. Miss Mary Markland.

**Notice.**

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, are requested to meet at the residence of Thomas Hayward, Esq. on Thursday the 15th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order, SAM'L. T. KENNARD, Sec'y.

July 10 1w

**NOTICE.**

A special meeting of the "Female Sabbath School Society" will be held at Mrs. Nichols' on Saturday 17th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. The object of this meeting is to consult on business of importance, relative to the school; it is therefore desirable that all the members, as well as the managers should attend.

By order, P. HANDY, Secretary.

July 14 1w

**A HOUSE KEEPER WANTED.**

WANTED in a family near Easton as a House keeper, a careful and industrious woman who can be well recommended. Inquire at the Gazette office.

Easton, 10th July 4w

**FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND**

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

8th July, 1824.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the first Monday (2d) of August next, between the hours 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

July 10 6w

**MARYLAND:**

**Kent County Orphans' Court.**

June 30th, 1824.

On application of Benjamin B. Wroth, Administrator of Hannah Burneston, late of Kent county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the *Easton Gazette* printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid: I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of June, 1824.

Test, CUTHBERT HALL, Reg'r. of Wills for Kent county.

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

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber at or before the 1st day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1824.

BENJAMIN B. WROTH, Adm'r. of Hannah Burneston, dec'd.

July 10 3w

**To be Rented**

For one or more years, that large and commodious **BRICK TAVERN** and its appertinances, well known by the name of the

**EASTON HOTEL,**

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present and for some years past occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe: This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the peninsula and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be afforded for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more particularly if he has sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the beautiful Steam Boat Maryland which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores to those places, and foreigners from other States.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber, SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, July 10 1f

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court; to me directed, at the suits of John Catrup, Executor of Stephen Catrup and at the suits of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against David Nice, will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 10th of August next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of said day, all the estate, right, title and interest of him, the said Nice, either in law or equity, of, in and to a two story

**BRICK HOUSE & LOT,**

in the town of Easton, situate on Washington street and now occupied by Isaac Nide, subject to a mortgage to Peter Pascoli, one negro girl called Eliza, 12 years of age, to serve till she arrives at the age of 25 years; one negro girl called Caroline, to serve till she arrives at the age of 25 years; one negro boy called Bill, aged 10 years, to serve till he arrives at the age of 30 years. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named f. fa's.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 10 1s

**TURNIP SEED & SEED BUCK-WHEAT.**

The subscriber has for sale at his Agricultural Repository, near Pratt-street wharf, Baltimore, 300 lbs. of best white Flat and yellow Bullock Turnip Seed; raised with great care from the best of the choicest kinds at his farm. 200 bushels good Buck-Wheat, suitable for seed, in store as usual.

Farming Implements, Garden and Field Seed generally.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Baltimore, 6 mo. 31, 1824. (July 10 6w)

**PROPOSALS**

For printing by subscription a paper to be published in Baltimore on every **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.** In the afternoon, to be denominated the **Baltimore Evening Post.**

The subscriber having relinquished the editorship of the *Morning Chronicle*, now tenders his services in this new establishment. He is not fond of making promises at any time, and more especially at a time when he solicits the patronage of his friends. Those who have known him for many years, many of whom are acquainted with all the mazes and windings of his heart, whose confidence has like a sun beam glided over the glooms and sable shadows of his existence—to such he appeals with an assurance of a cordial reception. The paper will be whatever the humble talents of the subscriber aided by assiduity and painful industry is capable of making it, whether it be to delight, amuse or to instruct—open to all parties and restricted by none. He will claim for himself the same right of expressing his opinion, (which relative to the next Presidential election is well known to be in favor of General Jackson,) that he allows to others, freely, honestly and independently. This is probably his last effort, the success or miscarriage of which he leaves with entire resignation in the hands of that great, adorable and Almighty Being whom he worships—to his brother Christians he makes this appeal.

**PAUL ALLEN.**

**CONDITION.**

The paper will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to warrant it, at five dollars per annum. Subscriptions received at the Merald Office, corner of Water and Gay streets, Baltimore, July 10

**Wanted to Purchase**

100 bushels of corn for which the market price will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH CHAIN.

Easton, July 3

**MAGISTRATES' BLANKS**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



# From the Maryland Republican. PRESIDENCY.

In about four months this important question will be decided, so far as it depends upon the election in the first instance, of electors. There is now no prospect whatever, that either of the candidates will be withdrawn from the contest; and from the present posture of the field it is uncertain whether either of them will be elected by the Electors. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the following are the several candidates for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the State of Maryland.

	ADAMS.	JACKSON.	CLAY.	CRAWFORD.
1st district—St. Mary's & Charles counties; and the Piscataway district of Prince George's county.	Henry Browning	N. Stonestreet		Dr. J. Brisco
2d—Residue of Prince George's, Calvert and 3d and 4th districts of Montgomery county.	Joseph Cross J. A. T. Kilgour	J. C. Herbert		Alex. Keech
3d—Residue of Montgomery, A. Arundel county and the cities of Baltimore & Annapolis; entitled to two electors.	T. B. Dorsey George Warner	Dr. D. Claude G. Winchester		Luke Tiernan
4th—Frederick, Washington and Allegany, entitled to two electors.	Joshua Cockey David Schenck	Wm. Tyler Thomas Post	Gen. S. Ringgold W. Zollikoff	J. H. M. Smith Benj. Fominson
5th—Baltimore county.	H. V. Somerville	Wm. Brown		
6th—Harford and Cecil.	Dr. John Archer	Thomas Hope		Dr. A. Dorsey
7th—Kent and Queen Anns.	Sam. G. Osborn			Robert Wright
8th—Talbot, Caroline and 1st and 2d districts of Dorchester.	Daniel Martin	D. L. Haddaway		James Sangston
9.—Remainder of Dorchester, Somerset & Worcester.	Littleton Dennis	Josiah Bayly		E. K. Wilson

By the above it will be seen that the Adams ticket is complete, except that there are two candidates in his favour instead of one, in the second district. The friends of Mr. Adams throughout the state expect some arrangement from the voters of the district, or from the candidates themselves, by which the difficulty will be obviated—there is no doubt of the success of a candidate for Mr. Adams in the district, if one only is offered, but no hopes of success if both gentlemen remain in the field.

General Jackson's ticket is complete, except a candidate for the 7th district. I have heard of no candidate for Mr. Crawford for the 5th district, and but one for the third, which is entitled to two electors. Candidates have offered only in one district for Mr. Clay, and it is not probable any others will be announced.

It is generally admitted that the 8th is the only district in which Mr. Crawford has any prospect of success,\* and that district is extremely doubtful. The contest in the 4th district is understood to be principally between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. Allegany decidedly for the latter. Washington nearly divided, but the heavy end of the district, Frederick county, conclusively for Adams. The prospect continues very fair for the success of nine of the candidates for Mr. Adams.

Of the candidates friendly to Mr. Adams, two only can be denominated federalists. They are in decidedly federal districts—the remainder are all distinguished members of the democratic party, and as such, most of them have been elected by the people to important trusts. Of the candidates friendly to Mr. Crawford, four are republicans and five are federalists. Of the candidates friendly to Gen. Jackson, six are republicans and four are federalists, of which two have been speakers of the federal house of delegates, and the others, leading members of that party in the legislature of this state.

It is obvious that neither of the four candidates will withdraw from the field. Mr. Crawford's health being restored, if no other motive influences him he will feel himself bound to the gentlemen who nominated him, to continue a candidate, however desperate his prospects may appear; he could not suffer as much by remaining and receiving only the votes of one state, as he would by retiring now from the contest.

The circular from Mr. Clay's friends, published in the Maryland Republican last week, is conclusive of his determination to take the chance of his popularity in the House of Representatives. Although he may go there with a lower number of electoral votes, than may be given to two other candidates, yet it is quite possible that rather than see a more objectionable candidate succeed, the partisans of one or the other may unite in his favor, and make him president. For instance—suppose neither candidate to have 131 votes, and therefore three of them, say, Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay, to be returned to the House of Representatives, who are, by states, to make the choice—and suppose again, that of ascertaining the sentiments of the members, it is found that of the 24 states Mr. Adams would have 10; Mr. Crawford 6; and Mr. Clay 8 votes—the members continued to vote their own original preference, it is obvious that no election would be made, in which case the person elected Vice President, (Mr. Gallatin, for instance,) becomes President. To avoid this, is it not quite possible that the states favorable to Mr. Crawford, would associate with those voting for Mr. Clay, and insure his election? Is it not obvious that his friends calculate upon his success only under some such circumstance as I have supposed. However this may be, certain it is Mr. Clay does not retire.

General Jackson, no man ever yet expected to retreat; adapting the substance of Mr. Lowndes' admirable language, his position on being first nominated by Tennessee, precluded his ever doing so. "The Presidency of these United States is a station every way too important to be either sought after, or refused."

Mr. Adams, has never, that I recollect, referred in any way to the circumstances of his being a candidate for the Presidency. His warmest opponents admit the propriety and delicacy of his course throughout the canvass in this respect; although I am not so sanguine of his success in the first instance, as some writers appear to be; yet I do believe he is the only candidate that has now any prospect of succeeding to the Presidency, by vote of the electors—and the prospect of his election, whether by the electors or by the House of Representatives, is far superior to the prospects of either of the other candidates. In the estimates that have been made, it is obvious that he has more electoral votes certain for him than any other candidate—and that more of the uncertain votes, are likely to be determined in his favor, than in favor of any other individual candidate. If the choice be ultimately referred to the House of Representatives, there is at once a plurality of states in his favor, and at least as strong a probability of his being the second favorite of the friends of either of the other candidates.

\*From all we can learn Mr. Crawford stands no chance in this district—the Anti-Caucus ticket will have a large majority.—Editor Easton Gazette.

## From the Washington Republican.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton tell us that they are the friends of the administration, which we were inclined to doubt—and of Mr. Secretary Crawford, as a member of it? Do they mean for us to infer that they are the friends of the administration because Mr. Crawford is a member of it—that he is the one righteous man who wards off from the cabinet the destroying hostility of these Editors? Or do they intend to convey that their attachment to Mr. Crawford is solely because he is a member of the administration, and, as such, possesses a character and an extent of influence which has been, and may be hereafter, exerted to promote certain selfish views of Messrs. Gales and Seaton? These gentlemen are so much in the practice of writing ambiguously, that with all our charity, we cannot entirely acquit them of doing so wilfully. They are certainly very skilful in the art of involving their meaning in a labyrinth of words, so that the reader, in endeavouring to find it, frequently bewilders himself in mazes of perplexity. We can be at no loss to discover the motive. They feel themselves between their duty to the administration, which they dare not entirely neglect, and their attachment to Mr. Crawford, which

throws a tinge upon every paragraph in their journal, whether original or selected) standing in a position of so much risk and difficulty, that they are compelled to act with all their cunning to sustain themselves in it. If they can ultimately do this, they possess more sagacity or good fortune, than either we ourselves, or the majority of the nation, are inclined to give them credit for.

It will be perceived from the report of the Committee of Investigation, that, notwithstanding all the testimony taken before them, on the part of Mr. Crawford, at their late session, in aid of his labored attempt to impeach Mr. Edwards' credibility, they still say, they see no cause to change their former opinion as to the truth of his testimony before the Select Committee, in February, 1823, which it was the object of Mr. Crawford's report to question.

Thus, by the express finding of the Committee, Mr. Crawford is completely foiled in his attempt to fix an injurious imputation upon Mr. Edwards; which, on the other hand, the latter has not charged a single fact upon the former, of the truth of which the Committee have even expressed a doubt.

All they could do to save Mr. Crawford,

has been to take it for granted that, in the case of which he has been guilty, he may have been influenced by any bad motives; which, however, constitute no part of Mr. Edwards' charges.—These he has instantly disclaimed all intention of bringing into issue, and doubtless does not consider bad motives essential to constitute official misconduct.

In contenting themselves with saying, "that in their opinion, nothing has been proved to bring into doubt the general correctness and ability of his administration of the public finances," they clearly admit his culpability in the special cases that were in proof before them; and having confined the proof to those special cases alleged on Mr. Edwards' memorial, and refused to hear proof as to any other part of his administration, they may well say that no such proof was exhibited to them. But seeing so much to condemn in the very few cases that have been examined, we would ask, what might not be expected if a similar scrutiny were extended to the immense range of his whole official transactions? No one can justify his conduct in regard to the Western Banks, which has constituted a part of the present investigation. His conduct in regard to Atlantic Banks, so far as it has been brought into review, is still more objectionable. He had no more right to loan the public money, than any other officer of the government, and having illegally loaned a large amount, which the Committee agree will be lost, we, though no lawyers, have no hesitation in saying that, in a suit at law, on behalf of the people, the amount so lost might be recovered against him. If he had a right to loan to one Bank, he had the same right to loan to an hundred. If he could loan the public money to Banks, to enable them to wind up their affairs, he might, with equal propriety have loaned it to the Editors of newspapers, or to any other individuals. These loans were accidentally found out by the Hon. Mr. Eaton. There is no telling to what extent such a system may have been carried. Suspicion might just as well have fixed upon any other cases as these; and time may, probably, produce other developments not less extraordinary. As to his intentions, in making these loans, they were, doubtless, to please—to gain popularity—and the experiment has been made at the expense of the People.—ib.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

### ALARMING.

We select the following paragraph from the National Advocate, Mr. Van Buren's paper in New-York, which is republished in the National Intelligencer, King Caucus' paper in Washington.

"Recent events, not connected with Edwards, and which hereafter may be detailed, leave no doubt on our mind of Mr. CRAWFORD's election (to the Presidency.) One point, it is proper here to state, has had a powerful agency in settling the question:

It has been determined by the leading men of the nation, that the democratic party shall be sustained as such with all its systems and accredited usages, and that the regularly nominated candidates at Washington shall be supported in the same manner as Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, have been sustained heretofore. A short period will show that this determination is more deeply settled, and more extensively prevailing, than will be credited at present."

When it is so generally believed that a majority of the people of these United States have so justly and so audibly expressed their disapprobation of a Congressional Caucus, and their unwillingness to keep up party violence and distinctions for the benefit of the few to the prejudice of the many, the above publication is presented with an air of insolence and in a voice of imperious command that we should suppose the freemen of this nation would not bear. The National Advocate and National Intelligencer are considered the great props of the caucus party—many of the other papers, possessing quite as much ability, have resolved to take a more constitutional and a more magnanimous course—they think that all ought not to be given up to leading partizans; that the people have some stake, and their interest ought to be consulted as well as that of party leaders and office seekers—of course they go against the caucus in favour of the constitution and the people.—But the National Advocate and National Intelligencer are neck or nothing papers, they stake their whole upon the turn up of a die, and nothing is too daring for them to attempt to keep themselves up at the head and controul of things. It is therefore that we see these papers uttering and echoing such affronting, dictatorial publications as the above, which tell the people in plain terms, we don't care a cent what you think or say, a few leading men in the United States have determined how things shall be and who shall be elected, and therefore you Mr. Sovereign People shall cease to entertain your opinions about things, and do as you are ordered to do by these leading men of the nation, who have determined that "party shall be sustained with all its systems and accredited usages" and they ought to have added, for our benefit and

not for yours, Mr. People.—And further, "that the regularly nominated candidates at Washington shall be supported"—So there is an end to all further freedom of opinion upon the subject of the Presidential Election.—THE REGULARLY NOMINATED CANDIDATES AT WASHINGTON SHALL BE SUPPORTED, MR. GALLATIN AND ALL—Now you have it, you gentlemen, humble and submissive followers of your congressional caucus masters, your orders are to vote the caucus nominated candidates at Washington—no flouncing, do as you are bid, a fig for your opinions.—What, dare you to entertain opinions of your own, when Messrs. Gales and Noah and a few leading great men give you their orders what you are to think, and what to say, and how to vote? that would be contumacious indeed!! This is what you mean by independent republicans—this is bringing, as old Mr. Jefferson said, matters to the bar of public reason, to tell a whole nation of people, that the nominated candidates at Washington shall be supported, whether they think it right or wrong.

Among all the bold and insolent publications we have read, this is certainly the most so of any. Thus we go on from small sins to greater, until we are up to our eyes in crime.—The good sense of the people is the only cure for all this.—If the people like to have such things crammed down their throats, so let it be—they will be choked by and by—but for the honor of the American Republic & the sovereignty of the people, we do hope that the freemen of this nation will rebel against wearing the fetters which a caucus have forged for them, and which a few leading men are desirous to rivet on them.

### ANTICIPATIONS.

Should the following calculations below, turn out to be true, which we are far from supposing, there will be exhibited to view the most unnatural union that ever existed; for between the former old federalists and the present Caucus party, there can be no honest point of concord, no common article of faith. By the latter, federalists have been abused and wronged, and are to this day abused with unblushing effrontery—they tell you in the caucus address, that they rest Mr. Crawford's pretensions to the Presidency upon the ground, that he will most effectually keep up old party distinctions and old party animosities—that to join with the Caucus and elect Mr. Crawford, is the way to keep down and trample the old federalists and to cut off all their hopes of promotion—yet strange! passing strange! to tell, it is said, that many of those who were old federalists, mean to support Mr. Crawford, and thus obey the proscribing decrees of the caucus—they mean, or whether they mean it or not, they will unquestionably do it, to rectify and sanction the high-wrought slander, the cold-blooded, studied, malicious denunciation of the caucus against old federalists, and thus put their own seal and their own signature to their own condemnation and imputed disgrace. For Heaven's sake! old friends pause one moment.—Think for an instant into whose arms you are going to throw yourselves, and for what purpose—If you fear Gen. Jackson, or dislike Mr. Adams, or doubt Mr. Clay, or despair of Mr. Calhoun, is there any thing in all this that can justify or induce you to vote as the caucus dictates, and thus say to your slanderers and your deep and deadly haters, we confess the sins you impute to us & offer to make atonement for them by agreeing to the degradation you intend us, and by hugging the feet that mean to trample us in the dirt? For, remember, the broad-bottomed administration of Mr. Crawford that is talked of to catch you, is all hollow, you hope in vain if you hope to rise then.—The members of that caucus are the implacable haters and settled personal foes of every man of the old federal party, now alive, who ever rose into notice—this no man can doubt, for in the caucus address they in substance confess and proclaim it.—However kind then they may profess to seem, and whatever stratagems they may practice to gain your votes for Crawford, they are not the less wrath against you, they intend to make use of you as tools, to laugh at all of you they take in as fools, and dismiss you with that contempt which they will think the best reward of your cullibility and meanness.

This is the true state of feeling of every man in the Congressional Caucus & of many of the advocates of the caucus, but we do not believe it to be the sentiment of the old democratic party generally—we never had any evidence of such a fact. And the distinction is easily accounted for, viz: The Caucus men rely exclusively upon party, they tell you so in their address and afterwards, for Mr. Van Buren said on the day after the caucus, that the caucus was called and held expressly to keep down the old federalists and to prevent any amalgamation between them and the democratic party.—Yet we see federalists kissing the feet and following in the steps of Mr. Van Buren and his congressional caucus, and attempting to join themselves to him and the caucus in the election of Mr. Crawford.—Oh shocking humiliation! oh wretched, fallen condition!

Whatever differences of opinion may have existed between the other portion, or what may be termed the greater portion of the democratic party and the old federal party, and great opposition was made by the former to the latter, yet as it was more political and less personal, the occasion having passed off, the opposition fades away too.—The great body of the people of any party have no personally interested views, they wish things well for the good of each and for the good of all, and although some are wrong, most of them act from good motives—between such men, where the immediate point of contest is over, there is no deep laid hatred, no cause of collision—but this is not the case with such men as compose the Congress Caucus and their immediately interested adherents, every man of whom is looking out to retain the place he has, or to get another—such men are jealous, such men are envious—the point of contest which they keep up is to get and to retain the office they want—it is not that they like this or that principle, that they prefer this or that policy, or this or that course of administration—but they want to maintain that course of party spirit which will keep them and their friends in perpetual power—this we know is the avowed sentiment of Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Van Buren is the factotum and bell weather of the caucus and its advocates.

We have said a dozen times, we think it wrong for men of the old federal party to become the active partizans of the caucus now up as candidates for President—it does not become them—it shews, in our opinion, an undignified want of forbearance—Time will make developments that you cannot precipitate, and a new state of things will arise more favorable to the liberties and happiness of this country, because it will be less under the direction of past violence and intolerance.

But let us now go to the subjects below that we commenced with.

From the Washington Republican.

At the commencement of our political labours, we announced to the public the fact, that a faction of the most daring character had arrayed itself against the administration, under the auspices of Mr. Crawford. We also stated, that in many particulars, this party partook of the most objectionable features of the Federal Party during the period of its greatest excitement, and that, ultimately, we had no doubt, a union would be formed between the friends of Mr. Crawford, and the most violent of the Federal leaders. We now announce that this union is about to take place.—It is certain that the exclusive republicans of the Jefferson school are looking about for recruits from that quarter, to strengthen their broken ranks. We have no objection to the association; the union we believe to be perfectly natural, and we have not the least fear that the great mass which once belonged to the Federal party, that were truly and really republicans in principle and action, will ever give countenance to so shameful an alliance. We should blush indeed for the morals of any man who would join those that have been vilifying him, for electioneering purposes, for years. The fact, however, is certain, and may be relied on, that the political managers of the Crawford party do hope, by private and secret declarations, to cajole the former leaders of the Federal party, whom they openly abused. A leading Crawfordite declared, during the last winter, that it was necessary to abuse the Federalists openly; but that, secretly, Mr. Crawford and his friends were favourably disposed to the party.

The Richmond Enquirer has already announced the names of those whom Mr. Ritchie desires to be considered as the future leaders of the radical party. Mr. Van Buren is proclaimed as the second under Mr. Crawford, and is compared (gross profanation!) with the spotless Lowndes. Mr. Forsyth is to rank next in order; Mr. M'Lane to succeed him; and, finally, Mr. Webster is offered the fourth place in command, should he choose to accept it. Mr. Webster will have sense and virtue enough to decline the proffered honour.—ib.

During the last session of the 18th Congress, a plan was finally agreed upon, between certain politicians at Washington, by which Wm. H. Crawford was to be elevated to the Presidency. In the execution of this plan, the means to operate upon the people and upon their prejudices were sought, without regard to any thing except their efficacy. The strong esprit de corps and democratic attachments of the republican party were not overlooked in the enumeration of these means, but they were not the only means. These were adopted solely with a view to New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In New England, pre-

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...tely opposite means were used. In that part of the country, the federalists were to be lulled by the Syren song of a full toleration of political sentiments; and Mr. Crawford was represented by his confidential friends (by men whose public stations forbade the idea that they were misrepresenting his opinions) as feeling well disposed towards the federalists. That only through him could they come into power, and that he would form a broad bottomed administration.

These devices so far succeeded as to induce the most prominent federalists in Rhode Island and Connecticut, to lend their influence to Mr. Crawford. Some of these federalists in Massachusetts, denominated the Essex Junto, were also again persuaded to array themselves in opposition to the democracy of that state, which is warmly attached to John Quincy Adams. If the editors of the Argus deny these facts, they shall have the names of those influential and prominent federal leaders in the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, who are supporters of Mr. Crawford.—ib.

The Intelligencer, and other papers in the interest of Mr. Crawford, have labored hard to shew that there has been no just foundation for the report of his severe and dangerous indisposition; and that it has been got up merely for political purposes, to influence the election. So far from this being the fact, on the part of ourselves, and every other editor, we believe, without exception, the greatest possible delicacy has been observed towards Mr. Crawford, on the score of his indisposition, which has been severe, and of above nine months' continuance. We now feel ourselves, however, justified, with a view to repel the insinuations of the Intelligencer, and its associates, in speaking of it more openly. Mr. Crawford has not only been indisposed, but so much so as to have been incapable of attending to the ordinary duties of his office, during the greater part of the time, since he was attacked in Virginia last autumn; and we feel convinced that such has been his incompetence for business, that nothing but the great delicacy of Mr. Monroe (who has been badly requited by Mr. Crawford's friends) have prevented him from filling his place, by appointing an acting Secretary, under the act of Congress which gives him authority to do so. We can appeal to fifty members of Congress, who called upon him, and saw him during the winter, to establish the fact, that his vision was so much injured, as to render him unable to recognize his intimate friends, and those whom he has long known, at a distance of a single yard: and that he has been unable to read or write. This state of his health, which has been so studiously kept from the public, has been the cause of many an illegal act, to get along in the Treasury. Those who know the secrets of these arrangements would do well to explain to the public how the act of Congress, directing that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but under warrants from the Secretary, has been eluded, or, more strictly speaking, violated. That moneys have been drawn, in hundreds of instances, without the Secretary's warrants, at the Treasury, or, which is the same thing, by arrangement through the Bank, we believe will not be contradicted. We put it to Messrs. Gales & Seaton, who appear to be so much in the secret, whether the Secretary's vision has been sufficiently distinct for him to read an ordinary document, or any other communication, or to sign his name, or even to know where to sign it, unless pointed to him, during a large portion of the winter and spring; and also to explain how the want of his signature has been supplied, whether by the illegal use of a fac simile, or, what is still worse, by the imitation of his hand. We feel convinced that the management has been such, in order to delude the people as to the health of the Secretary, as to demand an inquiry; as it has rarely occurred, even under a monarchy, that the sickness or death of a monarch has been so studiously concealed from the people, for the purpose of imposition.

We make this statement in order to repel the insinuation of the Intelligencer, that Mr. Crawford's ill-health has been exaggerated. The fact is, that he has been treated with a delicacy which can hardly be reconciled with public duty.—ib.

The National Intelligencer contradicts it—let all submissive followers seal their lips and believe. "A story was fabricated last year in some one of the picaresque prints, and it went the regular rounds of all of them, that Mr. Crawford had, on some occasion, remarked to Mr. Daggett, a Senator from Connecticut, that 'it was high time that party distinctions had ceased.' We were furnished, during the period of its circulation, with the means of refuting this story, but we thought it unworthy of serious notice; and in due time it died away, and was forgotten by us. But the Franklin Gazette of Philadelphia, thinking it too good to be lost, and that as it passed uncontradicted last summer, it might be 'got up' again with advantage, has brought it out amongst the other entertainments of the season, with 'new scenery and decorations.' We cannot, however, with the exercise of all our good temper, and charity for the worthy managers of the Electioneering Drama, allow this counterfeit tale to pass current again; and we must therefore—without meaning to express any opinion as to the merits of the imputed sentiment, whether it were expressed by Mr. Crawford, Gen. Jackson, or any other public man—say, that we have the authority of Mr. Daggett himself for asserting that the statement is false."—Nat. Intel.

After this positive denial by King Caucus' agent, what becomes of the project of the broad bottomed administration that was to follow Mr. Crawford's election to the Presidency? This broad bottomed administration was to hold the old federalists and all, and thus the caucus men and their followers, seeing the old federalists completely divided among the candidates, thought they would tell them to Mr. Crawford's mess by setting forth the idea of a broad bottomed administration.

How contemptible! how insulting are such schemes! who would offer such bribes? but those who would take them?

After this positive contradiction by a bosom friend that Mr. Crawford ever uttered such a sentiment to Mr. Daggett as that he wished to see party distinctions at an end, we shall hear no more and of Mr. Crawford not being privy to, and acquiescing in, the famous caucus address, which denounced all parties sufficiently, but the caucus party, to gratify the palate of the most rancorous partizan.

In avoiding one shoal, we run on another—Trying to do away the idea of Mr. Crawford's toleration and good feelings towards federalists, lest such a supposition might offend some of the more violent of his friends, they subvert the notion of a broad bottomed administration so industriously circulated to win hungry federalists, and they accommodate things to a perfect belief, that Mr. Crawford may have been acquainted with the whole point and force of the caucus address—Get off these rocks gentlemen as speedily as possible or you will be stranded and lost.

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION.

"We copy the following editorial paragraph from the Easton (Maryland) Gazette, of the 19th inst.—a federal paper, of the most decided cast. It clearly shows, we think, that Mr. Crawford is beginning to be regarded by the friends of the other candidates in Maryland, as a much more formidable opponent than they have hitherto been willing to admit, or the editor of the Gazette would never have condescended to suggest the idea of a union with democrats.—The effect of the combination proposed, if any, would be, to give the vote of Maryland to Mr. Adams; and such, without doubt, is the wish of the Gazette editor. The most sanguine friends of Mr. Crawford have never, till lately, calculated on his receiving more than two or three votes in the electoral college of Maryland. But the recent publication of the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Monroe, together with the results of the investigation of Mr. Crawford's official conduct, in consequence of the charges brought against him by Ninian Edwards, are working wonders in his favour. His friends now calculate confidently on obtaining the vote of South Carolina in his favor."

It is thus, (see the above paragraph from the Sentinel) that we are misconstrued, and thus error is made to prevail by gratuitous expositions. In proposing what the Sentinel pleases to term "amalgamation," it was not from any fear or any belief that the Caucus Candidate, Mr. Crawford, was gaining ground, or had any probability of success in Maryland; but it was, because the Caucus Candidate Mr. Crawford being so far in a minority as to produce no fear of his success, we did not wish the Anti-Caucus men to riot in their strength, and by wasting it among a variety of candidates, to thwart their own views and thus give to a very small minority, who pack well, the only possibility that could be offered for succeeding. The Caucus men in Maryland are about one in seven, we earnestly believe they do not even bear so great a proportion to those opposed to the Caucus.—In that state of things, a majority is too apt to consider the chances of the minority hopeless, and thus to be induced to split up and scatter votes as the veriest caprice may dictate. We wish to obviate this, and to give a strong expression of public opinion against the odious Congressional Caucus, the most high-handed and daring measure we have witnessed in modern times.

Nor do we believe that Mr. Crawford has escaped through the hands of Mr. Edwards quite so clearly as the Sentinel would insinuate—he has been smartly scooped if not slain, and we could wish the man that we should select as President of these United States to be in almost any other condition than that, in which the Causced Mr. Crawford is now presented to view. Served up by the Caucus and basted by Ninian Edwards, he is now a dish indeed for a morbid appetite.—We have no palate for him, or for the turbid source from which he sprang, or for the hands through which he has passed.—We would prefer any man, at all fit for the station, to a Congressionally Causced in President.—he law forbids it, the constitution abhors it, and we upbraid it. We are a little too proud to fondle on such men as are now up—We are a little too independent to throw ourselves into the way to get favours from such hands.—We wish it distinctly to be understood, that whichever of the candidates we may support, it will be to prevent the Caucus Candidate from succeeding, and not because we really admire the man of those now before us, or select him as eminently worthy.—We could wish that all the friends of Mr. Caucus Crawford were thus frank and thus free.

As to the imputed proposal of amalgamation, we neither fear it or court it. The great body of the people of any party mean well and wish what is right—with such men it is neither difficult nor disparaging to amalgamate.—The leaders only, the men who are looking about for place and pre-

ferment, are the only ones obnoxious to suspicion.—Had we suggested any thing like a proposal to amalgamate with the Caucus to support Mr. Crawford, then indeed the Sentinel might have upbraided us with some appearance of good ground, but of that foul spot our hands are clear.—We propose to the people of the state that they shall select the same Anti-Caucus Candidate in each district in the state, and stick to him—we care not who he is, so that he is at all fit. We have no preference as to the men, we only wish to destroy the Caucus scheme, which, if permitted to triumph must destroy us.

At a stated Annual meeting of the Easton Fire Company held at the Court House on the 2d inst. the following members were duly elected officers for the ensuing year—viz: President—Thomas J. Bullitt Vice President—Robert Moore Treasurer—William H. Groome Secretary—Thomas H. Dawson Engineer—Thomas H. Dawson Assistant Engineers—William W. Moore, Lambert Reardon.

Directors—John Goldsborough, Samuel Groome, William Jenkins, Wm. Hayward, Jr. Lane Men—John W. Sherwood, Samuel T. Kennard, William H. Groome, Alex. Graham. Property Men—Wm. Clark, John D. Green, James M. Lambdin, Thomas Mecklen.

Property Guards—Theodore Denny, David Ring, James Parrott, Peter Stevens, Jr. Ladder Men—James Cockayne, William Bullin, Nicholas Valiant, Jonathan Marshall. Hook Men—Bennett Tomlinson, James Meloney, John Camper, John G. Stevens. Ace Men—Richard D. Ray, Spt. Barcott. Bucket Men—Samuel T. Kemp, William B. Mullikin, Thomas P. Bennett. Tub Men—Jos. Edmondson, Trisram Needles, John Tomlinson, John W. Jones. Bell Ringers—George F. Thompson, Philom Thomas, William Beckley, Thomas W. Lookerman.

The following gentlemen are candidates to represent Dorchester county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

John N. Steele, Dr. Daniel Sullivan, Ezekiel Wheatly, Matthias Traverser, John Willis, Bartholomew Byus, William Hutson.

For Somerset county—Captain George Jones, Messrs. J. Bratton, J. J. Dennis, L. D. Teakle, Capt. John H. D. Waters, Major George Dashiell, Capt. Levin R. King, Capt. Richard Bennett, Messrs. Lambert Hyland, Samuel Smith, Robert Martin.

Mr. Crawford's way of doing business.—The Washington Republican says that a gentleman of that City drew several thousand dollars last week from the Treasury under a warrant, to which the much talked of fac simile had applied the signature of the Secretary.

Mr. Crawford was removed on Thursday, 1st inst. to a country residence, three miles from Washington City.

NAVAL.—The following vessels of war says the Washington Gazette, are now equipping for sea with all possible dispatch, to wit: North Carolina, 74, Commodore Rodgers; Constellation, 44 Commodore Macdonough; Hornet, 22, Capt. Kennedy, Ontario, 22, Capt. Nicholson; Shark, 12, Lieut. Stevens; Porpoise 19, Lieut. Skinner; Store Ship Decoy, Lieut. Gamble.

Bishop Cheverus.—This amiable man, formerly Catholic Bishop of Boston, where he was greatly beloved by all denominations of Christians, for his mild, tolerant and persuasive spirit, and liberal principles, it will be recollected was a short time ago recalled to his native country by the King of France. Late accounts have been received from him. He has accepted the Bishopric of Montauban, a city containing 26,000 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, July 3. From the National Journal.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

We understand that Gen. John P. Van Ness, acting in the name of the Committee appointed by the citizens to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our independence, has called at the Book stores of Messrs. Davis and Force, and Pishey Thompson, where subscription papers were left, and has given directions that Mr. Ninian Edwards should not be permitted to subscribe to the dinner.

On a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the late editor of the Morning Chronicle, Paul Allen, Esq. has issued a prospectus for the publication of a new evening paper to be entitled the Baltimore Evening Post.

Thomas J. Leakin has issued a prospectus for publishing a new weekly paper in Annapolis to be entitled 'The Independent American'—we shall insert his prospectus next week.

SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The London papers state that Ferdinand VII has communicated to the British government his positive and irrevocable decision, not to recognize the new American States, and his determination to re-conquer them, if he can.

Florida Claims.—It is stated in a Boston paper that one professional gentleman, Mr. Webster, of that city has received \$70,000, fees and commissions, for superintending claims under the Florida Treaty.

Mount St. Mary's Seminary.—Another and more extensive building will be erected, at Emmitsburg, Md. as soon as possible, to supply the place of the one recently destroyed by the act of an incendiary.

An action for breach of promise of marriage was tried at Danville, in Vermont, on the 11th ult. and after a trial which lasted twelve hours, in which the inhabitants of the village appear to have taken a deep interest, the jury gave a verdict for the fair plaintiff of \$325 dollars damages, and costs, which was considered the full amount of the defendant's property.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Of that numerous band of worthies, who so nobly asserted the rights of their injured country, the following named only remain to witness the 50th year of independence, viz:—John Adams, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, & Thomas Jefferson the residue sleep with their fathers—but their good deeds live after them, and their names are engraven on a tablet more durable than marble—in the hearts of their countrymen.

Freeman's Journal.

MARYLAND: Kent County Orphans' Court.

On application of Benjamin B. Wroth, Administrator of Hannah Burnston, late of Kent county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid: I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of June, 1824.

CUTHBERT HALL, Reg'r. of Wills for Kent county.

July 10 3w

To be Rented

For one or more years, that large and commodious BRICK TAVERN and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the EASTON HOTEL,

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present and for some years past occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe: This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the peninsula and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be afforded for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more particularly if he has sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the beautiful Steam Boat Maryland which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores to those places, and foreigners from other States.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber, SAMUEL GROOME. Easton, July 10 4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court; to me directed, at the suits of John Catrup, Executor of Stephen Catrup and at the suits of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against David Nice, will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 10th of August next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of said day, all the estate, right, title and interest of him, the said Nice, either in law or equity, of, in and to a two-story

BRICK HOUSE & LOT, situate in the town of Easton, between Washington street and now occupied by Isaac Ninde, subject to a mortgage to Peter Pascoli, one negro girl called Eliza, 12 years of age, to serve till she arrives at the age of 25 years; one negro girl called Caroline, to serve till she arrives at the age of 25 years; one negro boy called Bill, aged 10 years, to serve till he arrives at the age of 30 years. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named f. fa's. EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff. July 10 1s

TURNIP SEED & SEED BUCK-WHEAT.

The subscriber has for sale at his Agricultural Repository, near Pratt-street wharf, Baltimore. 300 lbs. of best white Flat and yellow Bullock Turnip Seed; raised with great care from the best of the choicest kinds at his farm. 200 bushels good Buck-Wheat, suitable for seed, in store as usual. Farming Implements, Garden and Field Seed generally. ROBERT SINCLAIR. Baltimore, 6 mo. 31, 1824. (July 10 6w)

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription a paper to be published in Baltimore on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, in the afternoon, to be denominated the Baltimore Evening Post.

The subscriber having relinquished the editorship of the Morning Chronicle, now tenders his services in this new establishment. He is not fond of making promises at any time, and more especially at a time when he solicits the patronage of his friends. Those who have known him for many years, many of whom are acquainted with all the mazes and windings of his heart, whose confidence has like a sun beam glided over the glooms and sable shadows of his existence—to such he appeals with an assurance of a cordial reception. The paper will be whatever the humble talents of the subscriber aided by assiduity and painful industry is capable of making it, whether it be to delight, amuse or to instruct—open to all parties and restricted by none. He will claim for himself the same right of expressing his opinion, (which, relative to the next Presidential election is well known to be in favor of General Jackson,) that he allows to others, freely, honestly and independently. This is probably his last effort, the success or miscarriage of which he leaves with entire resignation in the hands of that great, adorable and Almighty Being whom he worships—to his brother Christians he makes this appeal.

PAUL ALLEN. CONDITION.

The paper will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to warrant it, at five dollars per annum. Subscriptions received at the Herald Office, corner of Water and Gay streets. Baltimore, July 10

Wanted to Purchase

100 bushels of corn for which the market price will be given. Apply to JOSEPH CHAIN. Easton, July 3

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



## POETRY.

From the Literary Gazette.

### THE WARRIOR.

'Twas morn—the warrior's soul beat high,  
His falcion grac'd his manly thigh,  
His dark plume o'er his casque was waving;  
Like sun beams glittering on his lance,  
The frowns of fate, of fortune braving.

'Twas noon—the warrior met the fight,  
His trusty falcion sprang to light,  
His eye with martial fury gleaming;  
Pierced was the strife and brave the foe,  
And many a gallant head lay low,  
And many a brilliant heart was streaming.

'Twas eve—the warrior press'd the plain,  
His falcion dy'd with many a stain,  
The night breeze o'er his corse was sighing,  
Dim was the warrior's death clad glance,  
And dim the lustre of his lance,  
Unheeded and ungrasp'd 'twas lying.

## John W. Sherwood, HATTER,

Opposite the Market House, Easton, Md.  
Respectfully informs his friends and customers, in this and the adjoining counties, that he has now on hand, and will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash, a large and handsome assortment of fashionable  
**OPAL, CASTOR & RORAM HATS,**  
and other kinds to suit his customers, and solicits them to give him a call as he has no doubt he will be able to please them, as to the price and quality of his hats.

Easton, 7 month 3d, 1824.

N. B. Those of his customers whose accounts have been standing twelve months, are requested, to call and liquidate them, as he wishes to lay in his stock of materials for the manufacture of Hats, after harvest, presuming at that time most if not all of those indebted to him will have it in their power to discharge his claims, the crops of wheat being acknowledged by all to be rather more than an average one.

J. W. S.

### MARYLAND:

#### Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court.

June Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Ann Godwin, Administratrix of James Godwin, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of 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 Queen Ann's county Orphan's court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of June 1824.

T. C. EARLE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

### Pursuant to the above order,

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Godwin, late of Queen Ann's 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 at or before the 6th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of June 1824.

ANN GODWIN, adm'r.

of James Godwin, dec'd.

July 3 3w

### MARYLAND:

#### Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court.

June Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Susan Elliott, Executrix of John Elliott, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of 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 Queen Ann's county Orphan's court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of June 1824.

T. C. EARLE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

### Pursuant to the above order,

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Elliott, late of Queen Ann's 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 at or before the 6th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of June 1824.

SUSAN ELLIOTT, Ex'r.

of John Elliott, dec'd.

July 3 3w

### Notice to Creditors.

The meeting of Mr. James Tilghman's creditors, which was to have taken place this day at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, is unavoidably deferred to TUESDAY 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JNO. TILGHMAN.

June 22—(July 3 3w)

### Notice.

The Levy Court for Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 13th of July next, to appoint a Collector of the County Tax, and for the examination of accounts against the county.

Per order, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

June 26

### For Sale.

A small FARM of about 50 acres, situate about one mile from the Trappe in this county, and adjoining the farm of Howell Powell. If the above farm should not be disposed of by the 8th of the 8th month (August) it will then be for rent, for the ensuing year—for terms apply to the Subscriber.

ROBERT KEMP.

Talbot county, 6th month 26th 1824.

## Shoes & Boots.

### Joseph Scull

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a fresh supply of  
**SHOES, BOOTS AND MATERIALS,**  
Which with the stock on hand will render his assortment very large.

PART OF WHICH ARE  
Gentlemen's Boots and Monroes,  
do. Shoes and Pumps,  
Ladies best Valencia and Prunella,  
do. do. Morocco and Leather,  
Misses do. do.  
Children's do. do.

Boys Monroes and Shoes,  
With a variety of others not mentioned: also a good supply of the best Morocco, Seal, Buck and Calf Skins and Morocco for Boots, also Valencia, Prunella and Kid, with a good assortment of upper and sole Leather for manufacturing Shoes and Boots, which he will endeavour to have made in the very best manner, all which he will sell very low for cash.

Easton, May 1st.

## TAYLORING.

### Thomas Reardon

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop lately occupied by his brother, who has declined the above business, and solicits a portion of public patronage, assuring those who may favour him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most approved style, and with punctuality and despatch.

June 12 1f

## REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed his shop, three doors below Dover-street, upper side of Washington-street, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches; having good workmen and with his personal attention, he solicits a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM B. FAULKNER.

Easton, June 26 3w

## Wm. H. Morling

Formerly of Talbot county, respectfully informs his Eastern Shore friends and the public generally that he has lately commenced the

## Saddling Business

In all its various branches, at No. 23, MARSH MARKET SPACE, BALTIMORE, where he intends keeping constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen's best Saddles,

Do. second quality do.

Do. common do.

Ladies best eyes side Saddles,

Do. Buck-Skin do.

ALSO,

Coach and Gig Harness,

Carriage do.

Cart do.

WITH A VARIETY OF

Whips, Spurs, Saddle Bags, Velcees, Bridles and Martingales of every description and every other article pertaining to his line of business.

ALSO

Portmanteau, Travelling and Packing

## TRUNKS,

Of all kinds; and a liberal discount allowed to those who purchase by the quantity.

All of the above articles warranted of the best materials and workmanship.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to, by the Public's Obedient Servant,

WM. H. MORLING.

June 12 6w

## Sheriffalty.

### TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintance, to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county (at the October election for 1824) I take this method to inform you that I am a candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for that purpose. Should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

Your obedient servant,

SAM'L ROBERTS.

April 17

## Sheriffalty.

### TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

At the solicitation of a number of my friends to become a Candidate for the next sheriffalty of this county, permit me to solicit your suffrages at the October election for 1824. Should I be elected my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. LEONARD.

June 12

## Sheriffalty.

### TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances to become a candidate for the Sheriff's office of this county, at the ensuing election, I take this method of informing that I am a Candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the October Election, should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

The public's Ob't. and Humble Serv't.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON.

May 8

## \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—wherever he will take up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.

J. LOCKERMAN.

Dec. 13 1f

## NEW GOODS.

### Green & Reardon

Will open in the course of the present week a further supply of VERY CHEAP GOODS, and have no hesitation in saying that their assortment will be as complete as the markets of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore can make it.

AMONG THE LATE PURCHASES ARE

Super Scio Stripe,  
Striped Denmark Sateen,  
Silk stripes Nonkeen,  
Masqueraded Bengal,  
Striped Bengal,  
Souchoing Pongees,  
New Style Maraisles Vesting,  
Nankin and Canton Crapes,  
Colored and black Silk Florentines,  
Fancy Silk and Gauze Hdkfs.

Fancy Swiss Muslin do.

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Military Goods.

Men's Leghorn Hats,

Ladies' Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

## GROCERIES.

Sugars, Grain Blades,  
Coffee, Grass do.  
Whiskey, Reap Hooks of  
Rum, Long's make.  
Molasses, Tin Ware, for  
Pine Apples, Harvest use.  
Oranges and Lemons.

June 12 (25)

## New and Cheap GOODS.

### Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening a general and complete assortment of seasonable

## Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, &c. which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for cash; they invite their friends and the public generally to give them a call.

June 26 3w

N. B. Wool and Feathers will be taken in exchange.

## More New Goods.

### Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening a large supply of the various descriptions of GOODS suited to the season, which, added to his present stock, renders his assortment full & complete—Amongst them are every kind of

## GROCERIES

adapted to Harvest Sales—His customers and the public in general are respectfully invited to call and view his assortment, all which will be offered unusually low.

Easton, June 19th 6w

## New Goods.

In addition to those lately advertised, the subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a choice assortment of desirable

## DRY GOODS,

## GROCERIES,

## HARD WARE & CUTLERY,

## QUEENS & STONE WARE,

## GLASS & CHINA,

## CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.

Which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.

May 22 1f JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

## More New Goods.

### William Clark

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening

## AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

## Spring Goods,

Comprising a great variety of Fancy, and staple articles, of every description, which, with his former supply makes his assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered on pleasing terms.

May 22 1f

## Hugh S. Orem

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened

## A CLOTHING AND DRY GOOD STORE,

At the corner of Light and Pratt-streets, opposite Hopkins & Moore's, where he intends keeping

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

## READY MADE CLOTHES, HATS

## AND TRUNKS

Of every description, all of which he will sell at a very small profit, and solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B. The subscriber has also for sale a Farm lying in Talbot county, situate on a branch of the Great Choptank, known by the name of Third Haven Creek, the said farm is directly opposite Oxford, and will be sold on accommodating terms to suit the purchaser.

HUGH S. OREM.

Baltimore, May 15, 1824.

The editors of the Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above four times and forward their account to this office for collection.

## COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Tristram Bowdler respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will execute with promptitude and fidelity, the sale of Wheat, Produce, or Merchandise, and will attend to the collection of accounts, or any other commission that may be entrusted to his care. He is to be found at present at Mr. William Gist's Paint and Oil Store, Pratt street Wharf.

FOR SALE the House and Lot on landing street at present occupied by Mr. William E. Austin. For terms apply to Dr. T. H. Dawson, at Easton, or to the Advertiser in Baltimore, Baltimore, 29th May, 1824.

## In Council,

Annapolis, May 11, 1824.

Ordered.—That the act entitled, an act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state and for other purposes, passed at the last session, be published once a week, for six weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Patriot, American, and Federal Gazette at Baltimore; The Political Examiner, Graves and Herbert's paper; the Bond of Union at Bell Air; The True American at Rockville; The Star, and Gazette at Easton, The National Intelligencer; in the Maryland Advocate at Cumberland; and the Political Intelligencer at Frederick Town.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

### AN ACT

To alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, shall be on the last Monday of December, in each year instead of the first Monday of said month as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

2. And be it enacted, That the Governor of this state shall be chosen on the first Monday of January, in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government; and the council to the governor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of January in each and every year, in the same manner as is now prescribed by the constitution and form of government.

3. And be it enacted, That all annual appointments of civil officers in this state shall be made in the third week of January, in every year, in the same manner as the constitution and form of government now directs.

4. And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that is repugnant to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled, upon the confirmation hereof.

5. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments therein contained shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government to all intents and purposes, anything in said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 5 6w

## Melfield for Sale.

The Subscriber finding it almost impossible to cultivate, advantageously, his land in different counties, has formed the determination of changing his residence from Queen Ann's to Talbot county—His Estate in the former county commonly known by the name of 'Melfield,' he therefore proposes to sell at Public Sale on Tuesday the 27th day of July next, at Centerville, if not previously disposed of by private sale, and will surrender possession to the purchaser, on the 1st day of January following; accommodating him with Stock, Farming Utensils, Corn and Provender; and allowing him the privilege of seeding wheat in his corn ground—The purchaser will be required to pay one sixth of the purchase money on taking possession, a like sum with interest during the next year, and the remaining two-thirds with interest, in six equal annual payments from the 1st day of January 1826. This Estate is situated on the waters of Corcora Creek, commanding a fine view of Chester River; within a few miles of Centerville, and in a most agreeable neighbourhood—it consists of 600 acres of land of good quality, with a sufficiency of timber and wood, a convenient BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary out buildings, mostly of brick, and in good repair—persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will at all times be with pleasure shown by

JOHN TILGHMAN.

Queen Ann's county, April 10 1f

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the

Farm called

"WARD'S GIFT,"

beautifully situate within two miles

of Centerville, and immediately on the Post

Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains

about four hundred and ninety four acres of

land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood.

This farm offers many advantages, rarely to be

met with, viz.—there runs quite through the

farm a large meadow, which with little labour

might be made to produce a large quantity of

Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which

there runs an inexhaustible stream of water.

The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn,

wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet

level, and requires but very little ditching.

The improvements are a two story BRICK

DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a

brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quar-

ter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and

the frame of a large Barn, out of which might

be made a very commodious farm house. Also

a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well

selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further,

as I presume those that are disposed to pur-

chase will view the premises, which will be

shown by Mr. H. Hardcastle, Jr. living on the

farm. For terms, which will be made very

accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near

Easton,

J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 1f

## Easton Academy.

The Trustees of this Institution, in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act to disseminate Literature in this State," passed at the last session of the Assembly, hereby notify the parents and guardians of all the poor children of Talbot county, that they will meet at the Academy, on Saturday the 31st of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting from the number who may then apply, eight children to whom they will afford tuition in all the branches of learning taught in the Academy, and will furnish them with the necessary School Books, free of any charge—in making this selection, the Trustees will be governed by a due regard to the pecuniary situation of the persons selected—all parents and guardians who may be desirous of having their children educated on the above terms, are requested to attend with their children at the Academy, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 31st July, and in the mean time to lodge their applications in the hands of the subscriber, the Secretary of the Board—Guardians are requested to take notice, that Board cannot be found by the Trustees for any of the children.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

of Board of Trustees.

Easton Academy, 2

June 12, 1824.

## THE STEAM-BOAT



# 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. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1824.

NO. 31.

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

## THE RICHMOND PARTY.

From the Washington Republican.

### LETTER V.

(Concluded.)

Thus, have I, with little or no regard to method, hurried, as well as my leisure would permit, through the sketches I had promised you. I have given you the names of a few of the most prominent characters in "The Old Party," as well as the "Richmond Party" or "Central Junta," and have stated to you facts and circumstances, proving incontrovertibly, in my judgment, that the "Old Party" once had a being—that "The Richmond Party," sometimes called the "Central Junta," now exists—that their characteristic traits are precisely the same, and that, concerning their political views, from the commencement of our revolutionary struggles down to the present day, it might at all times have been very properly said, "There is something rotten in the state of Denmark."

Many of the most important facts I have stated, are established by the records of the country; and the chief part, perhaps the whole of the residue can be supported by parol evidence of undeniable respectability. That the men whom I have named filled the offices or places I have designated, and that they were related to one another, or connected in the manner I have specified, is not to be controverted. Such facts alone, without the aid of the many important circumstances referred to, justify most fully my conclusions in regard to the views and character of the two parties described.

Those who may advert to the relationship and connection between the individuals and families I have named and referred to—the many important places, and influential offices, filled by different members of the connection at the same time—to the manner in which they were monopolizing those offices and places—to the fact, that recently they were taking possession of the Supreme Court of Appeals—intruding into the General Court, and filling the Executive Department—to the manner in which they obtained an ascendancy in, and control over, the three great banks at Richmond, and the ten branches, which were governed by two out of those three, and especially to the condescension with which two brothers stepped down from higher stations—one from the office of Governor, and the other from that of Attorney General, to preside each over a different one of those three banks;—and, to the fact, that at the same time, the Treasurer of Virginia, the Commonwealth Printer, and the Postmaster at Richmond, were all of the connection; I say, as to those who may advert to these important facts and circumstances, and yet doubt the existence of "The Richmond Party," or the correctness of my conclusions in reference to that Party, that "neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead." I do not believe, however that among the disinterested and impartial, such a sceptic can be found.

But Mr. Ritchie, after holding a cabinet council on the subject, may again, as he has done before, deny the existence of the Party, and pronounce that it is a mere chimerical, the creature of a disordered imagination? And will he? Is it possible, after the clear, full and satisfactory evidences to which I have referred, that even the temerarious Editor of the "Enquirer" will again hazard so barefaced a denial? Surely some little respect for the principles of common decency, will restrain him from so rash an act. But if not, then let him, if he will, repeat his bold and unfounded assertions and denials on the subject—let him and the whole party together, attempt to obscure and conceal the truth, by "throwing dust into the eyes of the people!" Their endeavours will avail nothing. The People are now apprised of the existence of the Faction; and all that he or they may venture to say in opposition to the statements I have made, will be put down to the proper motive, and will pass for exactly what it may be worth—nothing.

Whilst our fellow-citizens shall recollect the names I have furnished, the offices I have designated, and the facts I have stated, any attempt to palliate or to justify a monopoly of places, or of offices, by "The Richmond Party," or their views or conduct generally must be vain indeed.—The People of Virginia are not a "swinish multitude" to be controlled, directed, and managed, at the pleasure of the "well born." They will not consent to become "Hewers of wood and drawers of water" for this anti-republican Dynasty, sooner than they would for any other Despotism.

To those members of "The Richmond Party," whose insatiable appetites for office and for power call for the establishment of their oligarchy, I will venture to say, that their reign is over.

All that the people of Virginia have ever required to prompt and to enable them

to maintain inviolate the free institutions of our country against every foe, has been, to know that an enemy existed. Warned of that fact, as our fellow citizens now are, "The Richmond Party" may rest assured that their doom is fixed.

Deceived, insulted, and abused, as the people have been, and knowing, as they now do, the source from whence these wrongs have proceeded, they will not cease by all practicable and constitutional means to diminish the power of the faction, until they shall be completely "shorn of their strength," until their spirit shall be entirely broken down, never, never to be revived.

May the God of our fathers, and our God, ever kindly watch over our destinies, and guard and protect us, against the withering influence, and the blasting misrule of this, and every other faction.

With unfeigned esteem and regard,

I am, my dear \*\*\*\*\*

Yours, most sincerely,

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*, MARYLAND, Nov. 6, 1823.

Gentlemen: In transmitting to you for publication, the five letters from my Virginia friend, on the Richmond Party, I enclosed in the same packet, the sixth letter, which was never intended to be laid before the people, as neither its style, nor its relevancy to the subject, would justify such a measure. I must, therefore, request of you to do me the great favor to return the letter to which I refer; and, as I observe you have announced six letters, I send to you a few questions, which I think you may, with much propriety and effect, substitute for the one which I solicit you to restore. I am fully of opinion that the evidence contained in the five letters you have already published, is amply sufficient to produce conviction of the existence of the party, its members, and its objects, on the minds of all discerning readers; and, with a view to the more general dissemination of the interesting facts contained in them, I would take the liberty to suggest the republication of the whole, in a pamphlet form, not doubting that very many persons would wish to preserve a record of such ability and importance.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
Messrs. HAUGHTON, & Co.

I think I have at length, ascertained the cause why "The Richmond Enquirer" has observed a profound silence, as regards two reports of some little importance, which have reached me from Richmond oftener than once. I am satisfied that Mr. Ritchie's taciturnity has proceeded from the fact, that the two gentlemen to whom the rumors relate, are members of "The Richmond Party" to which he belongs; indeed, Mr. Ritchie, as I am now informed, is, by marriage, very nearly allied to one of those gentlemen.

The first of the two reports which I shall notice, concerns the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, member of Congress for the Richmond District. It is said, that when the office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States, at Richmond, commenced its operations in that city, Mr. Stevenson was a member of the Board of Directors—that he was one of the securities of the gentleman who was appointed Cashier of that office of Discount and Deposit, actually signed the bond which was prepared to be executed by the Cashier and his securities, and that Mr. Stevenson, who it is known has attained to considerable eminence in his profession, was the acting counsel for the bank: that by default or delinquency, or by both, upon the part of the Cashier, the bank sustained a loss of more than fifty, perhaps eighty or ninety thousand dollars, for which, as was certainly proper, when satisfaction could be obtained in no other way, a suit was instituted in the Circuit Court of the United States at Richmond to subject the Cashier and his securities: that the Cashier made no defence, but confessed a judgment for the full amount of the penalty of his bond, say for about fifty thousand dollars: that Mr. Stevenson, upon whom a writ had also been served, defended himself under the plea of *non est factum*; and that the plea was held to be good and sufficient, and that Mr. Stevenson was accordingly discharged from his undertaking as the security of the Cashier; not upon the ground that he had not signed the bond, but because in some respect or other, as related to the manner of executing, or as related to the delivery of the bond, there was some small defect;—some little formality required by the law, in one or the other of these particulars, not having been duly observed.—And so, the Cashier being insolvent, and Mr. Stevenson being exonerated, the bank will sustain a total loss, unless, indeed, on the appeal which it is understood was taken, the judgment of the Circuit Court be reversed.

If this statement be in any material point erroneous, I will thank Mr. Ritchie to correct it: but I have reason to believe that it may be supported by a reference to the books and papers of the bank, and to the record of the proceedings of the Court in which the cause was tried. Taking, then, the statement to be correct in all its essential parts, I hope that Mr. Ritchie, whose vocation it has long been to give lessons to his readers, in ethics as well as in

politics, will give a full and candid answer to the following questions, which under the circumstances, I feel myself authorized to propound:

1st. Was it not Mr. Stevenson's duty, both as a director and as the counsel of the bank, to have seen to the execution of the Cashier's bond, and that it was accompanied by every formality required by law?

2d. If Mr. Stevenson failed to perform that duty, and that in his own case, ought he afterwards to have taken advantage of his own wrong?

3d. Has not the Richmond Enquirer observed a cautious silence concerning the merits of this case, because the fault imputed lies at the door of a distinguished member of "The Richmond Party"?

4th. Suppose that a distinguished adversary of that Party, instead of Mr. Stevenson, now represented the Richmond District, and that under such a plea he had avoided the payment of such a debt, when would he hear the last of it? Would not the Enquirer bust him at the next election, by ringing peal after peal, sounding it in the ears of his constituents, that he had, by the help of a legal quirk, evaded the payment of a debt for which he was clearly bound *in foro conscientia*?

I trust that Mr. Ritchie will favour me with plain unequivocal, and satisfactory answers to the preceding questions. He will not, I hope, as on some other occasions when hard pressed he has done, in a fit of spleen, pour out an invective torrent upon us, by way of substitute for a manly reply.

The second report to which I allude, concerns Mr. Ritchie's father-in-law, Dr. William Foushee, who is the Postmaster at Richmond.

I believe that this worthy gentleman has enjoyed that office now for thirteen or fourteen years during which time it has yielded him, as I understand a neat income, after the rate of two thousand dollars per annum.

For this handsome compensation, I have reason to believe the Doctor does nothing, but go now and then to the Post Office, to sign the returns or reports which are periodically made to the Postmaster General.

It is said, moreover, that no Post Office, in any town or city to be compared to Richmond for size or population, has been in general so badly conducted; and that its duties have been performed, sometimes by a deputy, sometimes by a sub-deputy, and sometimes by nobody. But no one ventures to complain.

The Doctor's amiable deportment as a private citizen, has deservedly procured for him many friends, who will submit to almost any inconvenience rather than complain; and the remaining part of the citizens, unwilling to incur the resentment of the Doctor, and of his friends and powerful connections, or to excite against themselves the persecuting spirit of "The Richmond Party," silently to endure wrongs which otherwise they would not bear.

A few only have been bold enough to speak out, and those few have occasionally vented bitter, but unavailing complaints; unavailing perhaps, because they were entirely ignorant of the forms, or the etiquette, necessary to be observed for the purpose of obtaining redress.

Mr. Ritchie must now permit me, in relation to this report to inquire—

1st. Why he has so long remained silent upon this, as he did upon Mr. Stevenson's subject?

2d. What has become of his mortal aversion to sinecures, so justly odious in the estimation of all sound republicans; or are his objections entirely removed, instantly when such appointments may be conferred on any member of his family, or of "The Richmond Party"?

3d. Is Mr. Ritchie's political character changed, as has been lately hinted; is he indeed for men, not principles?

Time has been, when, if we were to credit him, sword in hand, Mr. Ritchie would have maintained "principles against men;" would, if principles demanded it, Brutus-like, have cried out against his father—*Fiat justitia ruat cælum*. But *tempora mutantur*—"The Richmond Party" or "Central Junta" exists!

I do indeed seriously apprehend, that, devoted to that faction, Mr. Ritchie is no longer the faithful sentinel he once professed to be, over the equal rights of the people, and those sacred principles of justice, on the maintenance of which depends the durability of our government. But if Mr. Ritchie be thus wedded to that faction, we may be permitted to ask, how much longer, a member, and the "organ" of such a party, will he be tolerated in the important and influential station of Printer to the republican state of Virginia—a station which will the better enable him to support, invigorate and extend the faction? A faction, which, as described in the five letters just published, is already, like a cancer, spreading itself over the surface, and extending its roots through every part of the "body politic;"—and which the united vigilance, activity, and energies alone, of all genuine republicans in the "Ancient Dominion," can extirpate and destroy.

## MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## TOOTH ACHE.

The following prescription is recommended as a "sovereign remedy" for this afflicting disorder. We give it to our readers as quacks do their medicines, "no cure, no pay." "To a table spoon full of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar and a tea spoon full of common salt; mix them well together, and hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity of the tooth.—It will give almost instantaneous relief.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

## Mode of altering the value of a bank note.

Taylor, alias Hunley, who was convicted at York, for metamorphosing a Sheffield and Rotherham note, from the sum of one to five guineas, was requested, after the conviction to divulge the secret. On assenting, he retired into a room, and taking a note, with a fine piece of sand paper, he erased the word "one," and after rubbing the part where the erasure had been made, with some cream of tartar, he substituted the word "five," with a finely pointed pen, in such a manner as to deceive the keenest eye. The alteration was accomplished in a few minutes.

## From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

### TRIAL OF JACOB HOOK.

It has already been stated in the papers, that Jacob Hook, a rich man in the western part of Pennsylvania, who committed a most bloody murder a few months since, has been tried and acquitted. His acquittal was received with great amazement by the public, although the anticipations of some were realized. The New York Censor, published in Chautauque county, explains the matter by stating that "the most abominable corruption was exhibited at his trial, and which reflects nothing but disgrace on the judge and jury who tried him. As a serious confirmation of this, we have to state, that one of the jurymen, a Mr. Dunn, who has heretofore been considered a respectable man, committed suicide on the morning after the trial. He was heard to say before his death, that he had been guilty of perjury, by means of bribery, and that he might as well die as live.

On being asked how much money he had received, he answered that he had not received more than the rest of the jury. Mr. Dunn's wife found a sum of money which she could not tell where he received.—The deceased has left a large family of children.

It is currently reported that Judge Moore, who presided at the trial, also received a large sum of money from Hook; but this, by some, is not believed. Hook, since his trial appears haughty and impudent.—We should not be surprised, if the effusion of blood did not stop here."

## THE MUMMY.

The Mummy appears to make some talk in our neighboring state. The following article upon the subject, is from the Winchester (Va.) Republican, whose editor appears to have come pretty near seeing her dried up ladyship.

U. S. Gaz.

"A wonderful stir has prevailed in town all this week by flying reports of a mummy in Baltimore. As we happen to be in favor with the women, we were among the first to hear of it, although the buzz was such that neither head nor tail could be made of the matter. All that could be learnt for three days was, that the mummy was found in a rock in Baltimore with a black face, eyes wide open, and sixteen fold of twine linen round it.—Something mysterious was added about a coffin. One reckoned that it was Pharaoh's daughter—another that it was Moses—another that it had dropped out of the air. One said she must send for the pamphlet about it, and gravely hinted that there was a chance for a speculation for the charitable societies, as it would certainly sell well. Things remained in this state for three days, during which time there were numberless inquiries at our office about the mummy—to all which we replied neither yea nor nay,—when an old woman solemnly declared she had seen it at David Russell's, that it was taken to market on Wednesday, and that it was black. The Devil thought I: the mummy at David Russell's! I could stand it no longer, but set out on search; and discovered at last that a gentleman had brought up with him from Baltimore a hand bill giving a description of the Egyptian mummy now exhibiting in that place—on the front of which bill was a comical figure of said mummy; and this at once accounted for the extraordinary fidgets which seemed to have taken possession of so many of the lineal descendants of our good mother Eve.

## CURIOUS SAILOR'S PETITION.

The following is a literal and genuine copy of an irresistibly humorous petition, which came last Friday under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, by whom it was remitted to the Commissions of Stamps, with a favourable recommendation:—

"To the Most Noble Lords and Gentlemen of his Majesty's (God bless him) Treasury. A bit of a petition from C—P—, (seaman), a prisoner in the county goal, Devon, commanded by Mr. Cole, Esq.

Most noble Gentlemen.—You will please to excuse your poor petitioner in taking the liberty of sending you this petition; but he is informed by the gentleman magistrate,

Mr. Lockyer, Esq. who committed him, that it is to your Lordships he must apply to be let out of prison, and let your lordships know for what he was put in there. My most noble gentlemen, your petitioner is by trade a sailor, and has served his Majesty in a man-of-war sixteen years, and lost his larboard arm in fighting for him, on board his Majesty's ship Victory. Your petitioner has been very ill of a fever, and is as thin as a rope-yarn, and cannot work as a sailor for want of his larboard fin, and not being willing to leave to, commenced to sell little books in Plymouth, where your petitioner lives, but not about my master, the King, or any of your Lordships. Your petitioner had not long been at this work, when he was boarded by a land shark (a Jew), who is a constable at Plymouth, and lodged before Mr. Lockyer, Esq. who inquired into the business, and told your petitioner he must either pay a fine, or go to goal for three months; pay I could not, and to goal I was brought; where I am laid up in lavender, like Paddy Ward's pig, for three months; unless your Lordships will please to give orders to the contrary, which, please God, I hope you will, and I will praise your Lordships all the days of my life.

"Signed

Exeter, High Gaol, April 3, 1824.

An honest tar hired a horse to carry him a few miles—but before he had got many yards, he found he possessed the usual excellencies of the unfortunate four footed-birelings of the road, such as blindness, lameness, stumbling, &c. The sailor, however, (having been unshipped twice, with very little ceremony, in the length of half a mile, by the animal falling on his knees) hit upon a very whimsical mode of curing the impediment—which was by tying a stone to his tail; and in that state rode several miles, "twas better to be much by the stern, than constantly plunging bows under."

## FOREIGN.

### From the Federal Gazette.

#### SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Important Intelligence respecting the designs of Spain on her late Colonies has to day reached us from two quarters—by the arrival of the Colombian armed brig *Aguaica*, Captain COTTELL, in fourteen days from Laguayra, and by the Packet ship *Columbia*, arrived at New York from Liverpool. We shall in the first place state what has been politely communicated to us by Captain COTTELL.

He had been cruising off Cadiz for a considerable time, and sailed from thence on the 4th of May, at which period there were in that harbor, of Spanish, one 64, one frigate, and one brig of war—of French, one 74, two frigates and one or two brigs of war. The three Spanish vessels were exercised daily, frequently running down with a fair wind to the bar and warping up. Captain Cottrell understood from prisoners he made from time to time and from neutrals with whom he spoke, that the object in this kind of naval exercise was to make sailors and prepare them for an expedition against South America. It was reported to him from various quarters that the men on board the Spanish ships served with great reluctance, that they had been forced into the service, and were severely treated.—Prisoners, and neutrals agreed in this statement. There were few if any Spanish troops in Cadiz, the place was garrisoned by the French, and all reports from the shore agreed in stating, that forty thousand additional troops from France were expected to enter Spain.—There was a considerable number of merchantmen in the harbour capable of being easily converted into transports, to carry a large amount of troops, but so far as could be ascertained there were no troops except French! The Expedition spoken of was said to be destined for the Pacific.

Information of much importance was obtained by Capt. COTTELL the day subsequent to leaving his station off Cadiz the whole of which we are not permitted to publish, but the following are a few of the particulars—

On the 6th of May he came up with the Sardinian brig *Themistocles*, bound from Havana to Gibraltar and Genoa, on nearing her he observed a paper package floating astern, when he sent out a boat and secured it—on examination he discovered what was sufficient to awaken his suspicions; he immediately boarded the brig and after a diligent search found himself in possession of despatches from the Havana to the Spanish Government, with official letters from Gen. MORALES, and one from the General to his sister in Spain. This was a prize more valuable than gold or silver. The letters contained a detailed plan of a combined expedition from Havana and Cadiz, proposed to be against one of the South American States, enumerating such points as the General conceived to be vulnerable, and designating such persons on the proposed theatre of war as the Spanish Government could confide in and correspond with. We have not permission to go further in the statement, but the importance of the facts we have communicated is obvious.



We shall now turn to the news received at New York from Liverpool.

Brussels accounts of the 22d May confirm a former report, that Ferdinand had finally rejected the mediation of England as to South America, and the London Courier of May 25 announces, on the authority of letters from Madrid, that "the expedition fitting out at Cadiz is in a state of forwardness and will consist of 36,000 men, to be ready by the beginning of July."—Some of the London papers having doubted the correctness of this Intelligence, the statement is repeated by the Editor of the Courier who maintains its accuracy.

Now although Captain CORTELL admits that there were a number of merchant vessels in Cadiz, capable of being converted into transports to carry a large body of troops, still 36,000 men is we conceive an amount of force much beyond the power of Spain to send across the Atlantic—without the assistance of France she could not send any thing like the number, but as there has been a renewal of the Treaty between Spain and France, by which the troops of the latter power are not to leave the peninsula till 1825, it is not only possible but probable, from the news before us, that Spain may make what, for her in her weakened condition, may be considered a great effort,—one that may send from her shores ten or fifteen thousand men, and it would not be wise on the part of the new governments to shut their eyes even upon the possibility.

#### FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Bayard, Capt. Robinson, arrived at New York from Havre on Friday morning, whence she sailed on the 1st of June. Paris papers to the 31st of May inclusive have been received by the Evening Post.

Gen. LA FAYETTE was to have embarked in this vessel, but could not get ready in time. Captain Robinson informs that he would take passage for New York or Boston, if a suitable vessel offered, about the 1st of July, with his son, GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE.

A misunderstanding appears to have arisen between the Turkish government and the Consuls of foreign powers at Constantinople. The former wished to charter European vessels to convey their troops to the Morea, which the latter refused on the ground of neutrality.

The Greek government had addressed a communication to the European consuls at Smyrna, complaining of secret assistance having been furnished to the Turks, and intimating that all vessels found engaged in this practice, would be seized and condemned as lawful prizes. Advice had been received by the Porte from Egypt, which it was endeavouring to conceal. Enough however, had transpired, to show that it was of an unfavourable nature, and that all their projects in that quarter had proved abortive. The Bremen Gazette contains an extract from a Memoir of the Russian government, relative to the pacification of Greece, in which it is proposed to allow the Greeks to enjoy liberty, to have their own flag, and free commerce, under certain modifications.

Our countryman, Washington Irving, Esq. had issued a prospectus at Paris, in which he announces his intention of editing a collection of English Literature, now publishing by Galigani, from Geoffrey Chaucer, down to the present day.

#### FROM SPAIN.

By the ship Fabius at New York, Cadiz papers to the 30th May have been received. An order has been issued by Ferdinand for the re-organization of the Spanish militia, and directing that none were to be enrolled but such as were devoted to his royal person; and as to those who had countenanced the Constitutionalists, they were to be thoroughly "purified" from that atrocious crime, before their services could be accepted. Another decree denounces as an abuse of the royal prerogative, a Convention entered into by Pereira at Paraguay with the government of Buenos Ayres, in the name and behalf of the King of Spain, by which a friendly understanding was intended to be established, and the latter province was said to be declared free and independent of the mother country. The Cadiz papers also contain an article from Odesa of the 11th April, which states that in one day all the foreigners found in the coffee-houses and taverns at Constantinople, were compelled to enter on board the Turkish fleet, there to serve as common sailors against the Greeks. Flour at Cadiz was \$10 a barrel.

#### PORTUGAL—IMPORTANT.

The accounts by the ship Mary Beach, at Portsmouth in 32 days from Lisbon, would seem to warrant the conclusion that the King of Portugal was about to open his ports to all nations, and grant a charter or constitution to his people. He is stated to have called on his ministers to present him a draught of regulations for making Lisbon a free port, and that the 5th of June had been fixed on as the day for issuing a decree taking off the duties on salt and wine.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Bowditch, Curtis, arrived at Boston on Monday evening, in 31 days from Liverpool.—The Editors of the New York Gazette have been favored by Mr. Topliff with London papers to the 1st and Liverpool to the 3d June.

The London Courier of June 1, says, "The question of the recognition of South American Independence continues most anxiously to occupy public attention, particularly in the city. We can venture to state, that previously to the close of the present session of Parliament, a communication will be made on this question to the House of Commons."

It is stated in the same paper that a rumor was current, derived from Mexican

advice, that the British commissioners were on their return from Mexico. The rumor is declared to be unfounded.

The prorogation of parliament was expected to take place about the 20th of June. On the 31st of May, Mr. Canning laid upon the table of the House of Commons, copies of two commercial treaties, with the governments of Prussia and Sweden.

Two Catholic petitions were presented to the House of Lords. They contained some insinuations that the Duke of York was the patron of the Orangemen. On account of some informality they were withdrawn. Mr. Brougham presented a counter petition which was read. In the course of his remarks upon the petition, Mr. B. enforced his favourite doctrine, "that nothing is so sacred in his eyes, as the rights of subjects to say what they like of kings, princes, and ministers."

Another petition was also presented, praying for the suppression of Catholic Associations.

Mr. Gouldburn gave notice that he should move the next day for the renewal of the Insurrection act.

The latest news from Portugal is obtained through the Bordeaux Indicateur in a letter from Lisbon of the 12th of May.

The infant Don Miguel, it is said, left the palace of Bemposta on the 29th of April, at 10 o'clock in the evening, under the pretext of ordering the extinguishing of the fire which had broken out in the street of St. Benedict. It appears that this fire had been premeditated, and it lasted only a quarter of an hour. But at midnight the Infant ran through all the barracks spreading a rumor that it was wished to assassinate the King, the Queen and himself, then he gave orders to the troops to assemble at 3 o'clock in the morning, on the Rocio square to exterminate the freemasons.—He then abandoned himself to all the violences of which an account has been given. When sent to the palace of his father he seemed to repent, and solemnly promised to meddle no more with government; but it is probable that his counsellors excited him to break his word, for he did not change his conduct. Lisbon was in a dreadful state; two regiments and a battalion having remained faithful to the Infant, civil war was dreaded.

A letter from Liverpool, of the 3d of June, says, Cotton yesterday was more in request, and about 1500 bags of it sold at previous prices. To day the inquiry is continued, and a fair business will probably be done.

#### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

##### FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

In pursuance to previous arrangement, a large assemblage of the inhabitants of Kent and Queen Ann's counties, convened at Morgan Town, on the 3d inst. for the patriotic purpose of paying due notice and honour to the 48th Anniversary of their Country's Independence.

Capt. J. W. Massey was requested by the committee of arrangement, to preside as President of the day, and Dr. Parran Taylor, as Vice-President.

The committee also invited Col. Thomas Emory to read the Declaration of Independence, who very politely assented, and after having done so, concluded with a neat and very appropriate address, in which he took a rapid view of our past and present situation, much to the gratification of every individual present.

The company after having partaken of refreshment were greeted with the following Toasts, accompanied with martial music and the roar of artillery.

- 1st. *The day we commemorate, the 48th Anniversary of American liberty.*—May its annual return never cease to remind us that our ancestors, fought, bled and conquered.
- 2d. *The President of the United States.*—May his successor alike discharge his duty, and retire with equal dignity, virtue, talents, and love of Liberty.
- 3d. *The American Government.*—May its guns be loaded with true republican doctrine, wadded with traitors, and pointed at the enemies of equal rights and equal laws.
- 4th. *The American Constitution.* The Master piece of human ingenuity, the shield and safe-guard of our country. Such as have ever violated or disregarded it, will receive the indignant frown of its real friends.
- 5th. *The last Congress of the U. States.*—We wish the next may not be composed of such discordant materials while the right to select the timber is in the hands of the Master Workmen.
- 6th. *The Memory of Gen. George Washington and the Officers of the Revolution;* Where liberty dwelt, there alone was their country.
- 7th. *The oppressed Greeks.*—Our best wishes are with them, may they soon be restored to their ancient happiness and greatness.
- 8th. *The Officers of our Army and Navy.*—While they continue to exercise their valor with becoming discretion, they will receive the plaudits of a grateful nation.
- 9th. *The Independence we this day enjoy.*—Won by our fathers, and protected by a Shelby, Brown, Scott, Jackson, Coffee, Reed and an Armistead.
- 10th. *The Marquis de la Fayette.*—The steadfast friend of rational liberty, the early and brave volunteer in freedom's cause, the despoiler of tyranny. We hail his proposed return to our shores as ominous of his love towards his youthful compatriots, and the country he so bravely fought to defend.
- 11th. *The 35th Regiment of Maryland Militia and the 9th Cavalry district.*—May discord never exist among their officers or men.
- 12th. *The Militia of Maryland.*—Our surest protectors, may they be soon organized and equipped.
- 13th. *The smiling daughters of Colum-*

bia.—Heaven's first and best gift to man. They are the real and constant friends of Domestic Manufacturing, and Internal Improvement.

14th. *The younger Sisters of the Union.* They have proved by their conduct during the late war that they are the legitimate offspring of the old republican family.

##### VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Dr. Wm. Matthews—*Major Croghan, the hero of Sandusky.*—May he and his companions in arms, long live to enjoy the blessings of a free country.

By Eli S. Pardee, Esq.—*South America—May its Revolutionary action advance, until tyranny be driven from its monasteries and castles; from its public and sequestered haunts.*

By Col. Emory—*The free governments of the old World.*—They are not to be preserved by exiling traitors to the land of Machiavel, with a salary of 25,000 dollars per annum.

By Capt. J. W. Massey—*Our National Ship—May it always float, and the Hero of New Orleans, ever be remembered by Americans.*

By Capt. Edward Coppage—*The Captain of the Artillery and Officers of the day*—May their exertions on this occasion, so impress the minds of those present, as to cause them ever to remember the good old spirit of 76.

By Dr. Parran Taylor—*Col. Emory, the orator of the day.*

By Capt. Jas. Roberts—*Gov. Stevens, of Maryland, and his able Counsellors.*—Their attention and devotion to the best interests of the state, merit the approbation of its people.

By Capt. Retten, of the Artillery—*The President and Vice President, of the day.*

After which the company retired at an early hour and it is gratifying to state, that although the meeting was so numerous, attended, that not one single accident occurred during the day nor any thing to mar the happiness and glee that ought, to prevail on that ever memorable anniversary.—The Committee of Arrangement deserve much credit for their exertions to please, and in causing good order to be observed.

#### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

At a meeting of a few gentlemen on the Banks of Chester River to celebrate the birth day of American Independence, the following toasts were drunk with much rational festivity.

1. The 4th July 1776 memorable in the annals of nations as the day which gave birth to the most free nation of the earth.
2. *The memory of our illustrious Washington.*—The master workman raised up by the supreme architect of the universe, to erect one of his most beneficent works.
3. The statesman who devised, and the heroes who bled in defence of our system of liberty.
4. *The Constitution of the United States.*—A stupendous fabric of human invention.—The redeeming spirit of the people will preserve it alike from traitorous conspiracies, and unallowed combinations for evading its salutary provisions.
5. *The President of the United States.*—A patriot and soldier without other enemies than those, who do not feel dishonored by plundering his private bureau.
6. *The heads of departments.*—May they always be found able and honest advisers of the head of the nation.
7. *The Army and Navy of the United States.*—They have shed a lustre on their country's character not easily to be effaced.
8. *Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.*—They rank in our affections, in the order in which they stand here.
9. *Internal improvement.*—Ligaments, which bind different sections of our country within one community of interests.
10. *The city of Baltimore necessary to the country, as the country is essential to her.*—May her guardians have wisdom to ascertain and pursue the true road to a revival of her greatness and prosperity.
11. *The great state of New York.*—Pre-eminent for her expansive internal improvement—may the indignant spirit of her people speedily foresee and drive from her bosom, the demons of intrigue and conspiracy.
12. *The "Holy Alliance"*—It carried the price of treason into Spain before the sword—may our South American brethren remember this, and guard against like efforts in their country.
13. *The fair sex.*—May they smile on the honorable military spirits of the present day, on condition, that it will not abate, before our enemies in the next war, be humbled and subdued.

#### MARYLAND:

##### Kent County Orphans' Court.

June 30th, 1824.  
On application of Benjamin B. Wroth, Administrator of Hannah Burneston, late of Kent county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid: I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of June, 1824.

Test, CUTHBERT HALL, Reg'r. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 1st day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1824.

BENJAMIN B. WROTH, Adm'r. of Hannah Burneston, dec'd.

July 10 3w

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 17.

#### TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

We beg pardon of those of our patrons who received the first impression of our last week's paper, in which the price of wheat was quoted so wide of the mark, but at a rate at which, if it stood, we should so heartily congratulate all our fellow-citizens—it was a little affair of culpable inadvertence in us which we corrected as soon as known—the false tidings did not reach far in proportion to our list of subscribers, for whose kind patronage we take this occasion to tender our grateful thanks.—Typographical errors must not be visited too severely upon us poor editors.—The American and the Gazette both ask this of a generous public, as both by their unfortunate blunders of the past week, unwittingly committed, caused a stare and a smile in many a reader.

We received the following communication some time since, from a highly valued and esteemed friend, but too late for publication the week it came to hand; of course it was laid over till the next, when unfortunately it was, among other copy, mislaid.—We insert it to-day in hopes its appearance, even at this late period, may be considered by our friend as some little apology for our unintentional neglect.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Grand Jury for the body of Worcester county, at the present May term, after having disposed of the business before them, went into an election for President of the United States—and upon counting the votes, they stood thus:

For Crawford,	18
Adams,	5
Jackson,	3

Three of the members declined voting. Snow Hill, Md. May 20, 1824.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

An effort is on foot in Pennsylvania to help old King Caucus to strangle the rights of the People, and this effort is made in Fayette county, the residence of Mr. Gallatin.

Mr. Gales of the National Intelligencer, who is the little infallible political deity, says, he thinks the address made by this meeting in Fayette county was actually drawn up by Albert Gallatin himself, of whiskey insurrection memory—Now if this is so, we should be inclined to suppose that Mr. Gallatin had first taken a pretty copious draught of his favourite liquor to screw his courage up to such a desperate point as this address seems to start from. We select a paragraph or two for the curiosity of our readers, which they will find not only not less intolerant and inflamed in point of doctrine than the old caucus address itself on Valentine's day last past, but under the pretence of high consideration for old Hickory, it deals out its heaviest blows against his head.

Among yourselves, most wise, forbearing patriots! deal as heavily as you please—if you all get your deserts you will be black and blue—all we ask of you is, that you will belabour one another until you have exhausted every phial of your wrath—but don't attack the people—don't plunder them of their own—don't rob them of their rights—don't caucus them out of their constitutional privileges—the people are unoffending, by the constitution they are meant to be sovereign and so they will be unless King Caucus puts them down.

Now we beg our old federal friends, who have been disposed to assist Mr. Crawford to the Presidency upon the ground that he would pursue a liberal administration, be so good as to read the following extracts from the Fayette county address, which the divine and infallible Gales says "is from the pen of the distinguished" Gallatin himself.—Now read on.

Extract from Fayette County Meeting, (Pa.) to support the Caucus nomination.

#### From the National Intelligencer.

"None have valued the military services of Gen. Jackson more highly; and none have felt more gratitude towards him for his glorious victory at New Orleans, than we have. His name has been always treasured by us with that sincere respect we felt for him: this feeling in his favor, although in our opinion carried to a dangerous excess, was natural and honorable to the people: and it is a matter of much regret to us that he has been placed in a situation, which now forces us to canvass opinions and actions of his, which we would otherwise have willingly covered with the veil of oblivion.

"The opinions of Gen. Jackson, on the formation of a cabinet without regard to party, would not only tend to the extinction of the Republican party, or, in other words, to the annihilation of those principles on which it is founded; but it appears to us, in fact, a declaration that political principles

are of no importance in the administration of government—a doctrine contradicted by the general sense of mankind, as well as by the universal feelings and practice of the citizens of the United States; and which, if admitted, would substitute most dangerous sectional divisions, most corrupt personal factions, and most scandalous coalitions, to party distinctions, founded on honest differences of political opinion. But it was unnecessary to dwell on this topic. The Harrisburg Delegates were, it is said, all Republicans: the Federalists were, in most districts, avowedly excluded from any share in the election. The convention was presumed to be, and called itself, a Democratic convention, recognizing in its formation, and by its name, the existence of the party and the necessity of maintaining it. It is impossible, for a moment, to suppose that they should, notwithstanding their great personal merits, have nominated Gen. Jackson for President, had they known it to be his opinion that the first magistrate ought to appoint his cabinet, or in other words to administer government, without regard to party. We have seen in Gen. Jackson's former conduct, sufficient evidence that his great energy of character, so highly serviceable in the field, had, in many instances, led him to acts which we could not approve. In his repeated collisions with the Judiciary authority—in his assuming, by the occupation of Pensacola, and by his contingent orders to occupy St. Augustine, the power of making war, which was not, and could not be delegated to him, since, by the constitution, it belongs exclusively to Congress—a dangerous disposition was made apparent, to transcend the powers vested in him, and to pay little regard to the laws, or to the constitution, whenever they stood in the way of what the public good, in his opinion, required. But his avowal that he would, as General, have punished, by a court martial,\* men presumed to be guilty of treasonable practices, whom it was not deemed proper or practicable to prosecute before the ordinary tribunals, and who, not acting in a military capacity, were however culpable, entitled at all events to a trial by jury, is subversive of the fundamental principles of our constitution, of civil liberty, and indeed of any government of laws."

"The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment, or indictment, of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger.

Virginia about to declare war against King Caucus—May she gain a signal Victory!!!

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following publication from Fairfax county, Virginia, to which we call the attention of our readers particularly, and we more earnestly recommend to them to follow the good example. This is precisely the point of meeting which we suggested in this Gazette some weeks ago, which by way of scarecrow was called by the Sentinel of Philadelphia, "amalgamation." It is to this point of patriotic devotion to the rights of the constitution, and the sovereignty of the people that we wish all to come, who are opposed to the Congressional Caucus, and its mandatory decrees.—The meeting in Fairfax unhesitatingly proclaim their preference for Gen. Jackson and John C. Calhoun, but at the same time are willing to compromise with the general sentiment of their fellow-citizens, as expressed through their Delegates at the contemplated Convention at Charlottesville, to sustain one Candidate for the Presidential Chair and one for the Vice-President's Chair, in opposition to those that are nominated by the Caucus.

This is bringing the matter to the true test before the people of the U. States, whether they are willing that one fourth of the Congress of the country shall in caucus usurp the right of dictating to them the man who they shall vote for as President, or whether they will agree among themselves to exercise their own rights in a constitutional way and elect the President themselves in opposition to the caucus.

On this point which is so strong and clear that every man ought to comprehend it, we will make but a brief remark.—Every species of Government is peculiarly liable to particular dangers, and Representative Governments have most to fear from favoritism. When ever the people suffer any particular set of men to gain an extreme ascendancy over them, either by their arts or their virtues, that people is in danger of having their rights usurped, and of their constitution being destroyed. However great your confidence may be in your Representatives, never suffer them to do any thing but as the constitution precisely prescribes—suffer them to make no substitutions, to adopt no other ways of accomplishing a particular object than strictly as the constitution enjoins—if they are good and wise men, disposed to act for you and not for themselves, they will acknowledge the propriety of your authority and the duty of their obedience to the letter of the constitution—but if they are not good men, they will desire to substitute something else

for the constitution that it is best judges than they then that you depends upon a flimsy and to their pl always ag upon no deviat ed by the exis their only safe to vary from t them beware of It will be re of Fairfax i atic in its pa

#### FAIRFAX.

At a meet fax, convened for the purp means of co-o of the state, in the nomination dency and vic at Washing electors by the Mason, of Gun and William H secretary, the fo tions were un Whereas cress of the U one fourth of t February last of the Hous nominate W Gallatin as su by the people their gift; And where Legislature of the two late having at a pr a nomination dency and vic eratic membe sequent meet endeavor to tion which was narity of thos And where clovisely of t ent body of t electing mem State Legisla power of inte dential electi ny greater e the constitution fire justified mo manner s and, as act rights of the ed by the co ability to some And where of a large ma composed the well as from public address States, there object to be, into the hand less by its p narrowness constitutional cy of the go 1st. There members of preference for Jackson and less consi as involving endangered reuce to par cleare them make any re residual wishe fellow citizen curving with late proceed Caucus Pa ing a single instated the A

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3d. Reso directed to friends of C proposed to the 28th Ju plaining the riving with most proper 4th. Res Wm. Robi H. Foot an a committe of this meo ents of th the state.

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SIR: We tak proceeding ers of Fair nation of and Vice and Washi candidate Virginia, The meet 7, by the against w



for the constitutional way, persuading you that it is best, and that they are better judges than the people of what is right—it is then that your future security only depends upon a firm opposition to such friends and to their plans—To be prepared therefore always against such dangers, which are so likely to occur, the people must insist upon no deviation from the course prescribed by the existing constitution—In this is their only safety—the men who want them to vary from this are not their friends—let them beware of such friends.

It will be remembered too that the country of Fairfax is and has always been democratic in its party politics.

**FAIRFAX COUNTY MEETING.**

At a meeting of the freeholders of Fairfax, convened agreeably to public notice, for the purpose of considering the best means of co-operating with other sections of the state, in organizing an opposition to the nomination of candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, by the Caucus at Washington, and to the nomination of electors by the caucus at Richmond, George Mason, of Gunston, being called to the chair, and William Robinson, Esq. appointed Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas certain members of the Congress of the United States (not more than one fourth of the whole number comprising the two houses) did, on the 14th day of February last, meet in Caucus, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and nominate Wm. H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin as suitable persons to be elected by the people to the two highest offices in their gift;

And whereas certain members of the Legislature of Virginia (and among others the two late delegates from this county) having at a previous meeting, recommended a nomination of candidates for the presidency and vice presidency by the democratic members of Congress, did at a subsequent meeting in Caucus, confirm and endeavor to give efficacy to the nomination which was made by a very small minority of those members;

And whereas this meeting, composed exclusively of those who, from the constituent body of the nation, did not intend, in electing members of Congress and of the State Legislature, to give to either the power of interfering officially in the presidential election, in any other mode, or to any greater extent, than that prescribed in the constitution; they feel themselves therefore justified in protesting in the most solemn manner against the proceeding referred to, as acts of usurpation against the rights of the people, not only not authorized by the constitution, but in direct hostility to some of its provisions.

And whereas, from the known sentiments of a large majority of the individuals who composed the Congressional Caucus, as well as from the principles avowed in their public address to the people of the United States, there is reason to apprehend their object to be, to throw the administration into the hands of a party, distinguished not less by its political intolerance, than by the narrowness of its views, in relation to the constitutional powers and the general policy of the government;

1st. Therefore resolved, That while the members of this meeting avow their decided preference for the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, they nevertheless consider the approaching election as involving principles too important to be endangered by an uncompromising adherence to particular candidates. They declare themselves, therefore, prepared to make any reasonable sacrifice of their individual wishes, and to co-operate with their fellow citizens throughout the state, (concurring with them in sentiments as to the late proceedings and probable views of the Caucus Party), in organizing and supporting a single opposition ticket, to be denominated the Anti Caucus Ticket.

2d. Resolved, That for the purpose of forming such a ticket, the opponents of the Caucus nomination in each county be invited to appoint two delegates, to meet in convention at Charlottesville, on the first Monday in September next, and that Wm. Robinson and Wm. H. Fitzhugh be authorized to represent the county of Fairfax in said convention.

3d. Resolved, That the said delegates be directed to attend the convention of the friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, proposed to be held in Fredericksburg, on the 28th July next, for the purpose of explaining the views of this meeting, and advising with the convention as to the course most proper to be pursued.

4th. Resolved, That Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Wm. Robinson, Jennings Beckwith, Wm. H. Foot and Geo. Mason of Gunston, be a committee of correspondence on the part of this meeting, to confer with the opponents of the caucus nomination throughout the state.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be presented for publication in the different papers throughout Virginia and the District of Columbia.

GEO. MASON, Chairman.

WM. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1824.

SIR:

We take the liberty of enclosing you the proceedings of a meeting, of the Freeholders of Fairfax county, opposed to the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, made by the caucus at Washington, and to the nomination of candidates for the Electoral College of Virginia, made by the caucus in Richmond. The meeting was attended, indiscriminately, by the friends of all the candidates, against whom the caucus system was in-

tended to operate; and the plan suggested in the resolutions, was agreed to without a dissenting voice. Should you concur with us in opinion, that the approaching Election involves principles of the greatest importance; that we are now to determine whether the people or a small majority of the Members of Congress are to elect the Chief Magistrate of the nation; and, whether those principles of administration, which have united us at home, and procured for us the respect of the world, are to be abandoned. We invite your co-operation, in procuring the appointment of delegates from your county, to the proposed Convention at Charlottesville. It is only by an union among those opposed to the caucus system and its principles that either can be resisted with effect.

Your obedient servants,  
GEO. MASON,  
WILLIAM ROBINSON,  
W. H. FOOT,  
JENNINGS BECKWITH,  
W. H. FITZHUGH.  
Committee of Correspondence.

**MURDEROUS RENCONTRE!**

"A duel was fought on the 26th May, on the bank of the Mississippi, opposite the village of Helena, by Judges Sheldon and Scott of Arkansas Territory. The first fire proved fatal to Judge Sheldon, his antagonist's ball passing through his heart, came out at his right side. The lady of the deceased, it seems, was aware of the contemplated combat, and had followed her husband to within a mile of the fatal spot, where she soon received the heart-rending tidings of her bereavement."

Here is another instance of a high-handed violation of law by the very men who have been selected by government as conservators of the public peace—that the purity of the judicial character should be stained by a brothers murder! O foul! foul stain! will neither the laws nor the people interpose their authority to banish the ferocious practice, or to guard the sacred seats of justice and the highest posts of honor and confidence from such opprobrium? We had entertained some hope that public sentiment was awake to this savage work, when we had understood that an objection was taken to elevating Mr. Crawford to the highest post of honor because he had been so unfortunate as to kill his man in a duel, and the some of Gen. Jackson—but when we see two brother Judges deliberately engage in murderous combat, we call upon the people of this nation to rise in defence of their country's character, and to demand that a stop be put to such criminal, such defamatory proceedings, and to decree that no man who thus contemns the laws of God and deliberately tarnishes the fame of the nation shall be elevated to its highest honours.

A DUEL was fought on Friday morning at Hoboken, between two cadets from West Point, in which one of them was badly wounded. His name we understand is Maurice, a native of Virginia. Both parties, if the sufferer survives, we presume will be dismissed from the Academy.

The National Intelligencer mentions that a letter has been received at Washington from New-York, stating that the New-York Jockey Club have proposed to the Virginians, through Gen. WINN, to run ECLIPSE against any named Horse, for ten thousand dollars, or upwards, but that no answer had been received to this proposition.

**SPECULATION.**

Mr. P. P. F. Degrand's Report states that considerable sums have lately been underwritten, insuring the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency, for 25 per cent.

The Philadelphia National Gazette states that besides the dividend of two and a half per cent, which has been declared on the business of the Bank of the United States for the last six months, a surplus is retained of upwards of \$200,000—the dividend might therefore have been extended to three per cent leaving an excess of near 30,000; but the moderate and cautious policy of the board will, doubtless, be approved by the great body of the Stockholders. The operation of the late loan to the government, and other profitable dependencies, may fairly lead to encouraging expectations among those who are interested in the condition of this Institution.

THE U. S. BRIG SPARK arrived at New York on Wednesday last from Havana via Charleston, having sailed from the former place on the 22d ult. at which time it was very sickly, and many persons had died of the yellow fever. Governor Vives was very ill. The Spark touched at the Bahamas in consequence of having heard of some suspicious vessels, but she could not discover any.

Several young officers have died on board the Spark during her cruise—Among the number was Midshipman JAMES CLINTON, a son of the Hon. De Witt Clinton of Albany. He had long been absent from his country, and was an active, meritorious, and promising young officer. His premature death will be a loss to the public service to which he was devoted, and a severe affliction to the numerous circle of his friends. The names of the other two persons who died on board have not yet been ascertained.

We are informed (says the N. Y. Evening Post,) that it was the intention of Capt. Partridge and his young military students, in their late excursion, to have marched to Montreal and Quebec, but on their arrival at Plattsburg, the Captain received a letter from the Governor of Canada, refusing him and his cadets permission to enter the province.

**PIRATE TAKEN.**

We learn by the Charleston Courier that by the arrival there of the schooner James Madison from Baracoa, intelligence is received "that on the 11th ult, a piratical barge, commanded by the notorious FRANCISCO CHICO ARAONES, and manned by 12 men, was captured at Marcida by some Spanish troops from Alegean, in Cuba, after blockading that port for six weeks. One man was killed; the rest escaped on shore, but were expected to be taken, as they were surrounded and could not escape. ARAONES is the man who swore, some weeks since, that he would never cut his hair or nails, or shave his beard, till he had murdered one hundred English, French, or Americans."

LA FAYETTE.—By the following extract of a letter, which the editors of the N. Y. American have received from Gen. La Fayette, of the 12th May, it will be seen that, though his intention of visiting the United States is still unchanged, the time of this visit is uncertain:

"I expect the pleasure to write to you again before long, and the still greater pleasure to take you by the hand, as soon as it is possible for me to cross the Atlantic."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, dated

"HAVANNA, June 26.  
"Rice has improved, but we cannot recommend any extensive shipments: some few other articles of provisions are in demand. A brig arrived a few days since with 401 negroes, captured on the coast of Brazil, under the Brazilian flag, by the Spanish privateer Romano, belonging to this port, and sent here for adjudication. 'Tis said that two hundred died the first night of her arrival of the Yellow Fever!!! God knows where they were buried."

BY THE STEAM-BOAT,

BALTIMORE, July 14.  
Wheat, white \$1 00—Corn 33—Oats 25 cents per bushel.

**MARRIED**

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. William Beckley, to Miss Mary E. eldest daughter of Solomon Lowe, Esq. all of this town.

**DIED**

In this county, on Monday last, Mrs. Laurena Mills, consort of Mr. Richard Mills.

**Price's Mills.**

The Mills generally known by the name of Price's Mills, now in the tenure of the subscriber; having undergone a complete repair, under the superintendence of two distinguished Mill-Wrights, are now in complete order for the reception of grain and wool to manufacture for the use of customers; all grain, &c. confided to his charge will be taken care of, with the most scrupulous fidelity, and ground and manufactured agreeably to the directions of the owners, under the superintendence of a miller of known integrity and ability; the machinery of the Carding Mill having undergone a like repair by Mr. Gibson Wright, a celebrated artist, and much improvement made in the same, is now in complete order for the reception of wool for carding—Those persons who may think proper to favour him with their custom, may rest assured, that the strictest integrity and punctuality will be observed to promote their interests.

The mills will go into operation on Monday next.

MATT. DRIVER.  
July 17, 1824. 4w  
N. B. The price of Carding Wool once through will be six cents per lb. and for mixing and double carding 8 cents per lb. M. D.

**Wanted to Purchase**

A Negro WOMAN, from twenty-five to forty-five years of age; one that understands plain cooking and that can be well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry, a liberal price in cash will be given, either for life or a term of years, to live in this county. For particulars enquire of the editor.

July 17 3w

**Female Academy.**

The Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss having found the confinement of a school not only injurious to his health but a very serious impediment to the proper discharge of his parochial duties, has determined to relinquish the superintendence of the Female Academy at Easton, which he undertook with no small degree of reluctance. He returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity for their patronage and support and hopes that the establishment may continue to be a long and lasting benefit to the rising generation.

The school will close on the 20th instant, when a punctual payment of quarter bills, will be deemed a particular favour.

Easton, July 17

**A CARD.**

The Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss intending to relinquish his interest in the Female Seminary at the end of the present quarter, Mrs. HAMMOND respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that she intends continuing the same, and hopes, by her assiduity and unremitting attention to the improvement of those entrusted to her charge, to merit their patronage and support.

She has taken the brick house on South street, owned by Mr. Hammond, and will there re-open the Academy immediately after the August vacation, (viz: on Wednesday the first day of September next), when she purposes, with an approved Assistant to teach the solid as well as ornamental branches of female education. Strict attention will be paid to the manners and morals of her pupils.

Easton, July 17 6w

**Highly Important.**

**Hair Restorative and Preservative VEGETABLE CERATE.**

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the Hair, was accidentally made by an individual who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud.

The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off the Hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time, by the renewal of vigorous growth of hair and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these like many other organs of the animal body, which have been in the state of dormancy or disease may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer from false impressions, rests its merits on the effects it has produced on various persons who have used it, and all that is asked, as it relates to the verity of its effect, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, may rest assured, that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Doctor JAMES HART, New York, corner of Broadway and Chamber streets, three doors from Washington, where it will be sold at \$1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe. A few boxes of the above valuable article is just arrived from New York, and for sale by Dr. JOHN LOVE, at his old established Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 22, Centre Market Space, Baltimore, who is appointed by the proprietor Sole Agent for the State of Maryland.

In consequence of the power vested in me, I have therefore appointed Mr. Thomas Webb of Washington, Mr. Otto M. Linthicum, of Georgetown, Messrs. Shaw & Gambrill, of Annapolis, Mr. Fisher, of Fredericktown, Messrs. Fred K. Miller & Son, Druggists Hagerstown, Thomas H. Dawson, Easton & Thomas Burchenal, Greensborough, sole Agents for the above places, who will be constantly supplied with the said Cerate by me.

**FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS**

I have now in my possession a certificate from a gentleman to whom reference will be given to those who wish positive proof of the powerful effect of the Hair Cerate. In this case a large space on the head was perfectly bald; but now, wonderful to behold, it is covered with a beautiful, strong, thick crop of hair; and this rapid vegetation came to perfection in about two months by the use of not quite two boxes of the Vegetable Hair Cerate bought at my shop. I therefore, in full confidence recommend it to the public, that by attending to the method prescribed for using it, they will not be disappointed in their expectations.

JOHN LOVE,

Sole Agent for the state of Maryland.

March 22

More proof of the wonderful effects of the Vegetable Hair Restorative Cerate, which I have just received in the following certificates from New York, &c.

Northampton county, Penn. Jan. 22, 1824. Having observed in the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers the wonderful effects the Vegetable Cerate has produced on numbers of persons, and having the misfortune to lose my hair about two years ago, I purchased some of the article and made use of it according to the directions, and in about four months I had an elegant coat of hair, and I can safely say it is one of the greatest discoveries ever made as it respects restoring the hair.

JAMES WOOD.

Long Island, March 25, 1824.

I saw in the New York Patriot a remedy for the hair, called the vegetable Cerate, and being bald on the top of my head, I purchased a box, and after using about three quarters of it, I perceived my hair coming out; I shaved it off according to the directions, still using the Cerate, and in about three months I had a fine head of hair; I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to the public.

J. GARDNER.

New York, March 20, 1824.

As I had heard from numbers of persons the great benefit they had received from the use of the Vegetable Cerate, and having lost nearly all my hair, and tried every thing to restore it without effect, I purchased some of the Cerate, of Dr. James H. Hart, and continued its use about three or four months, and found it answered the most salutary effects. To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring their hair, I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public in general in the highest terms.

WILLIAM PATTEN,

North Moore street, March 1, 1824.

With the greatest satisfaction, I do recommend the Vegetable Cerate. Having lost almost all my hair, by its falling off, I made use of the Vegetable Cerate and found the greatest benefit, it has cured my hair entirely; not only that, it softens the hair, and gives it a most elegant glossy appearance.

Dr. James H. Hart of New York, is well acquainted with me, and can testify to the above.

ELIZABETH HUGHES.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

In justice to the discoverer of the celebrated Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate, (which is advertised in this paper) as well as for the benefit of such as may be afflicted with the loss of hair, I feel it my duty to give publicity to the following facts:—About four years ago my hair all came out, and left my head entirely bald, I used a great variety of means, among which were all the imported oils that are generally used for restoring the hair, to restore it again without effect. Having seen the Vegetable Cerate last summer, I procured some of it, and, after using it about four months, night and morning, my head is now covered with a beautiful and vigorous growth of hair. It has had the desired effect with me, and I earnestly recommend it to those who have unfortunately lost their hair, as being the only effectual restorative now in use.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Of Burlington county, N. J.

Newark March 12

**TO THE LADIES.**

New York, Varick st. Feb. 20, 1824. As it respects the Vegetable Cerate that has been published in our New York papers for this some time past, and the many benefits it has produced on various persons, I therefore purchased some of the article to try its effect, and I can safely say, it is the only thing that has ever been of benefit to me; it not only prevents the hair from falling off, but gives

the most stubborn hair a most beautiful natural curl, and I highly recommend it to all the ladies in the highest terms.

ANN THEAN.

July 17 3w

**\$200 Reward,**

Will be given for the apprehension and delivery in the Cambridge goal, of negroes

**John & Stephen,**

belonging to Mrs. K. Brown, they went off some time last week and have, no doubt, made their way towards Pennsylvania. John is about thirty six years of age, of light complexion, round shoulders and supposed to be about five feet ten inches high, stoops forward more than common in walking and is quite civil in his address.—Stephen is a brother of John and is younger by five or six years, has the same complexion or rather lighter, & is knock-kneed, has a broad face & very weak eyes, as they generally run freely, he is very fond of strong drink and is about five feet seven inches high. They have a father and mother living near Sharp-Town, in Somerset county, Md. who no doubt has been instrumental in getting them off, as he has been seen conveying off a part of their household goods.

The above reward will be given for their delivery as above, if taken out of the state, and one hundred if within the state, and in that proportion for either.

JOHN C. HENRY,

for Mrs. Brown.

July 17 5w

**\$30 Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber living near Cabin Creek, in Dorchester county, a negro man named DANIEL, aged 19 or 20 years, on the night of the 13th inst. his clothing were when he absconded, a mixed kersey over jacket, tow linen trousers and tow linen shirt, fur hat with very small brim, he is a dark mulatto, stout make, somewhat knock-kneed, has a down look when spoken to, he also took with him a Horse, bridle and saddle; the horse is a kind of a roan colour, blaze face, white mane and tail. Any person taking up said negro or securing him so that I get him again, if in the county \$10 and if taken up out of the county and in the state \$20, and if out of the state \$30 and after reasonable charges paid if brought home; and if the Horse is taken up & brought home or secured so that I get him again, I will give a reward of five dollars if taken in the state, and if out of the state ten dollars will be paid by the subscriber,

JAMES WRIGHT, of E.

July 17 1f

**Sheriffalty.**

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY, Fellow Citizens,

Being solicited by a number of my friends to become a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE of this county at the ensuing election, I take this method of informing that I am a candidate and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the October election.—Should I be elected my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties of that office.

I am, the public's humble servant,

KIMMEL GODWIN.

July 17, 1824. 12w

N. B. Should there hereafter be district meetings in the Upper, Middle and Lower districts of Caroline county, by public and timely notice which will give the voters an equal chance for their selection of a candidate I pledge myself to abide by their decision, and to support any candidate fairly taken up by said meeting.

K. G.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Josiah Jones, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the fifteenth day of February, 1825, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1824.

JOHN C. JONES, Adm'r.

July 17 3w

**Notice.**

The creditors of Daniel Stewart, (carpenter) late of this county, deceased, are requested to leave their accounts at this office on or before the 29th inst. as his widow is very desirous of leaving town about that period—those failing to comply with the above notice will stand little chance of having their accounts liquidated at any future period. Mrs. S. is desirous to pay all claims against her deceased husband, so far as the property will admit. Easton, July 17 2w

**A New Supply.**

**Joseph Scull**

Has just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of SHOES of the best quality.

He has now in his employ an excellent set of workmen, and is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES in the best manner.

He will sell very low for cash.

Easton, July 17 1f

**An Overseer wanted**

For the "Haylands"—satisfactory vouchers of integrity and capacity will be required.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

July 17 1f

**Barren Creek SPRINGS.**

The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE at the above place, which he has furnished and fitted up in a manner, so as to render it comfortable and agreeable to those who may honour him with their company. His table will be furnished with the choicest viands, and his bar supplied with the best liquors; his house and out servants he has selected with the greatest care, and he most sanguinely anticipates, to please and gratify the patrons of his establishment.

For the benefit of visitors to the Barren Creek Springs, Dr. Mure, of Cambridge, has by request, promised a chemical analysis of the waters and a summary view of the medicinal virtues to be expected from them, which will appear in a few weeks.

CHARLES LEARY.

Barren Creek Springs, 2 1f

Somerset county, July 17. 3



## POETRY.

THOMAS MOORE.

The celebrated Irish Poet, while in Dublin, was a member of a literary Club, and at a meeting of that society, some of his friends reproached him for devoting his talents to writing love songs; he made no reply, but, at the succeeding meeting, produced the following beautiful and pathetic lines, which he calls the Bard's Apology.

### THE BARD'S APOLOGY.

Oh blame not the Bard, if he fly to the bow-ers,

Where pleasure sits carelessly smiling at fame;

He was born for much more, and in happier hours,

His soul might have burned with a holier flame—

The string that now languishes loose on the lyre,

Might have lent a proud bow to the warrior's dart;

And the lips that now breathe but the song of desire,

Might have poured the full tide of a patriot's heart.

But alas for his country, her fame has gone by,

And that spirit is broken which never could bend;

O'er the ruins in secret her children must sigh,

'Tis reason to love her and death to defend.

Unapprised are her sons till they've learned to betray,

Undistinguished they live if they shame not their sires;

And the torch that must light them to dignity's way,

Must be caught at the pile where their country expires.

Then blame not the bard if in pleasure's soft dream,

He should strive to forget what he never can heal;

Oh! give but a hope, let a vista but gleam,

O'er the gloom of his country, and mark how he'd feel.

That instant his heart at her shrine should lay down,

Every passion it nursed, every bliss it adored;

And the ivy now idly entwined in his crown,

Like the wreath of Harmodius should circle his sword.

Though liberty's gone, and hope's fading away,

Thy name, beloved Erin, shall live in his songs;

For e'en in the moments his heart is most gay,

Will he loose the remembrance of thee and thy wrongs.

The stranger shall hear his lament on thy plains,

Thy voice shall ascend to the throne o'er the deep;

And thy tyrants themselves, as they rivet thy chains,

Shall pause at the song of their captives, and weep.

## To be Rented

For one or more years, that large and commodious  
BRICK TAVERN  
and its appertences, well known  
by the name of the

### EASTON HOTEL,

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present and for some years past occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe: This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the peninsula and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be afforded for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more particularly if he has sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously. Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the beautiful Steam Boat Maryland which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores to those places, and foreigners from other States.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber,  
SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, July 10 1f

### TURNIP SEED & SEED BUCK-WHEAT,

The subscriber has for sale at his Agricultural Repository, near Pratt-street wharf, Baltimore. 300 lbs. of best white Flat and yellow Bullock Turnip Seeds; raised with great care from the best of the choicest kinds at his farm. 200 bushels good Buck-Wheat, suitable for seed, in store as usual. Farming Implements, Garden and Field Seed generally.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Baltimore, 6 mo. 31, 1824. (July 10 6w)

## Wanted to Purchase

100 bushels of corn for which the market price will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH CHAIN.

Easton, July 3

## For Sale,

A Farm situated in Queen Anns county, within seven or eight miles of Centreville.

This farm has a good DWELLING HOUSE, with a good Granary and Stables; it also has a great variety of excellent timber, and plenty of wood—I should suppose if those that have a desire to purchase such a farm was to examine the timber which it contains and should have a necessity for it, would not scruple a moment as the land is very fine, also this farm contains about 250 acres; those wishing to purchase will please to apply to the subscriber living near Easton, Talbot county.

CHARLES P. WILSON.

July 3 1f

## John W. Sherwood, HATTER,

Opposite the Market House, Easton, Md. Respectfully informs his friends and customers, in this and the adjoining counties, that he has now on hand, and will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash, a large and handsome assortment of fashionable  
OVAL, CASTOR & RORAM HATS, and other kinds to suit his customers, and solicits them to give him a call as he has no doubt he will be able to please them, as to the price and quality of his hats.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

Easton, 7 month 3d, 1824. N. B. Those of his customers whose accounts have been standing twelve months, are requested, to call and liquidate them, as he wishes to lay in his stock of materials for the manufacture of Hats, after harvest, presuming at that time most if not all of those indebted to him will have it in their power to discharge his claims, the crops of wheat being acknowledged by all to be rather more than an average one.

J. W. S.

## James Neal

Has now finished and finishing  
Wheat Fans

of superior quality on the most improved plan—and also a quantity of wire for Fans, safes, cellar-windows, &c. all of which he will sell at moderate prices, and solicits the patronage of the public.  
Easton, July 3, 1824.

## TAYLORING.

### Thomas Reardon

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop lately occupied by his brother, who has declined the above business, and solicits a portion of public patronage, assuring those who may favour him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most approved style, and with punctuality and despatch.

June 12 1f

## Wm. H. Morling

Formerly of Talbot county, respectfully informs his Eastern Shore friends and the public generally that he has lately commenced the

### Saddling Business

In all its various branches, at No. 23, MARSH MARKET SPACE, BALTIMORE, where he intends keeping constantly on hand A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen's best Saddles,  
Do. common do.

Ladies best sides Saddles,  
Do. Buck-Skin do.

ALSO,  
Coach and Gig Harness,  
Carriage do.

Cart do.

WITH A VARIETY OF Whips, Spurs, Saddle Bags, Velcees, Bridles and Martingales of every description and every other article pertaining to his line of business.

ALSO  
Portmanteau, Travelling and Packing

### TRUNKS,

Of all kinds; and a liberal discount allowed to those who purchase by the quantity. All of the above articles warranted of the best materials and workmanship.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to, by the Public's Obedient Servant,  
WM. H. MORLING.

June 12 6w

## COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Tristram Bowdle respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will execute with promptitude and fidelity, the sale of Wheat, Produce, or Merchandise, and will attend to the collection of accounts, or any other commission that may be entrusted to his care. He is to be found at present at Mr. William Gist's Paint and Oil Store, Pratt street Wharf.

FOR SALE the House and Lot on landing street at present occupied by Mr. William K. Austin. For terms apply to Dr. T. H. Dawson, at Easton or to the Advertiser in Baltimore.

Baltimore, 29th May, 1824.

## FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON. 8th July, 1824. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the first Monday (2d) of August next, between the hours 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

July 10 6w

## BANK OF CAROLINE,

JUNE 29, 1824. The Stockholders in the Bank of Caroline are hereby notified, that an election will be held in the Court House, in Denton, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M. for seven directors to manage the affairs of said Bank for the ensuing year.

By order,  
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

July 3

## LANDS TO BE RENTED.

My several plantations in Hunting Creek & Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, are offered for rent from the commencement of the next year, at which time the existing contracts will expire—applications may be made to me at any time after the 15th of July, within which time it is expected, that such of the present Tenants as wish to continue will apply for that purpose.—Also, a farm at Shoal Creek in Dorchester county, which will be laid off of such size as will suit the wishes of an approved Tenant—I am desirous of obtaining as a Tenant on this place a man who is qualified and willing to undertake the general management of my concerns.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, June 26 14w

## PRINTING,

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

## NEW GOODS.

### Green & Reardon

Will open in the course of the present week a further supply of VERY CHEAP GOODS, and have no hesitation in saying that their assortment will be as complete as the markets of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore can make it.

AMONG THE LATE PURCHASES ARE

Super Scio Stripe,  
Striped Denmark Salteen,  
Silk stripe Nankeen,  
Masqueraded Bengal,  
Striped Bengal,  
Souchoing Pongees,  
New Style Marsoiles Vesting,  
Nankin and Canton Crapes,  
Colored and black Silk Florentines,  
Fancy Silk and Gauze Hdks.  
Fancy Swiss Muslin do.

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fancy and Military Goods.

Men's Leghorn Hats,  
Ladies' Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

## GROCERIES.

Sugars,  
Coffee,  
Whiskey,  
Rum,  
Molasses,  
Rice, &c. &c.  
Pine Apples,  
Oranges and Lemons.

Grain Blades,  
Grass do.  
Reap Hooks of Long's make.  
Tin Ware, for Harvest use.

June 22 (25)

## More New Goods.

### Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening a large supply of the various descriptions of GOODS suited to the season, which, added to his present stock, renders his assortment full & complete—Amongst them are every kind of

## GROCERIES

adapted to Harvest Sales—His customers and the public in general are respectfully invited to call and view his assortment, all which will be offered unusually low.

Easton, June 19th 6w

## New Goods.

In addition to those lately advertised, the subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a choice assortment of desirable

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,  
QUEENS & STONE WARE,  
GLASS & CHINA,  
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.

Which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.

May 22 1f JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

## More New Goods.

### William Clark

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

## Spring Goods,

Comprising a great variety of Fancy, and staple articles, of every description, which, with his former supply makes his assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered on pleasing terms.

May 22 1f

## Hugh S. Orem

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened

### A CLOTHING AND DRY GOOD STORE,

At the corner of Light and Pratt-streets, opposite Hopkins & Moore's, where he intends keeping

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF READY MADE CLOTHES, HATS AND TRUNKS

Of every description, all of which he will sell at a very small profit, and solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B. The subscriber has also for sale a Farm lying in Talbot county, situate on a branch of the Great Choptank, known by the name of Third Haven Creek; the said farm is directly opposite Oxford, and will be sold on accommodating terms to suit the purchaser.

HUGH S. OREM.

Baltimore, May 15, 1824.

The editors of the Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above four times and forward their account to this office for collection.

## Easton Academy.

The Trustees of this Institution, in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act to disseminate Literature in this State," passed at the last session of the Assembly, hereby notify the parents and guardians of all the poor children of Talbot county, that they will meet at the Academy, on Saturday the 31st of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting from the number who may then apply, eight children to whom they will afford tuition in all the branches of learning taught in the Academy, and will furnish them with the necessary School Books, free of any charge.—In making this selection, the Trustees will be governed by a due regard to the pecuniary situation of the persons selected—all parents and guardians who may be desirous of having their children educated on the above terms, are requested to attend with their children at the Academy, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 31st July, and in the mean time to lodge their applications in the hands of the subscriber, the Secretary of the Board—Guardians are requested to take notice, that Board cannot be found by the Trustees for any of the children.

Per order,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

of Board of Trustees.

Easton Academy, 7

June 12, 1824.

## A HOUSE KEEPER WANTED.

WANTED in a family near Easton as a House keeper, a careful and industrious woman who can be well recommended. Inquire at the Gazette office.

Easton, 10th July 4w

## For Sale,

A small FARM of about 50 acres, situate about one mile from the Trappe in this county, and adjoining the farm of Howell Powell. If the above farm should not be disposed of by the 8th of the 8th month (August) it will then be for rent, for the ensuing year—for terms apply to the Subscriber.

ROBERT KEMP.

Talbot county, 6th month 26th 1824.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of John Catrup, Executor of Stephen Catrup and at the suits of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against David Niece, will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 10th of August next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of said day, all the estate, right, title and interest of him, the said Niece, either in law or equity, of, in and to a two story

### BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

in the town of Easton, situate on Washington street and now occupied by Isaac Ninde, subject to a mortgage to Peter Pascolt, one negro girl called Eliza, 12 years of age, to serve till she arrives at the age of 25 years, one negro girl called Caroline, to serve till she arrives at the age of 25 years; one negro boy called Bill, aged 10 years, to serve till he arrives at the age of 30 years. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named fi. fa's.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 10 1s

## Melfield for Sale.

The Subscriber finding it almost impossible to cultivate, advantageously, his land in different counties, has formed the determination of changing his residence from Queen Ann's to Talbot county—His Estate in the former county commonly known by the name of 'Melfield,' he therefore proposes to sell at Public Sale on Tuesday the 27th day of July next, at Centreville, if not previously disposed of by private sale, and will surrender possession to the purchaser, on the 1st day of January following; accommodating him with Stock, Farming Utensils, Corn and Provisions; and allowing him the privilege of seeding wheat in his corn ground—The purchaser will be required to pay one sixth of the purchase money on taking possession, a like sum with interest during the next year, and the remaining two-thirds with interest, in six equal annual payments from the 1st day of January 1826. This Estate is situated on the waters of Corsica Creek, commanding a fine view of Chester River; within a few miles of Centreville, and in a most agreeable neighbourhood—it consists of 600 acres of land of good quality, with a sufficiency of timber and wood, a convenient BRICK

DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary out buildings, mostly of brick, and in good repair—persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will at all times be with pleasure shown by

JOHN TILGHMAN.

Queen Ann's county, April 10 1s

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called

"WARD'S GIFT," beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Hardcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,

J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 1f

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintance, to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county (at the October election for 1824) I take this method to inform you that I am a candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for that purpose. Should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

Your obedient servant,  
SAM'L. ROBERTS.

April 17

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY FELLOW Citizens,

At the solicitation of a number of my friends to become a Candidate for the next sheriffalty of this county, permit me to solicit your suffrages at the October election for 1824. Should I be elected my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM A. LEONARD.

June 12

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY FELLOW Citizens,

Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances to become a candidate for the Sheriff's office of this county, at the ensuing election, I take this method of informing that I am a Candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the October Election, should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

The public's Ob't, and Humble Serv't.

May 8

J. P. W. RICHARDSON.

## Notice to Creditors.

The meeting of Mr. James Tilghman's creditors, which was to have taken place this day at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, is unavoidably deferred to TUESDAY 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JNO. TILGHMAN.

June 22—(July 3 3w)

## MARYLAND: Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court.

June Term, A. D. 1824. On application of Ann Godwin, Administratrix of James Godwin, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of June 1824.

T. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

## Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Godwin, late of Queen Ann's 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 at or before the 6th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of June 1824.

ANN GODWIN, adm'r. of James Godwin, dec'd.

July 3 Sw

## MARYLAND: Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court.

June Term, A. D. 1824. On application of Susan Elliott, Executrix of John Elliott, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of 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 Queen Ann's county Orphan's court; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of June 1824.

T. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

## Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Elliott, late of Queen Ann's 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 at or before the 6th of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of June 1824.

SUSAN ELLIOTT, Ex'r. of John Elliott, dec'd.

July 3 Sw

## \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Salisbury, Somerset county, a young gentleman named DANIEL, he is about nineteen years of age, about five feet five inches high rather stout made—had on when he went away a kersey jacket and trousers of a brown colour with black buttons. It is supposed he has his father, Samuel McDonald; who is a free man, who it is said lives in Caroline county. Whoever will take up the said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, shall receive thirty dollars, and if taken up out of this state fifty dollars reward.

LEVIN BIRCKHEAD.

Near Salisbury, Somerset Co. Md. June 12

## \$30 Reward.



# 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. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1824.

NO. 32.

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 cents for every subsequent insertion.

From the American Farmer.  
NATURAL HISTORY.

## ICHTHYOLOGY.

DEAR SIR,  
I send you herewith a small phial just received from the honorable J. S. Spence, member of Congress from Worcester county of this state, containing a few of the insects which have of late years infested the sea shore and creeks of that county. What gives them practical consequence is the fact that they enter the mouths of fish caught in gill nets, and devour every particle of their meat, without breaking the skin—so that when the fisherman flatters himself with having taken a mess of fine fish, he finds himself deceived by a bloated exterior containing nothing but bones and water. This pest is said to have made its appearance only since the time of a tremendous storm, a few years since, which broke away one of their inlets on the coast; and is therefore associated in the minds of the people as connected in some particular manner with that occurrence. In the narrative of Capt. Parry's late voyage of discovery, an account is given of an insect called by them the *sea louse*, which stripped the flesh completely from the bones of ducks, which had been confined within their reach under the ice. The hint was improved by those on board, whose attention was given to objects of Natural History; and recourse was had to the agency of these insects, as the readiest means of obtaining the most complete skeletons of such objects. Not a particle of flesh was left on the bones, nor a bone broken by them. May not these be the same as the *sea louse* described in that narrative—and have we until now any account of their appearance in our waters? Certain it is, they are late and unwelcome visitors in the waters of Maryland; and if I have presented to your attention an object already familiar to you, it has been because it was new to you.

Your very truly and respectfully,  
J. S. SKINNER.  
Baltimore Post Office, 12 April, 1824.  
To Governor Clinton and Doctor Mitchell of New York—and to Professor Say of Philadelphia—with Specimens of the fish-eaters.

## DOCTOR MITCHELL'S REPLY.

New York, 25th April, 1824.

J. S. SKINNER ESQ.  
I received yesterday your communication by the mail. The letter was explanatory of the specimens.

It is plain enough what the animals in the phial are. They belong to the class of Crustacea, and the order of Isopoda. Among other characters of these creatures, are the possession of distinct heads, two eyes, a trunk commonly divided into seven rings, and a tail formed of a variable number of rings, having plates or leaves by pairs in two rows carrying or covering gills, and serving likewise for swimming.

The marine species are noted for adhering to cetaceous animals and to fish, corroding their flesh and sucking their blood and humours.

These creatures are mentioned in my memoir on Parasitical Animals, read some time ago before our Lyceum, and since printed in the Medical and Physical Journal of this place. I particularly noticed these enemies of fishes, because I had become acquainted with them during my ichthyological inquiries.

The genus to which several sorts of them belong, was called by Linnaeus, the *oniscus*. This has since been divided into various other genera by the zoologists who have succeeded him. And by Fabricius and his followers, the section comprehending the kinds under consideration, is denominated *Cymothoa*. They have been called *sea lice*, *fish lice*, and several other names. They are remarkable for having a tail composed of six segments, feet inserted in the lateral edges of the trunk and terminated by a strong hook, &c.

I question very much whether these tormenters are new comers. Yet, there is one consideration leading to a belief that this may be the fact.—For, the species of them generally known, are the pests of living animals; while those to whom you refer, seem to prey upon dead ones.

It would be desirable to know more about them; such as the fish, whether shad, herrings, and others, which they devour? the numbers that enter them? the time it requires? and other particulars.

I should like to see one of the excavated shad.

I know no other way of avoiding them, than by frequent drawing the nets, and removing the fish before the cymothoa can penetrate them.

Truly, as heretofore, and respectfully,  
Your's,

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

## PROFESSOR SAY'S REPLY.

Philadelphia, April 30th, 1824.

DEAR SIR,  
I receive your letters with much pleasure, because their object is always utility. Your observations in the letter of the 13th instant, are interesting, and if the fishermen are not deceived the fact is truly surprising. The animal you did me the favour to send, as the object of those remarks, is a new species of *Cymothoa*. All the species that I am acquainted with, of this genus, inhabit fishes, and are chiefly found attached firmly to the roof of the mouth. The common menbader or mossbaker, is very commonly infested with a species of these parasites, which species was described by Latrobe, under the name of *Oniscus prægustator*. Out of the mouths of fifty of these menbader, I have taken at least a dozen of the *prægustator*, which is very large in proportion to the size of the fish, as you will observe on referring to the plate in our Philosophical Transactions. I have even found two individuals in one fish. Some fishermen are possessed of the strange notion that this parasite is necessary to the very existence of the fish, and they went so far as to assure Latrobe, that if the fish louse be removed, the fish immediately dies!!—This consequence cannot of course, be admitted; yet, on the other hand, I never observed the infested fishes to be materially injured. But even if the circumstance of their being uninjured by the presence of the unwelcome guest during their state of life and activity, were satisfactorily ascertained, it would not warrant us in denying their destructive operations on the body of the fish when taken in the gill net. But is the fact ascertained beyond a doubt, and may not the fishermen be mistaken as to the depredator? The fishermen of some parts of Europe, have many of their gilled fish devoured, precisely in the manner you describe, by the *Myxine*, a very singular animal, shaped somewhat like an eel, but with a truncated head. May not a similar animal be the real depredator at Worcester? I hope some cautious observer will decide the question, and I assure you I feel much interested in its satisfactory solution.

Mr. Worth, directed my attention to an article, inserted in your truly useful paper, on the subject of the insect that destroys the peach tree. How could the author, of that essay, be so much in error as to refer the insect to the order hymenoptera and to the genus *apis*!—An entomologist must not trust to mere external appearances, he must resort to the conformation of the organs of the mouth, to antennae, &c. for the arrangement of his insects. The author has described one of the sexes of the insect, only, he will find both described in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, under the name of *Geometra exitiosa*.

I remain respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS SAY.

N. B. It is very probable that Parry's animal may be similar to the Worcester depredator, but I have not yet read that work.

T. S.

Albany, 2d July, 1824.

DEAR SIR,  
I received preserved in spirits, the animals which you sent to me, and which are so destructive to the fish caught in gill nets, on the sea coast and in the creeks of Worcester county.

This animal cannot be termed parasitical, because it does not subsist on living creatures. The Cancer Nugar, is described in the appendix to Phipps's Voyage to the North Pole, and is the animal mentioned in Capt. Parry's last voyage.—It is an inhabitant of Northern Seas, and although the crustaceous creature from Worcester has the same practice of eating the flesh, and eviscerating the internal parts of dead animals as that mentioned by Capt. Parry, yet it is a different animal, and its form and appearance do not authorise its arrangement under the cancer or oniscus genera.

In one account of Capt. Parry's Voyage, the little creature which performed an important part in taxidermy for the naturalists on board is called a *sea louse*. In the narrative published by Capt. Parry himself, it is termed a shrimp. The animal sent by you, does not resemble the copepodium or sea louse, described by Browne, and which is found sticking to the rocks in many parts of the Northern Coast of Jamaica, nor can it be placed in the cancer genus of which the shrimp is a species.

I think it probable that it is a non-descript.—As it was first seen shortly after a tremendous storm, it may have been conveyed from a distance.

As it is impossible, from its situation and number, to extirpate it, you must endeavour to alleviate the evil, by a frequent taking up of the nets; and there is great reason to apprehend that its migrations may be extended along our coast, and its injurious depredations proportionally increased. I am very respectfully,

Your most obt. servant.

D. W. C.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

REMARKS BY DR. J. S. SPENCE.  
*Synapuzent*, 29th June, 1824.

MY DEAR SIR,  
Your favour of the 6th inst. enclosing notes from Doctor Mitchell and Professor

Say,\* was received by the last mail. I now forward more of the specimens of our little seine robbers, sent to the above mentioned gentlemen, together with their notes to you in reply to your letter. Upon the latter papers, I remark that both your correspondents manifest a sufficient share of incredulity with respect to the appearance in our waters, and the habits of these little animals. It is certain that these creatures were unknown here until the winter of '19—'20. The storm of September, in the first of those years (one of the most tremendous I have ever witnessed) by washing away a portion of the sand beach which separates the Synapuzent sound from the ocean, produced a communication so perfect, that a large portion of our produce now finds its way to New York and Philadelphia, in shallops of from 20 to 40 tons burthen through that outlet. It was, I think, in the second winter after this event that the subjects of this correspondence were first observed. They appeared in as great numbers in that season, as they have ever done since. I assure you that I have seen thousands of them drawn in with one small gill net. Our fishermen at this period apprehend nothing less than that they had billeted themselves upon them for that and perhaps all future years. Instead of this as the warm weather approached they disappeared, and in the month of May, not one was to be seen.

This has been their round from that time to the present, with perhaps the difference of their leaving us in subsequent years at an earlier period. It is singularly surprising that these depredators make war upon us alone, who are in the immediate vicinity of the outlet to the ocean. Notwithstanding the sound extends for many miles, both north and south of this place, not one of our vermin, so far as I have been informed, has been seen five miles distant on either side from their immediate path to the sea. The rascals either require the regular kiss of the ocean tide, or like some most distinguished generals, so manage their concerns, as to reserve a safe and speedy retreat. I pretend not to question the correctness of your correspondents' respect to the name of these creatures, nor the genus to which they refer them; but I must be permitted to observe that so far as our disagreeable acquaintances with them has extended, no fact has occurred in connexion with their habits, which would make them in any degree parasitical. They are sufficiently active, judicious, and voracious, to be independent of all protection, save that which is afforded by the waters and their bed. They are never found attached to fish, but for their destruction. They attack all the varieties of fish, which are taken by the nets during the season of their visit. When full, or when the temperature is so low as to render them stiff and inactive, they bury themselves in the sand and await more propitious circumstances for carrying on their warfare. The greater portion of those I sent you were taken from the sand during a run of low tides, and were first discovered by a small aperture, through which the air was admitted, and escaped. The mode of their attack varies with the subject of it, and their own numbers. The tender skin of the herring is assailed it would seem at the first point with which they come in contact, while the rock or striped bass, and black or hard perch, are entered by the mouth; or if this opening will not readily admit the greedy swarm, they with almost equal facility enter the latter fish at the lower opening, or vent. Not only the dead but the living, when once securely meshed, are fallen upon and devoured. I have seen these monsters feeding upon them whilst still struggling for existence.

I will add nothing further to this already fatiguing note, than the expression of the promise to forward to you as soon as practicable in the ensuing year, a skin, either partially or entirely excavated, with a portion of the agents which have effected the work you will doubtless submit them to the inspection of your *New York correspondent*. It is not possible for me to answer the inquiry of that gentleman with regard to the number of our animals which enter the fish, nor the time required for their destruction, as the first constantly varies, and the last depends upon it. We get very few if any fish at that season, except the species above mentioned.

We are perfectly familiar here with the parasite mentioned by Professor Say. The oniscus *prægustator*. I have seen the mossbaker and perch, as I think, deprived of a portion of their fat by these cruel hangers-on.

The term fishermen is to be understood as relating to the farmers of the neighborhood, who are intelligent, and incapable of misrepresenting with regard to the subject of this note. I am your's truly,

J. S. SPENCE.

MR. SKINNER.

\*When this letter was written the letter from D. W. C. had not been received.—Ed. Am. Far.

## AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.

A patent has been taken out in England, for a machine, for making all kinds of shoes, gloves, caps and hats, cartouch boxes, scabbards and sword sheaths, of one piece of leather, without any seam or sewing whatever.

## LEGAL SWINDLING.

The New York Bar, the strongest, in point of numbers, in the Union, is probably stained with fewer crimes and excesses than any on the continent; though it is expected that bad men will creep into every profession. We have had lately some extensive acts of swindling practised upon the community, by an emigrant, hitherto of the law now in Bridewell, and who represents himself to be from Philadelphia. His plans were extensive, and profitable; and, from their peculiar delicacy, very difficult of detection.

He managed some time ago to become acquainted with a young woman, who had cause to lament the perfidious promises of a lover. The lawyer immediately addressed a note to the offender, threatening prosecution, ruin, infamy, exposure, &c. if he did not call and settle the affair. The lover, alarmed at the consequences, called upon the lawyer, and for \$300 he undertook to compromise the affair, which sum he received, and generously gave the unfortunate young woman \$40, pocketing the rest for his trouble.

There is reason to believe that this legal swindler has been more extensive in his operations on this delicate point. He lately wrote a letter to a young man, requiring him to call at his office and settle a similar affair. The young man called, protested his innocence, and declared that he did not know the young lady. The lawyer adroitly painted the consequences of exposure; the implicit reliance placed upon the oath of the injured female; showed him an authority from the father of the unfortunate woman to prosecute him; and finally, obtained from him a sum of money, and actually forged a release from the pretended father, and let the young man go.

Some time afterwards he sent for him again, told him the father was dissatisfied, and had ordered him to be arrested; that he had carried the suit to Washington, but to prevent a public arrest, he proposed to the young man to place \$200 in the hands of the Sheriff as security for his person. This was done, and the money put into the lawyer's pocket instead of the Sheriff's.

Unnumbered small sums were obtained in a similar way by this arch intriguer, until a demand for an additional \$200 excited the suspicion of the young man, who complained to the Police, and this limb of the law was arrested; and on examination, a most extensive scene of fraud and villainy was developed. He will be tried probably, at this term of the sessions.

It should be observed as a general rule, that all threatening and anonymous letters should be disregarded, and the writers if known punished, because if a man be guilty there are no limits to his punishment through such a medium; he pays, and pays, ad infinitum, to purchase silence. If a man be innocent, it is his duty to disregard all threats. Public opinion is all powerful, it protects no man that does wrong, but it will palliate the faults of him who resists such villainous attempts to make a profit of secrecy.

[N. Y. Advocate.]

## ANATOMICAL PHENOMENA.

The body of a gentleman, who died in Louisville, Kentucky, a few days since, was opened by some members of the faculty, for inspection; from which the following remarkable visceral transposition was discovered: The heart was found in the right cavity of the breast, with the situation of its auricles and ventricles reversed, and the aorta, or great artery, arching towards the right instead of the left side, descending the spine in the usual course of the vena cava, which last were situated where the aorta should have been. The great lobe of the liver occupied the left hypochondriac region, with the small lobe extending a little to the right. The Spleen was found in the right side, where the liver should have been situated. The stomach was reversed with regard to its position, having the large curvature on the right, the small curvature and the pyloric orifice on the left. The intestines were likewise changed in their order of arrangement, the duodenum commencing and lying principally on the left side, and the sigmoid flexure of the colon on the right.

This examination was extended far enough to satisfy those present that this anomaly was a *lusus nature* of the remotest embryotic origin, and could not possibly have resulted from disease, at any period of his life. This gentleman died in his thirtieth year, and is said to have been remarkably healthy and athletic until within two or three years past, during which time he had suffered much from disarrangement of the liver and spleen, probably produced by his removal from a northern to a southern climate, of which disease he ultimately died.

Morn. Post.

## SPANISH CLAIMANTS.

The following statement is given as a 'division of the five millions among the Spanish claimants.'

Philadelphia receives	1,250,000
New York	1,000,000
Baltimore	700,000
All New England	1,750,000
South of Potomac	300,000

\$5,000,000

From the Dublin Star.

## Cause of the Separation of Lord and Lady Byron.

At the time of Lord Byron's separation from his Lady, many different and contradictory stories were in circulation, as to the real cause of such an event. Scandal was not idle on the occasion, and reports highly prejudicial to his Lordship's character were most industriously circulated by his enemies. A domestic division, which arose from a very trifling circumstance, was laid hold of with avidity, in order to propagate the heaviest imputations against the morals of Lord Byron, that the most malicious heart could possibly devise.

The real cause of this occurrence originated in jealousy on the part of Lady Byron. Her Ladyship was filled with constant suspicions of the fidelity of her Lord: these doubts, it is said, had been infused into her mind by a favourite *confidante*, who had been her governess, and had continued to reside with her, after her marriage, in the capacity of a friend. This person, actuated, one would imagine, by the spirit of a fiend, formed the design, from some belated motives, of destroying the domestic felicity of the noble pair, under whose roof she was a sojourner. This female *lago* commenced by vague imputations, dark insinuations, and damnable surmises respecting Lord Byron, whose every action she watched with the eye of an Argus, to misrepresent with the cool, calculating malevolence of a demon.—She at length got so complete an ascendancy over the mind of Lady Byron, that her Ladyship was incapable of viewing any thing, except through the jaundiced medium in which this monster chose to present it. Though Lord Byron, previous to his nuptials with Miss Noel, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, had lived a very free and dissipated life, yet, it is asserted by his most intimate friends, that no man could have been more restrained in his conduct than he was after his marriage, and at the precise time of the quarrel which took place between the parties, and which terminated in their eternal separation.

At this period Lord Byron was one of the Committee of Drury Lane Theatre, and frequently had theatrical persons, both male and female, calling at his residence on affairs connected with the committee. This circumstance was artfully seized upon by the person who was the confidante of Lady Byron, and was converted by her into a means of still farther deluding her Ladyship's mind. Lord Byron was represented as having affairs of gallantry with several actresses. As 'trifles light as air are, to the jealous confirmations strong as proofs of holy writ,' so a trivial matter which occurred tended to inflame the mind of Lady Byron, already prepared by the machinations of the person above alluded to.

The beautiful Mrs. Mardyn, at that time a member of the Drury Lane Company, had occasion to call on Lord Byron at his residence, relative to some theatrical business, and was shown into his Lordship's library. During her stay there came a dreadful storm of rain; and when the lady was about to depart, Lord Byron sent a servant to procure a hackney-coach. There not being a single coach to be found, his Lordship very politely ordered his carriage to convey her home. Lady Byron who had received intimation that Mrs. Mardyn was in the house on learning that the carriage was ordered for her, directed the servant to say, that his Lordship's carriage had been lent, and was abroad. Then, said Lord Byron (who immediately suspected that this was an excuse arising from the jealous mind of his Lady, and her consequent disinclination that such a conveyance should be provided for the female stranger) with some impetuosity, 'let Lady Byron's carriage be instantly got ready.' Lady Byron's answer to this, was, 'go and tell your master that Mrs. Mardyn shall never ride in a carriage belonging to me.' Hereupon Lord Byron, with great sang froid, observed that as Mrs. Mardyn could not be procured any kind of conveyance home, she should stay and dine. Dinner was at length announced, and the Noble Lord led Mrs. Mardyn to the dining-room, where Lady Byron had just preceded them. On their entrance, he presented Mrs. Mardyn to his Lady, who with an air and manner manifesting the deepest indignation, made some caustic observation on Mrs. Mardyn's character, and the object of her visit, and burst from the room. The consciousness of his integrity of conduct, and the injustice of Lady Byron's suspicions, roused in turn a momentary, though perhaps, a too warm resentment, in the bosom of his Lordship, and as he followed his Lady to the door, he betrayed more of defiance, even, than reproach—and quickly slapped it to as Lady Byron retired.

This was too much for a woman full of love and passion, and with another feeling superinduced by both. She re-entered. Her proud spirit was depicted in her countenance; and, with a commanding air, and a firmness and determination from which she never afterwards relaxed, she exclaimed, 'I leave you for ever—never will I live with that man again!'—These were the last words Lord Byron ever heard his Lady utter—he saw her now for the last time! The carriage, which had been gotten ready by his Lordship's subsequent orders, for Mrs. Mardyn, served to convey his Lady from







# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

We present our readers with an interesting view of the history of Lord Byron's separation from his Lady, which although not very favourable to her is said to bear the authenticity of truth. We give it as received and are glad to have something to substitute for the dull and insipid rallery which is perpetually invading our ears about King Caucus and all that miserable, disgraceful story. How unfortunate! that such things should come to pass in the political world, by whose events we must all be inevitably affected, that we are forced to say we have no pleasure in them. How lamentable! that the public service instead of being what it ought to be, the occasion to consult and advance the public weal, is merely regarded as the probable means of personal aggrandizement!

We are authorized to state that ROBERT N. MARTIN, Esq. is a candidate for Congress for the 9th Congressional District composed of Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.  
The Committees from the different Election districts of Queen Ann's and Kent counties, composing the seventh Electoral District, convened at Church Hill this day in general Committee for the purpose of nominating a Candidate friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the next Presidency and John C. Calhoun for Vice-President, have in consequence of such appointment unanimously nominated Captain JOSHUA W. MASSEY, of Queen Ann's county, who, if elected, will support General Andrew Jackson for President and John C. Calhoun for Vice-President of the United States.  
Church Hill, Queen Ann's Co. }  
July 16th, 1824.

Appointment by the President.  
SAMUEL MOORE, of Pennsylvania, to be Director of the Mint, in place of ROBERT PATTERSON, resigned.

It is reported that the President of the United States intends to appoint William Wirt, Esq. who is the present attorney general, to act as the Secretary of the Treasury during the illness of Mr. Crawford, or while he is unable to fulfil the duties of the office. By the constitution, in case of the death, absence from the seat of government, or sickness, of the Secretary of state, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Secretary of War, it shall be lawful for the President of the U. S. to authorize any person, at his discretion, to perform the duties of any of the said offices until a successor be appointed, or until such absence, or inability by sickness shall cease.—Frank. Gaz.

The National Intelligencer has authority for saying that Mr. Crawford's health is so much improved, that there is no occasion, nor has it been in contemplation to appoint Mr. Wirt to take charge of the Treasury.

THE CONTRAST.  
General RECTOR, the Surveyor-General of Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas, was charged with having violated the acts of Congress and his instructions, in the performance of his duties. The President directed an inquiry into the charges. The General endeavours to cover himself under existing precedents, in those instances in which he departed from the laws and regulations. The precedents, in some instances, may have led him into errors, as his character through life has been fair; nevertheless, with a view to introduce order into the administration of the surveying departments, and a strict adherence to the requisitions of the law, the President directs him to be dismissed. So much for the Executive.

Another high officer of the government has also been charged with irregularities in the performance of his duties, and a violation of the acts of Congress. These charges are made to the House of Representatives, and by that body are referred to a Select Committee. The high officer in question endeavours, also, to shelter himself under the plea of precedents. The Committee find the facts charged to be true; that monies have been loaned, contrary to law; that reports, directed by law to be made to Congress have not been made; that notes of non-specie-paying banks have been received; and yet the Committee palliate all these violations of law, and the Secretary passes, not only without being dismissed, but without censure. What a contrast! That one man should be dismissed for the very faults, by which the other claims to be elevated to the Presidency! And, were it possible he could succeed, how striking would be the difference in the fate of William H. Crawford, and William Rector!—Wash. paper.

BACKING OUT!  
The Hon. Walter Forward, one of the few Members of Congress from Pennsylvania, who attended the Congressional minority Caucus, has backed out, and published a recantation. Notwithstanding the nomination of Mr. Crawford, he now pledges himself, that, if the election should finally be carried to the House of Representatives, he will vote for General Jackson.

Lord Byron's Memoirs.—The editors of the John Bull say, that they have been informed there are two or three copies in existence of the Memoirs of Lord Byron, one of which is actually in the possession

of a noble lady, the wife of one of the English Ambassadors abroad.

Errata.—At the 4th of July celebration at Morgan Town, proceedings of which we published in our last, we are requested to make the following correction in the toast given by Col. Thomas Emory.—Instead of 'the free governments of the Old World,' it should read 'the free governments of the New World'—We presume the error was made by the person who copied the toasts for publication.—We printed them as they were written.

To the Voters of Caroline, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS:  
I decline to be a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election.—Circumstances that are beyond my control, make it indispensable that my private affairs at present, should engross my undivided attention.—Indeed, prudence would seem to require, that I should at once withdraw myself from public life.—But having been honoured by your confidence fully and fairly expressed at the October election of 1822, I deem it my duty to complete the term of service to which I was then delegated.—This I shall do.—And with whatever ability I may be possessed, I shall endeavour to do so, honestly and faithfully. You have highly honoured me by your good opinion and your confidence; and were my circumstances different, there is no distinction of which I should be so proud as that of continuing your servant and representative.

For the favors you have conferred upon me, I shall always be grateful.—nor do I foresee at present any future event of my life, calculated to produce the same gratifying reflections, with those to which the remembrance of your kindness ever gives rise. To select for my successor a representative more able than myself cannot be difficult.—But I trust that your kindness will induce you to esteem me, in fidelity to your interest, and in zeal for your service inferior to none.

I am my fellow citizens, with true and perfect respect, your faithful friend and servant,  
WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.

July 1824.

SNOW HILL, August 2d, 1824.

FREEMEN OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

Gentlemen—

From the liberal support you afforded me at the last election and the encouragement of a number of respectable friends, I am again induced to present myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of Maryland. Should I have the honour to be elected, my best exertions shall be used to promote your interests.

I am Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

B. H. MARTIN.

July 24 3w

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed

from Delaware and taken a permanent

lease of this Establishment, situated

in Easton, Maryland at the

Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers'

Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to

give entertainment therein to all travellers

and citizens, who may favour him with a call.

From his long experience in the business of

Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal

attention, and those of his family, he can assure

the public of the best accommodation in his

House; his establishment has undergone a

thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good

living and moderate bills can attract the wear-

ied traveller and country gentleman, whose

business call them often to town, the sub-

scriber flatters himself with the hope of very

soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a

stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of

his house.

JAMES GASKINS.

N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are

kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the

Steam Boat route and otherwise.

J. G.

Easton, July 24

Edge Tools.

WRIGHTSON LOWE respectfully announces

to his friends, and the public generally,

that he has conjointly with his son Thomas

Lowe, commenced on his well known farm, in

the Bay Side, the Manufacture of

EDGE TOOLS AND THE BLACKSMITH'S BUSI-

NESS IN ALL ITS VARIETY.

THOMAS LOWE was apprenticed to the

celebrated Mr. WILLARD of Baltimore, (whose

character as a maker of EDGE TOOLS stands

unrivalled through the Union) he therefore

feels confident that he shall be able to man-

ufacture articles in his line, in such excellence

as to give universal satisfaction.

WRIGHTSON LOWE therefore on the

behalf of himself, and Son, solicits a portion of

the public patronage, and having laid in an

excellent stock of the best materials; he is

able to execute orders to any extent, with

promptitude and on moderate terms.

Orders from all parts of the country shall

meet an early attention; and the goods shall

be, if so requested, delivered in Easton.

Bay Side, July 17th, 1824. (July 24)

N. B. A good Striker, if an early application

is made, will meet with a permanent situation.

Notice.

The Directors of the "Choptank Bridge

Company," will receive applications for the

office of Collector of Tolls for the ensuing

year, until the 9th of next month, when they

will proceed to make the appointment.

Application made in writing and left with

the subscriber previous to the day of ap-

pointment will be attended to.

By order of the Directors,

Wm. W. MOORE, Treasurer.

\*Easton, 7 mo: 24th 3w

Notice.

Whereas application in writing has been

made to me, a Justice of the Orphans' Court

for Queen Ann's county, by Nicholas Loveday,

of Queen Ann's county, for the benefit of the

insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and

it appearing to me that the said Nicholas Love-

day has complied with the provision of

said laws; I do hereby order and adjudge that

the said Nicholas Loveday be discharged from

confinement, and I do appoint the first Satur-

day of the next October Term of Queen Ann's

county Court for the said Nicholas Loveday to

make his personal appearance before said

court, to answer the allegations of his credi-

tors, and that he give them notice by causing

this advertisement to be inserted in one of the

newspapers printed at Easton, once a week

for three months before the first Saturday of

the next October Term of Queen Ann's county

court. Given under my hand this first day

of June, 1824.

THO: B. TURPIN.

July 24 3m

## To Rent

For the ensuing year that beautiful Farm "West Martingham," at present occupied by Mr. James Denny—This farm is about two miles below St. Michaels, handsomely situated on Miles River, is well wooded and watered and has the advantage of a constant supply of sea oars.—The Dwelling and out houses have lately been well repaired and put in good condition.—This Farm is the property of John N. Hambleton, Esq. of the United States Navy, who is now attached to and doing duty on board the squadron in the Mediterranean, in consequence of which no positive assurance of a long lease can now be given, but the tenant will have every reason to expect one hereafter as it is likely he will not wish to settle on it for several years.

Also, the adjoining Farm, "East Martingham," now occupied by Mr. Woolman Leonard, possessing all the advantages of the above described Farm—also, a snug new cottage suitable for a small family with 5 acres of good land including a thriving young apple and peach orchard situated near Easton Point on Thread Haven Creek, at present occupied by Levi Stocker—Togeth with three Houses and Lotts in the Town of Easton for terms apply to EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

July 24 4w

## For Sale.

Will be sold on Tuesday the 3d day of August next on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day,

A SECOND HAND GIG,

in good repair.—The above described gig is the property of Mr. Charles LeCompte, of Dorchester county and is sold for repairs done to it by CAMPER & THOMPSON,

Easton July 24 2w

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, the Lottery Commissioners announce to the public the following

SCHEME OF

State Lottery, No. 3.

1 prize of \$40,000 is 40,000

1 do 20,000 20,000

1 do 10,000 10,000

2 do 5,000 10,000

30 do 1,000 30,000

20 do 500 10,000

50 do 100 5,000

100 do 50 5,000

5000 do 10 50,000

5205 Prizes \$180,000

14795 Blanks.

20,000 Tickets at \$9 is \$180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of \$10,000

On the 10th drawing a prize of 5,000

On the 16th drawing a prize of 20,000

On the 19th drawing a prize of 40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in 20 drawings.—The prizes only to be drawn.

The whole of the prizes payable in Cash, 60 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

JAS. L. HAWKINS, } Lottery

NATH'L F. WILLIAMS, } Commissioners.

JAS. B. RINGGOLD, }

Baltimore, July 24 8w

## Strayed or Stolen

From the field near my house, in Easton, on Sunday the 11th instant, a small bay mare with a long tail. Supposing that she had strayed in the direction of my farm in Oxford Neck and had been taken up at some of the intervening farms, I have put off this notice.

A fair reward will be given for bringing her home.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, July 24

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

June Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Jesse Scott, Administrator of Henry Grace, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of July in the year of our Lord 1824.

JAS. 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 Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Henry Grace, 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 at or before the 26th day of January next. they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of July, 1824.

JESSE SCOTT, Adm'r.

of Henry Grace, dec'd.

July 24 3w

## Camp Meeting.

A general Camp Meeting is appointed to be held at Nanticoke Point, in Somerset county, on the land of Capt. Jesse Hughes

—to commence on the 26th day of August and close on the 31st: there are ten respectable and discreet persons appointed to take the oversight of the encampment and to preserve good order during the meeting.

Those who go to the meeting by water are advised to carry fuel and drinking water with them.

July 24 5w

## Easton Academy.

A public Examination of the pupils belonging to the departments of this Institution will take place at the Academy on Thursday and Friday the 5th and 6th of August next; at which the Parents and Guardians of the scholars and the friends and patrons of the Seminary are respectfully invited to attend. By the Board,

Ns. HAMMOND, President.

Easton, July 24 2w

## In Worcester County Court.

IN CHANCERY,

May Term, 1824.

George W. Purnell

vs.

Parker Lucas & his

wife Hetty Lucas.

The object of the bill

filed in this cause is to

obtain a decree for the

sale of the real estate of

James Brown, late of Worcester county, deceased, for the payment of the debts of said James.

The court being satisfied that the defendants in this case do not reside in the State of Maryland and that the process of this court cannot be served on them or either of them, it is therefore this 19th day of May, 1824, by this court—ordered and directed,

That notice of the object of the bill filed in this cause be given to the defendants by advertisements inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton and at the Court House door in Snow Hill, at least three months previous to the 8th day of November next, four successive weeks warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the 8th day of November next, or that this court will hold jurisdiction of this case and will hear and determine the same as fully and amply to all intents and purposes as if the said defendants had appeared thereto.

True copy,

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, C'te.

July 24 4w

## A New Supply.

Has just received from Philadelphia a fresh supply of SHOES of the best quality.

He has now in his employ an excellent set of workmen, and is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES in the best manner.

He will sell very low for cash.

Easton, July 17 tf

## Price's Mills.

The Mills generally known by the name of Price's Mills, now in the tenure of the subscriber; having undergone a complete repair, under the superintendence of two distinguished Mill-Wrights, are now in complete order for the reception of grain and wool to manufacture for the use of customers; all grain, &c. confided to his charge will be taken care of, with the most scrupulous fidelity, and ground and manufactured agreeably to the directions of the owners, under the superintendence of a miller of known integrity and ability; the machinery of the Carding Mill having undergone a like repair by Mr. Gibson Wright, a celebrated artist, and much improvement made in the same, is now in complete order for the reception of wool for carding.—Those persons who may think proper to favour him with their custom, may rest assured, that the strictest integrity and punctuality will be observed to promote their interests.

The mills will go into operation on Monday next.

MATT. DRIVER.

July 17, 1824. 4w

N. B. The price of Carding Wool once through will be six cents per lb. and for mixing and double carding 8 cents per lb. M. D.

## Female Academy.

The Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss having found the confinement of a school not only injurious to his health but a very serious impediment to the proper discharge of his parochial duties, has determined to relinquish the superintendence of the Female Academy at Easton, which he undertook with no small degree of reluctance. He returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity for their patronage and support and hopes that the establishment may continue to be a long and lasting benefit to the rising generation.

The school will close on the 20th instant, when a punctual payment of arrear bills, will be deemed a particular favour.

Easton, July 17

## A CARD.

The Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss intending to relinquish his interest in the Female Seminary at the end of the present quarter, Mrs. HANSEN respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that she intends continuing the same, and hopes, by her assiduity and unremitting attention to the improvement of those entrusted to her charge, to merit their patronage and support.

She has taken the brick house on South street, owned by Mr. Hammond, and will there re-open the Academy immediately after the August vacation, (viz: on Wednesday the first day of September next,) when she purposes, with an approved Assistant to teach the solid as well as ornamental branches of female education. Strict attention will be paid to the manners and morals of her pupils.

Easton, July 17 6w

## Barren Creek SPRINGS.

The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE at the above place, which he has furnished and fitted up in a manner, so as to render it comfortable and agreeable to those who may honour him with their company. His table will be furnished with the choicest viands, and his bar supplied with the best liquors; his house and out servants he has selected with the greatest care, and he most sanguinely anticipates, to please and gratify the patrons of his establishment.

For the benefit of visitors to the Barren Creek Springs, Dr. Muse, of Cambridge, has by request, promised a chemical analysis of the waters and a summary view of the medicinal virtues to be expected from them, which will appear in a few weeks.

CHARLES LEARY.

Barren Creek Springs, 2 8w

Somerset county, July 17. }

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Josiah Jones, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the fifteenth day of February, 1825, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1824. JOHN C. JONES, Adm'r.



## Highly Important.

### Hair Restorative and Preservative VEGETABLE CERATE.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the Hair, was accidentally made by an individual who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud.

The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off the Hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time, by the renewal of vigorous growth of hair and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to reanimate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these like many other organs of the animal body, which have been in the state of dormancy or disease may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics peddled on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer from false impressions, rests its merits on the effects it has produced on various persons who have used it, and all that is asked, as it relates to the verity of its effect, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, may rest assured, that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Doctor JAMES HART, New York, corner of Broadway and Chamber streets, three doors from Washington, where it will be sold at \$1 75. A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe. A few boxes of the above valuable article is just arrived from New York; and for sale by Dr. JOHN LOVE, at his old established Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 22, Centre Market Space, Baltimore, who is appointed by the proprietor Sole Agent for the State of Maryland.

In consequence of the power vested in me, I have therefore appointed Mr. Thomas Webb of Washington, Mr. Otho M. Linthicum, of Georgetown, Messrs. Shaw & Gambrill, of Annapolis, Mr. Fisher, of Fredericktown, Messrs. Fredk Miller & Son, Druggists Hagerstown, Thomas H. Dawson, Easton & Thomas Burchinal, Greensborough, sole Agents for the above places, who will be constantly supplied with the said Cerate by me.

**FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS**  
I have now in my possession a certificate from a gentleman to whom reference will be given to those who wish positive proof of the powerful effect of the Hair Cerate. In this case a large space on the head was perfectly bald, but now, wonderful to behold, it is covered with a beautiful, strong, thick crop of hair; and this rapid vegetation came to perfection in about two months by the use of not quite two boxes of the Vegetable Hair Cerate bought at my shop. I therefore, in full confidence recommend it to the public, that by attending to the method prescribed for using it, they will not be disappointed in their expectations.

JOHN LOVE,  
Sole Agent for the state of Maryland.  
March 22  
More proof of the wonderful effects of the Vegetable Hair Restorative Cerate, which I have just received in the following certificates from New York, &c.

Northampton county, Penn. Jan. 22, 1824.  
Having observed in the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers the wonderful effects the Vegetable Cerate has produced on numbers of persons, and having the misfortune to lose my hair about two years ago, I purchased some of the article and made use of it according to the directions, and in about four months I had an elegant coat of hair, and I can safely say it is one of the greatest discoveries ever made as it respects restoring the hair.

JAMES WOOD.  
Long Island, March 25, 1824.  
I saw in the New York Patriot a remedy for the hair, called the vegetable Cerate, and being bald on the top of my head, I purchased a box, and after using about three quarters of it, I perceived my hair coming out; I shaved it off according to the directions, still using the Cerate, and in about three months I had a fine head of hair; I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to the public.

J. GARDNER.  
New York, March 20, 1824.  
As I had heard from numbers of persons the great benefit they had received from the use of the Vegetable Cerate, and having lost nearly all my hair, and tried every thing to restore it without effect, I purchased some of the Cerate, of Dr. James H. Hart, and continued its use about three or four months, and found it answered the most salutary effects. To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring their hair, I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public in general in the highest terms.

WILLIAM PATTEN.  
North Moore street, March 18, 1824.  
With the greatest satisfaction, I do recommend the Vegetable Cerate. Having lost almost all my hair, by its falling off, I made use of the Vegetable Cerate and found the greatest benefit, it has cured my hair entirely; not only that, it softens the hair, and gives it a most elegant glossy appearance.

Dr. James H. Hart of New York, is well acquainted with me, and can testify to the above.

ELIZABETH HUGHES.  
**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
In Justice to the discoverer of the celebrated Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate, which is advertised in this paper, as well as for the benefit of such as may be afflicted with the loss of hair, I feel it my duty to give publicity to the following facts:—About four years ago my hair all came out, and left my head entirely bald; I used a great variety of means, among which were all the imported oils that are generally used for restoring the hair, to restore it again without effect. Having seen the Vegetable Cerate last summer, I procured some of it, and after using it about four months, night and morning, my head is now covered with a beautiful and vigorous growth of hair. It has had the desired effect with me, and I earnestly recommend it to those who have unfortunately lost their hair, as being the only effectual restorative now in use.

WILLIAM SMITH.  
Of Burlington county, N. J.  
**TO THE LADIES.**  
New York, Varick st. Feb. 20, 1824.  
As it respects the Vegetable Cerate that has been published in our New York papers for this some time past, and the many benefits it has produced on various persons, I therefore purchased some of the article to try its effect, and I can safely say, it is the only thing that has ever been of benefit to me; it not only

prevents the hair from falling off, but gives the most stubborn hair a most beautiful natural curl, and I highly recommend it to all the ladies in the highest terms.

ANN THEAN.  
July 17 3w

## Notice.

The creditors of Daniel Stewart, (carpenter) late of this county, deceased, are requested to leave their accounts at this office on or before the 29th inst. as his widow is very desirous of leaving town about that period—those failing to comply with the above notice will stand little chance of having their accounts liquidated at any future period. Mrs. S. is desirous to pay all claims against her deceased husband, so far as the property will admit.

Easton, July 17 2w

## To be Rented

For one or more years, that large and commodious

BRICK TAVERN

and its appurtenances, well known

by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present and for some years past occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe: This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the peninsula and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be afforded for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more particularly if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously. Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the beautiful Steam Boat Maryland which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores to those places, and foreigners from other States.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber, SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, July 10 1f

**TURNIP SEED & SEED BUCK-WHEAT.**  
The subscriber has for sale at his Agricultural Repository, near Pratt-street wharf, Baltimore, 300 lbs. of best white Flat and yellow Bullock Turnip Seed; raised with great care from the best of the choicest kinds at his farm.

200 bushels good Buck-Wheat, suitable for seed, in store as usual.

Farming Implements, Garden and Field Seed generally.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.  
Baltimore, 6 mo. 31, 1824. (July 10 6w)

## Wanted to Purchase

A Negro WOMAN, from twenty-five to forty-five years of age; one that understands plain cooking and that can be well recommended for her honesty, sobriety and industry, a liberal price in cash will be given, either for life or a term of years, to live in this county. For particulars enquire of the editor.

July 17 3w

## Wanted to Purchase

100 bushels of corn for which the market price will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH CHAIN.  
Easton, July 3

## John W. Sherwood,

## HATTER,

Opposite the Market House, Easton, Md. Respectfully informs his friends and customers, in this and the adjoining counties, that he has now on hand, and will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash, a large and handsome assortment of fashionable

OPAL, CASTOR & HORAM HATS,

and other kinds to suit his customers, and solicits them to give him a call as he has no doubt he will be able to please them, as to the price and quality of his hats.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.  
Easton, 7 month 3d, 1824.

N. B. Those of his customers whose accounts have been standing twelve months, are requested, to call and liquidate them, as he wishes to lay in his stock of materials for the manufacture of Hats, after harvest, presuming at that time most if not all of those indebted to him will have it in their power to discharge his claims, the crops of wheat being acknowledged by all to be rather more than an average one.

J. W. S.

## TAYLORING.

## Thomas Reardon

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Shop lately occupied by his brother, who has declined the above business, and solicits a portion of public patronage, assuring those who may favour him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in the neatest and most approved style, and with punctuality and despatch.

June 12 1f

## Easton Academy.

The Trustees of this Institution, in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act to disseminate Literature in this State," passed at the last session of the Assembly, hereby notify the parents and guardians of all the poor children of Talbot county, that they will meet at the Academy, on Saturday the 31st of July, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of selecting from the number who may then apply, eight children to whom they will afford tuition in all the branches of learning taught in the Academy, and will furnish them with the necessary School Books, free of any charge.—In making this selection, the Trustees will be governed by a due regard to the pecuniary situation of the persons selected—all parents and guardians who may be desirous of having their children educated on the above terms, are requested to attend with their children at the Academy, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 31st July, and in the mean time to lodge their applications in the hands of the subscriber, the Secretary of the Board—Guardians are requested to take notice, that Board cannot be found by the Trustees for any of the children.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.  
of Board of Trustees.

Easton Academy, 2  
June 12, 1824.

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY

FELLOW-CITIZENS,  
Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances, to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of this county (at the October election for 1824) I take this method to inform you that I am a candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for that purpose. Should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

Your obedient servant,  
SAM'L. ROBERTS.

April 17

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,  
At the solicitation of a number of my friends to become a candidate for the next sheriffalty of this county, permit me to solicit your suffrages at the October election for 1824. Should I be elected my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.

Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM A. LEONARD.

June 12

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY,

Fellow Citizens,  
Being solicited by a number of my friends to become a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE of this county at the ensuing election, I take this method of informing that I am a candidate and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the October election.—Should I be elected my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties of that office. I am, the public's humble servant,  
KIMMEL GODWIN.

July 17, 1824, 12w

N. B. Should there hereafter be district meetings in the Upper, Middle and Lower districts of Caroline county, by public and timely notice which will give the voters an equal chance for their selection of a candidate I pledge myself to abide by their decision, and to support any candidate fairly taken up by said meeting.

K. G.

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,  
Being solicited by a number of my friends and acquaintances to become a candidate for the Sheriff's office of this county, at the ensuing election, I take this method of informing that I am a Candidate, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the October Election, should I be elected, my best exertions shall not be wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof. The public's Ob't. and Humble Serv't.  
May 8 J. P. W. RICHARDSON.

## A HOUSE KEEPER WANTED.

WANTED in a family near Easton as a House keeper, a careful and industrious woman who can be well recommended. Inquire at the Gazette office.  
Easton, 10th July 4w

## COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Tristram Bowdle respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will execute with promptitude and fidelity, the sale of Wheat, Produce, or Merchandise, and will attend to the collection of accounts, or any other commission that may be entrusted to his care. He is to be found at present at Mr. William Gist's Paint and Oil Store, Pratt street Wharf.

**FOR SALE the House and Lot**  
on landing street at present occupied by Mr. William K. Austin. For terms apply to Dr. T. H. Dawson, at Easton, or to the Advertiser in Baltimore.  
Baltimore, 29th May, 1824.

## MARYLAND:

### Kent County Orphans' Court.

June 30th, 1824.  
On application of Benjamin B. Wroth, Administrator of Hannah Burnston, late of Kent county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid: I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of June, 1824.

Test,  
CUTHBERT HALL, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Kent county.

## In compliance with the above order,

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 1st day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1824.

BENJAMIN B. WROTH, Adm'r.  
of Hannah Burnston, dec'd.

July 10 3w

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called

"WARD'S GIFT"

beautifully situated within two miles of Centerville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grant Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Hardcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,  
J. G. THOMAS.  
Nov 15 4f

## NEW GOODS.

## Green & Reardon

Will open in the course of the present week a further supply of VERY CHEAP GOODS, and have no hesitation in saying that their assortment will be as complete as the markets of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore can make it.

AMONG THE LATE PURCHASES ARE  
Super Scio Stripes,  
Striped Denmark Sallens,  
Silk stripe Nankeen,  
Masqueraded Bengal,  
Striped Bengal,  
Souchoing Pongees,  
New Style Marsailles Vesting,  
Nankin and Canton Crapes,  
Colored and black Silk Florentines,  
Fancy Silk and Gauze Hdkfs.  
Fancy Swiss Muslin do.  
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
Fancy and Military Goods.  
Men's Leghorn Hats,  
Ladies' Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

## GROCERIES.

Sugars,  
Coffee,  
Whiskey,  
Rum,  
Molasses,  
Rice, &c. &c.  
Pine Apples,  
Oranges and Lemons.  
Grain Blades,  
Grass do.  
Reap Hooks of Long's make.  
Tin Ware, for Harvest use.

June 22 (25)

## More New Goods.

## Samuel Groome

Has received and is now opening a large supply of the various descriptions of GOODS suited to the season, which, added to his present stock, renders his assortment full & complete—Amongst them are every kind of

## GROCERIES

adapted to Harvest Sales—His customers and the public in general are respectfully invited to call and view his assortment, all which will be offered unusually low.  
Easton, June 19th 6w

## New Goods.

In addition to those lately advertised, the subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a choice assortment of desirable

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,  
QUEENS & STONE WARE,  
GLASS & CHINA,  
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c

Which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.  
May 22 1f JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

## More New Goods.

## William Clark

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening  
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

## Spring Goods,

Comprising a great variety of Fancy, and staple articles, of every description, which, with his former supply makes his assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered on pleasing terms.  
May 22 1f

## Hugh S. Orem

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened

## A CLOTHING AND DRY GOOD STORE,

At the corner of Light and Pratt-streets, opposite Hopkins & Moore's, where he intends keeping

## A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

## READY MADE CLOTHES, HATS AND TRUNKS

Of every description, all of which he will sell at a very small profit, and solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B. The subscriber has also for sale a Farm lying in Talbot county, situate on a branch of the Great Choptank, known by the name of Third Haven Creek, the said farm is directly opposite Oxford, and will be sold on accommodating terms to suit the purchaser.

HUGH S. OREM.  
Baltimore, May 15, 1824.

The Editors of the Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above four times and forward their account to this office for collection.

## FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND

### BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

8th July, 1824.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the first Monday (2d) of August next, between the hours 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

July 10 6w

## BANK OF CAROLINE.

JUNE 29, 1824.

The Stockholders in the Bank of Caroline are hereby notified, that an election will be held in the Court House, in Denton, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours 10 o'clock, A. M. and three o'clock P. M. for seven directors to manage the affairs of said Bank for the ensuing year.

By order,  
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

July 3

## For Sale,

A small FARM of about 50 acres, situate about one mile from the Trappe in this county and adjoining the farm of Howell Powell. If the above farm should not be disposed of by the 8th of the 8th month (August) it will then be for rent, for the ensuing year—for terms apply to the Subscriber.

ROBERT KEMP.  
Talbot county, 6th month 26th 1824.

## Melfield for Sale.

The Subscriber finding it almost impossible to cultivate, advantageously, his land in different counties, has formed the determination of changing his residence from Queen Ann's to Talbot county—His Estate in the former county commonly known by the name of Melfield, he therefore proposes to sell at Public Sale on Tuesday the 27th day of July next, at Centerville, if not previously disposed of by private sale, and will surrender possession to the purchaser, on the 1st day of January following; accommodating him with Stock, Farming Utensils, Corn and Provender; and allowing him the privilege of seeding wheat in his corn ground—The purchaser will be required to pay one sixth of the purchase money on taking possession, a like sum with interest during the next year, and the remaining two-thirds with interest, in six equal annual payments from the 1st day of January 1826. This Estate is situated on the waters of Corcora Creek, commanding a fine view of Chesapeake River; within a few miles of Centerville, and in a most agreeable neighbourhood—it consists of 600 acres of land of good quality, with a sufficiency of timber and wood, a convenient BRICK

## DWELLING HOUSE,

and all necessary out-buildings, mostly of brick, and in good repair—persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, which will at all times be with pleasure shown by

JOHN TILGHMAN.  
Queen Ann's county, April 10 1s

## For Sale,

A Farm situated in Queen Anns county, with seven or eight miles of Centerville.

This farm has a good

## DWELLING HOUSE,

with a good Granary and stables, it also has a great variety of excellent timber, and plenty of wood—I should suppose if those that have a desire to purchase such a farm to examine the timber which it contains and should have a necessity for it, would not scruple a moment as the land is very fine, also this farm contains about 250 acres; those wishing to purchase will please to apply to the subscriber living near Easton, Talbot county.

CHARLES P. WILSON.  
July 3 1f

## LANDS TO BE RENTED.

My several plantations in Hunting Creek & Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, are offered for rent from the commencement of the next year, at which time the existing contracts will expire—applications may be made to me at any time after the 15th of July, within which time it is expected, that such of the present Tenants as wish to continue will apply for that purpose—Also, a farm at Shoal Creek in Dorchester county, which will be sold off of such size as will suit the wishes of an approved Tenant—I am desirous of obtaining as a Tenant on this place a man who is qualified and willing to undertake the general management of my concerns.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Cambridge, June 26 14w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of John Catrup, Executor of Stephen Catrup and at the suits of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against David Nice, will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 10th of August next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of said day, all the estate, right, title and interest of him, the said Nice, either in law or equity, of, in and to a two story

## BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

in the town of Easton, situate on Washington street and now occupied by Isaac Ninde, subject to a mortgage to Peter Pascoli, one negro girl called Eliza, 12 years of age, to serve till she arrives at the age of 25 years; one negro girl called Caroline, to serve till she arrives at the age of 25 years; one negro boy called Bill, aged 10 years, to serve till he arrives at the age of 30 years. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named f. f's.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
July 10 1s

## \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Salisbury, Somerset county, a young negro man named DANIEL, he is about nineteen years of age, about five feet five inches high, rather stout made—had on when he went away a Kersey jacket and trousers of a brown colour, with black buttons. It is supposed he is with his father, Samuel McDonald, who is a free man, who it is said lives in Caroline county—Whoever will take up the said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, shall receive thirty dollars, and if taken up out of this state, fifty dollars reward.

LEVIN BIRCKHEAD.  
Near Salisbury, Somerset Co. Md. 2  
June 12

## \$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name

## PRISS,

About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made and rather black—she has some children living with her at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Anns or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W. Bordley, of Queen Anns,) who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware: her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton jail.

JAMES DENNY.  
Near Easton, Talbot co. Md. 2  
January 17 1f

## \$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$200 will be given for either of them, if taken out



# 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. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1824.

NO. 33.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-  
num payable half yearly in advance.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square in-  
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-  
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

SNOW HILL, August 2d, 1824.  
FREEMEN OF WORCESTER COUNTY.  
Gentlemen—  
From the liberal support you afforded me  
at the last election and the encouragement  
of a number of respectable friends, I am  
again induced to present myself as a Can-  
didate to represent you in the next General  
Assembly of Maryland. Should I have the  
honour to be elected, my best exertions  
shall be used to promote your interests.  
I am Gentlemen,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
B. H. MARTIN.  
July 24 3w

**Sheriffalty.**  
TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY  
FELLOW-CITIZENS,  
Being solicited by a number of my friends  
and acquaintance, to become a candidate for  
the office of Sheriff of this county (at the Oc-  
tober election for 1824) I take this method to  
inform you that I am a candidate, and respect-  
fully solicit your suffrages for that purpose.  
Should I be elected, my best exertions shall  
not be wanted in the discharge of the duties  
thereof.  
Your obedient servant,  
SAM'L. ROBERTS.  
April 17

**Sheriffalty.**  
TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.  
Fellow Citizens,  
As the solicitation of a number of my friends  
to become a Candidate for the next sheriffalty  
of this county, permit me to solicit your suf-  
frages at the October election for 1824.  
Should I be elected my best exertions shall  
not be wanted in the discharge of the duties  
thereof.  
Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM A. LEONARD.  
June 12

**Sheriffalty.**  
TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY,  
Fellow Citizens,  
Being solicited by a number of my friends  
to become a candidate for the SHERIFF'S  
OFFICE of this county at the ensuing elec-  
tion, I take this method of informing that I am  
a candidate and respectfully solicit your suf-  
frages at the October election.—Should I be  
elected my best exertions shall not be wanted  
in the discharge of the duties of that office.  
I am, the public's humble servant,  
KIMMEL GODWIN.  
July 17, 1824, 12w  
N. B. Should there hereafter be district  
meetings in the Upper, Middle and Lower  
districts of Caroline county, by public and  
timely notice which will give the voters an  
equal chance for their selection of a candidate  
I pledge myself to abide by their decision,  
and to support any candidate fairly taken up  
by said meeting.  
K. G.

**Sheriffalty.**  
TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.  
Fellow Citizens,  
Being solicited by a number of my friends  
and acquaintances to become a candidate for  
the Sheriff's office of this county, at the en-  
suing election, I take this method of informing  
that I am a Candidate, and respectfully solicit  
your suffrages at the October Election, should  
I be elected, my best exertions shall not be  
wanted in the discharge of the duties thereof.  
The public's, Ob't. and Humble Serv't.  
May 8 J. P. W. RICHARDSON.

**Price's Mills.**  
The Mills generally known by the  
name of Price's Mills, now in the tenure of the  
subscriber; having undergone a complete re-  
pair, under the superintendence of two dis-  
tinguished Mill-Wrights, are now in complete  
order for the reception of grain and wool to  
manufacture for the use of customers; all  
grain, &c. confided to my charge will be taken  
care of, with the most scrupulous fidelity, and  
ground and manufactured agreeably to the di-  
rections of the owners, under the superinten-  
dence of a miller of known integrity and abili-  
ty; the machinery of the Carding Mill having  
undergone a like repair by Mr. Gibson Wright,  
a celebrated artist, and much improvement  
made in the same, is now in complete order  
for the reception of wool for carding—Those  
persons who may think proper to favour him  
with their custom, may rest assured, that the  
strictest integrity and punctuality will be ob-  
served to promote their interests.  
The mills will go into operation on Monday  
next.  
MATT. DRIVER.  
July 17, 1824. 4w  
N. B. The price of Carding Wool once  
through will be six cents per lb. and for mixing  
and double carding 8 cents per lb. M. D.

**COMMISSION BUSINESS.**  
Tristram Bowdle respectfully informs his  
friends and the public, that he will execute  
with promptitude and fidelity, the sale of  
Wheat, Produce, or Merchandise, and will  
attend to the collection of accounts, or any  
other commission that may be entrusted to  
his care. He is to be found at present at Mr.  
William Gist's Paint and Oil Store, Pratt  
street Wharf.  
**FOR SALE** the House and Lot  
on landing street at present occupied  
by Mr. William K. Austin. For terms  
apply to Dr. T. N. Dawson, at East-  
on, or to the Advertiser in Baltimore.  
Baltimore, 29th May, 1824.

BY AUTHORITY  
Of the State of Maryland, the Lottery Com-  
missioners announce to the public the fol-  
lowing  
**SCHEME OF  
State Lottery, No. 3.**  
1 prize of \$40,000 is 40,000  
1 do 20,000 20,000  
1 do 10,000 10,000  
2 do 5,000 10,000  
30 do 1,000 30,000  
20 do 500 10,000  
50 do 100 5,000  
100 do 50 5,000  
5000 do 10 50,000  
5205 Prizes \$180,000  
14795 Blanks.

20,000 Tickets at \$9 is \$180,000  
All the prizes to be floating from the com-  
mencement of the drawing, except the fol-  
lowing, which will be deposited in the wheel at  
definite periods, viz:  
On the 5th drawing a prize of \$10,000  
On the 10th drawing a prize of 5,000  
On the 16th drawing a prize of 20,000  
On the 19th drawing a prize of 40,000  
The whole Lottery to be completed in 20  
drawings—The prizes only to be drawn.  
The whole of the prizes payable in Cash, 60  
days after the completion of the drawing, sub-  
ject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.  
JAS. L. HAWKINS, } Lottery  
NATH'L F. WILLIAMS, } Commissioners.  
JAS. B. RINGGOLD, }  
Baltimore, July 24 8w

**Notice.**  
The Directors of the "Choptank Bridge  
Company," will receive applications for the  
office of Collector of Tolls for the ensuing  
years, until the 9th of next month, when they  
will proceed to make the appointment.  
Application made in writing and left with  
the subscriber previous to the day of ap-  
pointment will be attended to.  
By order of the Directors,  
WM. W. MOORE, Treasurer.  
Easton, 7 mo: 24th 3w

**Notice.**  
Whereas application in writing has been  
made to me, a Justice of the Orphans' Court  
for Queen Ann's county, by Nicholas Loveday,  
of Queen Ann's county, for the benefit of the  
insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and it  
appearing to me that the said Nicholas Love-  
day has complied with the provision of  
said laws; I do hereby order and adjudge that  
the said Nicholas Loveday be discharged from  
confinement, and I do appoint the first Satur-  
day of the next October Term of Queen Ann's  
county Court for the said Nicholas Loveday to  
make his personal appearance before said  
court, to answer the allegations of his credi-  
tors, and that he give them notice by causing  
this advertisement to be inserted in one of the  
newspapers printed at Easton, once a week  
for three months before the first Saturday of  
the next October Term of Queen Ann's county  
court. Given under my hand this first day  
of June, 1824. THO: B. TURPIN.  
July 24 3m

**Female Academy.**  
The Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss having found the  
confinement of a school not only injurious to  
his health but a very serious impediment to  
the proper discharge of his parochial duties,  
has determined to relinquish the superinten-  
dence of the Female Academy at Easton, which  
he undertook with no small degree of reluc-  
tance. He returns his sincere thanks to the  
inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity for their  
patronage and support and hopes that the es-  
tablishment may continue to be a long and  
lasting benefit to the rising generation.  
The school will close on the 20th instant,  
when a punctual payment of quarter bills, will  
be deemed a particular favour.  
Easton, July 17

**A CARD.**  
The Rev. Mr. Hotchkiss intending to relin-  
quish his interest in the Female Seminary at  
the end of the present quarter, Mrs. HARNED  
respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton  
and its vicinity, that she intends continuing  
the same, and hopes, by her assiduity and un-  
remitted attention to the improvement of  
those entrusted to her charge, to merit their  
patronage and support.  
She has taken the brick house on South  
street, owned by Mr. Hammond, and will there  
re-open the Academy immediately after the  
August vacation, (viz: on Wednesday the first  
day of September next,) when she purposes,  
with an approved Assistant to teach the solid  
as well as ornamental branches of female edu-  
cation. Strict attention will be paid to the  
manners and morals of her pupils.  
Easton, July 17 6w

**A New Supply.**  
**Joseph Scull**  
Has just received from Philadelphia a fresh  
supply of SHOES of the best quality.  
He has now in his employ an excellent  
set of workmen, and is prepared to man-  
ufacture BOOTS and SHOES in the best  
manner.  
He will sell very low for cash.  
Easton, July 17 if

**TURNIP SEED & SEED BUCK-WHEAT.**  
The subscriber has for sale at his Agricultural  
Repository, near Pratt-street wharf, Baltimore.  
300 lbs. of best white Flat and yellow Bullock  
Turnip Seed; raised with great care from the  
best of the choicest kinds at his farm.  
200 bushels good Buck-Wheat, suitable for  
seed, in store as usual.  
Farming Implements, Garden and Field Seed  
generally.  
ROBERT SINCLAIR.  
Baltimore, 6 mo. 31, 1824. (July 10 6w)

## Barren Creek SPRINGS.

The public are respectfully informed that  
the subscriber has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE  
at the above place, which he has furnished and  
fitted up in a manner, so as to render it com-  
fortable and agreeable to those who may hon-  
our him with their company. His table will be  
furnished with the choicest viands, and his bar  
supplied with the best liquors; his house and  
out servants he has selected with the greatest  
care, and he most sanguinely anticipates, to  
please and gratify the patrons of his establish-  
ment.  
For the benefit of visitors to the Barren  
Creek Springs, Dr. Muse, of Cambridge, has  
by request, promised a chemical analysis of the  
waters and a summary view of the medicinal  
virtues to be expected from them, which will  
appear in a few weeks.  
CHARLES LEARY.  
Barren Creek Springs, }  
Somerset county, July 17. } 8w

**An Overseer wanted**  
For the "Haylands"—satisfactory vouch-  
ers of integrity and capacity will be requir-  
ed. ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
July 17 if

**Wanted to Purchase**  
A Negro WOMAN, from twenty-five to  
forty-five years of age; one that understands  
plain cooking and that can be well recom-  
mended for her honesty, sobriety and indus-  
try, a liberal price in cash will be given,  
either for life or a term of years, to live in  
this county. For particulars enquire of the  
editor.  
July 17 3w

## John W. Sherwood, HATTER,

Opposite the Market House, Easton, Md.  
Respectfully informs his friends and cus-  
tomers, in this and the adjoining counties,  
that he has now on hand, and will dispose of  
on the lowest terms for cash, a large and hand-  
some assortment of fashionable  
OVAL, CASTOR & RORAM HATS,  
and other kinds to suit his customers, and so-  
licits them to give him a call as he has no doubt  
he will be able to please them, as to the price  
and quality of his hats.  
JOHN W. SHERWOOD.  
Easton, 7 month 3d, 1824.  
N. B. Those of his customers whose ac-  
counts have been standing twelve months,  
are requested, to call and liquidate them, as  
he wishes to lay in his stock of materials for  
the manufacture of Hats, after harvest, pre-  
suming at that time most if not all of those in-  
debted to him will have it in their power to  
discharge his claims, the crops of wheat being  
acknowledged by all to be rather more than  
an average one.  
J. W. S.

## TAYLORING.

**Thomas Reardon**  
Respectfully informs his friends and the  
public generally, that he has taken the Shop  
lately occupied by his brother, who has declin-  
ed the above business, and solicits a portion of  
public patronage, assuring those who may fa-  
vor him with their custom, that their work  
shall be executed in the neatest and most ap-  
proved style, and with punctuality and des-  
patch.  
June 12 if



## MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wed-  
nesday the 10th of March at seven o'clock A.  
M. from Commerce street wharf for Annapo-  
lis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past  
EVEN o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle  
Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th will leave  
Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same  
hour for Annapolis, and Baltimore, leaving  
Annapolis, at two o'clock and continuing to  
leave the above places as follow:  
Commerce street wharf, Baltimore on Wed-  
nesdays and Saturdays—and  
Easton, on Sundays and Thursdays, at SEVEN  
o'clock, during the season.  
Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadel-  
phia will be put on board the Union Line of  
Steam Boats, in the Patuxent River, and ar-  
rive there by NINE o'clock next morning.  
The Maryland will commence her route  
from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-  
town on Monday, the 15th day of March,  
leaving Commerce street wharf, at NINE  
o'clock every Monday, and Chesterstown every  
Tuesday at the same hour, for Queenstown  
and Baltimore during the season. Horses and  
carriages will be taken on board from either  
of the above places except Queenstown. All  
Baggage at the risk of the owners.  
All persons expecting small packages or  
other freight will send them when the boat  
arrives, pay freight and take them away.  
Captain Levi Jones, at Castle Haven, will  
keep horses and carriage for the conveyance  
of Passengers to and from Cambridge, without  
expense.  
CLEMENT VICKARS.  
March 13

**PRINTING,**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-  
ABLE TERMS.

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To the editor of the New England Farmer.  
**BOTTLING CIDER.**  
Sir,—As the time approaches when  
those who bottle cider must be taking some  
precaution to preserve their bottles from  
bursting, I take the liberty to suggest to  
your country readers a method, new, cheap  
and effectual, for preserving both cider and  
bottles through the heat of summer. In  
swamps, springy and cold, great quantities  
of moss are found, which may be easily  
gathered. With this cover your bottles,  
set on the ground in the northerly part of  
the cellar, and with a water-pot drench the  
moss with cold water once a week, or once  
perhaps in a fortnight will be sufficient.  
This I have found from several years ex-  
perience, a perfect security for the bottles,  
and much less trouble than any other meth-  
od I have tried or heard of. It answers all  
the purposes of burying them in sand; is  
less work and leaves the bottles much  
cleaner. Moss is easily obtained in the  
country, from low, cold lands, and when  
wet retains moisture long. One covering  
will answer two or three years.  
Your's respectfully,  
WILKES ALLEN.  
Chelmsford, June 1, 1824.

"In this concern, the Editor of the Ameri-  
can Farmer has been unfortunate.—He has  
lost in former years a great proportion of his  
cider, though buried in sand in the northern  
part of a cool cellar, and kept moist—and this  
year he had presented to him by Doctor  
McCulloh, a barrel of the best cider he ever  
tasted, and buried it in sand.—Out of eleven  
dozen, about eight were lost by bursting.  
Edit. Am. Far.

**IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.**  
We learn from the Troy N. Y. Sentinel,  
that Messrs. Townsend McCoun & Co.  
extensive flour-merchants in that city, are  
introducing seed of the celebrated Flint  
Wheat, that so effectually resists the rava-  
ges of the insect, and of which our readers  
will recollect some interesting notices given  
heretofore. The parcel which McCoun &  
Co. have for sale is perfectly clean, the  
berry is full, round and fair, and to see it  
lying in rich heaps, would make a farmer's  
or a miller's eyes glisten. The Editor of  
the Sentinel says, the reputation of the wheat  
among the farmers in the western counties  
is so high, that we feel bound to recom-  
mend it to general attention as an object  
of public importance. It is wheat of this  
description that brings the farmer 3, 6, 9  
cents more a bushel than other wheat, and  
is better to the miller for flouring, by 50 or  
75 cents a barrel.—Pat.

## From the [Liverpool] Kaleidoscope.

**THE ALMANAC OF LIFE.**  
The progressive stage of man's existence  
bears a striking analogy to the vicissitudes  
of the seasons, comprising in each succeed-  
ing month the period of seven years; a cal-  
culation which suppositiously extends the  
duration of life to the advanced age of eighty  
four, beyond which all must be considered  
a dreary blank, neither profitable to our-  
selves nor desirable to others.

**JANUARY.—Infancy.**—This month, which  
commences our year, may be justly com-  
pared with the infant state of man, whose  
faculties are yet in embryo. The sunshine  
of joy irradiates but transiently; it illumines  
his early days with glances of pleasure, un-  
substantial and evanescent; a tedious night  
of helplessness and ignorance effaces the  
impressions made during the day. Artifi-  
cial warmth, invigorating food, and reishi-  
ng sleep, are all that he requires or finds  
solace in.  
**FEBRUARY.—From 7 to 14.**—The bud  
of intellect now expands to imbibe the ge-  
neral rays of instruction, which the all-cheer-  
ing luminary of spring nourishes into blos-  
soms of early promise. All is gaiety and  
pleasure; nature appears decked in vivid  
delightful colours, variegated, fresh, and  
blooming; no gloom darkens the surrounding  
atmosphere; every thing presses on the sen-  
sues with the charm of novelty; all is gaiety  
undisturbed and enchanting.

**MARCH.—14 to 21.**—This month is gen-  
erally ushered in with boisterous winds and  
driving frosts. The hapless mariner be-  
holds his vessel wrecked upon the very  
rocks which bound his much loved home.  
Vegetation perishes through severe and un-  
timely frosts and deluging rains, descend-  
ing with impetuous force, crush the spring-  
ing blade, and despoil the beauty of the gay  
parterre. Even thus do the rude passions  
of man's soul break forth with resistless  
force at this unsettled period of existence,  
wrecking the fragile bark of youth. The  
tide of dissipation sweeps away the prin-  
ciples of virtue, which have not had time to  
take root, and every noble energy is blight-  
ed by the destructive influence of bad ex-  
ample.

**April.—21 to 28.**—Sunshine and showers  
now prevail alternately; the fruit of a good  
education appear emerging from the beau-  
tiful blossom; but, as yet, they are crude  
and imperfect. Nature appears in her most  
lively garb; a few passing clouds may ob-  
scure the horizon, but they soon discharge  
themselves and pass away. So do the  
temporary sorrows of youth disappear,

leaving no painful recollection on the mind;  
like the refreshing rain that falls upon the  
earth, reviving drooping nature, so do the  
trivial disappointments of this early state  
serve but to render hope's perspective more  
alarming.

**MAY.—28 to 35.**—The face of nature  
now wears a fresher bloom; the gardens  
are luxuriously filled with flowers, the  
trees are covered with foliage, and the  
swelling corn begins to fill the ear. So is  
the body of man ripened to perfection, the  
morals are formed, and the strongest ener-  
gies of the mind disclose themselves. He  
indulges in luxurious pleasures, and con-  
tributes to the gratification of others by  
the exertion of his useful and agreeable qual-  
ities.

**JUNE.—35 to 42.**—The summer is now  
before us; we begin to gather the fruits;  
and already some of the spring flowers fade  
and droop. Dense clouds obscure the sun,  
even at noon day; vivid lightnings shoot  
athwart the sky; and the thunder, in an  
unexpected moment, bursts over our heads.  
Thus does man already prepare to gather  
the fruits of his good works, or begin to  
dread the punishments of his transgressions.  
The simple hopes and pleasures of youth  
fade and wither in remembrance; they ob-  
scure his reason, blight his virtues, and the  
misfortunes they occasion burst unexpect-  
edly upon him; astonishing and appalling  
even in the moments of pleasure and  
exultation. He perceives that the days of  
licentious enjoyment are short; that a long  
winter of remorse may succeed; and happy  
is it for him if he profit by the hint which  
the season itself affords.

**JULY.—42 to 49.**—The bright days of  
summer are now passing away with swift-  
ness unnoticed. The tempting fruits have  
been plucked from the trees, leaving them  
bare and unsightly; others of later growth  
now bend beneath the luscious burden. The  
hay has been got in, the corn is ripe for the  
sickle, and after-crops of grass begin to  
shoot from the earth.—It is now that man  
is drawing towards the harvest of his happi-  
ness. Most of the pleasures which he once  
pursued with avidity have lost their zest.  
Those who have too early wasted their  
talents remain neglected as an useless in-  
cumbence upon the face of the earth, while  
those who have preserved their morals un-  
corrupted, and suffered their judgments to  
be matured by experience, are sought after  
as precious fruits, and justly appreciated  
for their superior excellence. At this pe-  
riod also, man beholds a new generation  
rising to perpetuate his virtues: his tender  
offspring calls for all his care and attention;  
he looks anxiously forward to the period  
of its growth and improvement, in the fond  
hope that it will not only gladden his own  
heart but contribute to the general benefit of  
society.

**AUGUST.—49 to 56.**—The yellow tints  
of autumn now begin to check our exulta-  
tions, and reminds us that earthly bliss  
is not permanent; and as the aspect of nature  
undergoes a gradual change, so does the  
face of man. His cheek begins to furrow,  
his locks turn grey, and the bloom of health-  
ful vigor fades from his cheeks. Pleasure  
fatigues his relaxed frame, and exertion  
weakens his intellectual powers, which have  
now passed the period of improvement.  
The winter of age seems advancing with  
rapid strides; more hasty than welcome.  
He looks back with regret to the hours of  
spring and summer, when all was gaiety and  
mirth. They seem to have receded with  
equal rapidity, and the present hour is too  
often wasted in unprofitable retrospection  
and dissatisfied anticipation.

**SEPTEMBER.—56 to 63.**—This is the  
period of rest and recreation, feasting and  
revelry, when the season of labour is over.  
The harvest is got in, and the days are con-  
siderably shortened. Man now begins to  
seek refuge from oppressive cares and gloomy  
apprehensions, in convivial hilarity and un-  
limited indulgence at the social board. He  
has gathered his harvest of knowledge, his  
toil is at an end, and he proudly exults in  
his vast acquisition, without reflecting how  
soon he may be called upon to render up a  
just account, and see his boasted stores  
transferred to others.

**OCTOBER.—63 to 70.**—The fields now  
appear dreary—the hedges bare? no mela-  
doly fills the grove, but rude howling winds  
sweep the earth, and scatter the straggling  
leaves in every direction. Thus also is  
man by this time stripped of all his exter-  
nal graces; he becomes morose and sullen;  
his appearance no longer diffuses cheerfulness;  
he neither pleases nor is pleased.  
The storms of calamity break on his devo-  
ted head, scattering his dearest connections;  
fried after friend drops off, and is swept  
away; he remains disconsolate and cheer-  
less.

**NOVEMBER.—70 to 77.**—Gloom and des-  
olation now extend their depressing in-  
fluence; every vestige of cultivation is buried  
beneath the deep encrusting snow; the  
meandering stream is bound in icy fetters,  
and heavy fogs obscure the face of heaven,  
wrapping all in impenetrable darkness; even  
thus are the faculties of man benighted at  
this advanced period. The hoary frost of  
age settles on his head, the warm current  
of life freezes in his veins; his senses be-  
come torpid. No ray of intelligence illumines  
the gloom which surrounds him; no genial  
warmth reanimates his palsied frame.

**DECEMBER.—77 to 84.**—Behold now the



life of man, with the season, drawing to its close. No material change has taken place in the aspect of things, yet even this dreaded epoch is more tolerable than the preceding, for the pains and privations of mortality seem near their termination. A fresh spring will appear, and vegetation flourish anew; and why should not the just man rejoice that his earthly course is also run, and that he is about to rest from all his labours.

## FOREIGN.

### NEW YORK, July 22. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Panthea*, capt. Bennet, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, bringing regular advices to the 13th ult. and from London to the evening of the 11th.

Some of the passengers in the *Nestor*, from this port had reached Liverpool—they landed at Kinsale, from which place Mr. RANDOLPH proceeded to London.

A change of Ministry has taken place in France, but not such as was expected. Chateaubriand, the minister regarded as the head of the ultra royalist party, has been dismissed from the Cabinet, Villele holds ad interim, the office of Foreign Affairs.

The cause and consequences of this change, do not appear to be comprehended by the London editors. Some of them intimate that it will produce a favorable result, Chateaubriand being, they say, an advocate for the Russian policy, and Villele friendly to the liberal policy of England. The *Morning Chronicle* concludes some remarks on the subject by saying: "We may rest assured that whatever Party prevail in France, it will be hostile to the cause of good government in every part of the world, and that the same objects will still be sought after though by different means—the one giving a preference to violence the other to fraud."

A petition of the merchants of London, in favor of the independence of the South American States, was to be presented to the H. of Commons on the 11th, by Sir J. Mackintosh.

The Infant Don Miguel, of Portugal, has landed at Brest.

Accounts from Sierra Leone to Feb. 14, had reached England, at which time no accounts had been received of Sir Chas. M. Carthy.

Don Felix Castro, appointed to negotiate a loan in England, and General Albear, Deputy to the United States, and his Secretary, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th of June from Buenos Ayres.

The long continuance of dry weather, we are concerned to find, is beginning to threaten the most serious mischief in various districts of the country, but especially in this neighbourhood. The hay will not be worth the expense of gathering—and the potato crop will be greatly retarded and ultimately very deficient without speedy relief from rain.—*Liverpool, June, 12th.*

Lisbon letters state that orders have been given for dismantling the ships intended for the expedition to Brazil, all ideas of such an undertaking being withdrawn, in consequence of negotiations going on in London for settling the dispute between the two countries.

The new novel of the Great Novelist, which was to have been delivered in London the first week of June, was undergoing some alterations by the author.

LONDON, June 11.—The Consols opened this morning at 95 1/8, and they did not undergo any material alteration during the day. To-morrow is a holiday both on the English and Foreign Stock Exchanges. The business done in foreign Stocks has also been uninteresting, for the want of intelligence from Mexico and Peru occasions a want of confidence in the future prices of National Securities of every description. Danish Bonds maintain the high value of 1802. An account has been received this day, that in six months after the 6th day of this current month, all the Danish Bonds bearing an interest of 5 and 6 per cent will be paid off at par, and that a three per cent Stock will be created.—Spanish Bonds at one per cent higher.

The last news from Madrid, states that supplies of grain had arrived, and the place had become quiet.

It is understood that Parliament will be prorogued the beginning of the week after next.—Ministers are particularly anxious to be left to themselves as soon as possible.

A fire broke out in the sitting room of Carlton Palace on the evening of June 8th, and destroyed the whole interior of the room with the furniture and embellishments, including several fine paintings and portraits. The King in looking around the palace after the fire was taken into custody by a watchman, who not knowing him, intimated pretty plainly that his majesty had come there for no good purpose.

It is said the Danish government has contracted a loan with some English houses of four and a half millions, at the rate of 3 per cent.

PARIS, June 8.

In 1824 M. de Chateaubriand is again deprived of office, and it is by M. de Villele and Corbiere, becoming Ministers, that he is sacrificed. What is singular, in 1816 he was punished for having spoken—in 1824, he was punished for having remained silent. His crime is having remained silent in the discussion of the law of the Rentes. All disgraces are not misfortunes. Public opinion, the supreme judge, will teach us in what class we must place that of M. de Chateaubriand; it will teach us, also, whether the Ordinance of the day will have been most fatal to the victor or the vanquished.

Jour. des Debats.

From the *Courier Francais*.

M. de Chateaubriand, on repairing yesterday to the Thuilleries, found, it is said, the doors, which used to open at his approach, shut against him; silence and solitude pre-

ailed during his passage, which used to be through an eager crowd. Before he could comprehend the meaning of this melancholy change, a Hussar approached and informed him, that a packet to his address had been carried to his hotel. M. de Chateaubriand hastened home, and found the letter, announcing his destitution. A grand dinner, which was to take place the same day, was immediately countermanded. M. de Chateaubriand quitted at the same time the hotel of the Ministry, to the great disappointment of all those whom curiosity or malice brought in the evening to see how the Ex-Minister supported his disgrace.

The choice of a successor to M. de Chateaubriand is now the subject of every conjecture. M. de Polignac who was designated as his successor three days ago, is now hardly spoken of. It is believed also, that M. de Chateaubriand will not quit the ministry alone; M. de Villele has, it is said, the entrance of M. de Martignac much at heart. They speak also of the creation of forty Peers, and the immediate presentation of a new project of law, to operate a reduction in the Rentes. To crown those striking marks of favor granted to M. de Villele, it is said he is to receive the title of Duke. The Congregation utters loud cries respecting the dismissal of M. de Chateaubriand; it is pretended that it views this measure as an act of hostility against itself; in this view, the withdrawing of the law relative to crimes committed in churches, is not perhaps without importance.

PARIS, June 8.—In consequence of the Ministerial misunderstandings, great changes are daily looked for in the corps of Ambassadors. It is already determined that M. de Caraman shall be recalled from the embassy of Vienna, and that his place will be supplied by the Viscount Lodovys de Marcellus.—The latter is forming at present his household at Paris; and if new combinations do not disturb the arrangements agreed on, he will repair to his post the end of the month.

### FOUR DAYS LATER.

The regular packet ship *New York*, Capt. Maxwell, has just arrived from Liverpool. By this conveyance we have received numerous files of London papers to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th, both inclusive; besides a great variety of provincial papers, and literary and scientific journals to the latest dates. The *Nestor* arrived at Liverpool on the 15th June. The Hon. E. G. Stanley, M. P., Mr. J. S. Wortley, Jr. M. P., and Mr. J. E. Denison, M. P., were about to embark from Liverpool for the United States of America. This, (observes the *Liverpool Courier*) is a new but most interesting and important field for the observations of our senators.

No successor had been appointed to Mr. Chateaubriand, nor was any one even named. An address to Louis had been proposed in the French Chamber of Deputies, for an indemnity of the proprietors of real estate confiscated and sold during the revolution.

Accounts from Corfu of the 13th May, state that an English vessel had been attacked in the Gulf of Missolonghi by four ships of the Barbary States, and would have been captured, but for the sudden appearance of three Greek vessels, which immediately afforded her succour, and made themselves masters of an Algerine vessel. The others took refuge at Lepanto.

The accounts from Greece were favorable.—The elections were about to take place, and were founded on the principle of universal suffrage, every person in Greece above 21 years of age, being permitted to vote.

After great preparations had been made at Zante to convey the body of Lord Byron to England Lord Sydney Osborne had objected to the measure, which is said to have been considered a law, that the remains of the illustrious deceased, should be interred at Zante.

The Emperor Alexander reviewed 34,000 troops at St. Petersburg on the 24th May.

An Arabian fanatic had appeared in Upper Egypt, giving himself out for the vizier, or the precursor of a prophet, who died a thousand years ago. Troops had been sent against him.

It is again said, that the Turkish government had given positive orders for the evacuation of Moldavia and Walachia. The fleet which sailed from the Dardanelles, was supposed to be destined merely to victual the fortresses of the island of Negropont.

It was feared there would be a failure of the harvest in Poland.

Rain having set in at Liverpool, a salutary change on the crops was anticipated.

About 50 tons of specie were shipped on board the *Sparrowhawk* of 18 guns, at Portsmouth for the Brazilian government, a proof that the Brazilian loan had been contracted for.

Steam and other government vessels continued to sail for Algiers.

The new Waverley novel was expected to be distributed in a few days. A complete copy is said to have been presented to the King.

Two persons eminent in literature were reported to be engaged in writing the Memoirs of Lord Byron. They are said to have been long intimate with his lordship, and to be both in possession of authentic documents.

Mr. Kean is reported to have retired to Boulogne, there to reside until the fury of a legal element shall be so far abated as to enable him to return.

Capel Loft, the veteran in politics, died on the 26th May last. He was the patron and encourager of Bloomfield, and bestowed great labour on his "Farmer's Boy."

A gentleman moving in the higher circles, and possessing considerable property, had undertaken the singular task (for a bet of 500 guineas) to beg his way from London

to Edinburgh, and to return within a month. The rocket works of Sir William Congreve in Essex, had blown up, and wounded two men so severely that their lives were despaired of.

Irish beggars were conveyed in the steam boat from Ireland to the west of Scotland in such numbers as to excite alarm. A man who wanted both his legs had been brought over for three pence.

Steam Engines.—The Literary Chronicle states that Mr. W. Sears, of Leeds, has recently made an improvement on the safety valve of steam engine boilers, which appears well calculated to prevent those explosions which have so often proved fatal. The principle of this invention is to take the control of the safety-valve entirely out of the hands of the engineer, and place it at the disposal of a self-regulator, acting by the pressure of steam, and which does not admit of being weighted.

NEW YORK, July 26.

By the rapid ship *Diamond* Capt. Maxwell, in 33 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the *New York Daily Advertiser* have received their regular files of London papers to the evening of Saturday June 19th, all inclusive. Billing's *Liverpool Advertiser* of the 22d, contains London intelligence to the evening of June 20th. We are indebted to Capt. Maxwell, for a file of papers to the latest dates. The *Diamond* sailed on the 22d.

A private letter from Greece states that the Turks have effected a landing in Candia and Negropont, but that at the first mentioned place they were repulsed with great slaughter. The force of Ulysses at Negropont was considerable, and it was fully expected that the utmost extent of the evil of the arrival of Turkish troops would be to prolong the resistance of the fortress of Negropont. No details are given of the affair in Candia. According to this letter, the Turks have abandoned all idea of invading the Morea this summer.

The Bill to repeal the act preventing artisans from going abroad has passed the British Parliament.

The British Parliament was to be prorogued on the 24th June.

The Chamber of Commerce of Manchester composed of the principle merchants and manufacturers have petitioned Parliament to recognize the Independence of the States of South America.

The Wheat Warehousing Bill, and the Insolvent Debtor's Act Amendment Bill, had received the Royal assent.

Sweet American Flour has been in good demand, and large sales effected.

English Wheat per 70 pounds, old 9s 6d a 10s 6d. Flour per bbl. in bond, 21 a 23; sour, free 36 a 38.

Average price of Grain in England, June 11. Wheat 63s 7d, Rye 38s 9d; Barley 33s 6d; Oats 23s 11d; Beans 39s 1d; Peas 39s 1d.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship *Queen Mab*, Captain Richard, arrived yesterday from Havre, bringing advices to the 16th June, and from Paris to the 14th.—Capt. Richards states that it was not known when La Fayette would embark for this country, and is of opinion that he would not be ready as soon as the first of July.

There was no particular news in France. A successor to Chateaubriand had not been appointed.

Disturbances continued in Spain.

### AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

From the *Philadelphia Nat. Gazette*. We are indebted to Mr. Sanderson of the Coffee House for a file of the Mexican news paper, THE SUN, down to the 16th ult. inclusive. It confirms the existence and detection of the conspiracy in favor of Iturbide, which was mentioned by the captain and passengers of the schooner Mexican from Alvarado.

By order of the commanding general of the Mexican capital, in the night of the 9th May, a house in the street of Celaya was entered, and twenty two individuals were found assembled in deep debate upon the scheme of revolution. The soldiers went in by the door and the flat roof, so that none of the conclave escaped, and their correspondence and papers of every kind were seized. Their official papers were headed "God, Independence, and the Hero of Iguala" (Iturbide). A woman, the wife of a Mr. SANTOYO, acted as their secretary.—On the entrance of the soldiers, she tore from one of the papers the sign manuel of her husband, who was not present, and swallowed it, in order to destroy the evidence against him. It appeared from the documents that the plan of the conspirators was to proclaim Iturbide. Several of them had been seized in the month of October preceding for the same offence. Among them we observe a general of division, two brigadier generals, two lieutenant colonels, captains, lieutenants, a post master, &c. Their names are as follows:—Manuel Reyes, Jose Maria Ocampo, Victoriano Ortiz, Francisco Diaz Vargas, Ignacio Rodriguez, Francisco Hernandez, Rafael Castro, Jose Berdeja, Joaquin Munos, Francisco Santanella, Isidro Corona, Jose Acre, N. Goyeneche, Jose Ortega, Jose Oribe, Alejandro Quijano, N. Salas, Manuel Gomez Gallo, Luciano Castrejon, General Velazquez, Alvaro Perez, Jose Maria Luvian, Jose Antonio Andrade, Conde del Valle.

On the 6th ult. the regular Council of War or Court Martial, sentenced to death brigadier general Hernandez and D. Francisco Santoyo; condemned Gen. Andrade to the loss of his rank and five years exile—and the rest of the persons taken in the house above mentioned, to perpetual banishment. The Sun of the 14th ult. contains this article:—

"It appears that the Supreme Executive Power has determined that the culprits condemned to different punishments for the

conspiracy of the 12th ult. shall be immediately sent to Acapulco, in order that their sentences may be carried into effect; and that such of them as have appealed to the Sovereign Congress for a commutation of punishment of death may be kept in the castle there, to await the result of their application."

It is not probable that any of them were executed.

We collect from the Mexican papers that much disorder prevailed in the interior, though we do not find that the existence of any really formidable insurrection is acknowledged. The governor, congress, and troops of the State of Jalisco were at open war, however, with the supreme government. General Nicholas Bravo had been ordered by the latter to occupy with his division Guadalajara, the capital of Jalisco; but the authorities were determined to resist the measure, and a force had been collected for the purpose, at the head of which the governor, Quintanar, placed himself. The latest documents which we find on the subject, are two proclamations of Bravo, who was approaching Guadalajara to his troops, dated 1st and 2d June, Head Quarters of La Barca, and orders, dated 6th June, of the authorities of Jalisco, prescribing measures of defence for the capital. Blood was expected to be soon shed.

General Lopez de Santa Anna had arrived with his division of troops at Campeche, as Commandant General of the 'Free State of Yucatan.' His proclamations, like those of Bravo, breathe the warmest loyalty to the Federal Republic. They disclose at the same time circumstances of disaffection among the people and soldiery, and machinations in favor of Iturbide, which seem to us to bear a very ominous character.

General Gaudelupe Victoria arrived in the Mexican capital on the 15th June.

The Sovereign Congress were employed in discussing subjects of public economy and details of administration. We are pleased in remarking frequent references to the principles and practice of our country.

The province of Puebla and the neighborhood of Tlascala were infested by bands of marauders.

A letter of General Rincon to a member of the Sovereign Congress, dated 26th May gave the following information.

"On the 23d inst. a French brig of war, from Martinique, anchored at Sacrificios; it brings a Mr. Samuel as a commissioner of the French government to ours to establish mutual relations of friendship and trade. This errand was stated to me by the commissioner himself, who came to see me yesterday. I expressed to him the satisfaction which I derived from it, since it indicated that France would not assist Spain in her foolish plans of reconquest."

On the 1st of June, the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs communicated to the Sovereign Congress the fact of the arrival of the French agent, together with a letter of the Governor of Martinique, recommending him to the general of the Mexican troops at Vera Cruz. The Sun of the same date, contains this paragraph:

By an express arrived the day before yesterday from Jalapa, the Supreme executive received despatches from General Victoria, stating the arrival of the French brig of war with a Commissioner from the King of France bearing credentials to our government. The commander of the brig waited on General Rincon and assured him that not only was there no squadron at Martinique destined to assail in any manner our independence, but that the French government desired only to establish with the Mexican Republic relations of amity and commerce, without ever assisting Spain as the commissioner would shew to our government, and that the best proof of friendship and confidence, which he could give was to have anchored within the reach of our battery of Mocambo. The commissioner awaited the necessary passports from General Victoria to proceed to Jalapa."

### FROM HAVANA.

A gentleman, just from Havana, who does not wish his name to be known to the Spanish thieves and assassins, informs us that several acts of piracy and murder have recently taken place. A brig, it is believed the *Lima* of Philadelphia, and one or two other vessels, had been carried into places very near Havana, crews beaten, stripped, some murdered, and the goods, tackle, &c. brought in coasting boats to that port, and sold in a few hours after. He further states, that an American purchased an anchor, being in want, and the vessel from which it was plundered, coming in soon after, claimed it and got it again. About twenty sail of slave traders were fitting out there.

Patriot.

From the *Boston Courier*.

### A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Last evening about 40 o'clock this town was alarmed with the appearance of a mob, parading in a very noisy manner, with a very decent looking young man, formerly of Boston, sitting astride a very sharp rail, and carried on the shoulders of the mob. This was preceded with music upon several tin kettles or pails, and the shouts of the mob raised to prevent the cries of the prisoner reaching the ears of the good inhabitants, who were at this time generally asleep. After the neighbors had mustered courage to assemble, it was ascertained that the prisoner had been in the habit of improper intimacy with the wife of one of the inhabitants for a long time; and some bright youths discovering the happy pair in pretty close conversation, entered the house, disturbed their *tele-a-tele*, and escorted the lover as above described toward the gate of the state prison, where he was left perfectly safe, except having left his hat and shoes in the care of the fair damsel. These facts are stated without further comment, as the same may come before a legal tribunal.

AN INHABITANT.

Lechmere Point, July 15, 1824.

### EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

On the 15th instant, an inquest was held at the parish of St. John, in the suburb of Winchester, on the body of T. Ford, the cause of whose death was one of the most extraordinary cases ever witnessed. The deceased was in every respect healthy till within about twenty hours of his dissolution, when he complained of a soreness in his tongue, and said he thought that it was swelling which, in fact, proved to be the case, and it continued to enlarge until, in spite of every exertion used by the medical gentlemen who attended him, it reached an enormous size as to cause his death by suffocation. Under these extraordinary circumstances it became necessary to have his body opened, in order that by the evidence of the surgeons, some light might be thrown on this novel and mysterious case. On dissection, however, the body exhibited a healthy appearance, nor could the slightest cause be discovered of the fatal disease. It is very remarkable, that from the time the swelling commenced up to the time of his death, the deceased did not suffer a moment's bodily pain; his constant reply to all inquiries as to that point being a shake of the head.—The verdict of the Jury was "Died by the visitation of God, in consequence of a sudden disease and enlargement of the tongue."—*Winchester Journal*.

A steam boat scene in New York.—The late decision of the Supreme Court, U. S., produced an opposition line of boats on the Hudson River. The Olive Branch being in the opposition. This produced a spirit of competition, which is happily painted in the following. The Olive Branch labouring under a little disadvantage, as she has to run over to Jersey; as a New York editor observes, "to keep from running over the Chancellor," but really for the purpose of steering clear of a snag in the shape of law of the state.—*Patriot*.

From the *N. Y. National Advocate*.

Two DOLLARS.—Those who wish to enjoy a cool half hour, are recommended to pay a visit to the foot of Courtlandt street, precisely at the moment when the first steam boats are about starting for Albany—the Olive Branch taking Jersey city in the way, to avoid running down the Court of Chancery. The fare is reduced to two dollars, a price so moderate as to come within the means of every industrious person; and even our daily labourers make up Sunday parties with their families. "Well, my duck, we will go up to Pekeepsy to-morrow; only a dollar—by the living jingo how cheap! let's take the biled beef and cowcumber and little Dick, so ve vill, and be down on Monday bright and early."

Each boat has runners or suitors, who pay court to the numerous passengers passing down Courtlandt street: "This way, Sir, this way, to the Olive Branch, sir; monopoly, free trade and sailor's rights; fine boat, sir; low pressure; sails like the wind."

"For Albany, sir this way to the Chancellor—the old Fulton company, sir; fine boats in the world; spacious and airy; no bursting of boilers; no running races; as safe & smooth; this way, Sir? Ding dong goes the bell of the Chancellor; Too-loo too, goes the bugle of the Olive Branch at the same time, Carriages rattle down the wharf, and are actually jam'd in between carts and wheelbarrows; the passengers heated, hurried and hungry, press for each boat; whiz goes the safety valve. "waiter, where's my other trunk?—stop for my wife, sir; can't, sir—commodore, what number, my birth? births all taken, so are the relatives—O dear—O, la—how hot it is—help me on board—buy oranges, sir? here Mr. you forgot to pay the coach—a dollar, sir—don't forget the boot black, sir—where's my law books? Vaitair, diable mon portier, you ave lost my portmantel—I shall go to de Spring—last week visant my chemise—oh, ventre bleu—stop de boat—go to de Washington Hall for my petit objects—O dem—" The decks are crowded, and the round top thick as bees; only two dollars—and in this confusion and unpleasant state, both parties push off, leaving a crowd of breathless passengers on the wharf, having arrived a moment too late. Such are the pleasures and economy of opposition.

### CHIVALRY.

Some malignant star seems lately to have gained the ascendancy in the meridian of New York. We mentioned the other day a bloody affair which took place at Hoboken on Friday morning of last week. But that was not the only affair of the day. We guess that before four o'clock of that afternoon, the beautiful green sward of the battle ground was again stained by the purple current of life; and we guess that the parties were a lawyer and a sheriff whose places of residence are not a thousand miles from Utica. And we also guess that the lawyer received a bullet in his thorax, and now lies languishing in this neighbourhood, while the sheriff, unhurt, has gone home to keep the peace in his own county.—Another affair was to have taken place on Sunday, but the "party" was rudely interrupted. And another did actually take place on that day, near Bergen Point, between a couple of gentlemen from the South, one of whom was wounded in the heart and arm. We have seen their names, but do not think it worth while to give them.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

We understand that the Baptist Meeting House, Sanson street, (Staughton's) was sold "at Sheriff's sale," on Monday evening last, for "three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars." The purchaser was John Welsh, Esq.

Morris' Mills, near Frankford, were sold at the same time, for \$9,000. We understand, that 28,000 dollars were a short time ago offered for the property.

U. S. Gaz.



## REMARKS

Accompanying the statement of Foreign News.

"Accounts from Lisbon induce a belief that the King of Portugal is about to open his ports to all nations.—He is stated to have called on his ministers to present him a draught of regulations for making Lisbon a free port, and that the 5th June last, had been fixed on as the day for issuing a decree taking off the duties on Salt and Wine."

The business of a statesman is to stand sentinel over the times and to make the most of incidents as they arise. What more favourable moment could occur than this, for re-establishing our relations with Portugal and her dependencies upon grounds highly advantageous to us in these times of decayed markets, and upon principles mutually beneficial to each. Nine years ago we enjoyed one of the most lucrative trades with the north of Spain, Portugal, the Azores, the Island of Madeira, and the Canaries, that we could ask for. We traded with them almost exclusively in Indian Corn, and received from them Wine, Salt, Fruits and Specie.—They afforded us an abundant and an active market for all our Indian Corn that we chose to send them, and they invariably gave good prices and kept the article well up. We all remember the fatal tariff of 1816, when in order to make up for the deficiency in our custom house receipts occasioned by the exclusion by high duties of cottons and other fabrics from being imported into the country, our rulers were guilty of the folly of doubling the duties upon Wines; seizing what they thought a popular cant, that luxuries were alone used by the wealthy and it mattered not how high they were taxed.—The consequence was, not that the Custom House receipts were doubled, but the importations were diminished nearly one half—and as we prohibited the trade with them by our high duties upon their wines, they in turn, turned off our Indian Corn by increased duties upon it—so we lost our receipts at the Custom House and we lost our Corn trade—Corn has since that fallen to nothing, and the farming interest of the country is deeply suffering for a market.

Ask the farmers of all sorts, and all those who depend on the farmers, the mechanics too and all that set of industrious men, who, together, constitute a majority of our society, whether they would rather corn should sell for twenty-five and thirty cents a bushel and the rich men pay a dollar a gallon duty on Madeira Wine—or that corn should be fifty and sixty cents a bushel and the rich men should pay half a dollar a gallon duty on Madeira Wine—and you will find to a man that they will say, it is nothing to me what duty a man of wealth pays upon his wines, it neither helps nor injures me, but give me that state of things that will afford a good price for corn and then we can all do well, money will be plenty, business brisk, and men will get paid for their industry.

The contemplated change by the King of Portugal affords the finest opportunity for our government to send out a minister charged to make a treaty upon the basis on which our trade rested previous to the tariff act of 1816, and a chance would be opened to us to regain one of the most important branches of trade our merchants ever enjoyed, and of affording to our farmers once more a regular and a good market for all their Indian Corn.

"Accounts from England inform us that notwithstanding the short crop of last year and the bad quality of the wheat, yet the ports will not be opened for our flour; because the average price, which is now sixty-five shillings sterling per quarter of wheat (measuring eight bushels) does not come up to that required by act of parliament, which is eighty two shillings sterling per quarter, to authorise the opening of the ports to us."

Although this deprives us of the hope of an improved price for our wheat, yet it will not be unwise in us to spend a little reflection upon this subject.

The white wheat of the last crop in England was so bad on the first of June past, that the Bakers absolutely refused the flour made from it, and confined themselves to that of the red which was sounder. The best quality of wheat there is now selling for eighty-four shillings sterling the quarter, which is better than \$2 25 cents per bushel, whilst the inferior sorts in some districts are so low as to make the average price in all the twelve districts not more than 65 shillings sterling the quarter, which is about \$1 75 cents the bushel. The consumption of this bad flour is very unwillingly submitted to by many, and an attempt was made in parliament to open the ports, notwithstanding the average was below the

standard, upon the ground, that the bad wheat was too bad to be eaten—but the agricultural interest has the ascendancy in that kingdom, and it prevailed against all others, to keep the ports closed against foreign grain, which gave them the fine prices that wheat is now selling for there.

The inconvenience of eating bad bread is a great one, yet it is not so great a grievance as that we unfortunately labour under of penury and distress in the midst of plenty in consequence of having little or no price at all for our crops.

If the agricultural interest was as closely allied here as it ought to be, and was as strong to resist other interests as it is in England, we should have been much better off.—And if our agricultural interest had looked to itself and its country for the last seventeen years, instead of running mad with party politics, supporting embargoes, non-intercourse and non-importation, which ultimately and inevitably brought on war and tariff, we should at this day have experienced a happier state of things—the manufacturing policy,\* which grew out of our embargo and destroyed trade, would not have deranged us—Our relations with foreign markets would not have been changed—Our trade would not have been crippled—and the pecuniary distress of the country would not have been felt.

Previous to our first embargo in 1807, Great Britain, although always active in her agriculture, never did patronise it and extend it in any sort as much as she has done since then. Previous to that time, she did not grow breadstuffs enough for her own supply in more than two years out of five—and it is since our unfortunate embargo attended as it was by its threats and its policy, that Great Britain increased the price upon her quarter of wheat from sixty shillings to eighty two shillings average, before her ports could be opened for foreign grain—making a difference against us of twenty two shillings in the quarter, and previous to the year 1807, the British ports were rarely closed against our flour.

"The state of crops in Spain is represented as desperate, and the unhappy, convulsed state of that devoted country, forbids the expectation of industry and domestic care affording them much relief for some time to come."

With Spain too our relations have undergone an unfortunate change. She used to take our Indian Corn, and occasionally our flour at good prices, but we have changed all that by our miserable systems, and now the borders of the Levant, and the Black Sea can supply her in our stead.—The single port of Odessa would supply all she wants.

The prospect at present is dark and gloomy—should the events arise that are promised in Portugal, our Government will be wretchedly blind to the interests of the country, and culpably inattentive to the sufferings of the citizens, if they do not make an effort immediately to restore our relations with her and her dependencies to the favourable footing that they stood on anterior to the year 1816.

Whilst we are suffering for the folly and madness of our restrictions upon trade and commerce, and the self-destroying policy of excluding the products of other countries to make way for improving the fortunes of newly started up manufacturers, at the ex-

\*The rage for manufactures at home did grow out of the restrictive system, and it is natural it should have done so.—We all recollect when the embargo was the subject of long controversy (that was the beginning of evil) that the advocates of the measure all joined in praises of domestic manufacture, and merino wool, and spinning jennys, and carding machines, and spinning wheels—Dont we all remember that about this time, that the great advocates for the embargo introduced spinning wheels into their parlours, and were giving great prices for merino sheep, and were setting up spinning and weaving establishments, to render us, as they silyly termed it, "independent of Great Britain" but more to keep up the party politics of that day, and to give celebrity to measures that the opponents of them told you at the time were fraught with incalculable evils, and which time and experience have proved to be so? And dont we remember, that so far was this encouragement of domestic manufacture, carried, that our wives and our daughters were all encouraged and inspired with the prevailing mania of the day, and the modern Lucretias of our country prided themselves upon being found at the spinning wheel of a manufactory when visits were paid, instead of being in the library or at the Piano! and all this was systematic arrangement to give popularity to the embargo and to make the test of the patriotism of the day to consist in talking of homespun things, and being engaged in making homespun fabrics.—But as soon as we got rid of embargo, and it was no longer a topic of political discussion and struggle, the spinning jennys went down, the spinning wheels gradually retired from the parlours—Elegant mammas and accomplished daughters exchanged the distaff for the novels—"The Great Unknown"—the treadle of the spinning wheel gave way to the pedals of the piano—and the old fashioned household arts of our great-grand mothers again came up, and are now as they were in the olden time, the standards of convenience and good economy, not of the fungus patriotism of the day.

One of the openly avowed objects of our embargo, on the floor of Congress and elsewhere was "to starve Great Britain" and bring her to terms.

pence and almost at the destruction of the great body of the citizens, other nations, more wise by experience and more liberal in practice, are reducing their duties, and opening their ports, giving to enterprise and industry and skill a fair competition.—This policy is now put in practice in Great Britain who has been the oldest and most strenuous advocate for prohibitions to give monopolies at home. But we have taught them a lesson at our own cost, that has caused them to give a preponderance to the agricultural interest that now predominates, and the consequence is that at no period of her history was Great Britain so opulent and independent and happy as at this time.

Would to Heaven we could say the same of our own misruled country and suffering fellow citizens.

At the late meeting of the Executive, we understand Walter B. Dorsey, Esq. was appointed Chief Judge of the third District, in the place of the Hon. Jeremiah T. Chase, resigned.

## FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

Mr. GRAHAM,  
The following Act, which was passed by the Legislature of Maryland on the 22d of January 1785, is so little known by the good people of the state, and so decisively evinces the feelings of that Legislature towards the venerable Fayette, alike honourable to them and to him, that I take the liberty of sending it to you for re-publication.

CIVIS.  
"An Act to naturalize Major General the Marquis de la Fayette, and his heirs male forever.

Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland, anxious to perpetuate a name dear to the State, and to recognize the Marquis de la Fayette for one of its citizens, who, at the age of nineteen, left his native country, and risked his life in the late Revolution; who, on his joining the American Army, after being appointed by Congress to the rank of Major General, disinterestedly refused the usual rewards of command, and sought only to deserve what he attained, the character of a Patriot and Soldier; who, when appointed to conduct an incursion into Canada, called forth by his prudence and extraordinary discretion the approbation of Congress; who, at the head of an army in Virginia, baffled the manœuvres of a distinguished General, and excited the admiration of the oldest commanders, who early attracted the notice and obtained the friendship of the illustrious General Washington; and who laboured and succeeded in raising the honour and the name of the United States of America; therefore

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Marquis de la Fayette, and his heirs male forever, shall be, and they and each of them are hereby deemed, adjudged, and taken to be natural born citizens of this state, and shall henceforth be entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges of natural born citizens thereof, they and every of them conforming to the constitution and laws of this state, in the enjoyment and exercise of such immunities, rights and privileges."

## CAROLINE NOMINATION.

Agreeable to previous notice given in the Easton Star, and otherwise, the democratic voters of Caroline county assembled at the Court House in Denton, on Tuesday the 20th inst. for the purposes of nominating a suitable person as candidate for the next Sheriffalty, and four suitable persons as candidates to represent the said county in the next General Assembly. The meeting was organized by appointing Doctor William Whiteley as chairman, & Levin Charles, Esq. as assistant chairman, and William Orrell, Esq. as secretary, and Mr. Wm. Whiteley, jr. as assistant secretary. About 11 o'clock, A. M. the polls were opened, and continued open until 4 o'clock, P. M. when it appeared that there had been the extraordinary number of three hundred and seventy two votes taken, each voters name being taken down as they are at the General election. The ballots being counted out, appeared, that the following persons received the greatest number of votes, & therefore were fairly nominated, for the purposes aforesaid:—For Sheriff, Maj. THOMAS SAULSBURY. For delegates to the General Assembly, JOHN BOON, WM. M. HARDCASTLE, JOSEPH DOUGLASS and JOHN BROWN, Esqrs. The meeting was conducted with the utmost harmony and decorum, and closed in the most amicable and cordial manner, with a general understanding to support by all fair and honourable means the aforesaid nominated candidates.

By order,  
WILLIAM WHITELEY, Chairman.  
Test WILLIAM ORRELL, Secretary.

The New York American offers to make a bet of \$1000 that Mr. Crawford will not be elected. In reply to this the National Advocate says, "the friends of Mr. Crawford feel so sure that no advantage will be taken of this bragging."

Excellent, Mr. Noah; too sure of winning to make a bet! This is like the merchant who refused to purchase an article because he is sure to make profit by it. When translated (our readers are aware, we presume, that whenever we find it necessary to copy from the Advocate, we are compelled to translate the article into plain English) the above quotation reads thus: "The friends of Mr. Crawford consider his chance of success so very doubtful, that the offer will not be accepted."—Pat.

Five hundred colored laborers are advertised for to work on the west end of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal. It is reported that there has been a battle royal among the workmen, in which a number of lives were lost, and that this is the cause of the call for fresh recruits.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

From a candid review, says the National Journal, of the public sentiment throughout the Union, it seems that in eight States Mr. Adams will have an unanimous vote, under any circumstances;—that in the event of Mr. Clay's being withdrawn, of which there is the strongest probability, he will have, in addition, the unanimous vote of Kentucky and Ohio;—and that should circumstances induce General Jackson or his friends to give up the contest, the States of Tennessee, and the two Carolinas will be equally ready to transfer their undivided support to the same candidate. In addition to the eight States, which will be unanimous and certain, under any circumstances, Mr. Adams, as we have shown, has decided majorities in four others equally certain. In New York, (which we do not take into this calculation) unless corruption should prevail to an extent which we think wholly impossible, the public voice is too strong in his favour to have a doubt as to the vote of the people. Thus even should all the candidates persist in the struggle for supremacy, Mr. Adams will receive 117 electoral votes, and would come before the House of Representatives backed by the support of thirteen states. In any event, therefore, his election is beyond all reasonable doubt, and in certain contingencies, the occurrence of which we regard as highly probable, we should not be at all surprised to see him elected by an unanimous vote of the Electoral Colleges.

## RAPID WORK.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We understand from good authority that the excavation and embankment made on this work during the last three months, amount to the amazing quantity of 360,000 cubic yards. This is equal in amount, and superior in difficulty, to about fourteen miles of the New York canal.—U. S. Gazette.

## EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

A large number of the coloured people of Philadelphia assembled at Bethel Church in that city on the 6th inst. and passed unanimously the following resolutions, the Rev. R. Allen being in the Chair—  
Resolved, That we do approve of the proposals of President Boyer; also, heartily concur with him in the belief that the emigration to the Island of Hayti will be more advantageous to us than to the Colony in Africa.

It was also on motion  
Resolved, That a Committee of twenty be appointed to devise and adopt such measures as shall or may be deemed most expedient for the promotion of the above object, which accordingly was done.

## BY THE STEAM-BOAT. PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, July 28.  
Wheat \$1 00—Corn 33 cents per bushel.

## DIED

At Easton Point, on Monday last, Mr. Cloudsbury Kerby.

## To the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot County.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,  
Solicited and encouraged by a number of my friends from every district in the county, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and respectfully solicit your support.—Should I be honoured with your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties thereof to your satisfaction.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
THOMAS HENRIX.

July 31 1f  
N. B. I am induced by my friends to come out in this way, but I pledge myself to abide by any arrangements they may think proper to enter into, be it for or against me.

## TO THE VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY. Fellow-Citizens,

I offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly of Maryland, at our October Election; if you see proper to elect me for one of your representatives, I promise you that I will serve you to the best of my knowledge; if I should lack in doing my duty, it shall be for the want of knowledge, and not for the want of my good intentions.

I am the public's humble and ob't. serv't.  
A. S. COLSTON.

July 31 9w

## Attention!

The "Easton Volunteer Artillery" will meet at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Saturday the 7th day of August, at the Court House in Easton.—It is expected that each member will appear in uniform.

By order,  
B. L. STOCKER, O. S.

## BARREN CREEK MINERAL SPRINGS.

The public are respectfully informed that a House has been opened at this well known watering place, for the accommodation of such gentlemen and ladies as may feel disposed to visit them for health or pleasure.

From the circumstances in which the property has hitherto been placed, the proprietors have been prevented making such repairs and improvements as the high character of the waters merit—every exertion has however been made by them and the present incumbent to place the buildings and grounds in as comfortable a condition as the time would admit.

The Proprietors have let the premises to a gentleman whose ability to provide is united to a sincere desire and great exertion to please—and in whose character, for integrity, the most perfect reliance can be placed—he has provided new and very genteel furniture for every room in the house, and has stocked his Bar and Larder with an ample supply of every thing usually called for and of the best quality.

It is not the wish of the Proprietors to excite expectations that will not be realised, but with confidence they can state, that Visitors and Travellers will meet with better accommodations than have ever been provided since the Springs were first known to the public.

THE PROPRIETORS.

July 31

## AN OVERSEER WANTED.

For the ensuing year, to manage a farm in the neighbourhood of Baltimore. A man of sobriety and industry, well acquainted with farming, (and some knowledge of growing tobacco,) who is well calculated to keep good order amongst 15 or 20 hands, will meet with liberal wages, an agreeable situation, and prompt payment. A single man is preferred, but a family would not be objected to. To prevent giving trouble in the first instance, the applicants may address a letter to either Mr. Edward Williams, Annapolis, or to Mr. Benjamin Rawlings, Baltimore, (who are well acquainted on the Eastern Shore,) referring them to such persons as may have a knowledge of their character and qualifications, the removing from Baltimore to the farm will be free from any expence. Also a strong, active young man would be employed immediately, to work on a farm at \$10 per month; inquire as above.

July 31 8w

## CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed, against Levin Marshall, Adm'r. of Meredith, at the suit of Noah Marshall, use of Richard Spencer, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 21st of August next, the following property, to wit: one negro girl called Harriot, aged about 11 years, taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fi. fa. subject to a prior claim.

WM. TOWNSEND, Constable.

July 31 1s

## FOR RENT, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The brick house and lot, situate at the Oak about eight miles from Easton and four from St. Michaels, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Nicholas Seymour, and perhaps is one of the best stands for a Country Store in the county, and will be let to a good tenant, on reasonable terms.—Also the house adjoining, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Charles Benson.

July 31

## TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Farm called Mount Pleasant, at present occupied by Mrs. Saulsbury; this farm is about one mile from Denton, handsomely situated on the river, with a good Fishery attached to it; the Dwelling House and Kitchen and out houses are in good order, and there is a good apple orchard and other fruit trees on the farm—a good tenant can have it for a number of years.

For terms apply to  
IGNATIUS RHODES

Baley's Neck, Talbot Co. July 31 1f

## A FARM FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the 10th day of August next, at Mr. Beard's tavern, in Centreville, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, I shall offer at public sale the Farm lately the property of Henry D. Sellers, Esq.—This farm is situated within two miles and three quarters of Centreville, adjoining the residence of Judge Earle.—It is well improved, and well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and is better timbered than any other estate within the same distance from town, has a due proportion of valuable meadow ground, part of which is cleared and is admirably calculated for the rearing of stock of all kinds. This farm abounds in excellent shell marl easy of access.

The Dwelling House is of brick, built of the best materials, extending in front fifty feet by twenty two and thirty five feet back, two stories high, having venetian shutters above and below.—The other buildings are a large brick quarter, brick milk house, a well heavily built wooden smoke house, poultry house, and a cornhouse, carriage house, stable and a granary under one roof; all which buildings are new or in good repair.—There are also other stables and granaries not in good repair.—At convenient places on the farm are two other houses suitable for an overseer and hands. This farm is in many respects very desirable to gentlemen wishing a residence in an agreeable neighborhood; it contains four hundred and ten acres of land.—One fifth of the purchase money will be required in hand and the balance to be paid in three equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. Possession of the dwelling house (with a small reservation till the end of the year) can be had in October next with the privilege of seeding the corn ground in wheat. Persons wishing to purchase will be shown the premises; and are desired to call at my office for further particulars.

P. B. HOPPER.  
Centreville, July 31 2w

If the above farm be not sold at the above time it will be for rent the next year.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers the following lands for sale, to wit: a farm situate within two miles of Queenstown and on the creek passing by said town, containing 380 acres or thereabouts—the soil of this farm is remarkably fine, and as large a proportion of it in a good state of cultivation as most farms in the neighborhood. The improvements are a tolerably convenient Frame DWELLING HOUSE, with two rooms below and two above stairs.—All necessary out buildings which for a trifling expence can be put in good order.

Also 920 acres of land in Piny neck bounded on one side by the Eastern Bay—this land with the exception of about 300 acres is covered with heavy timber and wood, suitable for Baltimore market; and within eight or nine hours' sail with a good wind.—The cleared land is of a kind soil and the immense quantity of sea-ooze that is constantly on the shores, affords great facility in improving and a never failing source of manure—the improvements are a small frame Dwelling House, with necessary out buildings—there being so large a proportion of this tract in timber, it would be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN L. TILGHMAN.  
Bennett's Point, Queen Ann's Co. 2

July 31 1f

## FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in Queen Anns county, within seven or eight miles of Centreville.

This farm has a good DWELLING HOUSE, with a good Granary and Stables, it also has a great variety of excellent timber, and plenty of wood—It should suppose if those that have a desire to purchase such a farm were to examine the timber which it contains and should have a necessity for it, it would not scruple a moment as the land is very fine, this farm contains about 250 acres. Also

FOR RENT.

## THE HOUSE and LOT

situate on the Landing road adjoining the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Easton, Talbot county.

CHARLES P. WILSON.

July 3 1f



## POETRY.

CAUTION TO SINGLE LADIES.  
BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

Ne'er wed with hopes of managing a fool,  
Lest you be wounded by a blunt-edged tool,  
United to a simpleton, you'll find,  
Folly is obstinate as well as blind.  
Some married men, but so so, as to sense,  
Assume high airs to show their consequence.  
I've seen full many a stupid, lordly lout,  
With scarcely wit enough to walk about,  
Shew desperate valor in domestic war,  
To prove he's not the fool he's taken for.  
Since courage is indicative of merit,  
His fire-side skirmishes display his spirit!  
And China, crash'd beneath his churlish cane,  
Evinces power as well as right of reign;  
And thus makes plain, by dint of brutal force,  
The poet fib'd, who said 'a man's no horse.'  
Abroad he dares not treat the meanest man ill,  
The tiger fawns and crouches like a spaniel!  
Pockets all insults, sneaks away from strife,  
At home—let's loose his fury on his wife!  
The tyrant thus engrafted on the brute,  
The product is most execrable fruit.

## The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call. From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his house; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house.  
JAMES GASKINS.  
N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise.  
Easton, July 24

## Edge Tools.

WRIGHTSON LOWE respectfully announces to his friends, and the public generally, that he has conjointly with his son Thomas Lowe, commenced on his well known farm, in the Bay Side, the Manufacture of  
EDGE TOOLS AND THE BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS IN ALL ITS VARIETY.  
THOMAS LOWE was apprenticed to the celebrated Mr. WILLIAM of Baltimore, (whose character as a maker of EDGE TOOLS stands unrivalled through the Union) he therefore feels confident that he shall be able to manufacture articles in his line, in such excellence as to give universal satisfaction.  
WRIGHTSON LOWE therefore on the behalf of himself, and Son, solicits a portion of the public patronage, and having laid in an excellent stock of the best materials; he is able to execute orders to any extent, with promptitude and on moderate terms.  
Orders from all parts of the country shall meet an early attention; and the goods shall be, if so requested, delivered in Easton.  
Bay Side, July 17th, 1824. (July 24)  
N. B. A good Striker, if an early application is made, will meet with a permanent situation.

## MARYLAND:

### Talbot County Orphans' Court.

June Term, A. D. 1824.  
On application of Jesse Scott, Administrator of Henry Grace, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of July in the year of our Lord 1824.

JAS. 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 Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Henry Grace, 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 at or before the 26th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of July, 1824.

JESSE SCOTT, Adm'r.  
of Henry Grace, dec'd.

July 24 3w

### In Worcester County Court.

### IN CHANCERY.

May Term, 1824.  
George W. Purnell vs. The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the wife Hetty Lucas, sale of the real estate of James Brown, late of Worcester county, deceased, for the payment of the debts of said James.

The court being satisfied that the defendants in this case do not reside in the State of Maryland and that the process of this court cannot be served on them or either of them, it is therefore this 19th day of May, 1824, by this court—ordered and directed,

That notice of the object of the bill filed in this cause be given to the defendants by advertisements inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton and at the Court House door in Snow Hill, at least three months previous to the 8th day of November next, four successive weeks warning them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the 8th day of November next, or that this court will hold jurisdiction of this case and will hear and determine the same as fully and as much as if the said defendants had appeared thereto.

True copy,  
Test, JOHN C. HANDY, CLK.  
July 24 4w

## NEW GOODS.

### Green & Reardon

Will open in the course of the present week a further supply of VERY CHEAP GOODS, and have no hesitation in saying that their assortment will be as complete as the markets of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore can make it.

AMONG THE LATE PURCHASES ARE

Super Scio Stripe,  
Striped Denmark Sattlen,  
Silk stripe Nanken,  
Masqueraded Bengal,  
Striped Bengal,  
Souchoing Pongees,  
New Style Marsailes Vesting,  
Nankin and Canton Crapes,  
Colored and black Silk Florentines,  
Fancy Silk and Gauze Hdkfs.  
Fancy Swiss Muslin do.

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Military Goods.

Men's Leghorn Hats,  
Ladies' Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

GROCERIES.

Sugars,  
Coffee,  
Whiskey,  
Rum,  
Molasses,  
Rice, &c. &c.  
Pine Apples,  
Oranges and Lemons.  
June 22 (25)

Grain Blades,  
Grass do.  
Reap Hooks of  
Long's make.  
Tin Ware, for  
Harvest use.

New Goods.

In addition to those lately advertised, the subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a choice assortment of desirable

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,  
QUEENS & STONE WARE,  
GLASS & CHINA,  
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.

Which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.

May 22 tf JAMES M. LAMBDIN.

## More New Goods.

### William Clark

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening  
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

### Spring Goods,

Comprising a great variety of Fancy, and staple articles, of every description, which, with his former supply makes his assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered on pleasing terms.  
May 22 tf

### Hugh S. Orem

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened

### A CLOTHING AND DRY GOOD STORE,

At the corner of Light and Pratt-streets, opposite Hopkins & Moore's, where he intends keeping

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

### READY MADE CLOTHES, HATS AND TRUNKS

Of every description, all of which he will sell at a very small profit, and solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B. The subscriber has also for sale a Farm lying in Talbot county, situate on a branch of the Great Choptank, known by the name of Third Haven Creek, the said farm is directly opposite Oxford, and will be sold on accommodating terms to suit the purchaser.

HUGH S. OREM.  
Baltimore, May 15, 1824.

The editors of the Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above four times and forward their account to this office for collection.

### FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND

### BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

8th July, 1824.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the first Monday (2d) of August next, between the hours 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

July 10 6w

## Strayed or Stolen

From the field near my house, in Easton, on Sunday the 11th instant, a small bay mare with a long tail. Supposing that she had strayed in the direction of my farm in Oxford Neck, and had been taken up at some of the intervening farms, I have put off this notice.

A fair reward will be given for bringing her home.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, July 24

## Camp Meeting.

A general Camp Meeting is appointed to be held at Nanticoke Point, in Somerset county, on the land of Capt. Jesse Hughes

—to commence on the 26th day of August and close on the 31st: there are ten respectable and discreet persons appointed to take the oversight of the encampment and to preserve good order during the meeting.

Those who go to the meeting by water are advised to carry fuel and drinking water with them.

July 24 5w

## Easton Academy.

A public Examination of the pupils belonging to the departments of this Institution will take place at the Academy on Thursday and Friday the 5th and 6th of August next; at which the Parents and Guardians of the scholars and the friends and patrons of the Seminary are respectfully invited to attend. By the Board,

Ns. HAMMOND, President.

Easton, July 24 2w

## To Rent

For the ensuing year that beautiful Farm "West Martingham," at present occupied by Mr. James Denny—This farm is about two miles below St. Michaels, handsomely situated on Miles River, is well wooded and watered and has the advantage of a constant supply of sea-ores—The Dwelling and out houses have lately been well repaired and put in good condition—This Farm is the property of John N. Hambleton, Esq. of the United States Navy, who is now attached to and doing duty on board the squadron in the Mediterranean, in consequence of which no positive assurance of a long lease can now be given, but the tenant will have every reason to expect one hereafter as it is likely he will not wish to settle on it for several years.

Also, the adjoining Farm, "East Martingham," now occupied by Mr. Woolman Leonard, possessing all the advantages of the above described Farm—also, a snug new cottage suitable for a small family with 5 acres of good land including a thriving young apple and peach orchard situate near Easton Point on Thread Haven Creek, at present occupied by Levi Stocker—together with three Houses and Lotts in the Town of Easton for terms apply to EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
July 24 4w

## To be Rented

For one or more years, that large and commodious

### BRICK TAVERN

and its appertinences, well known

by the name of the

### EASTON HOTEL,

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present and for some years past occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe: This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the peninsula and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be afforded for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more particularly if he has sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously. Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the beautiful Steam Boat Maryland which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores to those places, and foreigners from other States.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber,  
SAMUEL GROOME.  
Easton, July 10 tf

## LANDS TO BE RENTED.

My several plantations in Hunting Creek & Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, are offered for rent from the commencement of the next year, at which time the existing contracts will expire—applications may be made to me at any time after the 15th of July, within which time it is expected, that such of the present Tenants as wish to continue will apply for that purpose—Also, a farm at Shoal-Creek in Dorchester county, which will be aid off of such size as will suit the wishes of an approved Tenant—I am desirous of obtaining as a Tenant on this place a man who is qualified and willing to undertake the general management of my concerns.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Cambridge, June 26 14w

## For Sale.

Will be sold on Tuesday the 3d day of August next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day,

### A SECOND HAND GIG,

in good repair—The above described gig is the property of Mr. Charles LeCompte, of Dorchester county and is sold for repairs done to it by CAMPER & THOMPSON,  
Easton July 24 2w

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the

### Farm called

### "WARD'S GIFT"

beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Hardcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,  
J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 tf

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of John Catrup, Executor of Stephen Catrup and at the suits of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against David Nice, will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on Tuesday the 10th of August next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of said day, all the estate, right, title and interest of him, the said Nice, either in law or equity, of, in and to a two story

### BRICK HOUSE & LOT,

in the town of Easton, situate on Washington street and now occupied by Isaac Nide, subject to a mortgage to Peter Pasco, one negro girl called Eliza, 12 years of age, to serve till she arrives at the age of 25 years; one negro girl called Caroline, to serve till she arrives at the age of 25 years; one negro boy called Bill, aged 10 years, to serve till he arrives at the age of 30 years. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named f. fa's.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 10 ts

## A HOUSE KEEPER WANTED.

WANTED in a family near Easton as a House keeper, a careful and industrious woman who can be well recommended. Inquire at the Gazette office.

Easton, 10th July 4w

## Highly Important.

### Hair Restorative and Preservative

### VEGETABLE CERATE.

THE important discovery of a Vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the Hair, was accidentally made by an individual who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud.

The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off the Hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time, by the renewal of vigorous growth of hair and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these like many other organs of the animal body, which have been in the state of dormancy or disease may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer from false impressions, rests its merits on the effects it has produced on various persons who have used it, and all that is asked, as it relates to the Verity of its effect, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, may rest assured, that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Doctor JAMES HART, New York, corner of Broadway and Chamber streets, three doors from Washington, where it will be sold at \$1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe. A few boxes of the above valuable article is just arrived from New York, and for sale by Dr. JOHN LOVE, at his old established Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 22, Centre Market Square, Baltimore, who is appointed by the Proprietor Sole Agent for the State of Maryland.

In consequence of the power vested in me, I have therefore appointed Mr. Thomas Webb of Washington, Mr. Otho M. Linthicum, of Georgetown, Messrs. Shaw & Gambrill, of Annapolis, Mr. Fisher, of Fredericktown, Messrs. Fred'k Miller & Son, Druggists Hagerstown, Thomas H. Dawson, Easton & Thomas Burchenal, Greensborough, sole Agents for the above places, who will be constantly supplied with the said Cerate by me.

## FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS

I have now in my possession a certificate from a gentleman to whom reference will be given to those who wish positive proof of the powerful effect of the Hair Cerate. In this case a large space on the head was perfectly bald; but now, wonderful to behold, it is covered with a beautiful, strong, thick crop of hair; and this rapid vegetation came to perfection in about two months by the use of not quite two boxes of the Vegetable Hair Cerate bought at my shop. I therefore, in full confidence recommend it to the public, that by attending to the method prescribed for using it, they will not be disappointed in their expectations.

JOHN LOVE,

Sole Agent for the state of Maryland.

March 22

More proof of the wonderful effects of the Vegetable Hair Restorative Cerate, which I have just received in the following certificates from New York, &c.

Northampton county, Penn. Jan. 22, 1824. Having observed in the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers the wonderful effects the Vegetable Cerate has produced on numbers of persons, and having the misfortune to lose my hair about two years ago, I purchased some of the article and made use of it according to the directions, and in about four months I had an elegant coat of hair, and I can safely say it is one of the greatest discoveries ever made as it respects restoring the hair.

JAMES WOOD.

Long Island, March 25, 1824.

I saw in the New York Patriot a remedy for the hair, called the Vegetable Cerate, and being bald on the top of my head, I purchased a box, and after using about three quarters of it, I perceived my hair coming out; I shaved it off according to the directions, still using the Cerate, and in about three months I had a fine head of hair; I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to the public.

J. GARDNER.

New York, March 20, 1824.

As I had heard from numbers of persons the great benefit they had received from the use of the Vegetable Cerate, and having lost nearly all my hair, and tried every thing (to restore it without effect, I purchased some of the Cerate, of Dr. James H. Hart, and continued its use about three or four months, and found it answered the most salutary effects. To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring their hair, I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public in general in the highest terms.

WILLIAM PATEN.

North Moore street, March 1 1824.

With the greatest satisfaction, I do recommend the Vegetable Cerate. Having lost almost all my hair, by its falling off, I made use of the Vegetable Cerate and found the greatest benefit, it has cured my hair entirely; not only that, it softens the hair, and gives it a most elegant glossy appearance.

Dr. James H. Hart of New York, is well acquainted with me, and can testify to the above.

ELIZABETH HUGHES.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

In Justice to the discoverer of the celebrated Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate, [which is advertised in this paper] as well as for the benefit of such as may be afflicted with the loss of hair, I feel it my duty to give publicity to the following facts:—About four years ago my hair came out, and left my head entirely bald, I used a great variety of means, among which were all the imported oils that are generally used for restoring the hair, to restore it again without effect. Having seen the Vegetable Cerate last summer, I procured some of it, and after using it about four months, night and morning, my head is now covered with a beautiful and vigorous growth of hair. It has had the desired effect with me, and I earnestly recommend it to those who have unfortunately lost their hair, as being the only effectual restorative now in use.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Of Burlington county, N. J.

Newark March 12

## TO THE LADIES.

New York, Varick st. Feb. 20, 1824. As it respects the Vegetable Cerate that has been published in our New York papers for this some time past, and the many benefits it has produced on various persons, I therefore purchased some of the article to try its effect, and I can safely say it is the only thing that has ever been of benefit to me; it not only

prevents the hair from falling off, but gives the most stubborn hair a most beautiful natural curl, and I highly recommend it to all the ladies in the highest terms.

July 17 3w

ANN THEAN.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Josiah Jones, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the fifteenth day of February, 1825, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1824. JOHN C. JONES, Adm'r.  
July 17 3w

## \$200 Reward,

Will be given for the apprehension and delivery in the Cambridge goal, of negroes

### John & Stephen,

belonging to Mrs. K. Brown, they went off some time last week and have, no doubt, made their way towards Pennsylvania.

John is about thirty six years of age, of light complexion, round shoulders and supposed to be about five feet ten inches high, stoops forward more than common in walking and is quite civil in his address.—Stephen is a brother of John and is younger by five or six years, has the same complexion or rather lighter, is a knock-kneed, has a broad face & very weak eyes, as they generally run freely, he is very fond of strong drink and is about five feet seven inches high. They have a father and mother living near Sharp-Town, in Somerset county, Md who no doubt has been instrumental in getting them off, as he has been seen conveying off a part of their household goods.

The above reward will be given for their delivery as above, if taken out of the state, and one hundred if within the state, and in that proportion for either.

JOHN C. HENRY,

for Mrs. Brown.

July 17 5w

## \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living near Cabin Creek, in Dorchester county, a negro man named DANIEL, aged 19 or 20 years, on the night of the 13th inst. his clothing were when he absconded, a mixed kersey over jacket, tow linen trousers and tow linen shirt, fur hat with very small brim, he is a dark mulatto, stout made, somewhat knock-kneed, has a down look when spoken to, he also took with him a Horse, bridle and saddle, the horse is a kind of a roan colour, blaze face, white mane and tail. Any person taking up said negro or securing him so that I get him again, if in the county \$10 and if taken up out of the county and in the state \$20, and if out of the state \$30 and all reasonable charges paid if brought home; and if the Horse is taken up & brought home or secured so that I get him again, I will give a reward of five dollars if taken in the state, and if out of the state ten dollars will be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES WRIGHT, of E.

July 17 tf

## \$30 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Salisbury, Somerset county, a young negro man named DANIEL, he is about nineteen years of age, about five feet five inches high, rather stout made—had on when he went away a kersey jacket and trousers of a brown colour, with black buttons. It is supposed he is with his father, Samuel McDonald, who is a free man, who it is said lives in Caroline county.—Whoever will take up the said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, shall receive thirty dollars, and if taken up out of this state, fifty dollars reward.

LEVIN BIRCKHEAD.

Near Salisbury, Somerset Co. Md. ?

June 12

## \$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 28th of December last, a Negro Woman by the name

### PRISS,

About 30 years of age, low in stature, well made and rather black—she has some children living with me at this time, and some, I believe, living either in Queen Anns or Caroline county; she likewise has a husband, who is free, (formerly the property of Mr. John W. Bordley, of Queen Anns,) who is a very small man, by the name of Joshua, and is in the habit of travelling from this state into the state of Delaware; her clothing is unknown. I will give a reward of fifty dollars if delivered to me in Easton, or lodged in the Easton jail.

JAMES DENNY.

Near Easton, Talbot co. Md. ?

January 17 tf

## \$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if