

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1820.

NO 148.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

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

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

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

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

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

FRANCIS WEYMAN, Admr. of Mary Norris deceased.

Aug. 19—6w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

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

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Aug. 19—4w

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, July 12th, 1820.

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

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

Empowering the Judges of Elections to administer Oaths appertaining to Elections

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

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

Aug. 15—4w

NOTICE.

The undersigned citizen of Somerset county, Maryland, hereby gives notice to his creditors, that he has petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, and that his petition is now pending in Somerset County Court, and that he has complied with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto. The first Saturday in the next November term, of said Court, is fixed for the final hearing of his petition, of which his creditors are hereby notified.

LEVIN BAILEY.

Somerset County, Aug. 26, 1820.—4w

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

Sheriff's Sale.

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

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

August 12—ts.

Two Overseers

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

CHARLES WATERS,

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

In the Gazette of the 19th ult. we published a short biography of Jesse Griffith, who was executed in Cambridge in Dorchester County on the 16th ult. for the murder of Hinson Tull—the following communication, on the same subject, has been handed us for publication, and is said to have been drawn up by two respectable gentlemen to whom he made full confessions; as there is some difference in the statements and the subject may perhaps be interesting to a portion of our readers, we have thought proper to give it a place.

Jesse Griffith, the unhappy man who was executed at Cambridge on the 16th of August, perhaps, as fully deserved his fate as any man who has met with the same end—He was a native of Sussex county, Delaware, where he was born about the year 1790. He lost his father when about four years of age, and for three or four years afterwards led with his mother a wandering life, she being destitute of any settled home. At this early period he commenced his career of iniquity, and was often detected in appropriating to himself the property of others when it tempted his inclinations or would gratify his appetite. He was never required to attend the worship of God, and he consequently regarded the Lord's day as a suitable season for relaxation and plunder, and this habit, early implanted, continued with him through life. The poverty and irregular life of his mother deprived him of all opportunities of acquiring knowledge at school. He was bred up in ignorance & he taught himself crime. Fond of drinking and bad company, from his conviction to the last hour of his existence he uniformly imputed the depth of guilt into which he had sunk to the excitement produced by these causes.

According to his own statement—and the reader will give what credence he pleases to it, as the writer does not make himself responsible for the facts—when he was about 18 years of age, he was enticed by Harry Brereton (who with John Griffith was executed for murder at Georgetown, Delaware, in 1815) to engage in kidnapping negroes. His first attempt at this nefarious business was in company with the said John Griffith and a yellow man at a hut on the North West Fork River. They forced the hut with the intention of taking away a negro woman and three children whom they knew to be without protection. They succeeded in getting off the children, who were sold by B. to one Ridgell.

A dispute subsequently occurred between B. and the same Ridgell respecting these or some other kidnapped persons who had been the subjects of traffic between them, which led B. and the two Griffiths to determine to waylay and murder him. A considerable sum of money of which they knew, or supposed him to be in possession, contributed perhaps to the bloody determination. He was way-laid, fired upon, and mortally wounded by the Griffiths, both of them previous to their executions having admitted that they alone discharged their guns. After the death of Ridgell, which took place in about a week, his murderers were arrested, but at the time of trial Jesse was withdrawn from the prosecution, and admitted as a witness in the state's behalf. He added perjury—certainly no small crime—to his previous guilt, and no benefit resulted from his evidence. The jury could give it no confidence and, indeed, it would seem to have required no great sagacity to have foreseen this result from so depraved a character. B. and John G. were both convicted and executed. Jesse was let loose again upon society to prowl and destroy. But from this hour, the mark of Cain was upon him, and every one pointed the finger of scorn at the murderer. He

began to be looked upon to be, what he was in reality, a desperate man. According to his own testimony he never after felt peace of mind—Troubles, he said, seemed to crowd upon him—Nothing which he undertook appeared to prosper. He would occasionally resolve to quit bad company, and to lead a different and better life, but with the first opportunity for a drunken debauch, these shadowy resolutions all disappeared. It is emphatically true, that the master he served does not hastily dismiss his servants, and he who has once voluntarily submitted, will find that he must bear the yoke of Satan till it is broken by Him who ruleth the heavens, and is above all. But Jesse thought not of Him and sought not his help.

In the year 1814, he was with some persons at a husking at Col. Eunnall's, Dorchester forest. Two of his companions stole some spoons and other articles, but he denied that he participated in their guilt, though charged with it.

Soon after he stole a Canoe from Ragged Point, which was afterward taken from him, he said, and returned to the owner.

In 1816, at an Easter Frolic, he stole a watch from the house of Davis Matthews, which, he said, he afterwards returned. In the same year, in company with another, he broke into the Store of White and Doherty, near Concord, Delaware, at night, and stole several articles. For this robbery he was arrested in March 1817, & as the store was connected with a dwelling house, indicted for burglary, the punishment for which is death by the laws of Delaware. He was acquitted from a defect in the evidence. He was, however, recommitted to prison, on probable cause of prosecution being certified by the Court, & for want of bail. He remained in prison at Georgetown till the 24th of December, when he escaped. Previously to his arrest, and in company with the same person who had assisted in the robbery, he kidnapped a boy named Nat, from the house of Jim Abbott his grandfather, while the family were gone to a Camp Meeting. The boy was taken to the deposit of Jesse's former victims in this brutal traffic, and he, with his partner, received sixty dollars for their share of the booty. The infamous principals understood their business better, by his account, for they received 200 dollars. It was also previous to his arrest, that he engaged as a boat hand with one Fountain. A few days were sufficient to produce a quarrel. Jesse found an opportunity to take 100 dollars from the pocket book of Fountain, and then decamped. Fountain would have prosecuted, but before or about the time Jesse was acquitted of the burglary, he died.

In August or September, 1816, he went with his sister and two men, to Alexandria, from whence, as he said, his sister and the men departed in a wagon for Ohio. He has been suspected of wantonly destroying his sister, but this he resolutely denied. Some mystery, however, certainly hangs over her fate. He told the writer of this, that she was left by the men at Winchester in Virginia, where she engaged as a housekeeper, but he uniformly declined giving the name of the family in which she served, and said he had heard nothing concerning her for 5 or 6 years. But his accounts of her situation were very different as told to different persons. At Alexandria he engaged with some person as skipper of a small boat trading between Nominny Creek on the Virginia side of the Potomac & Washington. One day while the boat was in the creek, he went on shore to a place called Shenstone's cross Roads, where, for some cause, he was arrested, tied, and taken into a store—some person or persons remained in an adjoining room as a guard through the night. He found means to release himself from his bonds, rob the money drawer of \$60, and escaped.

He returned to Sussex County, and from this time to October 1818, led a wandering and irregular life. About that time he built a small hut with stakes and slabs on an island among the cripplies of the Nanticoke river. He had once been driven from this neighborhood. Here in this hut, scarce sufficient for a shelter for cattle and which he only intended for temporary use—with a woman whom he had taken to live with him, when deserted by his wife—the mother of that woman—his own child and perhaps another female, he lived at the time he committed the deed which finally brought him to the gallows.

It was his habit, as he confessed, through life to draw for any provisions he might want, upon the smoke-houses and fields of his neighborhood, and by these, and other lawless acts he soon found himself wherever he settled, the common enemy of all around him. It was determined that he should again quit this quarter—a man who had received a blow or two from him, in a personal quarrel, was induced to swear the peace against him, & another was prevailed on to arrest him. He did so, but Jesse escaped. It was determined to make another attempt, and a posse was summoned for the purpose. They were most of them armed, and arrived at his hut after dusk in the evening.

One of their number, Hinson Tull, was sent forward to apprise him of their arrival. Jesse stated to the writer of this that he first heard a rap at the door, and on enquiring who was there, and what was wanted was answered by Tull—"We have come to take you." Jesse then peremptorily ordered him to go away, but Tull pushed open the door and entered. With respect to what followed, except the fact of Tull's being shot down, the many and gross prevarications of Griffith, without apparent motive or object, continued even to the very morning of his execution, to suspend all hope of getting at the truth, except as it appeared on the trial. He distinctly admitted, however, to several persons, that he would have used his gun had he had time to do so. Few if any persons present at the trial, could have doubted that Tull was killed by Griffith, and when his notoriously bad character, and revengeful disposition are taken into consideration as inducements for the act, it would seem to be the height of imprudence to suffer his accusation of another to go abroad in the world as claiming the least notice from society.

He was arrested and taken to Dorchester gaol, from whence in a month or two he made his escape in the night, and went to Philadelphia, where he engaged with one John Singer, as a laborer on board the sloop Morning Star, trading between Trenton, and Philadelphia. He was as usual not long in getting into a quarrel. In company with another, whom he said had just been discharged from a privateer, he stole a valuable fowling-piece from the cabin, and taking a small boat belonging to the sloop, they came down the river to Smyrna, where they gave away the boat. They then came down to Cannon's Ferry in Sussex, having sold the fowling-piece to pay their expenses on the road. Here Jesse, after a few months, had another quarrel, and making an assault was arrested and committed once more to Georgetown gaol. He was taken from thence by the Sheriff of Dorchester, to the gaol of that county—tried by a special court on the 26th and 27th of June—fully convicted of murder in the first degree, by a jury in great part of his own choice, having exercised his right of challenge nearly to its full extent—& sentenced to death. The Governor issued his warrant for his execution on the 28th of July, but for reasonable cause reprieved him till the 16th of August, when it took place.

The writer of this called to see him on the morning of that day, and as usual endeavored to impress his mind with the awfulness of his situation, expressing a fear that he had not made the requisite preparation for a peaceful entrance into eternity—but with extreme sorrow found, that he still persisted in a denial of his guilt, without giving any satisfactory solution of those palpable contradictions, of which he had been guilty during his imprisonment. About 8 o'clock he solicited and obtained a private interview with the Sheriff, when it appeared he had made a deliberate calculation upon the chance of surviving the execution of his sentence.

He earnestly entreated the Sheriff, that he might not be kept hanging long as a spectacle to the multitude, but be cut down as soon as possible. Soon after, the Rev. D. Bain delivered an appropriate discourse in his cell by Griffith's request, to which he appeared to listen with attention. He then took leave of two persons, to whom he wished the care of his body committed, and of whom he had previously requested that it might not be interred till 4 o'clock. He was then dressed in his shroud, and carried in a cart, followed by several ministers, to the place of execution. On arriving, he was asked if he had any thing to say, on answering that he had, and liberty given, he stood up, and expressed his confidence of being accepted of God, observing that "God knew he was innocent of the crime for which he had to die—accused another person of having committed it, and cautioned the young to beware of drunkenness and bad company. Two verses of a solemn hymn were then sung by the ministers who attended him, and prayer offered in his behalf by the Rev. D. Bain. After this he again called the Sheriff to him, and said, in a low tone—"for God's sake do not let me hang long." He was then asked by the Sheriff if he was ready, and answering, "all ready," the cart was driven from under him, & he dropt into eternity.

It is certainly assuming a prerogative with which we are not clothed, to attempt deciding on his eternal fate. He has gone to account to HIM, to whom we are all answerable and who searcheth the heart. He professed to have found peace, in terms almost bordering on presumption. Yet to those who regularly attended him, he evinced but few marks of a penitent.

To make Candles of a durable nature.

To ten ounces of wotton tallow, add a quarter of an ounce of camphor, four ounces of bees-wax and two ounces of alum; they will then be very hard, and burn with a clear and beautiful blaze.

BANK OF CAROLINE.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, from the Cashier, dated
"DUNTON, August —, 1820.

The stockholders in this institution have come to the determination of winding up its concerns, and I am directed by the Board to inform you that so soon as we can collect par money enough to pay you, it shall be remitted."

The Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington

Has ceased to do business. Arrangements have been made for the redemption of all its bills with specie or Eastern funds. The reason of its winding up is supposed to be, the impracticability, in the present state of the country, of doing a profitable business. The truth is, we had too many Banks in the District, and a reduction of the number, without a reduction of the quantum of capital, would, in our opinion, essentially contribute to the prosperity of trade and commerce in the District. Nat. Int.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.

GOOD LUCK.

The ship Jane, on her passage from Lisbon, picked up a trunk, which, on opening proved to be empty. It was therefore thrown into the long-boat among other lumber. This morning, in the act of removing it, a doubloon rolled out of a crevice, and, after a more strict search, sixty-nine doubloons, and two four dollar gold pieces were found concealed in the lining of the trunk.

MR. MADISON IN EUROPE!

A Cork, (Irish paper) of the 27th of June, announces the arrival, on the preceding day, of Mr. Madison, late President of the United States of America. "This eminent individual, (says the Cork paper) after having filled with great dignity, the office of Chief Magistrate of, unquestionably, the most free and rising, and we believe the happiest country in the world, and guided her councils in war, with vigor and glory, and in peace, with wisdom, is now seen, in the quality of a private gentleman, visiting Europe." Mr. Madison, we understand, is about to take a tour of the entire country, and will visit the Giant's Causeway.

Mr. Madison, we suspect, is quietly cultivating his farm in Virginia. It is possible, that some impudent pretender has assumed his name, for the purpose of attracting a little more attention than is bestowed upon ordinary travellers; but it is more probable that the editor, and the London editors who have copied the paragraph, have been hoaxed. That's all. N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Louisiana Advertiser of July 22d, peremptorily contradicts the story recently circulated in the papers, of a confession of one of the pirates lately condemned at New Orleans, involving particulars relative to the mysterious loss at sea, some years ago, of Mrs. Alston; and the name of the Rev. Mr. Larned is used to vouch that no such confession was ever made.

From the Lansingburgh Gazette, of August 16.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

The following instance of a spontaneous combustion occurred on Saturday last, on board the sloop Olive, owned by Messrs. Penniman & Parmelee, of this village, then lying at Troy. She had on board a large canvas covering, made for the purpose of preserving hay, which she occasionally carried to the New York market, from the weather. It had a few days before been painted with linseed oil, and after being dried, was rolled closely together, and laid upon the deck. After laying about three hours, a smoke was discovered to issue from it and, upon unrolling it, one third part of it was found to be consumed.

The paintings by the old masters, which belonged to the late Mr. West, have been sold at vendue, in London. The whole produced 13,027l. The death of Acton, by Titian, brought 1700 guineas; a head of Christ, by Guido, 700; Abraham entertaining the angels, by Rembrandt, 7 by 9 inches, 200; the Bath of Diana, by Titian, 610; a Forest Scene, by Rembrandt, 200; the Last Supper, by Titian, 435; the Virgin Child, and St. John and Mary Magdalene, by Parmigiano, 350; the Watering Place, by Wouvermans, 560; Peasants with Cattle, by A. Berchem, 450; View on a River, by Hobima, 290; a Knight in full Armour, by Giorgione, 140; View of a Village, by Gaspar Toussin, 210; a dead Hare, and other game, spaniel, &c. by Wrenix, 167; Minerva, with her Egis, &c. by Rubens, 155; Christ betrayed, by Teniers, 126, and many others at proportionate prices.

CURIOUS LAW CASE.

The following singular case, we are credibly informed, occurred a few weeks since in the western district of this state. A farmer's meadow was grievously infested with grass-hoppers. Dreading

surrounded him, and who were...
...and unfeeling cruelty, I...
...the father of a number of helpless chil-
...one who had fought in defence of
...the freedom of our country—those of the
...mob, who were not near enough to reach
...him with their clubs, called out fiercely
...to have no mercy on him, to beat him to
...death. Such are the cruel, blood thirsty
...servants into whose power it is wished
...and intended, by a general ticket, if pos-
...sible, to place the government of the
...state. What chance in Baltimore for a
...free and impartial trial in criminal of-
...fences—one of the Baltimore mob men
...kills a man, he is tried before a Baltimore
...jury, and the clearest and most unequiv-
...ocal testimony produced to criminate
...the murderer; yet the jury acquits the
...murderer. To show the corruption of the
...jury in Baltimore, you here have an ex-
...tract of the deposition of Richard B. Ma-
...grew, who was present at the trial of
...one of the murderers—“Mr. Montgomery
...opened the case of White by stating to
...the jury the enormity of the offence,
...breaking a sanctuary like the jail, and com-
...mitting murder on an aged man and de-
...ceitless prisoner, he then read the law,
...and stated that there was no difference of
...opinion between the counsel as to the
...fact, that if certain facts were proved,
...they must find him guilty—he then ex-
...amined the testimony, which was so clear,
...and proved his guilt so completely, that
...his own counsel proposed to submit the
...case, without defence, to the jury. Mr.
...M. said, he would readily submit a case
...which was so clear, that he did not sup-
...pose it possible for a jury to hesitate—
...deponent did not believe it possible that
...he could be acquitted, and Mr. M. after
...he was acquitted, told deponent that it
...was useless for him further to prosecute
...before that jury.” Mr. Edward Johnson,
...the mayor of the city of Baltimore, also
...deposed as follows—“I can only say that
...I was astonished at the acquittal of
...Woolfslager and Dr. Lewis, after the
...very positive evidence of their guilt,
...which I myself disclosed—but, gentle-
...men, as the testimony disclosed upon
...oath, before the jury, is not the kind of
...evidence upon which as members of the
...General Assembly, you convict, it would
...have been more consonant with your
...views, that these witnesses should have
...stood mute before the jury, and hearsay
...evidence should have been effectual. I
...have now, gentlemen, I think, wrote as
...much as you will be willing to read, and
...much more than you will probably relish,
...I will therefore close for the present, with
...a hope, that you will never again have it
...in your power to call voters before the
...House of Delegates, and attempt to ex-
...tract from them a disclosure of the names
...of persons for whom they voted at the
...election. As private gentlemen I sincerely
...wish you well, and promise most solem-
...nly, should it ever fall to my lot to
...become a tryer in a case where you are
...concerned, I will be influenced only by
...that rule of evidence that has endured for
...ages, and upon the fair and impartial ex-
...ercise of which, rests all our hopes for the
...protection and security of the life, liberty,
...and prosperity of the citizens.

Yours respectfully,
NO SOLOMON.

Caroline County, Aug. 24, 1820.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Editor,
I observed lately in the democratic paper,
published at Annapolis under the immediate
superintendence of the leaders of the party,
such an unprincipled and infamous slander
of the integrity of our venerable revolutionary
patriot, Col. Richardson, that I cannot refrain
from calling your attention particularly to it,
and I hope, if you can ferret out the author,
that you will reward him for his labors.

It seems that in the year 1816, before the
great failures of the State Banks, the Treasur-
er of the Eastern Shore, had received the notes
of certain country banks, which, by the time he
came to a settlement of his accounts, at Annapolis,
had depreciated in so considerable a
degree, that the Treasurer of the Western
Shore was unwilling to receive them without
the direction of the Legislature. So uncertain
was then the state of the banks, and so
difficult was it to discriminate as to those en-
titled to credit, that the Legislature, when
they took the subject into consideration,
deemed it necessary to give to the Treasurer
of the Western Shore, under the advice
of the Governor and Council, authority to direct
all persons entrusted with the collection of
public monies, what description of bank notes
should be received. Amongst the monies re-
ceived by the Treasurer of the Eastern
Shore, during the year, there were notes of
different country banks, to the amount of
\$1200.13, which were “not on a par with
the notes of the Farmers’ Bank of Maryland;”
but the Legislature, on a principal of com-
mon honesty, felt themselves bound to receive
the money, as collected by their Eastern
Shore Treasurer, in the best notes he could
get, and necessarily ordered him to be cred-
ited with the whole amount, but confiding
implicitly in his integrity and regard to the
interests of the state, authorised him to take
such measures, as he might think best cal-
culated to convert that money into such other
money as should be directed by the Treasur-
er of the Western Shore, under the ad-
vice of the Governor and Council, and it ap-
pears that Col. Richardson was so fortunate
as to exchange the whole amount for other
notes, except a balance of \$253.25 in notes
of the bank of Somerset, and the Merchant’s
Bank of Alexandria.

This, Mr. Editor, is a plain history of this
business; and yet the infamous slander of
our venerable neighbor, has the hardihood to
assert, that “considerable opposition was en-
vined to these resolutions by the Republicans,”
on the ground that the Treasurer of the East-
ern Shore was supposed to have speculated on
the current funds of the State, by discounting
bad paper, and now wished to “put it upon the
Treasurer at Annapolis at par!” Such things
as these, Mr. Editor, are too bad to be toler-
ated by a virtuous people. In proportion as
we should be watchful and suspicious of such a
man, as I am sure the author of this base
charge must be, we should be sedulous to de-
fend the reputation of one who has long pass-
ed the age of four score years, without a spot

or a blemish, and who, in addition to his gen-
eral merits as a man, is entitled to our grate-
ful and veneration for having stepped forth
in the gloomiest hour of the revolutionary
struggle and wielded the sword—to assert the
liberties of his country. I would ask, Mr.
Editor, upon what principle of justice (much
less of liberty towards a faithful public officer),
could the legislature refuse to receive the
notes collected by the Treasurer, under the
general practice of that day to take such
notes as money?

If he had “speculated” on them and attempt-
ed to swindle the state, in the manner charged
by the writer, then & in that case, indeed, he
should not only have been made to lose the money,
but to lay his grey hairs in a cell of the
Penitentiary, where all such fellows as the au-
thor of the slanders against him ought, in the
case as it stands, to be at this moment; but if,
as every honest man in the community will
readily acknowledge, the present Treasurer
of the Eastern Shore has always faithfully &
accurately discharged his duty, it would have
been a disgraceful—nay, a swindling transaction,
on the part of the Legislature, to have refused
to receive the money. Suppose, at that very pe-
riod, the Treasurer of the Western Shore, had
happened to have on hand of the state’s money,
received by him, as Treasurer, fifty thou-
sand dollars, or more or less, of the notes of
the city Bank of Baltimore,” which at that
time held its head so high in credit, and the
next year the Bank had failed, as it has since
done, and the legislature had refused to credit
the Treasurer with the notes, what would all
the world have said? At that very period, it
may be safely asserted, the city Bank of Bal-
timore was not as solvent as the Bank of Som-
erset or the Merchants Bank of Alexandria; &
I know it would have afforded fine nuts for our
Caroline Demagogues if Col. Richardson had
refused the money which others received and
subjected himself to the charge of appropriat-
ing the people and making the times harder for
them. I would further ask, Mr. Editor, who
were those squeamish “Republicans,” by
whom “opposition was evined to these resolu-
tions on the ground that the Treasurer of the
Eastern Shore was supposed to have specu-
lated on the current funds of the state by dis-
counting bad paper, and now wished to put it
upon the Treasurer at Annapolis at par?” Did
any man of them dare openly to avow such a
suspicion? I believe, sir, that with all the
insolence and hardness of the present propa-
gator of this slander, even he would not have
ventured so far. An instantaneous burst of
indignant reprobation would have silenced
him, in any respectable democratic circle,
then to be found at Annapolis. Now, it seems,
he meets the smiling approbation of his party,
in making the charge, though he lurks behind
the screen of the editor. I have seen the time,
Mr. Editor, when such vile, sneaking, pitiful
demagogues, as now assail the character of
this venerable patriot, would not have dared
to approach him with a look of impudence,
much less with a foul calumny against his
official character, and when many such folks
as are now great—very great men, Mr. Editor,
would have shrunk from the frown of his dis-
pleasure. It was at the time, sir, when the merit
of the soldier of the revolution was very differ-
ently estimated from the treatment they now
receive, & when he, who had recently been en-
gaged in fighting the battles of liberty, & was
qualified for office, was looked up to with con-
fidence and respect by the whole people. Col.
Richardson, then, was not allowed to be char-
ged with defrauding the public, for two rea-
sons; first, because the moral sense and grati-
tude of the people, who knew his virtue & his
faithful services, would have spurned the
calumniation, and, secondly, because the
nervous arm of the warrior, was always
prompt to chastise villains; but now the
slanders against him are cheriished & dis-
seminated, for electioneering purposes, even by
those who pretend to honorable feelings,
and the slanderer escapes the merited
punishment; for the nerves of the patriot
soldier are slackened with age, and he can
now only look down with contempt upon his
enemies and say,

“My unsold name, the austerity of my life,
May vouch against you, and my place in the
state.
Will so your accusation overweigh,
That you shall stifle in your own report
And smell of calumny.”

I did not intend, Mr. Editor, to write
so long a letter, but I cannot restrain my
feelings on the subject of ill-treating those
old soldiers of the revolution, who have
uniformly preserved their honorable char-
acter till they are about stepping into an-
other world. Let even such as are worth-
less, and vile, amongst them, receive jus-
tice in mercy; but for God’s sake let us
cherish a veneration for those, who justly
merited all our gratitude and affection.

I shall probably write to you soon about
the late turning out the poor soldiers of
the revolution again to pine in want, after
a great parade of making them comfortable
with pensions. The cup of bitterness
seems to have been taken from them a-
while, only to be returned with redoubled
gall.

Your friend,
MORGAN.

Caroline County, Aug. 28th, 1820.

For the Easton Gazette.

DIALOGUE ON COURTSHIP.

Mr. Wormwood and Miss Fincal, (an old maid.)

Miss Fincal.—It is currently reported
Mr. Wormwood, that you are in love a-
gain, for the five and fortieth time, you are
a mere humming bird, buzz about every
pretty girl and off in a tangent.

Wormwood.—I have certainly been an
admirer of the fair, and have paid some of
them, those respectful attentions which
every amiable and accomplished woman
justly merits—Nothing more I assure you.

Miss F.—How happens it then, the
town believes you are always at the feet
of some reluctant fair one, until like a bad
note, you are shuffled from one to another,
till you are literally worn out in the ser-
vice.

Wormwood.—I have never been pre-
sented to you for acceptance, and I have ob-
served, no persons declaim more against
bad notes than those who have none of a
ny sort whatever.

Miss F.—If you allude to me, sir, let me
assure you, I have had most enviable of-
fers, but I sent them packing, I treated
them with the most ineffable contempt.

Wormwood.—Don’t be in a passion Miss
—I meant only to say I never had the
honor of being repulsed from your feet—
as for your lovers, I believe, like Tim
Bucket’s estate, they can only be found in
terra incognita.

Miss F.—Wormwood, ’tis very ungen-
erous and unfeeling to remind me of so
disagreeable a truth; what I said was mere-
ly a little good natured badinage, and
knowing as you do, the calm and gentle e-
quality of my temper you ought not to im-
pose on it, you ought not Mr. Worm-
wood.

Wormwood.—My dear sweet Miss Fincal,
I merely meant to retort the charge
of being a mere foot-ball to the sex, and
am sorry I touched a string which vibrates
with little pleasure to ladies on the shady
side of five and twenty—if you meant se-
riously to ask, in the spirit of friendship,
why gossips and other good natured peo-
ple say, I have courted all and got none,
I will tell you.

Miss F.—Do Mr. Wormwood—you are
a man of merit and gallantry, which has
excited my surprise at your disappoint-
ments with the ladies.

Wormwood.—Don’t say disappoint-
ments, I am not one of your “would if
they could” men—the fact is, now always
least it should be said a girl never had an
“offer” young ladies, their mothers, sisters,
aunts, and the whole concatenation of
cousins, as the case may be, so solicitous
are they to obviate that misfortune, report
as a great secret that a young man is “deep
in love”—“certainly paying his addresses,
&c.” if only dances with her at a ball,
or waits on her from church—Now there
is my friend Bob Gosling, who I believe,
never courted a girl in his life, is said to
have been “flattered” by three or four with-
in the last twelve months, for all of whom
he would not give his saddle horse; a
dunce if he did.

Miss F.—Sure enough, I have heard
such reports, & believed them true—And,
I suppose there is no more truth in the
vague whispers and confidential communi-
cations about yourself.

Wormwood.—Exactly so, not a whit
more—the ladies always believe a man
means love when he only expresses civi-
lity, and thus by their anxiety for trophies
and triumphs, disgust every man of sense,
please none but coxcombs, “men after
their own hearts,” and finally, as Shakes-
peare says of them, settle in life, qualified
only,

“To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer.”

Miss F.—La—Mr. Wormwood, are you
serious in what you say—yet I believe the
picture is not much exaggerated or over-
drawn—Had I resorted to the same
meanness, I could make out a list as long
as the perstern minx amongst them.

Exit, with a high head, a snuff box
in one hand and the “Balance of Comfort”
in the other.

Wormwood.—(solus.)

How pleas’d the old jade is,
To hear the younger portion of her sex,
Those tender flows, whose beauty, is just
blown.

The subjects made of censure & reproach,
As if by their depression, she could rise—
Old maids, to marry think ’tis ne’er too late,
And fondly hope, at last to find a mate.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

I have just commenced the practice of
the law, and wish by the strictest at-
tention to business, and the most unremit-
ted application to study, to establish myself
successfully at the bar. I am fond of
books, and would willingly devote the
day to study and meditation, were I not
interrupted by some fashionable young
gentlemen, whose “hours hanging heavy
on their hands,” have nothing to do but to
promenade the streets, ogle the girls, play
billiards, and with noisy mirth interrupt
their more serious and occupied acquain-
tances. I wish to inform them, if they
continue their visits, they must either sit
down to Coke on Littleton, Wood’s In-
stitutions, or Doctor and Student, which I
think will tame them, or pay an opinion
fee for each time they molest me.

Yours, &c.
JURIS CONSULTUS.

Baltimore, August 29.

DARING ATTEMPT
At Escape from the Penitentiary in this
City.

Between the hours of seven and eight
o’clock yesterday morning, Mr. Williams’
attention was called to the west wing of
the Penitentiary by an apparent dispute
on one of the stair cases. This was
planned to entrap him. He was attended
by two of the keepers—and while engaged
in hearing the parties, one of the con-
victs came and told him, some were get-
ting over the wall. He proceeded to the
spot, and gave directions to the guard to
fire, when three white and two black men
were shot. One white man died about 9
o’clock. We understand eight are in
confinement in the cells as active in the
plot, in which it is supposed about twenty
were concerned, not one of whom es-
caped.

They took a long table on which they
ate, and being prepared with nails and
splinters, converted it into a ladder, which
they placed between the gate house & the
west wing, being completely screened
from the sight and fire of the guard, four
of them succeeding in getting over the
wall into the court yard, where they were
fired at; one broke his leg by falling from
the wall—they were all instantly secured,
and those not wounded placed in the cells.

Too much praise cannot be given to
Mr. Williams and his assistants for their
bold and spirited resistance; and we are
happy that they succeeded so completely.
It was generally understood that Mr. W.
was gone to Belle Air, and this they
thought the most favorable opportunity for
their attempt.

Fed. Rep.

We understand the men who were
wounded yesterday morning at the Peni-
tentiary, are in a fair way for recovery;
amputation of the arm was necessary for
one of them.—Id.

BALTIMORE, August 23.

SMALL NOTES.

As the country is inundated with coun-
terfeit notes, particularly of a less denomi-
nation than five dollars, it is recommended
that the citizens, one and all, refuse to give
currency to any denomination of Bank pa-
per under five dollars. The banks are now
well supplied with specie, which ought to
take the place of small notes. If this course
is adopting, the poorer and less observing
classes of the community, will be essen-
tially benefitted. Nine times in ten, coun-
terfeits fall upon those who are the least
able to bear the loss.

Since the above was prepared, it has
been announced that the banks of Balti-
more, with the exception of two, are de-
sirous of withdrawing their notes under
five dollars from circulation, and issuing
specie in their stead. Nothing can be
more certain, than that this arrangement
would be of public utility. In the present
times, no single good reason can be given
for pressing paper of small denomina-
tions into the service which specie will
perform with equal convenience and much
more safety to the community. All the
arguments which have been used in favor
of a paper currency, from the time of
Adam Smith’s publication to the present,
fail of a just application to these small
representatives of specie. The advan-
tage to banks from their emission, can on-
ly, in a small degree, counterbalance the
loss and trouble to the community; espe-
cially that part of it who are least able
to meet that loss and trouble.

Patriot.

From the National Intelligencer,

August 19.

The American Watchman is printed at
Wilmington, in Delaware, by Sellick Os-
born, whose genius has given him fame, &
his character esteem. It appears difficult
to convince the news-reading world, that
for the want of greater punctuality among
them, the proprietors of newspapers are
in real suffering. It would be impossi-
ble to read the following appeal from the
last No. of the Watchman without con-
viction, and, one should think, without ef-
fect. The case of Mr. Osborn is the case
of every printer in the United States,
whose subscriptions are beyond the reach
of personal application.

From the American Watchman,

August 15.

“To Delinquents.—There are some of
this description with whom I shall in fu-
ture use very little ceremony or forbear-
ance. Especially allude to those who
have had repeated calls, and return noth-
ing but silence or fair promises; and
who would be affronted if it should be in-
timated that they were unable to pay a
small debt—not to those who are strait-
ened or embarrassed; nor to those who
have paid occasionally, and are in ar-
rears for a small balance. Those of the
former description will perceive my aim;
otherwise they will soon have a hint so
broad, and through such hands, as cannot
be misunderstood.

If this unfeeling delinquency only sub-
jected me to a fare of bread and water, I
might eat my humble crust in sient con-
temptment. But when it forces me to
trespass on the patience of others—to ap-
pear unjust when I am only suffering from
injustice—when it cramps or di-tracts my
faculties, wastes and embitters my days,
and places my dearest prospects in the
mist of painful uncertainty—then plain
speaking and dealing becomes a duty as
well as a right.

Those concerned will look to this, or
soon hear from me through another me-
dium; and, in the latter case, every man
who, not from necessity, but mere spite,
eludes my claim by legal evasion, will
find his name conspicuously in print.

Editor of the Watchman.”

MR. ROBERT WRIGHT

Hereby notifies the Citizens of the District,
composed of Talbot, Caroline, and Queen
Anns Counties, that he will represent them
in the next Congress, if it shall be their pleasure
again to honour him with their confidence.
Sept. 2.

\$10 REWARD,

For apprehending and delivering to the Sub-
scriber in Denton, a man by the name of

George Morgan,

Who broke Gaol on Friday the 28th July last—
committed at the instance of his bail for safe
keeping, on an indictment for felony—he is
about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout and
well made, blue eyes, dark hair and a little im-
pediment in his speech when irritated. By
trade a shoemaker.

WM. McDONALD, Shff.

of Caroline county.

September 2—3w.

Cash for Negroes.

Liberal prices, in cash, will be given for a few
young Negroes. Apply at the Union Tavern,
Easton—Aug. 29 3w

Public Sale.

At Perry Hall, the residence of the late Col
William B. Smyth, will be offered at public
sale, on Thursday the 14th day of September
next, and (if the sale be not completed) on
the next day, the Personal Estate of said de-
ceased (Negroes excepted) consisting of Hor-
ses and Mules one hundred and fifty head of
Cattle, among which are several yoke of ex-
cellent Oxen and good Milch Cows; a large
stock of Hogs and Sheep, several Carriages;
Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen
Furniture, with many other articles usually
attached to such establishments.

The terms will be nine months credit, upon
all sums of ten dollars and upwards; the pur-
chaser to give bond or note with approved se-
curity—For all sums under ten dollars the
cash will be required—No property to be re-
moved until bonded for or paid.

The sale to begin at 9 o’clock & attendance
given by

SAMUEL GROOME, Agent for

ISABELLA SMYTH, Adm’r.

Talbot county, Aug. 29 3w

Federal Republican Nominations,

FOR THE ASSEMBLY,

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Nicholas Thomas John Goldsborough.
William H. T. Luman Robert Banning

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

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

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

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

WORCESTER COUNTY.

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

PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY.

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

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Alexander Warfield Ignatius Davis
Robert G. McPherson Lewis Motter

CALVERT COUNTY.

Thomas Blake Gustavus Weems
Joseph W. Reynolds Samuel Turner

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

William Hilleary John Scott
Thomas Blair William Reid

CECIL COUNTY.

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

Farmers’ Bank

SOMERSET AND WORCESTER

Notice is hereby given, to the Stock-
holders of the Farmers’ Bank, that an Election for Directors will be
held at the Banking House, in Snow Hill, on
the 20th day of October next, between the
hours of 11 o’clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

Per order,
JOHN P. DUFFIELD, Cashier.

September 2, 1820—3w

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber living near
Cambridge, on Thursday 17th August, a mu-
latto woman named

Charlotte Hawkins,

Wife of Jno. Hawkins, property of Mr. Jos. ph
Byrns. She is 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 2
or 3 inches high, has a large flat nose and
black eyes, and wears about her neck a black
string, with a piece of silver attached to it, as
a memorial of her former husband. She took
with her, her child about 4 months old, bed,
cradle and chest, with a variety of clothing.
Whoever takes up and secures said woman &
child, so that I get them again shall receive if
taken in the county, thirty dollars, if out of
the county, fifty dollars, and the above reward
if out of the state, and if brought home
all reasonable charges will be paid by the Sub-
scriber.

THOMAS HAYWARD.

September 2—3w.

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A Farm lying on Chickamaconia River, now
in the occupancy of Asbury Simmons, con-
taining three fields, of one hundred, and ninety
thousand each, with a lot of ten acres attached
to each field, and a thriving Young Apple and
Peach Orchard. There is, on said Farm, a large
and commodious Dwelling House, in good re-
pair—an excellent Barn forty feet square and
every necessary building. No farm on the
Eastern Shore possesses greater advantages
for the raising of stock of every kind. A lease of
three years will be given to an approved ten-
ant. For terms apply to the Subscriber living
in Cambridge, or to Capt. Anthony Manning
near said farm.

HENRY C. ELBERT.

Dorchester County, Sept. 2—3w.

Sheriff’s Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas
to me directed at the suit of Tristram
Frampton and Joseph Turner, use of John
Scott, against James Benny, will be exposed to
sale on the Co. r House Green on Tuesday the
26th day of September 1820, between 11 and
12 o’clock, five head of horses, ten head of Cat-
tle, and the equitable right and title of the
said James Benny, in and to a tract and parcel
of land called “Hampton,” part of a tract
called “Francis’ Plains,” and part of a tract
of land called “Lowday’s Purchase.” Sold
to satisfy the above Venditioni Exponas.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 2—ts.

Sheriff’s Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me di-
rected at the suit of John W. Reddin & Co. for
the use of Jacob Biddle & Co. for the use of
Longstreet & Bailey, against William Tolston,
will be sold on the premises on Thurs-
day the 28th of September inst. His one
tent part of an undivided tract or parcel of
land, called Liberty and Pace Resurveyed,
containing 497 1-4 acres, at present occupied
by William C. Skinner, sold to satisfy the debt
interests and costs of the above writ. Sale to
commence between the hours of 12 and one
o’clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 2 ts.

Talbot County, Orphans’ Court, 28th day
of August A. D. 1820.

On application of Dr. Robert Moore, Ex-
ecutor of William Meloy, late of the
county aforesaid deceased, it is ordered that he
give the notice required by law, for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased’s estate, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of three
successive weeks, in both of the Eastern news-
papers, in one of the Baltimore papers, and
also in the National Intelligencer printed and
published in the City of Washington.

In Testimony that the above is truly
copied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of the Orphans’ Court
of Talbot County aforesaid, I have
hereby set my hand and the
seal of my office affixed, this
28th day of August, A. D. 1820.
JAS. PRICE, Reg’r of Wills
for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

Notice is hereby Given.

That all persons having claims against
the said deceased’s estate, are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to
the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of
the 4th mo. April next, they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand this 28th
day of August Anno Domini 1820.

ROBERT MOORE,

POETRY.

From the Cottage's Religious Meditations.
MEDITATION ON LIFE.

While health, and strength, and youth remain,
And pleasure flows unchecked by pain,
May I O Lord! my soul prepare,
By faith, by penitence and prayer.

So, when the snares of sin are spread,
Around my unsuspecting head;
Thy grace shall Satan's power control,
And from temptation guard my soul.

So, when the cares of life molest,
And rob my doubting mind of rest,
Thy word shall bid the tempest cease,
And calm my anxious breast to peace.

So, when my youth and strength decay,
And life's gay vision fleets away;
Eternal bliss my soul may prove,
In realms of everlasting love.

BILL IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

MAY TERM, 1820.

The Bill in this cause states, that Thomas Weyman, of Talbot county, being seized & possessed of a considerable Real estate, the same being parts of the original tracts of Land called "Bensons Enlargement," "Flag Hole," & "Barns Neck," which, with other Lands, were resurveyed by the late John Shannahan, deceased, and called together "Chance Resurveyed," containing the quantity of one hundred and forty acres and a quarter of an acre of Land, more or less, lying and being in the county aforesaid, & having occasion for money, & wishing to borrow the same from the "President, Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton, applied to the complainants to become his securities and endorers to the said Bank, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars; and in order to indemnify the said complainants, against the said Suretyship, proposed to mortgage, to the said Suretyship, the said Lands, and Premises, above named. That the said Thomas Weyman, did borrow the said sum of money of the said Bank, & the said complainants, did become his securities, & endorers for the repayment thereof. And that to secure & indemnify the said complainants against all loss, injury, costs & charges, to which they might be liable, and subjected, on account of the said suretyship, the said Thomas Weyman, did, on or about the 19th of May, 1813, make and execute a Deed of Mortgage, to the said complainants, of the aforesaid lands and premises: bearing date, the same day and year aforesaid; and did, thereby grant, bargain and sell, the same, for the consideration in the said Deed expressed, unto the said complainants, their heirs and assigns, subject to a proviso, or condition, in the said deed contained: that if the said Thomas Weyman, should pay to the said President, Directors, & Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Easton, the said sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars, with all the interest, costs, charges and expenses due, or to become due, thereon; & should save and indemnify the said complainants from all injury, loss, costs, charges and expenses, to which they might be liable, or subjected by reason of the said suretyship, then the said deed, and all things therein contained, should cease and be utterly null and void, and of no effect. That the said Thomas Weyman, on or about the 21st day of June, 1814, made and executed to Jacob Gibson, of the said county, a deed of the said Lands and premises, and thereby conveyed to him, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which he had therein, or thereto. That Thomas Stevens, Esquire, on or about the day of 1st—by virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to him directed, sold all the right, title and estate, of the said Thomas Weyman, in and to the said Lands and premises, to one Anthony Ross, his heirs & assigns. That the said Thomas Stevens, made to the said Anthony Ross, a deed of the said Land & premises, bearing date the same day and year aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to the said Anthony Ross, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which the said Thomas Weyman, had therein or thereto. That the said Anthony Ross, made to the said Jacob Gibson, a deed, bearing date the same day, and year aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to him his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which the said Anthony Ross, had in and to the said Lands and premises.

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

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

Test—
Aug. 12 Sm.
R. T. EARLE,
J. LOCKERMAN, Ck.
of Talbot County Court.

NOTICE.

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

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

ROBINSON'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
BALTIMORE.
Books in Circulation upwards of
7000 VOLUMES.

Catalogues, price 50 cents, to be had at the Library, or on board the Steam Boat Maryland.

TERMS.
Subscribers at \$6 a year are entitled to 8 books at the same time, at \$8 to 12 books; at \$10 to 18 books; at \$15 to 24 books; at \$18 to 30 books.
Each folio, quarto, or octavo volume to be considered as two books, or one set where the work consists of only one volume—a set of two or more volumes equal to 4 books.
The subscription money is payable in advance, and may be remitted by letter, deposited in the library box on board the Steam Boat, or by mail.

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

Subscribers residing out of the City of Baltimore, may keep their books a month if necessary, or change them by every conveyance, for which privilege no additional charge is made.
Baltimore, August 1820.—3c

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

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

WILL JENKINS.

Aug. 12—4w

BOARDING & LODGING.

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

To be Leased,

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

June 17

To Rent,

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

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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

Trustee's Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR RENT,

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

WILLIAM GRASON
Near Queenstown.
July 29—6w.

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
A House and Lot on Washington Street, at present occupied by Peter Stevens.
Apply to
ROBERT MOORE,
or
WILLIAM W. MOORE.
Easton, 8th mo. 26th, 1820—1c

A LIST OF PERSONS

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

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

Easton, Talbot County, July 29th, 1820—
EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET
THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

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

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

February 14—
EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

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

The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.
All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.
Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.
From do. to Annapolis 2 50.
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2 50.
Easton, Feb. 28—

In Chancery.

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,

May Term, 1820.

Isaac P. Smith, vs. The complainant in this case states that Molly Smith, John Robert Smith, late of Smith, Samuel R. Smith, Worcester county, Henrietta E. Smith, & deceased, died intestate, Levin Smith, being indebted to said complainant in the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars, and seventy five cents—that the said Robert died seized of a considerable real estate, lying in the county aforesaid, that the said deceased did not leave sufficient personal estate to pay his debts, and prays a decree for the sale of the real estate aforesaid, for the payment of the same. And it appearing to the Court, that the said John Smith, and Samuel Smith, do reside out of the state of Maryland, it is ordered that notice be given to the said John and Samuel by advertisement inserted in a newspaper published at Easton, once a week for three successive weeks, at least two months before the second Monday of November next, to appear before the said Court on the said second Monday, to answer the bill of complaint aforesaid, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso.
True copy,
JOHN C. HANDY, Ck.
Aug. 26—3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Wanted

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

To Rent.

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

NOTICE.

CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS.

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

Lands to Rent.

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

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.

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

Maryland,

Caroline County, to wit:

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

June 24—3m.

NOTICE.

I FORWARN ALL PERSONS
From breaking the Soil of the Farm I purchased from John Goldsborough, trustee of the estate of Wm. Lowe deceased, as I am determined to put the law in force against any person or persons so offending.
BENJAMIN ROBERTS.
August 26—3w.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1820.

NO 144

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.

From the Delaware Gazette. BRIEF VIEWS.

Mind your own Business.
This is a homely injunction, but, like many other common place expressions, is worthy of some attention. To be beset by a gang of meddlers who make it their business to attend more to the affairs of others than their own concerns, is extremely annoying, and is a situation in which few perhaps, have not at one time or other, been placed.

There are a certain class of people who are extremely vigilant in their endeavors to pry into the secrets, and the various concerns of their neighbors, with whom they have no kind of interest or connection; and if they can obtain a knowledge of some little incident, with which they have no manner of concern, they will make it the theme of their general discourse, while their own business, which should claim their particular & constant attention, and while subjects of information or instruction, are almost entirely neglected, or left to the management of others. They act as if they considered that the business of others claimed their first and principal attention, while their own affairs was a concern of no more than secondary importance. I have known persons who would take their regular round, going up one street and down another, enquiring of this one, and that one, what was going on, and, when they had collected a sufficient budget, they would collect a company around them, and, with a degree of vast self-importance, tell what it was likely would take place. Or they would go from place to place, where they were acquainted, and immediately upon entering the door, commence a conversation upon this one, and that one, of their acquaintance. This one had done, or meant to do this, or that one had done or meant to do that; but if they should be asked how they knew it, or in what way the matter affected or interested them, or what they had to do with it; why, it could only be answered, it was a mere matter of common report, and a suitable subject for conversation. It is for such persons that the adage is designed, & they should bear in mind, whenever it is addressed to them, that they are considered impudent intruding meddlers, and permit the reproof to operate as a salutary caution for the future. Persons who are in the habit of troubling themselves with, or indulging in suspicions; and conjectures about the business of others, and making it the theme of discourse; who back-bite, vilify, or even if they merely interfere with their concerns, when their attention is not necessarily called to the subject, may very properly be told to "mind their own business."

These meddlers are very troublesome, irksome kind of people. When we are in company with one of them, we are in constant apprehension that they are endeavoring to collect something to make the subject of conversation in the next company they meet, and that we are to be the theme. Every word must be exactly in place, and every step must be measured; if one is out of place, or the other a little too long or too short, we shall be sure to be set down as careless or awkward, and then such a laugh as the repetition of an expression, or the facsimile of a miss step may give rise to, must be very mortifying, if we know of it.

When I hear a person talking of the slips of another, or how perhaps they may have quizzed them a little, and drew from them something a little silly, and which they attempt to make a subject of merriment; and when I see a person engaging in the quarrel of another with the merits of which he has no knowledge; or when I hear a person making his speculations of what is going to take place among some of his neighbours, with which circumstance he has no concern, I would say, "you had better" my friend, "mind your own business." A busy, meddling, inquisitive, wondering, thinking, reckoning, guessing individual, is of all others most disagreeable, and if possible, they ought, perhaps, to be compelled to "mind their own business."

TOM THIMBLE.
From the Long-Island Star, Aug. 30.
At Cold Spring, Capt. D. Rudyard, in playful scuffle with another person, had his neck so injured by a fall, that he died a few days after, (on the 15th instant,) retaining his senses and speech to the last. He desired others might take warning by his fatal accident not to indulge in folly. He has left a wife and family of children lamenting their loss.

A similar accident occurred at Bushneck last week; a man of color wrestling, was thrown on his head, injured his neck, and died the same as before mentioned.

BOSTON SCHOOLS.

The annual visitation of the public town schools in Boston was made on Wednesday week, by the School Committee, accompanied by the Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts; the foreign consuls; President of the Senate, members of the executive, legislative and judicial officers; the civil, naval, and military officers of the United States; the President and Professors of Harvard University; the clergy; municipal officers; and many distinguished strangers.

The following is an enumeration of the scholars actually present in the several schools, which is 150 less than the whole number on the lists, as belonging to the schools:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Latin school	165	00	165
North schools	332	219	551
Franklin do.	222	106	328
Baylston do.	177	108	285
West do.	277	171	448
Centre do.	221	131	352
South Boston do.	26	48	74
			2203

As auxiliary to these schools there are thirty-four town primary schools, in which children under 7 years of age are instructed in the elements of the language; & in which there are upwards of 1400 pupils. The whole number of pupils educated at the general expense is 4019. The number present at the late examination was 3612, of which 2143 were boys, and 1469 girls.

After the examination, which occupied the committee, divided into two sections, from 8 o'clock, A. M. to nearly 4 P. M. the whole moved in procession, preceded by the lads who had obtained the Franklin medals, to Faneuil Hall where they partook of an excellent dinner.

Mr. Tileston, a writing master in one of these schools, is now in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and the seventy-first of his occupation as a school instructor in the writing department, having commenced his long career as an assistant at 14, and an usher at 18 years of age, under the venerable Hicks. He was appointed writing master about the year 1764, and, with the exception of the short period when the town was in possession of the enemy, in 1775—6, has constantly attended his duties as such, and only for a few years has required an assistant.

PEACH TREES.

The cultivation of this tree has become very interesting to gardeners in the vicinity of this city. A very simple mode of preserving and restoring when apparently nearly destroyed by the disease so fatal to them in this quarter, and commonly called the "Yellows," has been accidentally discovered by a gentleman in this city. A statement of the fact, as it occurred, will convey all necessary information. In the fall of 1818, a very fine tree standing in his yard was apparently dead from the effects of the above mentioned disease—throughout the fall and winter very large quantities of common wood ashes were casually thrown by the servants about the root of the tree. To the astonishment of all who had seen it the preceding fall, it put forth its leaves vigorously the next season, and bore abundance of fine fruit. A small quantity of wood ashes was again thrown round its root last fall, and the tree is now so full of fine fruit that it has become necessary to prop it up. This is a very simple remedy, and certainly worthy of trial.

Lang's Gazette.

From the Utica Gazette.

EXPERT DRIVING.

The following is one of the most remarkable instances of presence of mind we ever heard of.
As one of the stages belonging to Mr. Powell, was on the way from Utica to Albany, about two weeks since, and was on the point of turning a curve of the road, which was dug from the edge of the bank of the river, (a short distance below Palatine Bridge), on the summit of a hill, and very narrow, it was met by a large six horse team, which was passing diagonally across the road, in order to ascend the hill with less difficulty. The horses in the stage were going at a round trot, and came in contact with those of the large wagon on the low side, & in such a manner that it was impossible for the driver to stop the horses quick enough to prevent the stage interlocking with the large wagon, and inevitably being overturned down the bank of the river, which was very steep, and descending about thirty feet. At this juncture the driver very promptly wheeled his leaders, gave them the whip, & drove in a straight line down the bank into the river, which at this place was quite shallow. This act, in all probability, saved the lives of the passengers and the horses. Maj. General Scott, of the U. S. army, who was one of the passengers, immediately presented him with \$5, as a reward for his great resolution of mind and skill as a driver.

Charleston, Aug. 26.

A letter written at Prince Williams Parish, 10 miles from Combahee Ferry, on the 19th instant says.—"We were visited yesterday, with one of the most tremendous hail-storms I ever witnessed. I regret to say, I think your loss will amount to more than two-thirds.—The storm lasted for one hour, and during that time destroyed nearly the whole crop of cotton and provisions. The cotton stalks in many places were striped entirely of bolls, leaves, &c. The out buildings and negro houses were much injured by the violence of the wind, and some blown down—the poultry that were exposed were killed. Many of the hail-stones were larger than Fowls' eggs. I know not how far it has extended, but its ravages must have been great to our neighbours."

IMPORTANCE OF A PERSEVERING PHYSICIAN.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.

On Saturday evening last, a young Physician in this city was called in to see a woman in low circumstances, who had a large family of children, her husband being also sick. In a fit of insanity or despair, she had swallowed a large quantity of laudanum. When the doctor arrived, he attempted to administer an emetic, but she resolutely clenched her teeth, and refused all assistance. He then procured an iron spoon, and, with much exertion, forced open her mouth, occasioning her the loss of two upper and two lower teeth; owing to her extraordinary resistance.—The emetic was then poured down, and was immediately spouted back into the Doctor's face. "Death and the Doctor" were now fairly at issue; but the odds were on the side of Death, who was so stoutly backed by the patient. But our young Esculapius was not to be thus deprived of his victory. Hastily wiping his face, he posted off with all speed to the nearest Druggist, where he procured a long elastic tube and a syringe. Thus armed, he quickly returned, having in his retinue the druggist and two stout black men, whom he engaged for the approaching conflict. Madam was immediately laid on her back on the floor, sans ceremonie, her head and limbs being well secured; and refusing to let the tube be passed through her mouth, our courageous Doctor inserted it into her nose, and passed it through the orifice in the root of the mouth quite into the stomach, and with his syringe quickly pumped out the contents of her stomach. The laudanum thus pumped out was estimated at two ounces.

It was by such persevering exertions, that this humane and skillful young Physician saved a fellow being from destruction. She is quite recovered.

Free Journal.

Norfolk, Aug. 25.

Extraordinary Suicide.—On Thursday afternoon last, about sunset, a decent looking man, a stranger, standing on the deck of a vessel at Taylor's wharf, enquired of a bystander what o'clock it was; and upon being informed, he observed, "It is time for me to be going;" and immediately plunged into the river and disappeared.—Several persons were near the spot at the time, who, at a loss to account for so strange a proceeding stood by the place where he went down, for some time, watching for his re-appearance, in order to assist him, should it be necessary. But he rose no more! On Saturday his body was found near the spot where the rash act was committed, and after the usual forms, decently interred. From a paper found in his pocket book, it appeared that his name was Nathaniel Lamont, of Bath, (Maine) aged 28 years—a letter was also found in his pocket, from his father in Bath, dated in 1819.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

Received at the Office of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 26.

SUNDAY PAPERS.

Lord Kenyon said, that he was charged with a petition from the news venders in and about the metropolis, who complained of being, by the practice of trade, obliged to sell Newspapers on the Sabbath day.

The petition, which was signed by 70 news venders, stated, that forty-five thousand newspapers, at least, were circulated every Sunday, which, again were regularly read by three hundred thousand persons in and around London, to say nothing of those forwarded by a species of anticipation to various parts of the country; while the numbers of pressmen, distributors, master venders, and others of both sexes, thus employed on the Sabbath day, tended to a continuous breach of Divine and human laws. Another fact of momentous importance was, that public places were frequented in consequence of such papers. By these and other considerations, their lordships were called on to relieve, if they could not remedy, the effects arising from the publication of newspapers on the Sabbath day. The noble lord added, that in the present stage, he should simply move,

that the petition lie upon the table of their Lordships House.

Lord Holland would not have spoken at this particular time, if he had not apprehended that it was designed to found something like a Bill upon the petition their Lordships had just heard; but if ever such a measure were introduced to that House, he should unquestionably feel it his duty to oppose it. Indeed it was to be suspected that politics had rather more to do with the matter than religion. It was stated, in something like a prospectus, which accidentally met his eye, and upon which, by the way, the present petition appeared to be founded, that the principles of disloyalty and sedition were diffused through the medium of the periodical press; and then followed an estimate of the supposed circulation of Sunday papers. It was natural to argue, in this case, that the objection went as strongly to the principles as to the diffusion of Sunday papers; so that in common fairness, the petitioners ought to have communicated their names.

Earl Grosvenor said, that some years ago he was joined in the proposal of a Bill prohibiting the publication of newspapers on the Sabbath day, together with Mr. Wilberforce, and that the publishers and venders of such productions then regretted the hardships they endured. Whether the principles they promulgated were loyal or disloyal, was not the question now before the House; but the true question was, whether such publications did not eventually and necessarily lead to the destruction of morals and religion. He could conscientiously say, that he entertained the same opinion on this subject, which he avowed some years ago; and he still thought that Sunday newspapers ought to be put a stop to.

The Earl of Lauderdale could not participate in the sentiments of his Noble friend who had just set down. There appeared to him the bare possibility of being righteous overmuch in such cases; to say nothing of the benefit the revenue had derived, and still needed, from the efforts of what was called, not unaptly, the Sunday press. But even the question of morality or religion, was viewed on this occasion in an erroneous light.—Sunday, no papers were printed, except Monday ones; and the petitioners if they really meant to provide for the observance of the Sabbath, should have prayed not that no Sunday papers should be printed on Saturdays, but that no Monday papers should be printed on Sundays; for it was pretty well known, that all newspapers which appeared on the Monday morning were actually got up and printed on the preceding day. His sober wish was, at all events, that the matter of the petition should be well canvassed in that House.

Petition laid on the table.

LONDON, July 10—15.

The following placard has been extensively circulated within these few days:—

Glorious deeds of Women!

Woe be to the age wherein Women lose their influence and their judgments are disregarded.

Reflect on glorious and virtuous Rome. It was there that the Woman honored the exploits of the renowned Generals.

All the grand events were brought about by Women.

Through a Woman, Rome obtained liberty.

Through Women, the mass of the people acquired the rights of Consulship.

A Woman put an end to the oppression of the Tyrranians.

By means of Women, Rome, when on the brink of destruction, was screened from the resentment of an enraged & victorious outlaw.

France was delivered from her Invaders and Conquerors, in the 14th century, by a Woman.

It was a Woman, that brought down the bloody tyrant Murat.

A Woman nailed the tyrant Sisera to the ground.

A Queen caused the cruel Minister, Haman, to be hanged on a gallows, 50 cubits high, of his own erecting.

And a Queen will now bring down the corrupt conspirators against the peace, honor, and life of the innocent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Minerva Smyth, arrived last evening in 31 days from Liverpool. Capt. Bennett has favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers to the 29th, and London papers to the evening of the 27th July.

It appears that a complete revolution has been effected in the kingdom of Naples, without bloodshed, and that a constitutional government, similar to that of Spain, was immediately to be adopted. On the 6th of July the King issued the following decree:

"The general wish of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies for a Constitutional Government having manifested itself, we consent to this, of our full and entire will, and promise to publish the basis in the space of eight days.

"Till the publication of the Constitution the existing laws shall continue to be in vigour.

"Having thus satisfied the public wish, we order the troops to return to their corps, and every individual to his ordinary occupation.

(Signed) "FERDINAND."

Naples, July 6.

On the same day the King abdicated the throne to his son Francis, who the next day issued the following proclamation.

"By virtue of the act dated yesterday, by which his majesty, our august father, has transmitted to us, with the unlimited clause of the Alter Ego, the exercise of all rights, prerogatives, pre-eminence and faculties, in the same manner as they can be exercised by his majesty.

"In consequence of the decision of his majesty to give a Constitution to the State.

"Wishing to manifest our sentiments to all his subjects, and to second at the same time their unanimous wish,

"We have resolved to decree, and do decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. The Constitution of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies shall be the same that was adopted for the kingdom of Spain in 1812, and sanctioned by his Catholic Majesty in March 1820, saving the modifications which the national representation constitutionally convoked, shall consider it suitable to propose, in order to adapt it to the particular circumstances of the States of his Majesty.

"2. We reserve to ourselves to adopt and make known all the arrangements which may be necessary to facilitate and accelerate the execution of the present decree.

"3. All our Ministers, Secretaries of State are charged with the execution of the present Decree. Naples, 7th July, 1820.

(Signed) "FRANCIS, Lieut. Gen."

A letter from Paris says accounts have been received from Milan of the 13th July, which speak of a gathering storm in that part of Italy. Several arrests have recently been made, and the Austrian government have had information of a secret society, composed of nearly two hundred officers who served under Bonaparte, and the greater part of whom are now living in Piedmont. The Austrians resident at Sesto Callenda, have been instructed to allow no person without a passport to cross the Maggiore, even for an hour. This order is rigidly enforced, but the watchers and watched are equally infected with the revolutionary spirit.

It is stated that the Dutch and American squadron have sailed in pursuit of the Algerines. It was the opinion of the American officers that they had gone against Tunis—others suppose against the weakest of the Italian States.

SLAVE TRADE.

The following letter contains interesting information relative to the squadron on the coast of Africa.

Sierra Leone, May 8th, 1820.

"On the 4th of April two schooners, prizes to his Majesty's ship Morgiana arrived here; one of them with 28 slaves on board. And on the 15th arrived the Morgiana, Captain Sandilands, with the British ship Prince of Brazil packet, of London, and the Jan Nikol schooner; the former with 70 at Wydah. The Morgiana has done more to check the slave trade than any other ship. La Marie, a French schooner, with 106 slaves on board, was captured on the 20th of January, the slaves having been put on board by a British subject, for which a reward of 400 dollars is now offered by the Governor here. It is much to be regretted that no power is given to Captains to detain French ships; they are now the only nation, who can carry on that abominable traffic with impunity. The arrival of the American frigate Cyane (formerly British) on the coast completely checks the Americans; she has already captured four schooners, and sent them to the U. States. The American colony formed at the Sherbro, for captured negroes, has already proved the grave of most of their adventurers; like the British they have been unfortunate in the choice of a local situation. The Cyane had been at Sierra Leone, where she arrived in company with the Myrmidon. The American Captain, on being acquainted with the demise of his Majesty George III. lowered his flag and pendent, and kept them so during the day. The Myrmidon, Morgiana, and Snapper, are lying at Sierra Leone; the Thistle is at the Isle de Los; the Pheasant in the Bight of Benin. Sir George Collier has ordered the brig to the windward coast, the slave ships to leeward, being too powerful; several of them had actually fired upon the Snapper, occupying such favorable positions, that had it not been for her long 24 pounder a midships, they would have disabled her very much. The Snapper has been very unfortunate; she has lost her commander (Lieut. Henderson), Assistant-Surgeon, Mr. Wilson & Mr. Marshal Admiralty Midshipmen; she arrived in Cape Coast in great distress for want of medical assistance. The

100

POETRY.

MEDITATION ON DEATH.

When past the painful toil of day,
And the soft twilight fades away,
How sweet the wearied eye to close,
And gently sink in soft repose!

When storms, and seas, and dangers past,
We gain the wished-for port at last;
How sweet to tread our native shore,
And each accustomed haunt explore!

When pauses that discordant strife,
That breaks the harmony of life;
And war's shrill clarion doth cease,
How sweet the glad return of peace!

So, when the toil of life is o'er,
Dangers and war alarm no more;
How sweet the Christian's life does close!
How sweet in death to find repose!

BILL IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

MAY TERM, 1820.

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

The Bill in this cause states, that Thomas Weyman, of Talbot County, being seized & possessed of a considerable Real Estate, the same being parts of the original tracts of Land called "Barns Neck" and "Hole" & "Barns Neck" which, with other Lands, were resurveyed by the late John Shannahan, deceased, and called together "Chance Resurveyed" containing the quantity of one hundred and forty acres and a quarter of an acre of Land, more or less, lying and being in the county aforesaid, & having occasion for money, & wishing to borrow the same from the President, Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton, applied to the complainants to become his securities and endorsers to the said Bank, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, and in order to indemnify the said complainants, against the said Suretyship, proposed to mortgage, to the said complainants, the said Lands, and Premises, above named. That the said Thomas Weyman, did borrow the said sum of money of the said Bank, & the said complainants, did become his securities & endorsers for the repayment thereof. And that to secure & indemnify the said complainants against all loss, injury, costs & charges, to which they might be liable, and subjected, on account of the said suretyship, the said Thomas Weyman, did, on or about the 19th of May, 1813, make and execute a Deed of Mortgage, to the said complainants, of the aforesaid Lands and Premises; bearing date, the same day and year aforesaid; and did, thereby grant, bargain and sell, the same, for the consideration in the said Deed expressed, unto the said complainants, their heirs and assigns, subject to a proviso, or condition, in the said deed contained; that if the said Thomas Weyman, should pay to the said President, Directors, & Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Easton, the said sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars, with all the interest, costs, charges and expenses due, or to become due, thereon; & should save and indemnify the said complainants from all injury, loss, costs, charges and expenses, to which they might be liable, or subjected by reason of the said suretyship then the said deed, and all things therein contained, should cease and be utterly null and void, and of no effect. That the said Thomas Weyman, on or about the 2d day of June, 1814, made and executed to Jacob Gibson, of the said county, a deed of the said Lands and Premises, and thereby conveyed to him, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which he had thereon, or thereto. That Thomas Stevens, Esquire, on or about the day of

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

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

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

Test— R. T. EARLE, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. of Talbot County Court. Aug. 13 3m.

ROBINSON'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, BALTIMORE. Books in Circulation upwards of 7000 VOLUMES. Catalogues, price 50 cents, to be had at the Library, or on board the Steam Boat Maryland.

TERMS. Subscribers at \$6 a year are entitled to 8 books at the same time, at \$8 to 12 books; at \$10 to 18 books; at \$13 to 24 books; at \$16 to 30 books. Each folio, quarto, or octavo volume to be considered as two books, or one set where the work consists of only one volume—a set of two or more volumes equal to 4 books.

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

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

Subscribers residing out of the City of Baltimore, may keep their books a month if necessary, or change them by every conveyance, for which privilege no additional charge is made. Baltimore, August 1820.—3w

TO RENT, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A House and Lot on Washington Street, at present occupied by Peter Stevens. Apply to ROBERT MOORE, or WILLIAM W. MOORE. Easton, 8th mo. 26th, 1820.—1f

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

MARYLAND.

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

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25. From do. to Annapolis 2 50. From Annapolis to Baltimore 2. Easton, Feb. 28—

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

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

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

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrich, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed. EDWARD AULD. Easton-Point, Feb. 13.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

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

The Public Ob't. Serv't. CLEMENT VICKARS. N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning. C. V. February 14—

In Chancery.

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT.

May Term, 1820.

Isaac P. Smith, vs. Molly Smith, John Smith, Samuel R. Smith, Henrietta E. Smith, & Lucin Smith. The complainant in this case states that Robert Smith, late of Worcester County, died, died intestate, being indebted to said complainant in the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars, and seventy five cents—that the said Robert died seized of a considerable real estate, lying in the county aforesaid, that the said deceased did not leave sufficient personal estate to pay his debts, and prays a decree for the sale of the real estate aforesaid, for the payment of the same. And it appears to the Court, that the said John Smith, and Samuel Smith, do reside out of the State of Maryland, it is ordered that notice be given to the said John and Samuel by advertisement inserted in a newspaper published at Easton, once a week for three successive weeks, at least two months before the second Monday of November next, to appear before the said Court on the said second Monday, to answer the bill of complaint aforesaid, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso. True copy. JOHN C. HANDY, CLK. TEST, Aug. 26—3w

Wanted

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

To Rent.

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

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

Two Overseers

Wanted, for the ensuing year, one of which must be well acquainted with growing Tobacco, &c. To men of real worth the highest wages will be paid. It is hoped that none will apply but such as can produce the most satisfactory recommendations. To save trouble, in the first instance, to such as live at a distance, letters directed to the care of Dr. H. W. Waters, St. Paul's Lane, Baltimore, enclosing recommendations, will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber. CHARLES WATERS. Waters' Ford, 14 miles from Baltimore. Aug. 26—6w

NOTICE.

The undersigned citizen of Somerset County, Maryland, hereby gives notice to his creditors, that he has petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, and that his petition is now pending in Somerset County Court, and that he has complied with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto. The first Saturday in the next November term, of said Court, is fixed for the final hearing of his petition, of which his creditors are hereby notified.

LEVIN BAILEY. Somerset County, Aug. 26, 1820.—4w

In Council.

ANNAPOLIS, July 12th, 1820.

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

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

AN ACT

Empowering the Judges of Elections to administer Oaths appertaining to Elections

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

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

Aug. 15—4w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

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

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Aug. 19—4w

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 5—

Lands to Rent.

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

ALSO,

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

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, July 13, 1820. 4w.

Farmers' Bank

SOMERSET AND WORCESTER.

Notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders that an Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, in Snow Hill, on Friday the 20th day of October next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

Per order, JOHN P. DUFFIELD, Cashier.

September 2, 1820—3w.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber living near Cambridge, on Thursday 17th August, a mulatto woman named

Charlotte Hawkins,

Wife of Jno. Hawkins, property of Mr. Joseph Byus. She is 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a large flat nose and black eyes, and wears about her neck a black string, with a piece of silver attached to it, as a memorial of her former husband. She took with her, her child about 4 months old, bed, cradle and chest, with a variety of clothing. Whoever takes up and secures said woman & child, so that I get them again, shall receive if taken in the county, thirty dollars, if out of the county, fifty dollars, and the above reward if out of the state, and if brought home all reasonable charges will be paid by the Subscriber.

THOMAS HAYWARD.

September 2—3w.

Public Sale.

At Perry Hall, the residence of the late Col William B. Smyth, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday the 14th day of September next, and (if the sale be not completed) on the next day, the Personal Estate of said deceased (Negroes excepted) consisting of Horses and Mules; one hundred and fifty head of Cattle, among which are several yoke of excellent Oxen and good Milch Cows; a large stock of Hogs and Sheep; several Carriages; Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many other articles usually attached to such establishments.

The terms will be nine months credit, upon all sums of ten dollars and upwards, the purchaser to give bond or note with approved security—for all sums under ten dollars the cash will be required—No property to be removed until bonded for or paid.

The sale to begin at 9 o'clock & attendance given by

SAMUEL GROOME, Agent for

Isabella Smyth, Adm'x.

Talbot county, Aug. 29 2w

MR. ROBERT WRIGHT

Hereby notifies the Citizens of the District, composed of Talbot, Caroline, and Queen Anns Counties, that he will represent them in the next Congress, if it shall be their pleasure again to honour him with their confidence. Sept. 2.

\$100 REWARD.

For apprehending and delivering to the subscriber in Denton, a man by the name of

George Morgan,

Who broke Gaol on Friday the 28th July last, committed at the instance of his bail for safe keeping, on an indictment for felony—he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout and well made, blue eyes, dark hair and a little impediment in his speech when irritated. By trade a shoemaker.

WM. McDONALD, Sheriff of Caroline county.

September 2—3w.

Cash for Negroes.

Liberal prices, in cash, will be given for a few young Negroes. Apply at the Union Tavern, Easton—Aug. 29 3w

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A Farm lying on Chickamaconia River, now in the occupancy of Asbury Simmons, containing three fields, of one hundred and ninety thousand each, with a lot of ten acres attached to each field, and a thriving Young Apple and Peach Orchard. There is, on said Farm, a large and commodious Dwelling House, in good repair—an excellent Barn forty feet square and every necessary building. No farm on the Eastern Shore possesses greater advantages for the raising of stock of every kind. A lease of three years will be given to an approved tenant. For terms apply to the Subscriber living in Cambridge, or to Capt. Anthony Manning ear said farm.

HENRY C. ELBERT.

Dorchester County, Sept. 2—3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of Tristram Frampton and Joseph Turner, use of John Scott, against James Benny, will be exposed to sale on the Court House green on Tuesday the 30th day of September 1820, between 11 and 12 o'clock, five head of horses, ten head of Cattle, and the equitable right and title of the said James Benny, in and to a tract and parcel of land called "Hampton," part of a tract called "Francis' Plains," and part of a tract called "Loveday's Purchase." Sold to satisfy the above Venditioni Exponas.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 2—1s.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of John W. Reddin & Co for the use of Jacob Biddle & Co for the use of Longstreet & Bailey, against William Tolson, will be sold on the premises on Thursday the 28th of September inst. one tenth part of an undivided tract or parcel of land, called Liberty and Paea Resurveyed, containing 437 1/4 acres, at present occupied by William C. Skinner, sold to satisfy the debt interests and costs of the above writ. Sale to commence between the hours of 12 and one o'clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 2. 1s.

Talbot County, Orphans' Court, 28th day of August A. D. 1820.

On application of Dr. Robert Moore, Executor of William Meloy, late of the county aforesaid deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the Easton newspapers, in one of the Baltimore papers, and also in the National Intelligencer printed and published in the City of Washington.

In Testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of August, A. D. 1820.

JAS. PRICE, Reg't of Wills for Talbot County.

Test

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 fifth day of the 4th mo. (April) they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th of the 8th mo. Anno Domini, 1820.

ROBERT MOORE, Executor of William Meloy, deceased.

9th mo. 2d—3w

The Federal Republican in Baltimore, and the National Intelligencer in Washington, will publish the above and forward their accounts to

To be Leased,

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

June 17

NOTICE.

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

BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

August 26—3w.

BOARDING & LODGING.

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

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1820.

NO 145.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

From the Virginia Herald of Aug. 30.

Queen of England and Pergami.

From a gentleman now residing in Frederickburg, Va. who lived several years in Milan at the same time with the Princess of Wales, & who personally knew Pergami, her reputed paramour, we have obtained the following particulars relative to these two personages. This statement differs a little from that given in the English papers; but from our knowledge of the gentleman from whom the information comes, we believe it to be substantially correct.

Pergami was at first ostler and afterwards courier to General Pino. He was married, and had several children—is a tall man, and of fine appearance; and from the moment of his entrance into the employment of the princess, was honoured with the government of her house, & lived on the most familiar terms with her being her constant attendant, whether riding in her carriage or on foot in the public walks. He had no fortune when he entered the service of the princess; but by the gifts received from her, he, in a very short time after, bought near Milan, an estate for 600,000 francs, for which he paid the cash, and where he sometimes received and entertained the princess. When they did not reside in Milan, nor were engaged in travelling, they lived on an estate about 24 miles from Milan, situated near the lake Maggiore, which the Princess bought from General Pino.

Pergami never served in the French or Italian army, and received no decorations until his entrance into the service of the princess. The three emblematic orders that he wore, were, through her influence, obtained from the king of Sardinia, particularly that of St. Maurice and Lazar, which is one of the oldest and most noted; and through the same influence, he became a guest with her at the table of the Sardinian king.

The Princess received several mortifications at Milan concerning the said Pergami, particularly the following, of which our informant was a witness:—On a Sunday they were walking in the public gardens, which were very much crowded, when Pergami in order to open a passage for the Princess, took the liberty of pushing a gentleman who was walking before them between two of his friends; but unfortunately for Pergami & the princess, that gentleman was a captain in the imperial guard, who feeling himself pushed turned round, and recognizing Pergami, observed to him in an angry tone, "Rascal, thy place is in the stable, and not here." The Princess then pulled Pergami, and they took another direction.

The Princess had with her in Milan, the young man, who, when about ten years of age, formed so prominent a subject in the discussions which took place in London about 14 years since.

Fredericktown, (Md.) Sept. 2.

A Murder, of a highly aggravated character, was last week committed on the wife of Mr. William Baker, in the vicinity of Liberty-Town, in this county. The perpetrators expected, there was no human eye to witness the horrid deed, and matters had been so artfully managed as to induce the jury of inquest to believe that it was an accident. But so true is it, that "murder will out," that the body was scarcely committed to its kindred earth when suspicions were excited, which led to a further scrutiny and the disclosure of a most cruel and deliberate murder. The circumstances, as confessed by the unhappy wretches, a young man and woman the property of Mr. Baker, are as follows:—Mrs. Baker being engaged in the stable, in milking an unruly cow, from which the calf had lately been taken, was followed by the two negroes, one of whom went behind her and pulled her on her back, while the other plunged a large pitch fork into her bowels. Mrs. Baker was far advanced in pregnancy, and it is conjectured must have expired immediately, as the blow does not appear to have been repeated, there being no other wound except that made by the two prongs of the fork; in order to conceal the foul deed, they smeared the horns of the cow with blood, when they turned her loose and gave the alarm that the cow had killed their mistress. Mr. Baker had gone to Baltimore, and there was no white person on the premises, but some small children and an elderly lady, the mother of Mr. Baker. The neighbors soon assembled; an inquest was held on the body—when, from the vicious character of the cow and the blood being found on her horns, the jury were satisfied she must have caused the death of Mrs. Baker.

After the funeral, doubts were suggested by some persons as to the correctness of

the verdict of the jury. Those doubts were mentioned to three or four of the neighbors, who returned to the house and entered upon an examination of the blacks. During this examination, which lasted several hours, they persisted in asserting their innocence. But a guilty conscience would not permit them to rest, and the following morning they made a voluntary confession of the whole transaction to the old lady. The necessary measures were then taken to secure them, and they are now safely pigged in jail, with the father and mother and another black man, on whom rests some suspicions of having instigated the murder.

The boy is about 17 years of age, the girl a year or two older, and though young in years they are far advanced in iniquity. Mr. Baker is represented as a humane good master, and no particular reason is assigned which induced the commission of this bloody deed.

HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.
THE NAVY.

We understand that the nature of the Mediterranean Service is about to be essentially changed by a late arrangement. The vessels are not to remain so long there; but are to make cruises from our ports to and from the Mediterranean, & in that sea, returning here periodically & by turns for supplies. This will afford advantages in the improvement of the skill and discipline of the Navy, and will obviate the objections which have been urged, not without force, to long cruises in Italian seas. By this arrangement our vessels are, during their cruises to pass down the Coast of Africa to our new Colony of Free Persons of Color, and to scour those and other seas for the apprehension of slave traders & pirates. The additional advantage will be gained, by this activity given to the operations of the Navy, that it will hereafter be wholly victualled at home, instead of being supplied abroad by purchases there, or by store-ships expressly sent from the United States. For the purpose of supply, &c. to our vessels of war, we understand that the port of Annapolis is selected as a place of depot for Naval Stores, Provisions, &c. &c.—*Nat. Int.*

NEWBURN, N. C. Aug. 29.

We are informed by Capt. Perkins, of the schr. Trial who touched at St. Eustatia, that while there, a vessel arrived from St. Bart's from the captain of which he received the following particulars: An American schr. had sold her cargo for cash, and preparatory to her departure had anchored in the evening on the outer side of the port. She was missing the next morning, and in a few days afterwards, the bodies of five men having their throats cut, drifted on shore. It was supposed, the vessel had been cut out by some of the numerous pirates in those seas, and that these men composed her crew.

PLENTY.

A letter to the editor, from Ontario county, says "there is nothing wanting here but money; wheat is 2s 6d per bushel, flour 18s per bbl. and to wash down our eatables, whiskey is twenty cents per gallon."

[Catskill Recorder.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 9.

LAUNCH.

Yesterday afternoon, a few minutes after two o'clock, the elegant line of battle ship NORTH CAROLINA was launched. She glided into her destined element, in a very handsome manner, without the occurrence of any accident to mar the pleasure of the occasion. Owing to the publication of the Board of Health, the concourse of spectators was not so great as might have been anticipated. Among them, however, we understand, were several members of the Board. We presume, they acted on the same principle as the person, who told his flock not to do as he did, but to do as he bade them.

Duelling &c. in Arkansas.

The principal and seconds in the Duel in which Gen. Wm. O. Allen recently lost his life, in the Territory of Arkansas, were presented by the Grand Jury, at the June Term of the Supreme Court, for being concerned in the Duel. The principal was acquitted for want of evidence, the challenge in writing, charged to have been accepted, not being forthcoming in evidence. The Jury found a verdict of Not Guilty against the seconds, the evidence and the positive law of the Territory to the contrary notwithstanding; so that, if we may judge laws are of little validity in Arkansas. The Grand Jury, however, did their duty. Indeed, they seem to have been determined to go the whole for, among their presentments, we find the following:

"The Grand Jury are constrained to mention the total delinquency of the Honourable Chas. Jouitt, who, as this Jury is informed, has for more than twelve months held the appointment of Judge of the Superior Court of this Territory, without having taken his seat on the bench—whereby suitors are unable, in many important causes, to come to trial, multiplying expense, labor, and vexation, intolerable to be borne in civilized society."

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham,

I have discovered by looking over the "Star" of the 29th ult. that the battery which you have played with such effect, upon the discomfited ranks of the democrats, has at length aroused their slumbering energies. But their languid resistance, like the glimmering rays of an expiring taper, evinces, that their political career is drawing to a long and gloomy close, and that they have been weighed in the balance of public opinion, and found wanting.

You will find this communication to be an odd assemblage of discordant materials, embracing a variety of topics; and calculated to induce the malediction of a host of scribblers. For I purpose taking a cursory glance at a number of witty essays that appeared as noticed above. I believe it may be laid down as a maxim, that *Fools are food for satire*. It becomes therefore proper, when *Fools* are the theme, that the pen of recrimination should be sometimes steeped in gall.

The democrats have been so often defeated at argument—and have so often covered under the irresistible influence of truth, wisdom and sound political doctrine; they have become so habituated to falsehood and evasion, that it would be labour lost to attempt to enforce conviction in the ordinary way of fair and manly ratiocination.

We must therefore resort to some other method, and try the power of *ridicule*. But even this I fear will be unavailing: for how can we expect in any way to influence those, whose cheeks never felt the ensanguined glow of innocence—whose hearts never experienced the visitation of salutary shame?

I shall now endeavor to take a view of those peevish slanders that have so manfully bespattered you, and some other federalists, whose virtues and high repute in society they can never emulate and therefore envy, with their own legitimate filth. Amongst the foremost on the list we find "A plain man" who has attempted the vindication of a certain Speaker General who has been charged, (and it appears very justly too) with a high misdemeanor in office—a man whom hissing infamy has long since marked as her own child—a man whom the democrats elevated as their chief, in order to insult the federalists, and to proclaim to the world their participation in his crimes. This evasive compiler, has introduced into his production such beautiful digressions and such elegant flights of wit and humour, as bespeak him a writer of no common fame. He speaks much about a British Faction, which he has not dared to explain. Now, it is very evident, that federalists speak and write the English language with more propriety, than their stupid opponents; and hence the term British Faction, which he has applied to them. The modern Jacobins bear such deadly, such envenomed hatred to every thing that bears the name of English, that they seem determined to discontinue the practice of using the English language in any way whatever. It appears that they have caught the infection, from reading the luminous paragraphs of their sage editor Perrin, who published in the same paper to which I alluded, in some unknown tongue, an apology for making certain errata in printing. It is whispered, that they intend, forthwith to commence the study of said language, under said Perrin, and to leave the cursed English to the cursed feds.

"A plain man" it seems, could not trust to his own brains for epithets of abuse, but must echo the vulgarity of a kindred spirit beyond the water, whose throat is the very sepulchre of inequity—whose presence disgraces the land of my nativity. It is not sufficient to investigate the public character and conduct of men who have passed through the ordeal of office. No! that would not suffice; this "par noble fratrum" must needs violate the sacred privacy of home, and hold up to the scrutinizing gaze of the vulgar, the private transactions of individual responsibility. "Can such things be, and pass us over like a summer cloud, without our special wonder?" If so, then not even the most private station is exempt from bilingsgate. But remember, that retribution, though slow, is sure.

The next that I shall notice, is a "Talbot," who swears and prays in the same breath, in the most moving manner. He has described, as well as he is able, the very state in which the feds would have been placed during the last war, if the demo's had succeeded in silencing the federal presses through the medium of mobs. It was openly avowed by the leading democrats in all parts of the union, that since war was declared, all opposition must and should be hushed; and nothing but their want of energy, and their cowardice, prevented the exercise of force. For they saw that the victims of their hatred had assumed an attitude of defiance, and the shield of the constitution, behind which they had planted themselves, flashed terror to their guilty consciences. But blood was shed! Yes! the vital current that flowed from the martyred hero of the revolution, has deep infixed a stain upon the democratic party of this state, which "all

the rain in the sweet heavens can never wash away."

I will now hand "Talbot" over to "No Joe," who, if he will condescend to notice him, can, I guess, lash him to his heart's content.

It is now time to bestow a few remarks upon "Justice," and "Fair Play," which it would seem are intended as replies to "Pericles," who may truly be alarmed at the powerful arguments adduced against him. These squeamish gentlemen have made the discovery, that some rich men had obtained nol. pross. from federal governors: now why did not these same gentlemen, who have taken such pains to examine the records, inform the public that a democratic governor granted a nolle prosequi to an individual who is now fattening upon the public funds. I will now endeavor to pursue their chain of reasoning, and mark the conclusions to which it leads. Certain men obtained nolle prosequies from federal governors: therefore Governor Sprigg was right in remitting the fine of Holmes. Secondly, Holmes' widowed mother was security for the fine; therefore it was incumbent on the governor, purely from motives of humanity, to prevent the widowed mother from suffering. Now, from the foregoing premises, I deduce the following corollary, viz: if any profligate youth, who has a widowed mother, should violate the law, and incur a fine—and his widowed mother should become security for the payment of it—then it is the bounden duty of the governor and his sapient council, in mercy to remit the fine. At this rate, all that are lewd lascivious and profligate, must ardently desire the continuance of this reign of pity. If therefore appears, gentlemen, that you have outwitted yourselves, and so I take my leave of you.

If "One of the Levy Court" will read your paper, Mr. Editor, of the 26th ult. he will there find food for reflection.

The authors of those pieces signed "Old Times" and "Many Voters," are so far beneath contempt, that they will escape further notice for the present. Wherever there is the slightest show of argument and rational enquiry, I feel bound to treat it with civility; but personality, indecency, vulgarity and stupidity, deserve no terms.

The productions signed — and '76 are only parts of a series of essays, and therefore cannot bear particular scrutiny. But those now before me contain some truth and some falsehood as usual, likewise abundance of vulgar abuse. If my limits permitted, I could soon delineate their imperfections. I turn with pleasure to "Cato" who uses language both decent & nervous, & free from that low scurrility which appears to be entailed upon most democratic writers. He purposes answering the appeal made by certain federalists, to the good people of this state, from the decision of the house concerning the Calvert Election. He has in his progress involved himself in much learned dust, and seems to convince himself most thoroughly at every step. It remains to be seen, whether he will convince others or not.

I must now, Mr. Editor, bid you adieu, with a request that you will continue to sound the alarm, like a faithful centinel, and warn the freemen of Maryland against the danger of trusting their lives, liberty and property, in the hands of a party; who, by their unhallowed votes, elevated a mob-man to be Speaker of the house of their servants—a party that have bestowed some of the highest offices in their gift, upon men notoriously abandoned to immorality—upon men destitute of almost every qualification necessary to constitute a good and upright servant of the public.

TIMOTHY TICKLER.

Talbot County, August, 1820.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Editor.

"One of the Levy Court" has got himself into a terrible passion; and as is ever the case, as his madness increases, he grows more blind. He has raised a monstrous fog, but not one word in his whole medley to show either the legality or propriety of paying Loveday's account.

If the power to select the school is not vested by the law in the trustees, the public will be glad, when he recovers his reason, to see him state the sentence, or member of the law, that vests the power of selecting in any other person.—If there be but one school convenient, I presume this mad, blind man, will hardly dispute the power of a trustee to authorise the going of the children to it. Then, if two or more schools be equally convenient, pray show us how the increased number of the schools lessens the authority of the trustees.

"That Loveday's account is just and reasonable, and ought to be paid, no candid man, void of political rancour, will deny." This is threadbare assertion, I assure you Sir, public opinion is against you, and you will find that it will require something very different from assertion to do away the statement and argument of C, notwithstanding you have pointed out a single immaterial mistake with re-

gard to the Legislature.—The mistake is frankly acknowledged; there is no wish to make the last house of Delegates appear to have acted differently from the record, except where your honest mobite Speaker, has no inserted for *yes*.

But let us enquire for a moment into the effects of the late illegal act of the Levy Court. They appoint a Treasurer of the School Fund, and take his bond to make him account to them.—For what? for the legal expenditure of the public money, placed in his hands. One of the first accounts presented to him for payment has no legal vouchers, but a president of the trustees has drawn an order for the amount, predicated on a certificate of the Levy Court. When the treasurer comes to settle with the Levy Court, he will produce this illegal account, paid in consequence of their illegal certificate, as one of the vouchers of his account—and will the Levy Court reject this illegal voucher, and hold him answerable under his bond for the amount thus illegally paid away? How can they? The certificate, however illegal, was their own act. What a farce is thus made of the responsibility of the bond, and of the checks really intended by the law.

But let me tell the treasurer, and perfectly in good part, that the accounts of his predecessor have been scrutinised & settled by a different set of men, from those who appointed him; and there is much more than a possibility that the same thing may happen to the present treasurer. In that case, this illegal certificate may be a little sifted.

"But have those great sticklers for rule and system, always, adhered even to this?" I would ask, if "One of the Levy Court," is really serious in mentioning the accounts of Tench Tilghman, John Stevens, &c. Does he mean to state that these accounts were unjust, and ought not to have been allowed? He must mean this if he means any thing and if he does, I will stop—for he writes much stronger against the Levy Court, than I can. The present Levy Court, including this "One," have actually dishonestly passed upon these accounts, pronounced them correct, and accepted them as good and legal vouchers for their respective amounts in the settlement of Mr. Thomas, the late treasurer's account.

I have heard that this last tremendous fog, although signed by "one" of them, is actually the progeny of three of that body. And do you tell us come out in direct condemnation of your own acts? Well done Gentlemen—if you thus condemn your own just acts, you may surely expect in your next piece, a full condemnation of your illegal certificate. Write on—If I were your worst enemy, and I have not the slightest enmity towards either of you, I might be fully content to place the rope in your own hands, only give you enough of it.

But I have unintentionally gone a little from the point at issue, for I have nothing to do with any thing but this illegal certificate—Tench Tilghman, Dr. Stevens, the Commissioners, &c. are perfectly able to answer for themselves. Come out of the fog, Sir, and clear up this single point, first and foremost. This certificate does indeed gall you; but you have confessed it to be the act of the Levy Court; and you must shew us the law for Levy Courts having thus illegally and improperly meddled with the duty of the trustees, or they must stand convicted of having done all in their power to cause one hundred and sixty odd dollars of the school fund to be illegally and unjustly expended.

C.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM,

"One of the Levy Court" of Talbot county, has made a bare attempt in the last "Star" to bring into contempt and disrepute the Commissioners of the School Fund, (because they are federalists) in a vain hope, that it will have some influence on the minds of the good people of the county, in promoting the election of the democratic candidates. In both respects, there is scarcely a doubt, he will be vastly disappointed, for no man of common honesty, except "One of the Levy Court," will, I am sure, for a moment entertain a thought, that the Commissioners of the School Fund for Talbot county can, or even had a wish to appropriate one cent of the money, which they have received, to any other purpose than that for which it was intended, viz: the education of the poor children of the county. It ought to be known, that they have yearly and every year appropriated the full amount of the county's yearly proportion of the fund, arising from the tax on the Banks of the state; and as I have been informed, they have made their report to the General Assembly as the law directs, to whom alone they are made responsible by the same law, but "One of the Levy Court," who appears to be of a very domineering character, as well as self-important, says, "the money is the property of our citizens," and the Commissioners of the School Fund "ought to make a return of the receipts and expenditures to the Levy Court, and let a record be made in the clerk's office, for the inspection of the people." Such is the language of "One of the Levy Court," and there is little doubt, "One of the Levy Court" would have the Commissioners of the School Fund "coming to him cap in hand," that he might have the whole sum received, to be applied to electioneering purposes or any other, nefarious purposes his wicked heart might de-

wise. But the commissioners are not to be bullied by "one" or all of the Levy Court, and if their characters are not mistaken, it will be found, they will be steady to the purpose for which the money was received.

"One of the Levy Court" has told us, that the Commissioners have received a great deal of money, and I have told him, the people will not be persuaded otherwise than that all of it is or will be properly accounted for to the proper authority. But there has been a great loss of the money funded, says "One of the Levy Court," because the Commissioners drew upon the Treasurer of the W. Shore and obliged him to sell out at a great loss. I do not believe, that the Commissioners ever intended, that the Treasurer of the W. Shore should sell out at a loss, though the law justified him in doing so, but the Treasurer of the W. Shore in the plenitude of his good sense foresaw that the Stock in Banks was daily falling, and that it would be better to secure a part for the use of the poor, rather than lose the whole; and thus so large a sum came into the hands of the Commissioners, which "One of the Levy Court" thinks ought to be placed at his disposal, for he is the man, that rules the helm, and his name is ———. Good people, guess! for I won't tell you, but he has bent his bow with a "barbed arrow" and poisoned too, if I rightly understand his language, to make sure of his object! Pray, "One of the Levy Court" don't shoot, lest the arrow may inflict a wound on your own conscience, and destroy your peace of mind forever, but what is conscience to "One of the Levy Court" who has never had a scruple of inflicting wounds, or at least endeavoring to inflict them on his best friends, ever since he has been in the habit of "separating the just from the unjust"?

Having exposed the folly as well as the wickedness of "One of the Levy Court" towards the Commissioners of the School Fund, it will not be amiss to enquire whether this organ of the Levy Court has done his duty as "One of the Levy Court." Have you taken the legal steps to ascertain, whether as much money had been or would be paid into the hands of your treasurer as would be sufficient to discharge all the claims of the different trustees, appointed by the Levy Court to superintend the different schools where they had placed the poor children? And having ascertained so much, which the law actually requires of the Levy Court have you made any provision for making up the deficiency by a tax on such persons, whose property assessed, exceeds \$300? No, you have not, but you have laid a tax on all the assessable property for the purpose of paying your new Treasurer, &c. consequently you have acted contrary to law, and ought to account to the poor people for robbing them of a part of their property, taken from them by an illegal tax. Stand forth "one and all of the Levy Court," hold up your hands at the bar of justice; what say you, guilty or not guilty? I pray God to have mercy on you, for it is doubtful whether the people will.

As to Loveday's account, there has been so much said about it, that I feel some reluctance in taking any notice of anything coming from "One of the Levy Court" on that subject, but it appears this "One of the Levy Court" is sensibly alive to the interest of any one of his party without any regard to what may be thought right by those who are authorized to judge on such cases. "One of the Levy Court" has cited a part of the law, which authorizes the trustees to select such poor children as they may think proper, and to send them to the most convenient schools, for the education of which poor children the teacher is to be allowed at the rate of \$12 a year, but "One of the Levy Court" says, this is not the meaning of the words of the law, because it was made by "federalists," but that the parents of the children are the proper persons to select the schools, though the passage which he cites, states him in the face and tells him, he lies! Only sanction Mr. Loveday's proceedings, and my word for it, we shall have schoolmasters starting up like mushrooms, who will soon swallow up the school fund to the exclusion of those teachers, whose qualifications entitle them to public patronage. That Mr. Loveday's account will be paid by the Treasurer, there is little doubt, whether right or wrong, and that a preference will be given to democratic partisans there can be as little doubt! But there may be a deficiency of the money paid to the treasurer, and it has already been observed, the Levy Court have not made any provision for that deficiency, of course they have been weighed in the balance and have been found wanting, and the sceptre must be taken from them. Alas! alas! "One of the Levy Court," when shall we see an end of your folly? I fear you are heartily sick and wounded to the very soul, but let not "One of the Levy Court" despair, for we are told, "Fortune makes folly her peculiar care."

Sept. 8th, 1820.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

This is no ordinary contest—and the people should so understand it. It is "whether it would be wise and proper to give to Baltimore a controlling power in the election of the Governor of the State, and to increase her power in the House of Delegates and to diminish that of the counties?"

This is the true question for the consideration of the people, however, artifice and party clamour may attempt to conceal it. Will the people of the country ever consent to this?—Can any man living in the country and knowing the materials of which all large cities are composed, be willing to put his interests, his rights and his liberty, and the welfare and happiness of his children, into the safe keeping of Baltimore?—The people of the country have held this power heretofore, why now should they give it up? Are the country-people afraid of themselves, of their own intelligence and integrity, that they should now wish to seek the guardianship of Baltimore?

Would not every man be thought to have lost his senses who should voluntarily surrender the safe-keeping of his fortune and happiness into the hands of another, when he could retain them in his own? It will be the same case with the counties, if they shall ever be so far deluded as to rest the security of their rights, liberty and independence upon the interest of a great commercial city, composed as it always will be, in great measure, of foreigners and temporary residents from other states, having no community of interest with them, and who, if they were ever so well disposed, would not understand what the interests of the country did really require.

Suppose the changes that are contemplated in our venerable constitution that

has so long sheltered us and our forefathers, are actually made, and the cause of Baltimore triumphant, what is the course she will pursue? We are to presume that she, like all other communities, as well as individuals, will be governed by her interest—It is then very obvious that she will obtain—

1.—A removal of the seat of government, that she may have the General Assembly more immediately within the sphere of her influence, where, if the allurements and fascinations of her luxurious entertainments do not succeed in persuading, her mobs may be used to compel.

2.—When the General Assembly is seated there the next step will be to remove the court of Chancery, and the court of Appeals.

3. Baltimore will, by degrees, induce the legislature to grant new powers to her corporation, by which she will be enabled to levy taxes upon all the people of the state for her exclusive benefit. This may not and probably will not, be done directly and in an open manner, but it will be done under the disguise of inspection and measurement ordinances. These already exists as respects Flour, Whiskey and other particulars, and will ultimately be extended to every article, even marketing, which shall be carried from the country to the city to sell.

The fees will be made high, so that after a handsome compensation to the various inspectors & measurers a large surplus may remain for the supply of the city treasury, and to be applied to city purposes, as is now the case with the auction tax, which as it is laid upon goods sold to the country, and goes to increase the price of them has the complete effect of taxing the inhabitants of the country for the sole benefit of Baltimore.

Of the impositions that are practised on the people of the state by the city of Baltimore, under the disguise of mere municipal regulations, a striking instance was made known to the legislature last winter. A petition was sent forward from Baltimore and Harford counties, stating that the prices charged for weighing hay, or straw in the city of Baltimore was grossly oppressive and much more than was necessary to pay the officers employed and to support and keep up the scales.

Mr. Price from Baltimore county introduced a bill for reducing and limiting the prices of such service—It was violently opposed by Mr. Montgomery the leading city delegate—Mr. Price in support of the propriety of his bill, produced a statement of the annual receipts for hay and straw weighing, and shewed conclusively that the people of the country had been grossly imposed on, and that the city of Baltimore was receiving a considerable revenue from this imposition. The legislature unhesitatingly passed the bill—and it is now a law—as any person may see who will examine the acts of the last General Assembly—Chapt. 170.

This imposition will be felt in a thousand different forms, should Baltimore ever obtain the power that our democrats purpose to give her.

It is impossible for any candid and reflecting mind to contemplate the proposed changes, without a degree of horror.—They would be the greatest evils that could befall our state and people. Baltimore would be to the counties, what Malmstrom, or the great Whirlpool of Norway, is to the vessels, that come near it. They are attracted by its irresistible power, and plunged with their numerous crew and rich freights, within its horrid vortex never to rise again. So when the counties shall begin to feel the absorbing power of Baltimore, it will then be too late to go back. The irrevocable step will have been taken.—The great whirl of Baltimore influence, will irresistibly and certainly as fate draw them within its vortex, and swallow them up forever!

But I will dwell no longer, my fellow-countrymen, upon this gloomy picture of the degradation into which you will inevitably sink, if you yield yourselves to the direction of those, who would persuade you, with sacrilegious hands, to tear down the venerable and stable constitution, that has so often sheltered you, in the most calamitous seasons—that carried us in safety through the war of the revolution—and for nearly a half a century has secured us in the enjoyment of liberty and independence.

I will rely upon your own good sense, intelligence and virtue, to prevent you from throwing away, the precious deposit of self preserving power, placed in your hands, by your wise and patriotic ancestors—the heroes & sages of 1776. And I trust with confidence, that the second day of October next, will demonstrate that you have too ardent a love of liberty and too true a devotion to the welfare of your posterity, to sacrifice the dignity, the interest, the honor and independence of the country, to the aspiring ambition of Baltimore.

A COUNTRYMAN.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham, I was present at a political meeting, at Hunting Creek, in Caroline County, on Saturday the 2d. instant, when Gen. William Potter took occasion to call upon some scurrilous charges made against him in the Easton Star, signed "Many Voters." As it was supposed some of the "Many Voters" were present, they were politely requested to exhibit themselves to public view, and acknowledge themselves prepared to prove the charges thus made; however, it appeared that out of all the voters who were present, not one could be found to father the ranting, all disavowed the act, and indeed, from information which has since been reported, it is likely that the reputed father was not present, for it seems, he who puts things well together, held forth at North West Fork Bridge on the same day, a few miles from

Hunting Creek, and that before he commenced his verbose and lucid harangue, he was so highly charged with stimulating, that his power of articulation was found to be greatly impeded. But to return to Hunting Creek; after General Potter had deliberately refuted every charge contained in the scurrilous production, to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, he arraigned some of the measures of his political opponents, and explained them with such clearness and perspicuity, that conviction of the correctness of his remarks, appeared to have fastened upon the mind of all present.

He was followed by Mr. Holbrook, who expressed his regret at the course which had been, or was about to be taken, he wished the people not to be interrupted, but as the campaign had been opened, on the part of the federalists, they, the democrats, must meet them, he did not expect, when he left home, to have said anything on the subject, that he was therefore, entirely unprepared, but his mind was full, and it must come out—(give me a little water.) The federalists had been riding all over the county electioneering, and the democrats had remained idle, but they must now come out—(give me a little more water.) We have a great many charges to make against the federalists, they must come out, it was not our wish. The general has said, there is no provision against impressment in the late British Treaty, but I say there is, we have gained every thing for which we went to war, I have consulted council on the subject, Mr. Bullitt told me so, and I can rely on his word. (A little water if you please.) I will give you my word gentlemen, every thing we contended for has been gained, I will give you my head, if we have not gained every thing we went to war for. We have a great many charges to make against the federalists, and we must do it; but I am not prepared, at another day I shall be prepared—Mr. Editor, a democratic meeting was called at Collins Cross Roads, the residence of Mr. Holbrook, on Saturday last, the 9th inst. when it was supposed every thing would be in a state of readiness to prove the General and his friends traitors, liars, swindlers, nay every thing but honest men and gentlemen. There were at this meeting perhaps from forty to fifty persons at an average of about twenty five federalists for fifteen democrats, amongst those who it was supposed, would immortalise themselves by a brilliant display of oratory and sound logical deductions, were Frederick Holbrook, Peter Willis, Dr. Wm. Whiteley, and Mr. Elijah Barwick, who during the late war, thought that preaching and praying was a better trade than fighting; these it was supposed would be the political state fighters on the democratic side—And Oh! Mr. Editor, what extreme pleasure did I anticipate upon this occasion. I really thought that such a stock of wisdom would be added to the little I had before possessed, that I might with propriety, in future, curtail my name, because you know by looking off the word No, I might at least have had the name of a mighty wise man, but oh me, disappointment seems to be my lot, for either my organs of hearing has been impaired, or these rhetoricians spoke as men never spoke before. Mr. Holbrook opened the discussion as follows, as nearly as I can recollect—First taking a solemn and impressive view of the surrounding objects, animate & inanimate, the zephyrs seemed to be silent for the moment; the pleasant breeze which had kept the foliage of the sturdy oaks in a state of undulation, was no more heard and silence held uninterrupted sway, until the orator burst forth in the following strain of eloquence: "My friends and fellow citizens, (a pause) As a meeting is called here to day, it is expected something will be said, though it was not my wish. I rather there had been no electioneering of this kind, but something will be expected, and I suppose something must be said. I regret very much that old charges have been brought up against the democrats, but as it is so, we must look back, we must hunt up old charges—We have a great many to make; the federalists are inconsistent with themselves. They profess one thing, and practice another; let me read to you, gentlemen, an oration delivered by Governor Morris, on the celebration of the Russian Victory, this is federalism: he celebrates the Russian victory, glories in the downfall of Bonaparte, who might be said literally to be fighting our battles. No friend to his country would glory in the Russian Victory, it is a most disgraceful thing, & such as no true American would be guilty of—this will shew you gentlemen, that while they profess to be friends to their country, they are eulogising a monarch, who gained a victory over Bonaparte—(a little water.) This is federalism, gentlemen—Now, gentlemen, let me read a letter that was written by the great Robert G. Harper, to G. Bace. Now gentlemen, what do you think of federalists? but gentlemen, there are a great many other charges against the federalists.—They gave Governor Winder, 1643 dollars to which he had no earthly claim, he was the governor of Maryland, and as such, was bound to take command of the militia, whenever ordered by the council, for which he was entitled to no pay—(a little more water.) They appropriated 8000 dollars to pay for the collection of the arms, &c. all this was a useless expenditure, for the state of Maryland had the power, and could have collected them without such expense. They gave Mr. Leeds Kerr, a considerable sum, 2000 dollars and more for all I know, and I don't know for what—they gave Luther Martin 2000 dollars for what I don't know; if he had any demand against the state, I do not know what it was. There has been a great deal said about the Cal-

vert election, said to have cost the state a great deal of money, how much, I do not know; but there is also the Allegany election, the Talbot election—I dare say, both parties were wrong, I have always said so, I think so yet. But gentlemen, the mob of Baltimore has also been brought up, a thing that happened a long time ago, and with which we have about as much to do, as the man in the moon; I never approved of the mob, but the people that were mobbed, made war on Baltimore, they exasperated the people of Baltimore, and they must blame themselves for what followed—those who were charged with murder, were tried in Baltimore by a Jury and acquitted they were then tried by the House of Delegates, at a great expense, and also acquitted there, (a gentleman present assured Mr. Holbrook there were none of the murderers summoned to appear before the House of Delegates to be tried, he, Holbrook, positively asserted to the contrary, and declared they had been summoned before the House of Delegates, tried, and acquitted,) and a great many other enormities, which I can't at this time recollect, are justly chargeable to the federalists, but as it is growing late, and there are other gentlemen who wish to speak, I shall say no more for the present.—General Potter replied to all his charges in a clear, distinct, and argumentative manner, so much to the entire satisfaction of the bystanders, that none but such as were prejudiced beyond redemption, could have hesitated. He shewed them by authentic documents, that Charles Carroll of Carroll & Gov Johnson, of which the United States cannot boast two more worthy and distinguished characters, most cordially approved of the celebration of the Russian Victories, as laying a foundation for universal peace, which happily and speedily followed. He next contrasted the expenditures under the Federal and Democratic administrations, greatly and justly so, to the advantage of the former, that Congress had raised their per diem from six to eight dollars, the salary of the heads of department were all raised, indeed, from that to the very lowest grade of office had been raised—in enumerating what he thought unreasonable expenditures, he reminded them of twelve thousand dollars given to Mr. Pinkney for getting a transfer of the stock the state held in the Bank of England, when he was receiving from the government of the United States a salary of six thousand dollars a year as Commissioner. Also, six thousand dollars were given to Mr. Nicholson for making a transfer of stock to the treasurer of Maryland, when he was receiving upwards of two thousand dollars annually, out of the Treasury, as Judge of a district composed of Baltimore and Harford counties. But really Sir, I am wasting time and paper in detailing the various topics he so ably and happily commented on, suffice it to say, that whatever of prejudice might have heretofore existed against Gen. Potter, growing out of false representations with the basest designs, is fast subsiding, and I think ere long, he will be hailed as he justly should be, one amongst the best and most useful characters in our country. From Dr. Whiteley's assurances on a former occasion, it was supposed he would blaze forth with refulgent splendor. Silence ensued while the glass went round—but the Doctor had either forgotten his documents, or had left his speaking talent behind, for he remained as silent as the Calvert voters, whose testimony was taken by proxy. Neither did Mr. Willis mount the rostrum. But now for it, Mr. Editor, Oh the flower of eloquence, and the splendid ornament of speech, that it was expected would burst forth from the redoubtable Mr. Barwick, as it appeared now to be ascertained, that he had collected the wisdom & eloquence of Demosthenes & Cicero, it was thought that the very birds of the forest would be taught to chaunt praises to the orator, nay, I thought if I could only treasure up the eloquence & wisdom of the immaculate Mr. Barwick, I should then be a Solomon indeed.

"Hail Barwick from whose persuasive tongue, More sweetness flows than from Apollo sung." But, Mr. Editor, it seems I am still doomed to buffet hard fate, for although the orator had opened wide the literary banquet, and culled all the finest flowers of rhetoric, he placed them in the bosom of the spectre of one who was hanged as a witch in the reign of King Henry, because she had the ingenuity to make an apple dumpling. The orator's happy recollection of the anecdote so astounded the federalists, that the democrats gave full scope to their risibility, and I really thought they would have burst their sides laughing, the orator himself was so much pleased with the figure, that he joined most heartily in the hilarity—the orator left the witch who had been so barbarously treated, and tumbled into a basket of crabs, which he compared to the federalists in appointing Alembry Jump to collect the arms, &c. for it was questioned whether Alembry had political firmness enough to stand his ground, and consequently, he was appointed the agent to collect the arms, &c. The orator now determined to quit shrimping in shallow water along shore, and boldly launched into the deep, and soon found himself upon the Continent, among the crowned heads of Europe; but not liking appearances mounted (I suppose not upon Pegasus, or Baron Munchausen's eagles,) but upon the wings of imagination, and soon found himself upon the plains, not of Dumblain, but of Punch Hall, where so many hard battles had been fought during the war, here he learned an extraordinary saving might have been made to the state, that Gen. Benson had said the whole service of collecting the States' arms, camp equipage and munitions of

war, might have been done for three hundred dollars, saving to the state, seven thousand, seven hundred dollars; here the orator closed his remarks, stating however, that a majority of the people, ought to rule. Here Mr. Editor, the discussion closed, being dusk, and I am yet obliged to continue as heretofore.

NO SOLOMON.
Caroline County, Sept. 12, 1820.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

AUCTION DUTIES.

Why should the people of the country increase the power of Baltimore? Has she not already influence enough in the legislative concerns of the state? let facts speak. Baltimore with her two delegates had influence enough with the General Assembly to obtain the privilege of taxing sales at Auction, and to grant licenses to Auctioneers. And from this source of revenue, she has received from the year 1800, to 1817, inclusive the sum of nearly four hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds whereof are applied exclusively to the benefit of her own citizens. (Vote Votes and Proceedings of 1819, page 122.)

It will be recollected the great clamor the democrats made about the "deficiency of the State Funds," and the exhaustion of the Federalists in not providing for its replenishment—and yet when Mr. Dorsey, a federal member from Charles County, at the session of 1818, in order to provide for the supply of any possible deficiency of the funds, proposed to give the proceeds of this tax to the state, instead of Baltimore exclusively, every democratic member of the house, except one, voted against it!!!

This fact is established by the Votes & Proceedings of that Session, page 98.—And the very same men, who thus abused the trust confided to them by their constituents in the country, voted to give to Baltimore, eight times as much influence as she now has in the election of governor, and which governor was to have all the power (except in a few particulars) that the Governor and Council together now have, and to hold his office for three years instead of one!!!

Again, at the last Session of the General Assembly, the propriety of applying the proceeds of the Auction duties, to the general benefit of the whole state, was brought before the House of Delegates by Mr. Dorsey—the bill for that purpose was again defeated. Here follows the names of the members who voted in favor of the City of Baltimore, and against the interests of their constituents in the country.

The Speaker, E. Brune, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyall, C. Stewart, D. Martin, Haywood, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Frier, Shivers, Mackay, Patten, J. Spence, J. S. Spence, B. J. Jams, Hawkins, Madsby, Norris, H. Hall, Foxwood, Saulsbury, H. J. Whiteley, Montgomery, Brackner, Schneckly, Keller, Gabb, Kennedy, T. Tomlinson, Wm. Price, & Greenwell—(Vote Votes & proceedings for 1819, page 70) Every man who voted is a democrat and several of whom are now candidates for the suffrages of the people! By this vote the people of the state sustained an annual loss of more than thirty thousand dollars.

It is proper here to state, that while this subject was under discussion, several of the leading democrats from the city of Baltimore, attended at Annapolis for the purpose of influencing the votes of the country members. Among other Baltimore citizens, who attended there for that purpose, was Mr. Johnson, the Mayor, Mr. Kell, and Col. Wm. Stewart.—They laboured night and day to obtain a vote favorable to Baltimore. The particular arguments they used are not known—but it was conjectured that none were more influential, than the promise of liberal aid from Baltimore at the ensuing electioneering contest. It is for the people to say whether they will sanction the sacrifice of their interest—or whether they are willing to vote for men, who are anxious to increase the power and influence of Baltimore, when they see the very great and destructive influence already possessed?

The true contest is now between Baltimore and the Counties, between the City and the Country; and the question which every voter when he goes to the polls ought to put to himself, is, "shall I vote for the men, who by affecting the character of the great agricultural State of Maryland, and the interests of the Merchants, the Bank speculators, the Brokers, the Lottery office, keepers, the foreigners, and the mob of Baltimore? or shall I give my support to those, who will maintain, in opposition to them, the honour, dignity and independence of the cultivators of the soil?"

This is an important question—and the people should suffer their reason and not party prejudice and passion to regulate its decision.

A COUNTRYMAN.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Editor, In the Star of the 5th instant, "One of the Levy Court" is pleased to make a statement of the transactions of the Commissioners of the School Fund. I will show you how closely this great stickler for truth adheres to it himself.

He asks "why did some of the Commissioners call on the Levy Court, and tell them they must lay a tax on the people." This is a false statement—One of the Commissioners observed to the Levy Court, that if the appropriation to be made by the Commissioners was not sufficient

to pay for school, in have to levy wanting—requires.

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to pay for all the children regularly at school, in that case the Levy Court would have to levy the balance, which would be wanting.—No. 1.

I know not what loose conversation may have passed between some one or other of the Commissioners in his individual capacity and the Levy Court, but the Commissioners as a body have never had a question of any kind addressed to them by the honorable body of the Levy Court, & of course cannot ever have refused to give them any information.—No. 2.

He asks "why the Commissioners ordered a sale of the stock of 1818 & 1819." The Commissioners have no power to order a sale of stock in the hands of the State's Treasurer, and have never thought of attempting to exercise such a power.—No. 3.

The tax of 1819 was never invested in stock, and of course has never been sold by the order of any one.—No. 4.

When the Commissioners wrote for the distributive shares for 1817 and 1818, the Treasurer informed them that they had been invested by law in certain banks, the stock of which banks would not sell, and offered to transfer the stock; the commissioners did not think proper to accept the transfer; but never even intimated an idea that the Treasurer must sell the stock at a loss. For the losses on the sale of the stock of these two years the Commissioners cannot by any power of twisting be made answerable—and therefore this truth-teller has charged them with \$593 75 which they never received, and with which they never had any thing to do.—This is a plumper and stands No. 5—all in one short paragraph.

I again repeat that the Levy Court never did condescend to inform the Commissioners of the change of the Treasurer; the law does not require them to do so—but common courtesy would have pointed out the propriety.—Nor would such an act have infringed upon the dignity of any one but a savage, or an up to the hub democrat. Can it be possible that this member of the Levy Court pretends to be a man of business, and will assert that one corporate body should take presumptions and hearsay, as proper information of the transactions of another body—What call you this from one who talks so flippantly about quibbling. When did the Commissioners ever desire that Laveday or any one else should come to them cap in hand? Never. This is another plumper and may hold the place of No. 6.

You have not the face to contend that it is not your duty to have a return made of the children, but the late Levy Court omitted to have it done, and this you deem an all-sufficient reason for your neglect.

The Commissioners, I am certain, will as a civil body, always feel themselves amenable to public opinion, and I have no doubt are ready at any moment to account justly for every cent which ever came into their hands; but I take it they care very little about the *musts and oughts* of "One of the Levy Court." This gentleman is in a constant cant about liberty & the tyranny of federalism—This is very strange—We have long thoroughly understood the notions of liberty and equality entertained by the genuine democrats of Maryland—and this gentleman's ideas are a true sample of them. His liberty is to act according to his own loose wishes, regardless alike of the laws and the rights of every one else; & these were the genuine notions of Speaker Stansbury & his mob crew; & if a federalist has the impudence to ask an equality of rights, this is downright tyranny. All this gentleman's pieces evince also, that he holds politeness and the laws of good breeding, a direct encroachment upon his liberty, and therefore he will not be troubled by any such federal notions.

Not "One of the Levy Court."

For the Easton Gazette.

PINDLE'S ACCOUNT.

Several columns of a late "Maryland Republican," are filled with abuse of Pindle, on account of an alleged error in the statement of his account, whereby, as it is said, he cheated the state out of sixty dollars. This error, it is said, escaped the notice of both the executive and the legislature.—The fact is not so. The apparent error occurred in the printing of the Governor's communication—so soon as the printed copies of the Governor's communication made their appearance, in the house, the error was discovered; application was made to Mr. Pinkney, Clerk of the Council, for an explanation. He produced the original papers and accounts from the Council Chamber, and satisfied every person, that it was merely an error in the printing, and that no mistake had been made either by Mr. Pindle or the Executive. These facts are known to every member of the late House of Delegates.

It was stated in a late "Star" that at the very time Pindle was applying for further compensation, he was justly indebted to the state upwards of four hundred dollars. The fact is—that the claim of Pindle was referred to the present Governor and Council for adjustment and so early as June last, the present Democratic Governor and Council, directed the payment of Pindle's claim, amounting to upwards of one hundred and ninety dollars! Now either the writer in the "Star" was mistaken—or the present Governor and Council have been accessory to a gross fraud on the community.—The public must determine between them.

TRUTH.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16.

NOTICE.

The Samuel LeCompte mentioned in Dr. Jackson's address, published in the last Gazette, is not Samuel LeCompte, Esq. formerly Surveyor of Dorchester county—but Samuel LeCompte, son of James, who resides near New-Market.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

CAMBRIDGE, (Md.) Sept. 13, 1820.
"A gentleman from Somerset, who has just passed through here, assures us, that of the success of the Federal Ticket in Worcester County, there can be no sort of doubt. The base and profligate accusations brought against Major E. K. Wilson, with respect to the School Fund, have recoiled upon his opponents with terrible severity. His conduct with respect to that subject is (as those who know him best, know it to be upon all occasions) wholly unimpeachable. Of this his fellow citizens, who have long known him are fully satisfied—and whilst this unjust and cruel calumny, has served to rouse his friends to redoubled efforts, it has filled with disgust and indignation very many of the candid, honest and honourable men of the democratic party. In Somerset there is no opposition."

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

A HELP IN HARD TIMES.

Among the various means hitherto suggested to meet and to meliorate the pecuniary difficulties of the times, there have none yet been presented to the public entirely free from exception and doubt. No service would be so great to the state as to point out some safe and effectual course to effect this desirable object, and if a total extrication can be effected, an extrication to any degree would be a relief and an improvement—for no man can look at the present pecuniary distress of the people of this state unmoved; and seeing it, no man can refrain from wishing to extend every just and fair and effectual relief.

The reduction of debt among all classes of the community is the great object, and as the present low price of produce and the general scarcity of money prevents men from paying their debts, let us see if a plan can be devised of fairly and effectually discharging debts to the full satisfaction of both debtor and creditor, without paying a single cent of money.

It is a very common, and in most instances a very true excuse made by a debtor, when called on for money by his creditor, that he really has not a cent—for his crops bring him in nothing, or are not sold, and he can get his money which other persons owe him—if other people would pay him, he could pay the creditor who calls on him. In this state of things, which is known and familiar to every man, it is evident that a transfer of paper would pay many debts, and in the transfer of paper to the amount of a thousand dollars, say, among half a dozen different persons, perhaps an amount of nine hundred dollars debt might be actually extinguished to the satisfaction of all parties, and a new note for the balance of the remaining one hundred dollars could be passed and secured. A thousand instances like this of greater and smaller amount could be adjusted satisfactorily and safely, and a great portion of debt thus be honestly and happily extinguished.

To effect this great relief, this desirable object, I would propose the institution of a Transfer Office for the Extinction of Debt. The officer to be a man of business, intelligence, undoubted integrity and of good responsibility. To this officer let every creditor give a list of his bonds, notes, &c. and the name of the debtors and the amount of each. The creditor would then retain his own bonds and notes, as before, being the evidence of the debts due him. When a number of persons had thus furnished such a list of their bonds and notes, &c. then it should be the duty of the officer to examine the names of all the paper, a list of which had been furnished him, and compare them, and see how among all the different notes and bonds, the paper of one could be applied to the paper of another, and thus extinguish a part or perhaps the whole of the debt. If it is objected that some paper is better than other, it is answered, that no transfer takes place to change the dollar or to leave a balance without the consent and presence of the parties, unless their presence is waived by themselves—nor is any thing compulsory intended in the whole affair, but the whole is to be done at the option of the parties concerned—nor will any man be asked to give up a note or bond, until it is either paid off to his satisfaction, or an exchange of debtors is made to his satisfaction.

The advantage of this plan is, that it is impossible for a man to lose any thing—every thing is done with the consent of parties—no risk is run—no man parts with a note or bond but upon the receipt of such satisfaction as he himself approves, and no injustice can be done any man—an immense portion of debt may be extinguished without the payment of a single cent of money; except the little fees of office, and this ought to be equally divided between all the parties concerned, according to their separate pecuniary interest which would make the office fee trifling indeed.

This plan is well calculated to aid all debtors, and very many it may, in all probability, entirely relieve—those alone who can be injured by it are sheriffs, deputies, constables and twelve and sixteen lawyers—These persons will be deprived of their fees in serving process on suits and in bringing suits, but all the rest of the community must be benefited by it. Should the public sentiment ap-

prove of this suggestion, further views of this subject will be presented.
DEBTOR & CREDITOR.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,
Do sir, please to publish from the records of the House of Delegates of Maryland all the testimony about Toby Stansbury, encouraging the mob of Baltimore, and what he did in that shocking matter—in order, that the people of Maryland may see what sort of a man the democrats selected, the first moment they had the power, to be the Speaker of the House of Delegates—also, publish the testimony against Mumma, the butcher, who was chief man at knocking out brains, in the mob, in order that the people may know what are the merits of men that the democrats appoint to be peace officers—for incredible as it may seem, this said mob Mumma, the bloody leader in the mob, has been appointed by the democratic Levy Court of Baltimore, a peace officer, and is now acting in that capacity.—If whenever they have the power, they will make the Devil Governor, then all will be of a piece, and democracy may cry out, O! now we have done enough!

CITY OF PUNCH HALL, Sept. 15th, 1820.
HIGH COURT OF PROXY'S.

O YES, O YES, O YES.
All persons desirous of hearing the Orator Doctor William Whitely, address the voters of Caroline County, through Elijah Barwick, (a broken down Preacher,) his mouth piece, draw near and give your attendance, for he will prove to a mathematical certainty, and beyond the possibility of a doubt that Crabs have Claws, and that an apple may be so enveloped in a dumpling as not to be discovered. God save the state, and all honest men.

By order of the Court,
MOMUS, Cryer.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A Young Gentleman playing Back Gammon with a Lady who was very successful in throwing, remarked, "why, really Miss, you have great luck, you throw doublets every time, particularly when you bear."

Federal Republican Nominations.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Nicholas Thomas | John Goldsborough.

William H. Tilghman | Robert Banning.

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Gen. William Potter | James Houston.

Capt. T. Goldsborough | Maj. Richd. Hughes.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benj. W. LeCompte | Edward Griffith.

Michael Lucas | Dr. Wm. Jackson.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

E. K. Wilson | W. F. Selby.

F. N. Williams | Charles Parker.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Col. Francis M. Hall | Thomas Somervell.

George Semmes | Capt. Josiah Jones.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Alexander Warfield | Ignatius Davis.

Robert G. McPherson | Lewis Motter.

CALVERT COUNTY.

Thomas Blake | Gustavus Weems.

Joseph W. Reynolds | Samuel Turner.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

William Hilleary | John Scott.

Thomas Blair | William Reid.

CECIL COUNTY.

Geo. B. Milligan | Nicholas Hyland of S.

Henry Stump | James Janney.

KENT COUNTY.

Frederick Boyer | John B. Eccleston.

James F. Brown | Richard S. Thomas.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Ephraim Gaither | Benjamin S. Forrest.

William Darnes | Henry Harding.

MARRIED

On Thursday the 7th inst. by the Rev. Lott Warfield, Mr. Richard Fiampton to Mrs. Mary Martindale, both of this county.

OBITUARY.

On Saturday morning last, 9th September, 1820, died at her seat, Shoal Creek, in Dorchester county, Maryland, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ennalls, in the 89th year of her age.

MR. ROBERT WRIGHT

Herby notifies the Citizens of the District, composed of Talbot, Caroline, and Queen Anne Counties, that he will represent them in the next Congress, if it shall be their pleasure again to honour him with their confidence.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS,

Just Received from Philadelphia, by

Jenkins & Stevens,

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons, selected with great care from the latest importations—which they offer at the most reduced prices for cash only. The public generally are invited to call and view their assortment.

Easton, Sept. 16—3w

BOOTS & SHOES.

JOSEPH SCULL,

Has Just Returned from Baltimore with

A General Assortment of

Ladies & Misses

MOROCCO & PRUNELLE SHOES,

(A number of which are of the best quality.)

Having commenced manufacturing, he has brought with him an assortment of the best materials, and having a number of excellent workmen, will endeavor to have Boots & Shoes made to order in the best manner.

He has also on hand, of his own make, a general assortment of all kinds of Leather Shoes.

Also a number of the best Boots, together with a variety of other articles, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.
Easton, Sept. 16th, 1820—1f

ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB

RACES.

Will be run for over the Annapolis Race Course on Thursday the 5th day of October next, a Jockey Club purse of not less than Three Hundred Dollars; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Friday the 6th a Colts purse will be run for of not less than \$150, heats two miles each.

On Saturday the 7th a sweepstake of not less than One Hundred Dollars, heats three miles each, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, the winning Horse on the first day excepted.

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their subscription.

The members of the Jockey Club will meet at Williamson's Tavern the evening previous to the Races.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treasurer.

Annapolis, Sept. 16, 1820.

SALE OF LOTS.

The Subscriber will offer for sale, by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, two unimproved Lots, situate on Cabinet Street, and extending to Port street, containing thirteen sixteenths of an acre, each: Also that valuable parcel of land, commonly called Marsh Lot, situate on the Bay Side Road, containing seventeen acres and an eighth: Also other Lots, situate on the landing road or Port street extended.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.

Easton, Sept. 16th, 1820.

SALE POSTPONED.

Trustee's Sale.

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

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

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

TERMS OF SALE.

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

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

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

July 15th 1820.

The above Sale is unavoidably postponed to Monday the 9th day of October, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

J. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

Sept. 16th, 1820.

Synodical Meeting.

The Reverend Members of the German Reformed Church in the U. S. of America, appointed by the different Classical Meetings, are hereby invited to attend, with their respective deputies, at the General Synod to be held at Hagers-town, Maryland, on the 24th of September 1820, and the succeeding days.

SAMUEL HELFENSTEIN, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1820.

* Printers throughout the United States will please to give the above two or three insertions.

Look this Way.

The Subscriber offers his sincere acknowledgements to his old friends and Customers for their patronage, for upwards of twenty years, and takes the liberty to inform them he at present occupies, as a Carriage Maker's Shop, that commodious framed building, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Nicols, at the South end of Washington street, directly opposite the dwelling of Tristram Needles, and solicits a continuance of their favours—any person the subscriber is indebted to, either on the firm of Hopkins & Spedden, or on his own account, he will thank them for their custom. I will do their work on very pleasing terms with neatness and despatch, for the purpose of settling the claims I am owing.

LEVIN T. SPEDDEN.

Easton, Sept. 16.

Public Sale.

At the Subscribers Farm in Kings Creek, on Thursday the 28th day of September, inst. (if fair, if not, the next fair day) will be offered at Public Sale

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,

and Farming Utensils, also a quantity of Blades, Top-Fodder and Wheat Straw. The Terms will be nine months credit on all sums above \$5. The purchaser to give note with approved security, with interest from the day of Sale—for all sums of \$5 or under, the Cash will be required.

ELIZABETH FREELAND.

Sept. 16th

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

For the ensuing year—a man with a small family, who can come well recommended, will meet with employment by applying to

W. H. DECOURCY.

Cheston, Sept. 16th, 1820

PACKAGE SALE,

By M. P. MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER, BALTIMORE.

ON MONDAY MORNING, the 18th inst. At 10 o'clock, I shall sell at my Auction Rooms, No. 1, Lorman Row, Hanover street, on a liberal credit,

250 Packages fresh

IMPORTED

DRY GOODS,

Received per Telegraph, via Philadelphia, and Belvidera, at this port, as follows.

Fancy Print's, new and elegant style
Steam Loom Shirtings
9-8 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins
Bombazets
Woolen and Fancy Vestings
Cloths and Kerseys
Leno and Book Muslins
Jaquet Cambrics
Rose and Point Blankets
Assorted Flannels
Plains
Flushings
Furniture Calicoes
Madras Hdkfs.
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Women's worsted Hose
Men's long and short lambs wool do
Cords and Velvets
Cotton twist Checks
Cambric and Chariste Gingham
Ratons
Bombazets
Men's and women's Beaver Gloves
Men's bordered Cravats
Cotton Braces

ALSO,

AN INVOICE OF
CANTON AND FRENCH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Black Sinechus
Black Sarsnets
Florentin's and Silk Hdkfs.
Assorted Canton Crapes
Women's short Kid Gloves
Merino Shawls
Rich Garmenture Ribbons
Linen Cambrics, &c.

M. P. MITCHELL.

* The editors of the National Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald, and Alexandria Herald, will copy the above three times—and the Richmond Enquirer, Petersburg Intelligencer, Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light, Winchester Republican and Easton Gazette, will copy twice, & send their bills to the Chronicle office Baltimore.
Sept. 16

Notice to Creditors,

The subscriber intends to leave Cambridge Ferry this fall, and respectfully thanks his customers and the public in general for their respective custom, and he will thank them for the same during his stay in service.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber will please to call and settle their accounts without delay, as no indulgence will be given, nor respect to persons.

HENRY MCNEAL.

Sept. 16.

A VALUABLE FARM

For Sale.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland the subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 10th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. upon the Court House Green in the town of Easton, one undivided moiety or half part of the Lands and real estate of which Captain William Frazier, late of Caroline County, died seized, including the Dwelling House, wherein he resided, and the improvements thereunto specially appertaining and belonging—Lying and being in the county aforesaid, within seven miles of Easton, and three miles of Dover Bridge, situate upon the north-east side of Choptank River, and upon the north-west side of Skillington's Creek, perhaps eight hundred panels of fence from the one to the other, might enclose the quantity proposed to be sold, viz. six hundred and thirty-eight acres, more or less; of this quantity there is perhaps five hundred arable, the remainder I take for granted will be in wood and timber; for although the division line has not been ascertained, yet upon a view of the plot of the whole quantity, which can be seen up in the day of sale, it will appear manifest that this will be the case whenever the division is made. The soil is light, but much of the same is rich and productive, particularly for corn & tobacco—it will not produce as much wheat per acre as the stiff lands of Talbot, but when the extra expense in the culture of the latter is taken into the account it may be as profitable upon the whole it is one of the most productive estates on the Eastern Shore. There is included in the above arable land, about ninety acres of valuable marsh, which may be reclaimed with a trifling expense in comparison to its value, for grazing or cultivation, being an excellent bottom. This farm is particularly well calculated for grazing, and where a large stock may be profitably reared and prepared for market. The dwelling house is of brick, and is one of the best in the county, the superstructure good, the materials selected with care, and is finished from the cellar to the garret complete; there is almost every convenient and necessary out house. The fruit upon this estate is generally known to be abundant and of the most approved kind, perhaps none in the state superior, and is a source of comfort, likewise one of considerable revenue—it was selected with great care and attention by the former proprietor. I consider it unnecessary to give a further description of this property, presuming that persons who may incline to purchase, will view the premises, and judge for themselves; Mr. Richard Willoughby, the tenant residing thereon, will give every information and attention to those who may call with that intention.

The terms of sale to be as follows the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with sufficient security for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, within six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, for the several fourth parts. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, & the payment of the purchase money, & not before, the Trustee is authorised by a good & valid deed to be executed & acknowledged by him according to law, to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the lands and premises so purchased by him, her or them, and the estate and interest therein.

By the direction of the Chancellor, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the late William Frazier, to exhibit their claims at the Court of Chancery, within six months from the time of the said sale.

WM. R. STUART, Trustee.

Denbigh, Queen Ann's county, 2

September 16th, 1820—1a.

LONDON PORTER.

Extract from a Dissertation on the Composition and Virtues of London Porter, read by Dr. Budd, before the Medical Society of South Carolina on the 28th of May 1791.

"The Thames' water taken up at London, is a composition of all kind of filth that the human mind can conceive, stinking meat & fish, with the blood & garbage from the butchers' slaughter houses, kept till they are full of vermin, the carcasses of every species of dead animals, the dressings, and disagreeable matter from the Hospitals, containing five or six thousand consumptive patients, the excrements from above a million of human beings, and perhaps twice that number of other animals; are discharged by a number of common sewers, that run through the city into the Thames, and from this base composition, which permit me to call the essence of Porter. Perhaps there may be some propriety in the name, as it is this filthy collection which gives London Porter the particular flavour that makes it so much admired by the lovers of that liquor, is it unreasonable to suppose, that use can make such a liquor agreeable, when we see with how much pleasure some men chew Tobacco? Was the essence of porter the worst ingredient in it, it might perhaps be wholesome; the boiling would evaporate the volatile alkaline salts, and at least make it smell better. But it is well known, the city of London is the greatest manufacturing place in England where immense quantities of cottons, lins, woollens, and silks are made and brought from other places to be dyed and fitted for market. These dyes are known to consist of vegetable, animal, and mineral poisons. On going down the river, through the city, you will see the channels discharging the dye stuff of every colour into it, in (perhaps I may say with truth) several hundred places, beside the greater quantity brought by the common sewers, mixed with the essence of porter, which, near low water, rushes in like a torrent. This, mixed with the paint, rust of lead, and copper, washed from above one hundred thousand houses, the poisons thrown from the laboratories of chemists, the druggists, and the apothecaries shops, have scarce time to mix with the Thames, before they are raised by the water-works under London Bridge, thrown into a reservoir, and conveyed by pipes into the brew houses and cellars of the inhabitants; when the water enters the tubs in the cellars, it is full of the essence of porter; but let it stand ten or twelve hours, the filth precipitates, the smell evaporates, and the water in the upper part of the tub appears clear. After the tubs have been filled three or four times, they are taken out, emptied, and washed, when this is done, there is found a large quantity of the most filthy, disagreeable matter, that had covered the bottom several inches deep.

The following literal copy of a check, which was really presented at one of the Banks in this city, may amuse some of our readers.—*Fed. Gaz.*

Baltimore, 15th Aug. 1820.
Cashier of the ——— Bank of ———,
Pay to Eve, or bearer ten dollars, in full, for wages to the 1st inst. She has lived in my service these thirty five years past, and now wants a place by way of a change; she can cook, wash, iron and sew; she can card, spin and bake, attend table, take care of a horse, sow and pigs, wind up the clock and is a good market woman, but she has no faith in Bank notes, and will receive nothing but specie. She prefers going to live with a Banker to be near the cash.

"It is proper to learn wisdom from an enemy."

In the British House of Lords, July 18, the Earl of Darnley moved for certain information relative to the Navy, with a view that the house might be in possession of the number of two deckers and frigates carrying 24 pounders on their upper decks. He thought it important in the event of hostilities, to prevent the recurrence of the distress experienced at the commencement of the late American war, that the country should be furnished with an adequate naval force of a description suitable for meeting the force of the enemy. He observed that he understood that there were now among the king's ships none of a description answering to the American frigates, all of them being too large or too light to cope with them.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson,
Noticing a request of one of your Correspondents a few days since, requesting to know what will prevent flies from teasing Horses, I take the liberty of sending you the following extract from the European Magazine for 1792.

Mode of preventing Horses being teased by Flies.

Take two or three small handfulls of Walnut leaves upon which pour 2 or 3 quarts of soft cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour; when cold, it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with this liquor, viz:—between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the waggoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.

From the American.

GREAT FIRE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city dated,

PORT-AU-PRINCE, 21st Aug. 1820.

"We have at length experienced an event in this ill-fated country, that might have long been expected in some shape or other. I do not pretend to say I am wiser than my neighbors, nor did I dream that we should balance all our outstanding debts by a fire in Rue Frankfort, but certain it is that my idea has ever been that some expedient would be invented in order to cancel the immense debts due to Foreign Merchants, in this city.

On Friday 15th instant, a fire broke out about half past 11 o'clock A. M. in the store of Mr. Cruchon, Apothecary, situated in Grand Rue, and corner of the Rue Bonne Foi, which communicated to the houses adjacent, and burned several streets, together with (the hopes of foreigners) Rue Frankfort, and all the merchants houses in & about that neighbourhood.

Those who had a chance of saving any property, were prevented by the pillage which is generally unavoidable on such occasions. The loss is estimated at three millions, a greater part of which, of course, belonged to foreigners. We cannot say at this moment whether this catastrophe was occasioned by accident or design. Several attempts have been made since the 15th, to complete the scene, by setting fire to different houses in the city, in which they have not as yet succeeded.

The utmost consternation has prevailed—however, to-day business begins to assume its former appearance, at least as far as might be expected after this melancholy affair. The government have been very vigilant, and strong patrols day and night are constantly in motion."

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

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

The Publics Ob't. Serv't,
CLEMENT VICKARS.
N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

February 14—

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

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

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

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

EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

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

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

To Rent.

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

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

LLOYD NICOLS.
May 27

Two Overseers

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

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

BILLIN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

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

May Term, 1820.
The Bill in this cause states, that Thomas Weyman, of Talbot county, being seized & possessed of a considerable Real estate, the same being parts of the original tracts of Land called "Bensons Enlargement," "Bog Hole" & "Barns Neck" which, with other Lands, were resurveyed by the late John Shannahan, deceased, and called together "Chance Resurveyed" containing the quantity of one hundred and forty acres and a quarter of an acre of Land, more or less, lying and being in the county aforesaid, & having occasion for money, & wishing to borrow the same from the President, Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton, applied to the complainants to become his securities and endorsers to the said Bank, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars; and in order to indemnify the said complainants, against the said Suretyship, proposed to mortgage, to the said complainants, the said Lands, and Premises, above named. That the said Thomas Weyman, did borrow the said sum of money of the said Bank; & the said complainants, did become his securities & endorsers for the repayment thereof. And that to secure & indemnify the said complainants against all loss, injury, costs & charges, to which they might be liable, and subjected, on account of the said suretyship, the said Thomas Weyman, did, on or about the 19th of May, 1813, make and execute a Deed of Mortgage, to the said complainants, of the aforesaid lands and premises; bearing date, the same day and year aforesaid; and did, thereby grant, bargain and sell, the same, for the consideration in the said Deed expressed, unto the said complainants, their heirs and assigns, subject to a proviso, or condition, in the said deed contained: that if the said Thomas Weyman, should pay to the said President, Directors, & Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Easton, the said sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars, with all the interest, costs, charges and expenses due, or to become due, thereon; & should save and indemnify the said complainants from all injury, loss, costs, charges and expenses, to which they might be liable, or subjected by reason of the said suretyship then the said deed, and all things therein contained, should cease and be utterly null and void, and of no effect. That the said Thomas Weyman, on or about the 2d day of June, 1814, made and executed to Jacob Gibson, of the said county, a deed of the said Lands and premises, and thereby conveyed to him, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which he had therein, or thereto. That Thomas Stevens, Esquire, on or about the day of 181— by virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to him directed, sold all the right, title and estate, of the said Thomas Weyman, in and to the said Lands and premises, to one Anthony Ross, his heirs & assigns. That the said Thomas Stevens, made to the said Anthony Ross, a deed of the said Land & premises, bearing date the same day and year last aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to the said Anthony Ross, his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which the said Thomas Weyman, had therein or thereto. That the said Anthony Ross, made to the said Jacob Gibson, a deed, bearing date the same day and year last aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to him his heirs and assigns, all the title and estate which the said Anthony Ross, had in and to the said Lands and premises.

That the said Thomas Weyman, did not pay to the said President, Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank at Easton, the said sum of twelve hundred dollars, or any part thereof, or all the interest, costs and charges due thereon; but wholly neglected and refused so to do.—That in consequence thereof, long after the same became due, the said complainants were compelled to pay to the said Bank as the surties of the said Thomas Weyman, the said sum of twelve hundred dollars, together with the interest, costs, charges and expenses, that had accrued thereon, amounting in the whole to thirteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars and nine cents. That the original note, put into bank by the said Thomas Weyman, with the said complainants as securities, was renewed at sundry times, on the faith of the said mortgage, accordingly to the usage and custom of the said Bank. That although on the face of the said notes, the said complainants appear, the one as drawer, and the other as endorser. Yet in fact, and in truth, they were but accommodation notes, put in bank for the money borrowed by the said Thomas Weyman, and that the names of the said complainants were so placed, for the convenience of the said Thomas Weyman, to enable him to draw the said money, as the last endorser. That the said Thomas Weyman, and the said Jacob Gibson, though often required, and applied to, have wholly neglected, and refused to reimburse to the said complainants, the said sum of money advanced and paid by them to the said Bank, together with the interest, costs, charges and expenses due thereon. That the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase, and conveyance, of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Weyman, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchase, subject thereto. That the said Anthony Ross, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Thomas Stevens, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage, and purchased subject hereto; and that the said Jacob Gibson, at the time of the purchase and conveyance of the said lands and premises, of and from the said Anthony Ross, had notice and knowledge of the said mortgage and purchased subject hereto. That the said Jacob Gibson, who has since departed this life, did in his life way make and publish his last will and testament, dated on or about the day of 181—, and did thereof constitute and appoint, Rebecca Gibson, executrix, and Edward R. Gibson, and Fayette Gibson, executors; that Edward R. Gibson, has since proved the said Will and taken upon himself the burden and execution thereof, Rebecca Gibson, and Fayette Gibson, having renounced their right to the said executorship. That the said Jacob Gibson, did by his said last Will and Testament, (among other things) devise and bequeath the said lands and premises to Jennette Gibson, wife of the said Edward R. Gibson, in the words following to wit: "It is my will and desire that the plantation which—purchased of Thomas Stevens, as sheriff, belonging to Thomas Weyman, shall be conveyed to Jennette Gibson, wife of my son Edward R. Gibson, so soon as he Edward, or Jennette, shall pay one thousand dollars, to belong to my personal estate." "They are to have the use of it immediately." "That Edward R. Gibson, by virtue of the said will possessed himself, of all the personal estate, goods and effects, of the said Jacob Gibson, to a large amount, and under and by virtue of the above mentioned de-

vice, in the last will and testament of the said Jacob Gibson, contained, the said Edward R. Gibson, and Jennette his wife, possessed themselves of the aforesaid mortgage lands and premises, and received the rents and profits thereof. That the said Jacob Gibson, left a widow, Rebecca Gibson, and the following persons his heirs at law, and devisees to wit: Edward R. Gibson, and Jennette, his wife, Fayette Gibson, Ann Reynolds, and Joseph W. Reynolds, her husband, Harriott Bennett, and her husband Thomas P. Bennett, Frances Tilton, the wife of James Tilton, jun. Clara Tilton, Nehemiah Tilton, Edward Gibson Tilton, and Nancy Gibson; that James Tilton, Jr. and Frances Tilton, resides out of this state, to wit, in the State of Delaware. That Clara, Nehemiah, & Edward G. Tilton, are Infants, and under the age of twenty one years, and reside out of the State of Maryland. The object of this bill, is to obtain a decree against the said respondents, or some of them, thereby to compel them or some of them, to pay and satisfy to the said complainants, the said sum of thirteen hundred & sixty eight dollars and nine cents, and all the interest, due, or to grow due, thereon, together with their costs and charges; and in default thereof, that all and every of the aforesaid respondents, and all persons claiming under them, or any of them, may be foreclosed of and from all equity of redemption, or claim in and to the said mortgaged lands, and premises, and every part thereof; or that the said mortgaged lands and premises may be sold, and the money arising therefrom, be applied to reimburse & satisfy the said complainants, for the said sum of thirteen hundred and sixty eight dollars, and nine cents, and all the interest due or to grow due thereon, together with their costs; and that the said complainants, may have such further and other relief in the premises as shall seem proper and agreeable to equity and good conscience. It is thereupon this sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty, ordered and adjudged by Talbot county court, sitting as a court of equity, that the said complainants, give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by an advertisement to be inserted in the newspapers printed in Easton, Talbot county, for three months previous to the second Monday in November next, warning those of the said respondents who reside out of the State of Maryland, as aforesaid, to be and appear in Talbot county court, in person or by Solicitor, on the said Second Monday of November next, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass, as is prayed.

Rd. T. EARLE,

Test— J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. of Talbot County Court.

Aug. 12 3m.

New Fall Goods.

The subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia, with a parcel of very useful and desirable

GOODS,

Which they offer very cheap for cash. The Public are invited to call and see them.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Sept. 9

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

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

Apply to

ROBERT MOORE,

or WILLIAM W. MOORE.

Easton 8th mo. 26th, 1820—6f

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB

RACES,

Will be Run for on Wednesday the 4th day of October—The first day, Jockey Club Purse of the whole subscription of the members, the Four Mile Heats.

On Thursday the 5th day of October, the Town's Purse, of all the Subscription-money for that Purse, with ten per cent entrance by members, and twenty per cent entrance by gentlemen not members, to be added to the purse the Three Mile Heats.

On Friday the Jockey Club Colts Purse of all the gate money of the three days, the Two Mile Heats.

SOLOMON LOWE, Sec'y.

Easton, Sept. 9.

NOTICE.

The undersigned citizen of Somerset county, Maryland, hereby gives notice to his creditors, that he has petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, and that his petition is now pending in Somerset County Court, and that he has complied with the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto. The first Saturday in the next November term, of said Court, is fixed for the final hearing of his petition, of which his creditors are hereby notified.

LEVIN BAILEY.

Somerset County Aug. 26, 1820—4w

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 5—

Farmers' Bank

SOMERSET AND WORCESTER.

Notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders, that an Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, in Snow Hill, on Friday the 20th day of October next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

Per order,

JOHN P. DUFFIELD, Cashier.

September 2, 1820—3w.

GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS

Manufactured and for sale, by the subscriber—delivered at the Wharves free of expense.

WILLIAM BROWNNE.

late Kent & Browne,

Corner of Franklin and Paca Street.

Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1820.

Wanted

A WET NURSE, to whom liberal wages will be given by applying to the subscriber.

PETER TARR.

Sept. 2—

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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

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

SOPHIA THOMPSON.

Easton May 20.

\$10 REWARD,

For apprehending and delivering to the subscriber in Denton, a man by the name of

George Morgan,

Who broke Gaol on Friday the 28th July last—committed to the instance of his bail for safe keeping, on a indictment for felony—he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout and well made, blue eyes, dark hair and a little impediment in his speech when irritated. By trade a shoemaker.

WM. McDONALD, Sheriff of Caroline county.

September 2—3w.

Cash for Negroes.

Liberal prices, in cash, will be given for a few young Negroes. Apply at the Union Tavern, Easton.—Aug. 29 3w

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A Farm lying on Chickamacomico River, now in the occupancy of Asbury Simmons, containing three fields, of one hundred and ninety thousand each, with a lot of ten acres attached to each field, and a thriving Young Apple and Peach Orchard. There is, on said Farm, a large and commodious Dwelling House, in good repair—an excellent Barn forty feet square and every necessary building. No farm on the Eastern Shore possesses greater advantages for the raising of stock of every kind. A lease of three years will be given to an approved tenant. For terms apply to the Subscriber living in Cambridge, or to Capt. Anthony Manning near said farm.

HENRY C. ELBERT.

Dorchester County, Sept. 2—3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of Trustum Frampton and Joseph Turner, ex. of John Scott, against James Benny, will be exposed to sale on the Court House green on Tuesday the 26th day of September 1820, between 11 and 12 o'clock, five head of horses, ten head of cattle, and the equitable right and title of the said James Benny, in and to a tract and parcel of land called "Hampton," part of a tract called "Francises Plains," and part of a tract of land called "Love-dys Purchase." Sold to satisfy the above Venditioni Exponas.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 2—ts.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of John W. Reddin & Co. for the use of Jacob Biddle & Co. for the use of Longstreet & Bailey, against William Tilton, will be sold on the premises on Thursday the 28th of September inst. His one tenth part of an undivided tract or parcel of land, called Liberty and Paca Resurveyed, containing 497 1/4 acres, at present occupied by William C. Skinner, sold to satisfy the debt and costs of the above writ. Sale to commence between the hours of 12 and one o'clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Sept. 2. ts.

Talbot County, Orphans' Court, 28th day

of August A. D. 1820.

On application of Dr. Robert Moore, Executor of William Melny, late of the county aforesaid deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the Eastern newspapers, in one of the Baltimore papers, and also in the National Intelligencer printed and published in the City of Washington.

In Testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th, day of August, A. D. 1820.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER

Notice is hereby Given.

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of the 4th mo. (April) they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th of the 8th mo. Anno Domini, 1820.

ROBERT MOORE, Executor, of William Melny, deceased.

9th mo. 2d—3w

The Federal Republican in Baltimore, and the National Intelligencer in Washington, will publish the above and forward their accounts to

R. M.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber living near Cambridge, on Thursday 17th August, a white woman named

Charlotte Hawkins,

Wife of Jno. Hawkins, property of Mr. Joseph Byas. She is 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 3 inches high, has a large flat nose and black eyes, and wears about her neck a black string, with a piece of silver attached to it, a memorial of her former husband. She took with her, her child about 4 months old, bed, cradle and chest, with a variety of clothing. Whoever takes up and secures said woman or child, so that I get them again, shall receive taken in the county, thirty dollars, if out of the county, fifty dollars, and if brought home, if out of the state, and if brought home, all reasonable charges will be paid by the Subscriber.

THOMAS HAYWARD.

September 2—3w.

BOARDING & LODGING.

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

JOHN STEVENSON.

Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1820.

No 146.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.
ANECDOTE OF A PHYSICIAN AND
PATIENT.

(Founded on Fact.)

One day as Dr. M. was walking along a street of New-York, he was saluted by a voice, uttering the words, "God bless your honour! will your honour stop a little bit?" The person was an honest Irishman, leaning with his shovel in his right hand, and his left hand on the door of a house; he was requested to come forth from his hole, and proceed to give ground, with his communication. "Your honour saved my life, once, by the blessing, in that hospital there when you was doctor and I was sick man. And now since my discharge, I wish you would cure me of a great trembling, all over me, that troubles me every day, to the morning." M. commended him for his gratitude to his benefactors, and for his industry in working for his support, as became a good man; and expressed a hope that the Father of Mercies would extend a blessing to them both—when Pat shewed impatience at the moralizing strain, by a query, "You forgot the trembling, did not you?" "Explain the trembling then," said M. "Every morning, answered Pat, I feel very poorly & distressed, with such weakness and shaking, that I can hardly crawl about." "What is the cause of this debility?" "I do not know for certain; but every night I sweat so that my bed is wetted through, and this sweat drops down upon the floor." "Why do you sweat so profusely?" "I cannot tell, unless it be, that I drink some pitchers of water during the night." "Why do you swallow such enormous quantities of water?" "Because, as please your honour, I am so droughty and dry, I should die if I did not drink water." "Wherefore are you so excessively thirsty, friend?" "Oh, I have such a terrible hot fever, that it keeps me alive and almost burns me up." "Can you inform me what brings on the fever so regularly every night?" "That I suppose I can; it is my hard work, exposed to all weathers, from early to late all day long, to earn a support for myself; too severe for the powers of my constitution." "Very well, replied M. as you toil so incessantly, you take a drop of the creature now and then, do you not, to support your strength?" "Yes, just a glass, a small relish of rum, whiskey, or the like, as a christian man, you know, ought to do." "How much, would you suppose, above three half pints a day?" "Not much, I should think over a half short pint more; and what of that?"

Feeling thus from his own confession, that the complainant drank a quart of ardent spirit per diem, M. suggested the probability, arising from due caution not to alarm his sensibility, that the rum or whiskey might be the cause of the fever, as the fever was the cause of the thirst, the thirst the cause of the water drinking, the water drinking the cause of the sweating, and the sweating the cause of the trembling. Pat could with difficulty be made to endure the thought, that such a trifling quantity of good liquor could possibly produce such serious effects. He was exhorted to make an experiment, and to satisfy himself; for if, said M. you drink less you will have less fever; then there will be less drought; then there will be less water drinking; then there will be less sweating; and then there will be less trembling in the morning; and so by diminishing the dose daily; you may, in a short time, wholly discontinue the distilled liquid, and be entirely free from the train of troublesome effects which it produces. "Your honour talks very pretty, rejoined Pat, nearly as pretty as a lawyer; but you propose to take away a man's comfort to make him well; that is almost too hard; but I will turn it over in my mind, and if I think your plan will do, I may, after a while give it a trial—perhaps."

From the American Daily Advertiser.
EXTRAORDINARY CORN.
Mr. Paulson.
In glancing over your paper yesterday morning, my attention was arrested by the above title, it must be admitted that fourteen and fifteen feet is an extraordinary elevation for corn to attain, but this height has been infinitely surpassed, we are all aware of the peculiar predilection of Mr. Jesse Sharpless, for both natural and artificial curiosities; perhaps he is as remarkable a man this way, as any our city can boast of. This gentleman has had corn growing in rank luxuriance some feet higher than his three story Brick House in Market street, which house rises proudly pre-eminent above its neighbors; however improbable this may appear, it is an absolute fact, and is not

considered as a phenomenon by Mr. Sharpless, who possesses the means of producing this cloud capped corn annually, without bestowing upon the culture of it, any more labour than corn usually requires. Skeptics can satisfy themselves of the truth of this, upon application to Mr. S. who is willing at any time to be qualified to the fact. HOT CORN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

More Counterfeiters detected.

A man by the name of James Hamilton, has been apprehended at Albany, charged with having passed a counterfeit hundred dollar note of the New-Orleans bank, to a gentleman in that city sometime in the fall of 1819, and also for having passed a like note in the city of New York about the same time. No money was found upon him when apprehended, but by the vigilance of the Police, a bundle was discovered, on Friday night last, which Hamilton had left at a grocery in a back street and on being opened, the following counterfeit bills were discovered, amounting to thirteen thousand and ninety-two dollars.

New Haven bank—139 \$10 bills	\$1390
Havre de Grace bank—556 of 2	1112
Georgetown Union bank—1006 of 3	3018
Baltimore Franklin bank—386 of 2 & 1 of 100	872
N. Y. Manufacturing co—25 of 10	250
Orange county bank—1 of 3	3
Baltimore Mechanics' bank—2 of 2	4
Plattsburg bank—469 of 5	2345
N. Brunswick State bank—101 of 10	1010
Bucks County Farmers bank—44 of 10	440
N. Y. Union bank—17 of 5, and 63 of 3	274
N. Y. Merchants' bank—23 of \$10	230
Pittsburgh F. and M's bank—5 of 10	50
Del. Farmers' bank—38 of 5, and 69 of 3	597
Bank of Columbia—13 of 5	65
Boston bank—4 of 5, and 1 of 1	21
Md. Farmers' bank—145 of 5, & 27 of 3	806
N. Y. Manhattan bank—23 of 3	69
New Brunswick bank—89 of 3	267
Westmoreland, Pa. bank—12 of 3	36
Miami Exporting Co—5 of 50, & 5 of 20	250
Patterson bank—1 of 3	3
Baltimore Marine bank—13 of 10, and 10 of 5	180

Whole amount - - - 13,092
Also was apprehended at Albany on Friday last, for passing a counterfeit bank bill, a fellow who says his name is Daniel Newton Smith, and that he belongs to Bakersfield, in Vermont. He is no doubt of the same gang with Hamilton.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 9.
We have the satisfaction to state, that last evening Colonel Christian, with a party of his officers, surprised & took another of the fraternity of counterfeiters in the very act of selling counterfeit Manhattan Five Dollar notes. Being badly executed, they were sold cheap. The good money with which they were bought, as also the bad, was taken in the fellow's possession; he is now in Bridewell. The country is over-run with such villains, and strong measures must be resorted to.

An impostor was taken up at Plattsburgh, and imprisoned on the 15th of July. He was soliciting alms for some inhabitants of Genoa, who he represented had suffered by shipwreck on the Barbary coast and were held as prisoners. Among the documents which he had in his possession was a letter from the late mayor of Philadelphia. The magistrates of the village of Plattsburgh wrote to Philadelphia to ascertain the truth of this document, and they have received an answer. The description given in the mayor's letter identifies the fellow, who passed under the name of John Capello; his real name is Mereti—has a house and establishment in Philadelphia worth 10,000 dollars, and has followed begging under various pretences for years. There is a society of these impostors in the United States who make a regular business of begging. Magistrates would do well to seize all persons of this description & imprison them, until their true character is known.

The imprisoning of members of the religious society of Friends, is going on in Pennsylvania with increased rigor. A young man, lately committed to the jail of Montgomery county, has been thrust into the felons' room, and his father, and all other persons, denied access to him. His diet was bread and water, the supplies of food sent by his friends were refused admittance, and he was denied the comfort of a bed, with which even the felons were furnished. This extreme barbarity is perhaps nothing more than the oppression of the jailor, and will fall with the corrective duty of the grand jury. But the existence of a law, calculated to coerce the consciences of so numerous & valuable a body of citizens as the Friends, is an anomaly in our policy and a disgrace to the times.—Fed. Rep.

Mr. Chandler's Statements, as published by himself, and copied this summer by Mr. Smith into the Star, proved false by Mr. Chandler's own accounts—and the pieces published in this Gazette proved correct.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

Having observed that the correctness of the statements, made by writers in your paper, concerning the accounts for stationary furnished the House of Delegates during the two last sessions, has been denied in Mr. Chandler's paper, and the denial copied into the Easton Star, I have thought proper to hand you true transcripts of Mr. Chandler's accounts, accompanied by a few remarks addressed to the editor of the Star, (Mr. Smith,) who, I cannot help thinking, has been shamefully imposed upon by Mr. Chandler. I wish you to insert them all as early as practicable, as they place the subject in its real and proper state, and discover to the people, whose money was taken to pay the accounts, how cautious they should be, if they wish to avoid error, in believing statements which appear in Mr. Chandler's paper, even, though his name be subscribed to them. Those transcripts were taken by me at the close of the late session, and at the time they were made, with the assistance of a friend, compared and found to correspond with the originals.

Though I send you this, I assure you, sir, it is not my intention to enter into a controversy with Mr. Chandler, whose main characteristics seem to be a destitution of veracity and good principle.

September 21, B.

To the Editor of the Easton Star.

SIR,
It was with considerable surprise that I observed in a number of your paper issued this summer, two pieces, copied from the Maryland Republican, which the printer of that paper, (Mr. Chandler,) requested you to insert as "refutations" of certain weighty accusations preferred against the House of Delegates & himself, relative to his demanding, & their allowing, most extravagant charges for stationary furnished them, by him, for the two last sessions. I was astonished at seeing them in the Star, because, I did not believe, in veracity & at once as I knew your political prejudices to be that you would willingly become so miserable a tool as to defend their malversation, by uniting with Mr. Chandler who had been benefited by it, in giving publicity to such falsehoods as his fear of losing the profitable office of stationer next year, and their fear of losing their seats in the legislature, might induce them to make or him to sign. I was certain that if you would not be restrained from so doing by that principle which makes honourable men reject with scorn every proposition made to them to misinform, deceive and mislead a free people, to whom it is all important public servants should be honest and act correctly, that the respect which every printer should have for the character of his paper, public opinion and his own reputation, would have been sufficient, without other incitements, to have urged you to refuse to admit into your columns statements, which are as false and unfounded, as the unhappy, yet pitiable creature who vauntingly signed them, must appear to the frank and virtuous, despicable and abandoned.

Sir, by permitting your paper to be made the vehicle in which those statements have received an extended circulation, you have forfeited the good opinion which many persons had entertained of you; yet, whether you have forfeited it beyond recovery depends entirely upon yourself; for, by inserting the piece I now address you, and the accounts connected with it, you will convince your fellow-citizens that you were deluded and trepanned by Mr. Chandler into the publication of the audacious & detestable statements alluded to, and that you did not insert them, as every body believes he did for the purpose of deceiving the public. This you ought to do in justice to yourself. Your own reputation and duty to the public imperiously require that you should do so. If you do not, you will stand convicted of having wilfully and wickedly aided in propagating the meanest falsehoods, & hereafter, must expect to be treated with all the severity which so unpardonable an offence merits.

The first account here inserted, is the one which Mr. Chandler was frequently called upon in the Gazette to publish. On perusing it, the reader will readily perceive why he declined complying with those calls. It proves, incontestably, that that has been stated touching the extravagance of his accounts, and shows that the house favoured him, in the second place, by paying one of them without deducting from one single charge it contains, and in the first, by dismissing without cause the old stationer, whose charges even from Mr. Chandler's own exhibit of them are far more moderate than Mr. C's own.

Mr. Chandler denied, particularly that the House of Delegates gave him as much as thirteen dollars for paper, and four dollars for quills. This he did to convince the people that he was not favoured by that body, and thereby, I think, admitted that such charges were extravagant. Now, as his saying that the house did not give him those prices, was intended, by him, to shew, that his charges were not extravagant, and that he was not favoured, by his own accounts, that they did give him those, and higher prices, is good evidence that he was favoured, & that his charges were "enormously extravagant."

This evidence, I have not addressed you, sir, without being prepared to adduce. You will find it in the subjoined accounts; from the first of which it appears the house gave him in some instances more for quills and paper than even Mr. Graham's Correspondents ever stated him to have received, viz: thirteen dollars and fifty cents per ream for paper, and four dollars and fifty cents per hundred for quills. The lowest charge Mr. C. has made in it for folio post paper is eleven dollars. The old stationer, (Mr. Chandler himself) has told us, charged no more than ten and an half dollars for paper of the same size and, I know, of as good quality as that which Mr. Chandler charged thirteen dollars and fifty cents for.

I will now, sir, respectfully take leave of you, by informing you that the ink-jugs mentioned in the second account are so small that they will not hold more than half a pint of ink; that part of the quills and wafers furnished by Mr. C. were of so very inferior a quality that many of the candid democrats in the house declared that the former were only fit to be cut up for tooth picks; and the latter were complained of, by the members generally, as being so worthless as to make it unsafe to seal letters with them. Of this, sir, the direction given the door-keeper, near the close of the session, to procure a small quantity of each of those articles from the old stationer, is undoubted evidence.

ANAPOLIS, Feb. 18th, 1819.

The General Assembly of Maryland, To Jchu Chandler Dr.

Dec. 11 To 1 ream 4to post 50 and 100 best quills 50

12 To 1 ream quarto post 50 and 100 best quills 10 00

13 To 1 ream quarto post 50 and 100 best quills 12 50

14 To 1 ream quarto post 50 and 100 best quills 11 00

15 To 1 ream quarto post 50 and 100 best quills 5 50

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From the Daily Advertiser.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, Sept. 15.

By the ship London Packet, Captain Tracy, which arrived at this port last evening, in a passage of 34 days, we have received London news ten days later than our previous advices. We are indebted to Captain Tracy and a passenger for a regular file of London papers to August 9, from which we have hastily selected the following intelligence.

A French ordinance was issued July 26th, imposing a duty of 90 francs per ton, with the additional 10 per cent, on all vessels of the United States in French ports in Europe, to take effect upon vessels which left the U.S. after the 15th June; the date at which the act of Congress of the United States of May last was supposed to have been known throughout the United States. Vessels in ballast are not subject to the new duty; and this duty is to cease as soon as the repeal of our duty shall be officially known in France.

Another ordinance of the same date, grants a premium of 10 francs per 100 kilograms on Cotton imported from America in French vessels after the 15th of October; and all imported from the U.S. before that time in French vessels which shall have paid the duty of \$18 per ton in our ports.

Some serious counter revolutionary movements had begun in Spain, some particulars of which will be found below. Intelligence of some important movements in Sicily and Naples is also given in the subjoined paragraphs.

The Duchess of York died Aug. 6 she was the eldest daughter of the late King of Prussia by his first consort, Elizabeth Ulrica Christiana—she was born May 7th, 1767, and was married to the Duke of York, Sept. 20, 1791, at Berlin. She has left no children.

The Spartan frigate arrived at Portsmouth, Aug. 6, being ordered to take the Right Hon. Stratford Canning to the U. States.

Advices at Constantinople announce, that Ali Pacha is treating for the purchase of vessels of war. He offers 100 aquinas each for seamen, giving the preference, it is said, to those of North America. He has appropriated one million sequins to the establishment of a flotilla, and it is his intention to arm a great number of gun boats to be used against the heavy Turkish ships.

On the 8th of July Sir Charles Bagot, the new minister to the court of St. Petersburg, had his first audience and presented his credentials to the emperor. On the same day Mr. Campbell, our minister at that court, had a private audience.

A letter from Bayonne dated July 20, states on the authority of private letters from St. Sebastian, that the Dutch and Algerine squadrons have had an obstinate engagement off the coast of Andalusia, the result of which was, that the latter was completely beaten & two of its ships sunk.

A very destructive fire broke out in Paris on the morning of Aug. 1, in some Wine and Brandy vaults at La Rapée. Rue de Bercy, which extended itself nearly three quarters of a league, destroying a great part of the Bourg de Bercy. 50,000 barrels of wine were destroyed, and for some time the engines were supplied from a pool of wine. Many of the firemen were intoxicated with the fumes of the wine and brandy, and in consequence a great number lost their lives; above 80 wounded, some mortally, were carried to the hospital—and the destruction of property was immense.

The Russian Government has addressed a circular to the principal European Courts, expressing in strong terms its disapprobation of the revolution in Spain. After stating the obligation of the monarchs of Europe to prevent revolutions, & the efforts they have made for that purpose, this document proceeds—"But in virtue of his engagements of the (30th) 15th of November, 1818, his Majesty is bound to mark with the most forcible reprobation, the revolutionary measures set in action to give new institutions to Spain."

After expressing a belief that the allies of Russia agree in the sentiments entertained by the Emperor, the letter proceeds—"They have doubtless deplored as he has, the outrage which has recently tarnished the annals of Spain. We repeat it, this outrage is deplorable. It is deplorable for the Peninsula—it is deplorable for Europe—and the Spanish nation now owes the example of an expiatory deed to the people of the two hemispheres.—Till this be done, the unhappy object of their disquietude, can only make them fear the contagion of her calamities. Nevertheless, amidst all these elements of disaster, and when so many motives combine to afflict the real friends of the welfare of nations, may a better future still be looked for? Is there any wise and redeeming measure, whose effect may be to reconcile Spain with herself as well as with the other powers of Europe?"

It is proposed that the governments of the five allied powers should represent to the Spanish government, their views in relation to the revolution—their affliction and grief at the events of the 8th of March and those which preceded it—and their opinion that "the salvation of Spain, as well as the welfare of Europe will require that this crime should be disavowed—this stain effaced—this bad example exterminated."

"The honor of such a reparation appears to depend upon the Cortes. Let them deplore and forcibly reprobate, the means employed to establish a new mode of government in their country, & in consolidating an administration wisely constitution-

al, let them adopt the most rigorous laws against sedition and revolt. Then and only then, the allied Cabinets will be able to maintain friendly and amicable relations with Spain."

The London Times has the following—"the issue of the new Bank of England notes is postponed, some unexpected difficulty having occurred in their manufacture; and doubts are entertained if the American plan will not ultimately be adopted."

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Counter Revolution in Spain.

Extract of a letter from St. James (Galicia) dated July 22.

"We are at this moment surrounded by war; the counter revolution has broken out in the greatest force. A Junta, which styles itself Apostolic, has assembled on the borders of the Minho, which separates Portugal from Galicia. All persons of note, who had taken refuge in Portugal from the vexations to which they were subjected in consequence of the revolution, hasten from all quarters to join this Junta. The Duke de Pinfantado was at Valencia three days ago, and would pass the Minho yesterday to put himself at the head of the Insurgents. Three thousand armed peasants this morning marched upon Orense, and the constituted authorities fled; another corps of insurgents marched from the neighborhood of Corunna, along the sea coast, and occupies the peninsula of St. Adrian. We expect every moment to see them within our walls. It is said that the Apostolic Junta has established itself at Tuy. The rallying cry of this army is "God and the king," and its avowed aim is to preserve the ancient liberties of the Spanish Monarchy. It is remarkable that the peasantry are armed with excellent English muskets, and that they are all animated with great enthusiasm. A great portion of the regiment of the Guadalupe joined them at Riza."

"On receiving information of this movement, the Junta of Corunna declared itself permanent, and all possible military measures have been taken. The immediate arrival here has been announced to us, of Col. Espinosa, with the battalions of Arragon and Castile, and the marine division which is stationed at Mija. Our Archbishop has received orders to repair instantly to Corunna; it is said at this moment, that after a somewhat vigorous conflict on the Minho, nearly the whole of the regiment of Pontevedra passed over to the insurgents."

"P. S. It is announced, that in the course of yesterday, after some sharp skirmishing, the battalion of Bugos was put to flight, and that the insurgents have entered Orense."

This requires confirmation. The confusion which prevails here at this moment will not permit of my collecting sufficient information. What is certain is, that the militia of Corunna, mustered in haste to the number of 1100, have refused to take part against the insurgents, and that the Junta is in a state of consternation."

NAPLES, July 20.

"Prince Cariati, Murat's ambassador at Vienna in 1812 and 1813, and afterwards our accredited minister at the Congress of Vienna, has been charged with an extraordinary mission to the Austrian Court; he set out on his route the day before yesterday."

"An embargo was, in the first instance laid upon vessels in this port; but the English minister declared, that he should be obliged to consider the measure as a declaration of war, unless the vessels of his nation were exempted—an order was instantly issued to that effect."

"It is much doubted whether the Sicilians will suffer themselves to be drawn into the violent innovations, which have been dictated in Naples by an insubordinate soldiery. Intelligence has reached us from Palermo down to the 7th inst. no movements had taken place; they knew the first events of the capital, and waited further accounts."

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Paris journals of Sunday last have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:

INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

"It is announced, that important news has arrived from Naples, and that very serious events have taken place in Sicily. An insurrection is reported to have broken out there, in which the Neapolitan troops sustained with various success, an obstinate and bloody conflict.—*Moniteur*."

"Alarming reports are in circulation respecting the tranquility of the kingdom of Naples. Private letters announce, that a general insurrection had broken out in Sicily, and it is said that the Island, detaching itself from the kingdom of Naples, has declared its independence.—*Journal de Paris*."

"The rumour is, this (Saturday) evening in circulation in Paris, that bloody conflicts have taken place in Sicily between the inhabitants and the continental troops. It appears, that the Sicilians had seized upon the fortresses, and declared their independence. It is added, that the Neapolitan Government has dispatched fresh reinforcements of troops to Sicily."

Gazette de France.

July 26—Prince Cariati, Major General in the service of the two Sicilies, arrived here on the 24th inst. charged with an extraordinary mission.

Nothing is now talked of but an important determination, said to be taken by our government on the subject of the revolution in Naples. As this relates to the secret deliberations of the Council, it may be conceived that few persons can know the real truth; every body, however, concurs in opinion, that an extraordinary resolution has been resolved on since the arrival of the Prince de Cariati in quality of ambassador from Naples."

On the 24th a secret Council was held at Schoenbrunn, at which the emperor presided, which Baron de Stipitz Vice President of the Council of War was summoned to attend. Immediately after this Council had broken up, orders, it is asserted, were sent into Illyria and to the Cisalpine provinces to assemble a corps d'armee in the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom."

CENSUS OF FREDERICKTOWN, Md.

Free white inhabitants 2936, slaves 437, free colored persons 264—total 3637.

For the Eastern Gazette.

STATE FUNDS.

Mr. John Montgomery, as Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means on the 8th February 1820, made a report, by which it appears that the expenditures of the state from the 1st November 1812, to 1st Dec. 1819 amounted to \$1,970,000 and that the money was expended as follows, viz:

Ordinary Expenses	\$875,000 00
War Expenditures	475,000 00
Extraordinary expenses on account of War Debt	\$1,350,000 00
Add War Loan re-im-bursed in 1817	436,000 00
	\$1,786,000 00
Balance	184,000 00

As soon as Mr. LeCompte read the report, and discovered there was a sum of money unaccounted for, he moved for the following order, viz:

"Whereas it appears from the report of the committee of Ways and Means, that after deducting the ordinary expenses of the state and the extraordinary expenses of the war from the amount of receipts into the treasury, since the years 1812 to 1819, there is the amount of \$134,000 00 unaccounted for; and whereas it is important that the people should know in what manner this money has been expended, in order that they may judge of its propriety: Therefore, ordered that the treasurer be directed to report immediately, in what manner and by virtue of what resolutions the said money has been expended."

(See votes and proceedings page 108.)

The treasurer made report the same evening to this effect; that Mr. Montgomery's report was manifestly defective, inasmuch as it omitted to notice the one hundred thousand dollars that had been paid for interest on the War Loans, and sixty thousand dollars more that had been paid on account of the Penitentiary, and the other monies that had been paid under various resolutions of the legislature—Mr. Montgomery being astounded and convinced of his errors, amended his report so as to make it appear that the money had been expended as the treasurer alleged it had—See the Votes and Proceedings of 1819, pages 116, 117 and 118. How then can the democrats have the hardihood to assert, that there has been public money expended which cannot be accounted for?—The fair character of the treasurer ought to be sufficient to convince every man of reflection that the charge is false and unfounded—but if any man can doubt let him read the Report of Mr. Montgomery and the proceedings of the legislature thereon, pages 108, 116, 117 and 118, and every doubt will be dissipated.

STATES CAPITAL.

Mr. Montgomery reports, that the states capital in the year 1801 was 1,135,379 dollars 59 cents, and in 1812, 1,611,765 dollars 67 cents.

This was done to show that the democrats, whilst they had the treasury under their management made a gain of 475,185 dollars 78 cents.

By advertising to the Treasurers statement of the 5th February 1820, marked D, it will appear that Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. being appointed the States Agent under the act of 1801, ch. 103, was directed under a resolution of the House at November Session, 1804, to vest the amount of sales of the stock in the Bank of England, in stock of the United States—In the years 1806 and 1807, he accordingly transferred the stock to the treasurer to the amount of 653,411 dollars 23 cents, which sum, the treasurer states, is consolidated with, and forms a part of the funds of the state, as stated in those years—See the document aforesaid marked D, dated February 5th 1820.

The Bank stock sold in England raised the capital 553,411 dollars 23 cents, but the gain aforesaid only amounts to 475,185 dollars 78 cents, so that in fact, if the Bank stock had not been sold, the capital in 1812 would have been 178,225 dollars 44 cents less than it was in 1801—that being the difference between the two sums, 653,411 dollars 23 cents and 475,185 dollars 78 cents.

Mr. Montgomery further reports that the states capital in 1812 was 1,611,765 67 And in 1819 1,233,233 74

This was to show that there was a loss of 378,431 93 between the years 1812 and 1819.

The reader will recollect the situation of the state in the years 1813, 1814—War was declared and our citizens generally were in great distress and unable to pay taxes—The federalists had to borrow money to carry on the war, for the democrats had so managed our funds, there was but little money in the treasury. The expenses of the war alone amounted to 475,000 dollars according to Mr. Montgomery's report. The federalists have defrayed the expenses of the war, repaid all the money borrowed excepting 72,000 dollars and yet have only reduced the state's capital the sum of 378,431 dollars 93 cents, so that the federalists instead of blame, deserve the highest credit for their good management and economy.

The democrats for several years past have opposed almost every plan that has been suggested by the federalists to increase the revenue of the state—Why did they oppose the Baltimore Auction Law? this would have raised the funds of the state at least 30 or 40 thousand dollars per year, but Baltimore it seems is to be favored—All the monies raised in the several counties by retailers licences, &c. &c. go into the public treasury, for the benefit of the state generally, and why should not monies raised in a similar way in Baltimore be carried into the Treasury?

But Baltimore is a favored city, else why did the democrats at the last session vote for and pass a law directing all the Baltimore vagrants to be sent into the Penitentiary? The Penitentiary is a heavy annual tax on the state.

REVENUE OF THE STATE.

Mr. Montgomery states that the Revenue of the state from 1801 to 1812 was 2,005,104 dollars 91 cents. By referring to the Treasurers statement marked A, dated February 5th, 1820, it will appear that payments were made during that time into the treasury for "money and stock loaned" to the amount of 366,890 dollars 77 cents, and for the re-imbursement of the principal of the United States stock, upwards of 200,000 00 dollars. Amount 566,890 dollars 70 cents.

The reader may see from this circumstance how the Revenue, (as Mr. Montgomery calls it) was raised 566,890 dollars 70 cents which had been for many years before loaned out, were paid into the treasury—are the democrats entitled to any credit for this?

Mr. Montgomery reports, that there had been invested between the years 1801 & 1812 the sum of 549,504 dollars 54 cents. Payments were made, as stated above, into the treasury of 566,890 dollars 70 cents, on account of money and stock loaned and the principal of the United States stock. This was no augmentation of the States capital—it was only changing one kind of property for another. They received 566,890 dollars 70 cents, and vested only 549,504 dollars 54 cents, why did they not invest the whole sum?

It has been repeatedly asked, what has become of the money that was paid by the United States, in part of our claim for expenses during the late war? I answer, the treasurers report for the years 1818 and 1819 will account for the 80,000 dollars received in those years, & the 100,000 dollars received on the 4th December 1819, are remaining in the treasury as a part of the appropriations for the present year—This will appear by the report of Mr. Montgomery on the 12th January 1820.—See Votes and Proceedings page 53.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The democrats have said, the federalists were extravagant in their expenditures of the public money. If they can show any instances of extravagance, let them do it. But I think it does not become them to talk of extravagance when they gave Mr. Pinkney twelve thousand dollars for getting a transfer of Bank Stock in England, when he was at the same time receiving a salary of six thousand dollars a year as a commissioner, and Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. six thousand dollars, for negotiating a sale and transfer of stock to the treasurer, when he was receiving two thousand dollars a year as one of the District Judges.

PLAIN TRUTH.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

When in the session of the General Assembly of 1818, it was determined by the democratic majority of the House of Delegates, to change the fundamental articles of our ancient and venerable constitution, under which we have long lived in the secure enjoyment of our rights and liberties, the federalists took a firm and manly stand in defence of that sacred instrument, and the just influence secured to the country people by its wise provisions. The democrats wished to change the mode of electing the Governor, in order to give to Baltimore the power of saying who should be Governor, and thereby securing that office in the hands of democracy. This was the motive and would have been the necessary result of their proposed change, had it been adopted. It would at once have prostrated the country interest of the State, and placed it entirely under the control of the wealth and population of Baltimore. Baltimore alone would have given to Maryland her Governor and consequently disposed absolutely of all the various appointments which flow from the executive.

Do the country people need such guardians and protectors? A lamb should as soon seek the protection of a wolf.

By the present mode of electing the governor, the influence of the people of the country is felt as it ought to be—Each county, great & small, have double the influence of the city of Baltimore. Had the mode been altered as the democrats proposed—the influence of that city would have been overwhelming.

This alteration proposed by the democrats was also objectionable on account of the extraordinary powers proposed to be given to a single individual. The Governor was to have the sole disposal of all appointments civil and military (except the high judicial officers of the state) without any control or supervision—This is a greater power than is possessed by the President of the United States. Every appointment made by him civil or military is subjected to the ratification of the Senate. The wise framers of the constitution of the United States, Washington at the head, considered it improper to invest too much power in one man—it might corrupt him, or he might be corrupt already. They therefore took care of the safety and the interests of the people. But our democrats had no such prudent forethought and sagacity. They wanted a democratic governor who might give them offices and distinctions—and that is all they thought about.

Nor were these all the objections to the proposed change. When it was found that Baltimore, (with all her foreigners and foreign wealth) was to have the election of our Governor, and that the Gov-

ernor so elected, was to have such vast and extraordinary powers invested in him—it was thought proper by the federalists to take all the securities they could for his faithful attachment to America and American interests. It was proposed by a federal member, that none but a natural born citizen of the United States or some of its territories—or have been a resident thereof prior to the year 1783—should be eligible to the office of Governor of Maryland. This proposition was rejected. It was voted for by every federalist in the house—every democrat voted against it—Here follows the names of the democrats who voted against it—Mr. Brown, (Speaker) Prior, Marriott, Estep, Th. H. Dorsey, Ch. Stewart, Becket, Kent, D. Dymale, Showers, E. S. Thomas, W. Hayward, Eccleston, S. Frazier, Lake, W. Mackey, Moffit, Pattee, Claude, W. Harrison, Wm. R. Stewart, Qu. Cockey, Worthington, Smith, Hawking, Mansby, Norris, Steel, Henderson, Sandbury, Willis, Whitley, Kell, Brackenridge, Yates, Keller, Kennedy and Schenckly.—41.

(Vote Votes and Proceedings for 1818, pages 48, 49, 50 and 51.)

Many of the members of that year, are now candidates for the legislature, which renders it particularly important that their conduct should be made known.

Whatever reason might have existed in the year 1776, for admitting the eligibility of foreigners to the first office in our state, no such reasons now exist. We at that time were a young people, and might have wanted the aid of their experience—but our nation is now arrived at manhood—capable of walking alone. If we are not now able to govern ourselves, when shall we be so?—Is our minority never to end? If so, let us tear to pieces our charter of independence, and become at once, the slaves of some foreign despot—I hope better things—we have intelligence and talent in our country, competent to the management, in the best manner, of all our concerns, civil & military—& to that intelligence and talent let us look, and not to foreign aid!

Such appears to be the opinion & determination of our states, that have recently formed, constitutions. By the constitutions recently adopted in the *Alabama* and *State of Maine*—all foreigners are excluded from the office of Governor, and by the constitution of *Missouri*, all foreigners are excluded, except such as were here prior to the treaty of 1783. These new states seem disposed to rely upon native talent and virtue—and why should not Old Maryland do so also?—Is she in her dotage? The democrats would tell us she is.

The truth was our democrats knew very well, that they were about to transfer the power of electing the Governor to Baltimore—they knew also that there were many foreigners in that city, of great wealth and influence—and they did not wish to break squares with them. They were willing to sacrifice the just pride which an American ought to attach to his own name and character, to curry favor, with the numerous and wealthy foreigners of that city.

This explains their conduct—but will this satisfy the people? The people must determine.

Our democrats have lately been very silent on the subject of these changes. They sometimes affect to say that they are done with them. But it is no such thing—they only wait to get power and opportunity, and their destructive schemes will soon be accomplished. The people must not be lulled into security—Their security and welfare rest upon their vigilance. Liberty is a plant which requires constant nourishment, or it will perish. Let the people of Maryland look well to this thing, and let them discard from favor and confidence, the man or party, that would subject the interests of the country people to the control of Baltimore—and change in its fundamental arrangements, the ancient and venerable constitution, which carried us in safety through the storm of the revolution, and has yielded protection and safety to us, for near a half a century.

A NATIVE OF MARYLAND.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham, As two very troublesome passions seem to have taken possession of "One of the Levy Court" of Talbot County, it becomes a matter of some difficulty to determine which has the predominance, and whether he is more anxious to gratify his ambition towards the Commissioners of the School Fund, than his ambition as a newspaper scribbler, if we are to judge from his scolding rhetorical display of his scolding genius in the "Star." The Lord have mercy on us, when we are to be enlightened, or rather confused by the musings of such geniuses!! It would seem as if "of the people" without any knowledge of the intentions of each other had undertaken in the Gazette to inform the people of the various views of one of the Levy Court, who in the mean time, & in the height of his vain imagination, has been "harpooning" the Commissioners of the School Fund, like so many "sea serpents" and in the fulness of his wicked heart, sunk them low indeed in his own estimation, and full as much he fain hopes in that "of the people!!" Miserable scribbler, does he think such men as compose the commission of the School Fund of Talbot county, can feel themselves less worthy in the estimation of the people? by such ridiculous composition of ignorance, misrepresentation and folly, as that contained from "One of the Levy Court."

As I have observed in the last Gazette, and I have it from the best authority, Commissioners have acted up to the spirit and letter of the law and are not to be

bullied by "one Court," and "the Levy Court" v. sense to draw supporting the govern the rising gene. If "One of the more venture misrepresentation and with Bank and Bri will not forget heas "one of authority by law of Thos. Love he has endorsed treasurer to p the poor m fund as has b over again tion of an im "One of the L tell the people upon them co made no pro pay such del the full prop the Banks of the School Fund "share" every look big, tell misrep-senta duty can dev some of the L in the estimat though I thin chance to "si What Oh! an end of the resentations a Levy Court? Ber hard m Levy Court," "What could age. To publish to Would not rea The greatest known But let not fol Fortune makes ANOTH September FOR T Mr. Graham I am one like to see ev in other wor which do not unless there i what is a ser I have given was with on persuaded to near-paper," bours who to it to me a manner in whi lect, which c lighted, and Gazette, and ever since, be irregularly j worthy of h you must ex think you app which appea back. I cannot c the paper I a tic neighbor though they but, sir, you tell in one of Paragrapph" funny jokin time he pul certain M. turtle and c in the "des unhappy e this county that it w tell you h came to ap "Perrin state of aff tainly be such an eff luted ne "Lake of t and relat sighted fe must have then says reflecting ing concl such sigh applies mob in Ferry Bo out any go to Can me to tra McNeal the Ferry writes i whisper his cont who send Dawson's concei McNeal four Pe source I have ted here nation y scriber, the pap scribe n Dore "I ha other p ways so (all con Efers s [This Perrin the view ttle d killing blood a day to l

bulled by "one" or all "of the Levy Court," and will never suffer "one of the Levy Court" with all his scribbling nonsense to draw them from their purpose of supporting the principles which ought to govern them as honest men and friends of the rising generation of poor men.

If "One of the Levy Court" should once more venture upon the wide "sea" of misrepresentation and political speculation and with views of making a grasp at Bank and Bridge Stock, it is hoped he will not forget to inform the people, that he is "one of the Levy Court" had no authority by law to sanction the payment of Thos. Loveday's account, and that if he has endorsed the account or advised the treasurer to pay it, he has contributed to ruin the poor man of so much of the school fund as has been made appear over and over again in the Gazette, to the satisfaction of an impartial public. And pray, "one of the Levy Court" don't forget to tell the people how you have levied a tax upon them contrary to law, and that you made no provision according to law to pay such deficiency as might arise from the full proportion of the yearly tax on the Banks of the state, legally called the School Fund. Don't be discouraged, "one" every one of the people in the face, look big, tell all the lies, make all the misrepresentations your vanity and ingenuity can devise, and rest assured, you as "one of the Levy Court," will not be sunk in the estimation of your political friends, though I think, you stand a very good chance to "sink" low in that of the people. When, Oh! When, shall we see or hear an end of the folly, presumption, misrepresentation and ignorance of "one of the Levy Court?"

But head man, chief man, "One of the Levy Court," could tempt you in this advent'rous age, To publish to the world thy lack of brains? Would not reason, even to thee, have shown Thy greatest praise would be to live unknown?

But let not folly like thine despair, Fortune makes folly her peculiar care."

ANOTHER ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

September 21st, 1820.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham,

I am one of those precise old men who like to see every thing go on straight, or in other words, one of that class of beings who do not like to hear assertions made, unless there is sufficient proof to establish what is asserted, now, sir, from the hints I have given you, you may suppose that it was with considerable difficulty I could be persuaded to become a subscriber to any new paper; however, one of my neighbours who took your paper, used to send it to me and from seeing the candid manner in which you treated every subject, which came in your way, I was delighted, and I became a subscriber to the Gazette, and I have continued to take it ever since, being always mindful to pay for it regularly, judging that the "labourer was worthy of his hire," but Mr. Graham you must excuse me, if I tell you, that I think you are to blame for some remarks which appeared in your paper some time back.

I cannot call to mind the exact date of the paper I allude to (one of my democratic neighbours having the paper, for though they curse it, they like to read it) but, sir, you must remember that you stated in one of your papers, that "Perrin Paraglyph" had been quizzed by some funny joking person of this county, at the time he published the advertisement of a certain Mr. Dawson, who was to have a turtle and choice refreshments served up in the "best style," on the day that an unhappy criminal was to be executed in this county; now, sir, it is reported here, that it was no quiz at all, and I will tell you how it is said the advertisement came to appear.

"Perrin Paraglyph" judging from the state of affairs, that the state would certainly be Federal, expected it would have such an effect on him, as to make it absolutely necessary, to take a trip to the "Lake of the Dismal Swamp" for "his own and relative health." Perrin being a keen sighted fellow in money matters, knew he must have money to take him along, now then says he for "head work," so after reflecting a while, he came to the following conclusion, my friends all love to see such sights as a public execution, their appetites having been whetted by the mob in Baltimore, and if I can hire the Ferry Boat for a certain sum, and hold out any extra inducement, for them to go to Cambridge on that day, it will help me to travel, so, (as it is said) he offers Mr. McNeal twenty dollars certain for what the Ferry Boat makes that day, he then writes the advertisement and (as it is whispered here) sends it over to one of his convenient friends in this county, who sends it back with the name of Mr. Dawson of the "Union Hotel," you then consent that Perrin must be quizzed; Mr. McNeal refuses the twenty dollars, and Perrin is left to seek some other resource for his travelling expenses.

I have explained this affair as it is reported here, and if you will publish this explanation you may still continue me as a subscriber, as I must see every thing straight in the paper I take, and permit me to subscribe myself your friend (as you behave).

SQUARE TOES.

Dorchester County, Sept. 14th, 1820.

"I had not been in the habit of seeing any other paper than the 'Star' and that was always so filled with falsehoods, that I concluded (till convinced to the contrary) that all other papers were like it.

"This was a grand attempt on the part of Perrin to 'turn a penny,' what hold out to the view of his friends, an execution and a turtle dinner, with plenty of drink, &c. it was 'killing two birds with one stone' as it were; bold and thunder, who would not ride a whole day to have such a chance?

For the Easton Gazette.

I observe a scrap in the Star of yesterday stating, "I am told, when in Caroline, if you meet a Federalist he will tell you that we are extremely doubtful of success in this County, but have a better prospect in Talbot and so, vice versa," for the information of the author of the scrap, I assure him, the very reverse is the fact—the Federalists have too much confidence in the good sense of the Voters of Caroline County, to render such tergiversation necessary—they are satisfied that the good people of the County wish to be represented by men of virtue, talents and sterling integrity; such being our knowledge of the wise disposition of the people of the County, there can be no cause to doubt the issue; and now, assure you, Mr. Scrapman, that with all the assistance you can derive by the establishment of Gring-Shops, kept by men of loose and profligate characters, who deal out whiskey with great profusion, Sunday or Monday; with all the shiners you can get from Baltimore, and with all the Shoes in your Shop, we shall gain the Election by a handsome majority.

FEDERALIST.

Caroline County, 13th Sept. 1820.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

STATE FUNDS.

Some writers in the late "Easton Star" and Annapolis "Maryland Republican" state that there is a deficiency of the state funds amounting to upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, wholly unaccounted for.

That this assertion should be made after the repeated publication on this subject, and the report of Mr. Montgomery last winter, as amended by him so soon as its defectiveness was made known, is the strongest evidence that can be offered of the invincible hardness of party audacity. A lie a thousand times overthrown is again and again repeated! Such are the base artifices of party.

That this alleged deficiency, is covered completely by the interest on the war loans, the extra grants to the penitentiary of upwards of sixty thousand dollars, & other miscellaneous expenditures, authorised by various resolutions of the General Assembly, is a fact known to every man who has paid any attention to this subject.

If any man doubts this statement let him apply to the Treasurer of the Western Shore—It is his duty to account for every cent that is drawn from the public Treasury. If there be any deficiency he is answerable for it. But there is none. The established integrity of the venerable Treasurer of the Western Shore, forbids the imputation.

TRUTH.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

In looking over the Star of last Tuesday, I found the following statement made by some unpunctual fellow, under the signature of "A Plain Man," viz:

"I find the federal Executive have paid Robert Spedden, late armorer, at Easton, five hundred dollars and seventy-five cents, for cleaning arms, independent of his annual salary,—which they had no authority by law to allow. And I have been informed that many of those very muskets which he returned cleaned, and for which he received 500 dol. and 75 cts. are loaded at this time with powder; and some have from one to two fingers of rust & filth in their calibers. Glorious times!"

Now, sir, this Plain Man must have kept up an Union and Communion with the Devil or some other such friend, who has carried him through the key hole of the Armory door, in the dead hour of the night, and laid his Satanic fingers on the muskets, which he states to be loaded with powder, and to have from one to two fingers of rust and filth in the calibers. Now, sir, do you not think this Plain Man has more courage than good sense, to enter the Armory which contains so large a quantity of powder and ball, with his Satanic Majesty, who it is said is occasionally enveloped in fire & brimstone—Rejoice Eastonians that you were not consumed. Now, sir, when I left the Armory, there was a large number of muskets that never had been sent out to clean neither had I orders to do so, but those that were cleaned and brought back to the Armory had neither powder, rust, or filth in the calibers, as stated by this Plain Man. He says I received five hundred dol. & seventy-five cts. which I was not entitled to by law. The present Armorer has put out a number of muskets to be cleaned, and I would ask this Plain Man who is to pay for the cleaning them. He certainly will not say, they are not authorised by law, to receive any compensation for their labour; the Armorer will not, cannot pay them out of his salary. I think if he knew what justice was, he would know law better than to say so.

The money I received from the state, was paid by men who were actuated by sound law and justice, and with that money I paid the poor men, whom I employed to clean the muskets. I think this Plain Man must be a fool, I shall therefore leave him with his old friend, who carried him through the key hole, and shewed him the wonders contained in a musket barrel.

ROBERT SPEDDEN.

Easton, Sept. 22, 1820.

Extract of a Letter, dated Prince George's County, Sept. 6, 1820.

"We have nothing to fear here from democracy. The shameful negligence which last year lost us a part of our ticket, will this year be atoned for. The democrats have had recourse to a variety of mean and petty artifices to injure the

popularity of our ticket, but they have all proved fruitless; and I can assure you that it will triumph by a very imposing majority. His Excellency has been very active in his exertions, but his influence is but small, small indeed. He has never been able to succeed when a candidate for the county, and were he now eligible, with all his official influence and patronage attached to him, he still would fail of success."—Md. Gaz.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23.

We have received a very good piece indeed for the Gallery of Portraits—it contains some striking likenesses of some forward folks and high office men, and would be high office men—This piece is truly up to life and shall be preserved in the archives of good things. More sketches of this sort are invited—they shall be faithfully preserved and transmitted to the artist—men of note ought to be held in remembrance and marked—Those who are notorious for their Vices, as well as those who are ridiculous for their impudent forwardness, ought to be held up to view—the first to execration, the last to contempt. If the figure is admissible, what will a political amateur say, some years hence, when the turmoil and frenzy & nonsense of the present day has passed by, as he walks through this Gallery of Portraits and learns that such a one held such an office, and such a one such an other office—that such a one aspired to such a station, and that such and such men were reputed favourites of the people—When he then becomes acquainted with the true character and pretensions of these men, what will be his astonishment? Will he not wail? We live in times that will try the future credulity of man.

The following address is so well adapted to every county in Maryland, that we offer it to our patrons for perusal and circulation.

Fellow-Citizens,

As I think it is the duty of every man to prevent his neighbour from being imposed upon in any way, whether in his personal property or political opinion, will you permit me to tell you in my plain way a few facts with which perhaps some of you may be unacquainted. I have always heretofore been considered as a moderate man in politics, seldom going to elections, because I thought the Democrats and the Federal Republicans meant pretty much the same thing; but my friends, the intentions and wishes of those men who call themselves the leaders of the Democratic party to make the people of the state of Maryland, subject to the mob of Baltimore has determined me at the next election to give my vote for the Federal Republican or County Ticket in opposition to the Democratic or Baltimore Ticket, and I will give you my reasons for it—I find that the leaders of the Democratic Party for these two years past have done every thing in their power to abolish the present mode of Representation, and to give each county a number of delegates according to its population; this would give Baltimore thirty members—Harford six, and Cecil will be entitled to but three members. And now my friends let me entreat of you as you value the Constitution of your state and your happiness and welfare, to lay aside all passion, prejudice and party feeling, and to reflect seriously what will be the consequences to yourselves, your children and your country, if such a measure is adopted, as it inevitably will be if the Democrats once get the power. Will it not enable Baltimore with the assistance of Harford and one or two other counties, to pass such laws and to govern and tyrannize over the whole state as she pleases? It certainly will, as no candid man who reflects and judges for himself can deny. And what will then be the conduct of Baltimore towards the people of the county? And what will be the situation of the people of these counties? Why the seat of government will be removed to Baltimore, and the people of the state will be taxed enormously for the purpose of erecting public buildings, such as State Houses, Governors Houses, and many others, for you all know how fond the Baltimoreans are of building fine houses, more especially when they can do it with other people's money; they will have besides this two other powerful reasons for erecting those expensive and unnecessary buildings. It will be an argument to be hereafter used against removing the seat of government from Baltimore if there should ever be any chance of effecting it, & it will circulate so much of the people's money amongst themselves. They will next pass such laws as will enable them to get your wheat, your corn, your fish, your wood, your nails, your lumber, and every other kind of produce that you send there on their own terms, and I need not remind any of you that have sent any thing to Baltimore for sale or dealt with them in any way, how hard it is even now to get any thing like fair play. How much worse and oppressive will it then be when they have got all the power in their own hands? The consequences will be, that the people of the state will become mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for Baltimore. And let us now inquire what manner of people they are to whom we will become thus enslaved. Are they not with the exception of a few (who are but as dust in the balance) amongst the last people in the world in whose hands you would be willing to trust your liberties or property. Are they not the same people who in the year eighteen hundred and twelve com-

sed that bloody, wicked & infamous mob, by whom the murder of the revolutionary heroes, Ligan and Lee, were committed under circumstances of the most shocking barbarity. And think you that their morals have been amended? Look at their leaders, and you will find them the same men, who cut such a conspicuous figure in that mob. Is not this an unanswerable proof that the good and moral part of the population of Baltimore have no influence in their councils. Is not Johnson at this time their mayor? Is not Montgomery one of their delegates? Is not Sansbury another of their delegates and speaker of the house, and a general of militia? And is not the infamous murderer Mumma one of their constables and peace officers? Are not all these convincing proofs that the very conduct that ought, and amongst any honest community would, if it had not consigned them to the gallows, at least have driven those wretches into obscurity, has been the chief and only recommendation to the majority of the people of Baltimore to elect them to the highest offices in their gift? Stansbury for their militia general & speaker of the house, and Montgomery their delegate, and Mumma their peace officer. And are you my fellow-citizens prepared to surrender the Constitution and laws of your state, and your rights and privileges to such a set of men? If you are, why go and vote the Democratic Ticket. Again, I will give you another proof, the dispositions and intentions of the leaders of the Democratic party to refuse you justice, and oppress you for the benefit of Baltimore. It appears by the return made to the legislature at December session, 1818, that Baltimore has received from granting licenses and taxes on sales at auction from the year 1800 to the year 1817, the sum of \$75,829 dollars and this enormous sum of money she has entirely appropriated to her own purposes, although it is a tax paid to her by the citizens of the state, and yet when the Federal Republican members of the house of delegates at the session of eighteen hundred and eighteen, proposed a law, giving the proceeds of this tax to the state treasury, as in justice it ought to be, and as every tax of the same kind in the counties is appropriated, every Democratic member in the house, including Messrs. Wroth, Mackey, Moffitt and Patton, voted against it; and when it was again attempted at the last session, it was again rejected by the Democrats. These are such undeniable proofs of Baltimore's influence and such gross violation of the people's rights, that you may perhaps think them untrue; I thought so myself when first told of them, but I was referred to the votes and proceedings of December session 1818, page 98, and of last session, page 120 where I found the proofs and where you will also find them if the fact is denied, and you will take the trouble to look for them. I could mention many other acts equally glaring as the above, as well as the declarations of some of the leaders of the Democratic party, but I think those named are sufficient to convince any man except he who is determined not to be convinced and permits himself to be led by the nose blindfolded by the leaders of the Democratic party.

The fact is, I view the ensuing election not as a contest between Democrat and Federal Republican, but between the Baltimore mob and the Freeman of the counties, and the true question which you & I, and all of us ought to ask ourselves when we go to the election is, whether we will support those men who have proved to you by their acts that they are willing to prostrate the Constitution and laws of your state & your individual rights and liberties, at the feet of the Stock Jobbers—Bank Directors—Pirates and Negro Traders, in one word to the mob of Baltimore, or whether we will vote for those men who will support the Constitution and laws of our state and the rights and liberties of ourselves, and I trust that the first Monday of October next will prove that you have too sincere a regard for the Constitution and laws of your state and your own and your children's prosperity and happiness to sacrifice them all to the ruinous influence and wicked ambition of Baltimore.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. PRYTER, Does you know who that there was, that was so impertinent as to threaten to cane a sartin married lady some few days past, because she flouted and resented his too great familiarity with her? Do get a picture of that and have it stuck up among them there pictures you were saying something about in your paper some time ago.

A gentleman from Springfield states, that on the 8th inst. a most dreadful murder was committed in Washington county, Ken. by a man named Rivers, 64 or 65 years of age, on the body of his own son, it is stated that the old man had often been guilty of whipping his wife. On the evening above stated, his son, who resided near his father, discovered the old man chastising his mother—he ran into the house and threw out a gun which he knew to be loaded, and feared his father might use against him, (as he had done on a former similar occasion,) and then attempted to rescue his mother. The father however had a butcher knife, with which he gave the son eleven stabs, either of which would have proved mortal. The old man was arrested, and we learn, has been condemned to be hung.

[Lec. Pub. Adv.

Low Station.—Mr. Cobbett asks Mr. Caning, whether he thinks Count Pergami could be of a lower origin than the illegitimate issue of a strutting actress? It is a very home question, but we fear the right hon. gentleman will deem it impertinent.

The Currency.—We understand, that 50 per cent has been paid in this place in exchange between notes of the Bank of Kentucky, and those of the U. States Bank. A sorrowful business for the people of Kentucky.

Louisville Courier.

Federal Republican Nominations.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Nicholas Thomas John Goldsborough

William H. Tighman Robert Banning

FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Gen. William Potter James Houston

Capt. T. Goldsborough Maj. Richd. Houghlett

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Benj. W. LeCompte Edward Griffith

Michael Lucas Dr. Wm. Jackson

WORCESTER COUNTY.

E. K. Wilson W. F. Schy

T. N. Williams Charles Parker

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Col. Francis M. Hall Thomas Somervell

George Semmes Capt. Josiah Jones

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Alexander Warfield Ignatius Davis

Robert G. McPherson Lewis Motter

CALVERT COUNTY.

Thomas Blake Gustavus Weems

Joseph W. Reynolds Samuel Turner

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

William Hilleary John Scott

Thomas Blair William Reid

CECIL COUNTY.

Geo. B. Milligan Nicholas Hyland of S.

Henry Stump James Janney

KENT COUNTY.

Frederick Boyer John B. Eccleston

James F. Brown Richard S. Thomas.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Ephraim Gaither Benjamin S. Forrest

William Darnes Henry Harding.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Col. Henry Maynadier [Alexr. C. Magruder

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Communications are received which will be attended to.

DIED.

On Thursday the 21st inst. Mrs. Deborah

Denny, consort of Peter Denny, Esq. of this

Town.

—, this morning (23d inst.) Mrs.

Hambleton, consort of Edward N. Hambleton,

Esq. of this county.

MR. ROBERT WRIGHT

Herely notifies the Citizens of the District, composed of Talbot, Caroline, and Queen

Anns Counties, that he will represent them in the next Congress, if it shall be their pleasure again to honour him with their confidence.

Sept 2.

To be Rented

For the ensuing year, a Farm in Transquakin about eight miles from Cambridge, lately in the tenure of Mrs. E. G. Enalls:

This Farm contains about Three Hundred Thousand Corn Hills in each of three fields, and is considered equal to any lands in the county, for wheat, corn and tobacco.

A great bargain may be had if immediate application be made to

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, Sept. 23—3w

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

September 20, 1820.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 2d day of October next.

By order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

Sept 23—3w

Was Committed

To the goal of Prince George's County, Md. as a runaway, on the 31st July, a negro lad, about 18 years old, slender made; 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a cotton and thread shirt, and osenburgh trousers. He calls himself

E. MANUEL,

and says he was purchased by Doctor William H. Triplett, of Front Royal, Virginia, and by him sold to a negro-buyer the day before he ran away, but does not know his name. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEO. H. LANHAM,

Sheriff P. Geor. County.

Sept. 23.—2m

SALE OF LOTS.

The Subscriber will offer for sale, by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, two unimproved Lots, situate on Cabinet Street, and extending to Port street, containing thirteen sixths of an acre, each: Also that valuable parcel of land, commonly called Marsh Lot, situate on the Hay Side Road, containing seventeen acres and an eighth: Also other Lots, situate on the landing road or Port street extended—on the following terms, viz. on a credit of twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the Subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money and interest thereon.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.

Easton, Sept. 16th, 1820.

ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB

RACES.

Will be run for over the Annapolis Race Course on Thursday the 30th day of October next, a Jockey Club purse of not less than Three Hundred Dollars; heats four miles each, carrying weights agreeably to the rules of the club.

On Friday the 6th a Colts purse will be run for of not less than \$150, heats two miles each.

On Saturday the 7th a sweepstake of not less than One Hundred Dollars, heats three miles each, free for any Horse, Mare or gelding, the winning Horse on the first day excepted.

Subscribers to the Jockey Club are requested to call and pay their subscription.

The members of the Jockey Club will meet at Williams' Tavern the evening previous to the Races.

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treasurer.

Annapolis, Sept. 16, 1820.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

POETRY.

From the *Delaware Gazette*.
UNION.

"UNITED WE STAND—DIVIDED WE
FAIL."

Esop relates, a father called
His children round his bed when dying,
And bade them try if they could break
A faggot bundle, not untwisting.
Each tried, but found his efforts vain.
The bundle all their force resisted;
But easily they each could break
The faggots, when they were untwisted.

"Thus," said the man "behold my sons
How weak you are when once divided,
You may resist each vile attack,
Provided you remain united.

But if divided, every foe
May give to each distress and danger;
He therefore bade them never leave
Their Union—none e'er prove a ranger.
Let federalists this fable read,
And learn their force when they sever;
But if united, they will prove,
Triumphant o'er their foes forever.
THE RECLUSE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

FALL GOODS,
Just Received from Philadelphia, by
Jenkins & Stevens,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons,
selected with great care from the latest
importations—which they offer at the most
reduced prices for cash only. The public gen-
erally are invited to call and view their as-
sortment.
J. & S.
Easton, Sept. 16—5w

BOOTS & SHOES.

JOSEPH SCULL,

Has Just Returned from Baltimore with

A General Assortment of

Ladies & Misses

MOROCCO & PRUNELLE SHOES.

(A number of which are of the best quality.)
Having commenced manufacturing, he has
brought with him an assortment of the best
materials, and having a number of excellent
workmen, will endeavor to have Boots & Shoes
made to order in the best manner.

He has also on hand, of his own make, a
general assortment of all kinds of Leather
Shoes.

Also a number of the best Boots, together
with a variety of other articles, all of which he
will sell cheap for cash.
Easton, Sept. 15th, 1820—4f

SALE POSTPONED.

Trustee's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale for the payment
of the debts of the late John Dougherty, de-
ceased, under and in virtue of a decree of the
Honorable, the Judges of Talbot county
Court, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and
Thos. Manning, administrators of Hugh Sheg-
wood against Robert Sharp Harwood, and the
children & heirs of Mrs. Ann Harwood, who was
the only child and heir of John Dougherty de-
ceased, all those parts of the tracts of land,
called "Carter's Science," "Bakers Pasture" and
"St. Michaels Fresh Run," that composed the
Dwelling Plantation of the said John Dougherty
in his life time, containing by estimation
about two hundred and twenty acres of land,
more or less.

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

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

TERMS OF SALE.

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

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

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

The above Sale is unavoidably postponed to
Monday the 9th day of October,
at 3 o'clock, P. M.

J. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
Sept. 16th, 1820.

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A Farm lying on Chickamacon River, now
in the occupancy of Ashby Simmons, con-
taining three fields, of one hundred and ninety
thousand each, with a lot of ten acres attached
to each field, and a thriving Young Apple and
Peach Orchard. There is, on said Farm, a large
and commodious Dwelling House, in good re-
pair—an excellent Barn forty feet square and
every necessary building. No farm on the
Eastern Shore possesses greater advantages
for the raising of stock of every kind. A lease of
three years will be given to an approved ten-
ant. For terms apply to the Subscriber living
in Cambridge, or to Capt. Anthony Manning
near said farm.

HENRY C. ELBERT.

Dorchester County, Sept. 2—2w.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

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

The Public Ob't. Serv't.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

February 14—

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thurs-
day the 24th day of February, at 11
o'clock A. M. returning leave Bal-
timore every Sunday at 9 o'clock
A. M. and will continue to leave Easton
and Baltimore in the above named days during
the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete
order for the reception of Passengers and
Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantial-
ly built of the very best materials, copper cas-
tled, and completely finished in the first rate
Packet style for the accommodation of Pas-
sengers. She has a large and commodious cab-
in with twelve berths, and two state rooms
with eight berths, furnished with every con-
venience.

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

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

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

Easton, Feb. 28—

To Rent.

I will rent for the ensuing year, a large and
valuable portion of the Farm on which I re-
side, containing from 250 to 300 acres of ar-
able land, and about 20 acres of valuable mead-
ow.

A comfortable Dwelling House now in the
occupancy of the Overseer, will be appropri-
ated for the use of the tenant, and a large Barn
lately repaired.

LLOYD NICOLS.

May 27

Two Overseers

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

CHARLES WATERS.

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

Look this Way.

The Subscriber offers his sincere ac-
knowledgment to his old friends and Custom-
ers for their patronage, for upwards of twenty
years, and takes the liberty to inform them
he at present occupies, as a Carriage Maker's
Shop, that commodious framed building, the
property of Mrs. Elizabeth Nicols, at the South
end of Washington street, directly opposite
the dwelling of Tristram Needles, and solicits a
continuance of their favours—any person the
subscriber is indebted to, either on the firm of
Hopkins & Spedden, or on his own account, he
will thank them for their custom. I will do
their work on very pleasing terms with neat-
ness and despatch, for the purpose of settling
the claims I am owing.

LEVIN T. SPEDDEN.

Easton, Sept. 16.

Public Sale.

At the Subscribers Farm in Kings Creek,
on Thursday the 28th day of September, inst.
(if fair, if not, the next fair day) will be offer-
ed at Public Sale

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,

and Farming Utensils, also a quantity of Blades,
Top-Fodder and Wheat Straw. The Terms
will be nine months credit on all sums above
\$5. The purchaser to give note with ap-
proved security, with interest from the day of
Sale—for all sums of \$5 or under, the Cash
will be required.

ELIZABETH FREELAND.

Sept. 16th

AN OVERSEER WANTED,

For the ensuing year—a man with a small
family, who can come well recommended
will meet with employment by applying to
W. H. DECOURCY.

Cheston, Sept. 16th, 1820

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON
REASONABLE TERMS.

BILL IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

MAY TERM, 1820.

The Bill in this cause
states, that Thomas
Weyman, of Talbot
county, being seized &c.
possessed of a consider-
able Real estate, the
same being parts of the
original tracts of Land
called "Bensons En-
largement," "Bog
Hole" & "Barns Neck,"
which, with other
Lands, were resurvey-
ed by the late John
Shammahan, deceased,
and called together
"Chance Resurveyed,"
containing the quanti-
ty of one hundred and
forty acres and a quarter of an acre of Land,
more or less, lying and being in the county aforesaid,
and having occasion for money, & wish-
ing to borrow the same from the President,
Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank
of Maryland at Easton, applied to the com-
plainants to become his securities and en-
dorsers to the said Bank, for the sum of twelve
hundred dollars; and in order to indemnify the
said complainants against the said suretyship,
proposed to mortgage to the said Complain-
ants, the said Lands, and Premises, above na-
med. That the said Thomas Weyman, did bor-
row the said sum of money of the said Bank, &
did execute a deed of mortgage, to the said Com-
plainants, to secure the repayment thereof,
and to secure & indemnify the said com-
plainants against loss, injury, costs & charges,
to which they might be liable, and subject-
ing an amount of the said suretyship, the said
Thomas Weyman, did, on or about the 19th of
May, 1814, make and execute a Deed of Mort-
gage, to the said complainants, of the aforesaid
lands and premises; bearing date, the same
day and year aforesaid; and did, thereby grant,
bargain and sell, the same, for the considera-
tion in the said Deed expressed, unto the said
complainants, their heirs and assigns, subject
to a proviso, or condition, in the said deed
contained: that if the said Thomas Weyman,
should pay to the said President, Directors, &
Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at
Easton, the said sum of Twelve Hundred Dol-
lars, with all the interest, costs, charges and
expenses due, or to become due, thereon; &
should save and indemnify the said complain-
ants from all injury, loss, costs, charges and
expenses, to which they might be liable, or
subjected by reason of the said suretyship;
then the said deed, and all things therein con-
tained, should cease and be utterly null and
void, and of no effect. That the said Thomas
Weyman, on or about the 2d day of June, 1814,
made and executed to Jacob Gibson, of the
said county, a deed of the said Lands and pre-
mises, and the day conveyed to him, his heirs
and assigns all the title and estate which he
had therein, or thereon. That Thomas Ste-
vens, Esquire, on or about the day of

1811—by virtue of sundry writs
of vendition exponas, to him directed, sold all
the right, title and estate, of the said Thomas
Weyman, in and to the said Lands and pre-
mises, to one Anthony Ross, his heirs & assigns.
That the said Thomas Stevens, made to the
said Anthony Ross, a deed of the said Land &
premises, bearing date the same day and year
aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to the
said Anthony Ross, his heirs and assigns, all
the title and estate which the said Thomas
Weyman, had therein or thereon. That the
said Anthony Ross, made to the said Jacob
Gibson, a deed, bearing date the same day
and year aforesaid, and thereby conveyed to
him his heirs and assigns, all the title and
estate which the said Anthony Ross, had in
and to the said Lands and premises.
That the said Thomas Weyman, did not pay
to the said President, Directors, and Com-
pany, of the Farmers Bank at Easton, the said
sum of twelve hundred dollars, or any part
thereof, or all the interest, costs and charges
due thereon; but wholly neglected and refused
so to do—That a consequence thereof, long
after the same became due, the said com-
plainants were compelled to pay to the said Bank
as the surties of the said Thomas Weyman,
the said sum of twelve hundred dollars, together
with the interest, costs, charges and expen-
ses, that had accrued thereon, amounting in
the whole to thirteen hundred and sixty-eight
dollars and nine cents. That the original
note, put into bond by the said Thomas Wey-
man, with the said complainants as securities,
was renewed at sundry times, on the faith of
the said mortgage, accordingly to the usage
and custom of the said Bank. That although
on the face of the said notes, the said com-
plainants appear, the one as drawer, and the
other as endorser. Yet in fact, and in truth,
they were but accommodation notes, put in
Bank for the money borrowed by the said
Thomas Weyman, and that the names of the
said complainants were so placed, for the con-
venience of the said Thomas Weyman, to en-
able him to draw the said money, as the last
endorser. That the said Thomas Weyman,
and the said Jacob Gibson, though often re-
quired, and applied to, have wholly neglected,
and refused to reimburse to the said com-
plainants, the said sum of money advanced and
paid by them to the said Bank, together with
the interest, costs, charges and expenses due
thereon. That the said Jacob Gibson, at the
time of the purchase, and conveyance, of the
said lands and premises, of and from the said
Thomas Weyman, had notice and knowledge of
the said mortgage, and purchased subject
hereto; and that the said Jacob Gibson, at
he time of the purchase and conveyance of
the said lands and premises, of and from the
said Anthony Ross, had notice and knowledge
of the said mortgage and purchased subject
hereto. That the said Jacob Gibson, who
has since departed this life, did in his life
time make and publish his last will and testam-
ent, dated on or about the day of

1811— and did thereof consti-
tute and appoint, Rebecca Gibson, executrix,
and Edward R. Gibson, and Fayette Gibson,
executors; that Edward R. Gibson, has since
proved the said Will and taken upon himself
the burden and execution thereof, Rebecca
Gibson, and Fayette Gibson, having renoun-
ced their right to the said executorship.
That the said Jacob Gibson, did by his said
last Will and Testament, (among other things)
devise and bequeath the said lands and pre-
mises to Jennette Gibson, wife of the said
Edward R. Gibson, in the words fol-
lowing to wit: "It is my will and desire
that the plantation which—purchased of
Thomas Weyman, shall be conveyed to Jen-
nette Gibson, wife of my son Edward R. Gi-
bson, as soon as he Edward, or Jennette, shall
pay one thousand dollars, to belong to my per-
sonal estate. They are to have the use of it
immediately." That Edward R. Gibson, by
virtue of the said will possessed himself, of all
the personal estate, goods and effects, of the
said Jacob Gibson, to a large amount, and
under and by virtue of the above mentioned de-

vised, in the last will and testament of the said
Jacob Gibson, contained, the said Edward R.
Gibson, and Jennette his wife, possessed them-
selves of the aforesaid mortgage lands and pre-
mises, and received the rents and profits there-
of. That the said Jacob Gibson, left a widow,
Rebecca Gibson, and the following persons his
heirs at law, and devisees to wit: Edward R.
Gibson, and Jennette, his wife, Fayette Gibson,
Ann Reynolds, and Joseph W. Reynolds, her
husband, Harriott Bennett, and her husband
Thomas P. Bennett, Frances Tilton, the wife
of James Tilton, jun. Clara Tilton, Nehemiah
Tilton, Edward Gibson Tilton, and Nancy Gi-
bson; that James Tilton, jr. and Frances Tilton,
resides out of this state, to wit, in the State of
Delaware. That Clara, Nehemiah, & Edward
G. Tilton, are Infants, and under the age of
twenty one years, and reside out of the State
of Maryland. The object of this bill, is to ob-
tain a decree against the said respondents, or
some of them, thereby to compel them or some
of them, to pay and satisfy to the said com-
plainants, the said sum of thirteen hundred &
sixty eight dollars and nine cents, and all the in-
terest, due, or to grow due, thereon, together
with their costs and charges; and in default
thereof, that all and every of the aforesaid re-
spondents, and all persons claiming under them,
or any of them, may be foreclosed of and from
all equity of redemption, or claim in and to the
said mortgaged lands, and premises, and every
part thereof; or that the said mortgaged lands
and premises may be sold, and the money arising
therefrom, be applied to reimburse & satisfy
the said complainants, for the said sum of
thirteen hundred and sixty eight dollars, and
nine cents, and all the interest due or to grow
due thereon, together with their costs; and
that the said complainants, may have such fur-
ther and other relief in the premises as shall
seem proper and agreeable to equity and good
conscience. It is thereupon this sixth day of
June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and twenty, ordered and adjudged by Talbot
county court, sitting as a court of equity, that
the said complainants, give notice of the said
bill, and of the object thereof, by an advertise-
ment to be inserted in the newspapers printed
in Easton, Talbot county, for three months pre-
vious to the second Monday in November next
warning those of the said respondents who re-
side out of the State of Maryland, as aforesaid,
to be and appear in Talbot county court, in
person or by Solicitor, on the said Second
Monday of November next, to shew cause if
any they have, why a decree should not pass
as is prayed.

Test—
Rn. T. EARLE,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
of Talbot County Court.

Aug. 12 3m.

New Fall Goods.

The subscribers have just returned from
Philadelphia, with a parcel of very useful and
desirable

GOODS,

Which they offer very cheap for cash. The
Public are invited to call and see them.

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, Sept. 9

TO RENT,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

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

Apply to

ROBERT MOORE,

or
WILLIAM W. MOORE.

Easton 8th mo. 14th, 1820—10.

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB

RACES,

Will be Run for on Wednesday the 4th day
of October—the first day, Jockey Club Purse
of the whole subscription of the members,
the Four Mile Heats.

On Thursday the 5th day of October, the
Town's Purse, of all the Subscription money
for that Purse, with ten per cent entrance by
members, and twenty per cent entrance by
gentlemen not members, to be added to the
purse the Three Mile Heats.

On Friday the Jockey Club Colts Purse of
all the gate money of the three days, the
Two Mile Heats.

SOLOMON LOWE, Sec'y.

Easton, Sept. 9.

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.

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

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH

Easton, August 5—

GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS

Manufactured and for sale, by the subscri-
ber—delivered at the Wharves free of ex-
pense.

WILLIAM BROWNE.

Late Kent & Browne,
Corner of Franklin and Paca Street.

Baltimore, Sept. 9, 1820.

Wanted

A WET CURSE, to whom liberal wages
will be given by applying to the subscriber.

PETER TARR

Sept. 9—

Notice to Creditors,

The subscriber intends to leave Cambridge-
Ferry this fall, and respectfully thanks his
customers and the public in general for their
respective custom, and he still will
thank them for the same during his time in
service.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber
will please to call and settle their accounts
without delay, as no indulgence will be given,
nor respect to persons

HENRY McNEAL.

Sept. 16.

Synodical Meeting.

The Reverend Members of the German Re-
formed Church in the U. S. of America, ap-
pointed by the different Classical Meet-
ings, are hereby invited to attend, with their
respective deputies, at the General Synod, to
be held at Hagerstown, Maryland, on the 24th
of September 1820, and the succeeding days.
SAMUEL HELFENSTEIN, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16th, 1820.

*. Printers throughout the United States
will please to give the above two or three in-
sertions.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

The subscriber having removed to the house
formerly occupied by Nicholas S. Brock, Esq.,
will accommodate a few Young Ladies or Gen-
tlemen, with Board and Lodging.

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

SOPHIA THOMPSON

Easton May 26,

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Vendition Exponas
to me directed at the suit of Francis
Frampton and Joseph Turner, use of John
Scott, against James Berry, use of John
sale on the Court House green on Tuesday the
20th day of September 1820, between 12 and
12 o'clock, five head of horses, ten head of
cattle, and the equitable right and title of the
said James Berry, in and to a tract and parcel
of land called "Hampton," part of a tract
called "Francis' Plains," and part of a tract
of land called "Lowday's Purchase," sold
to satisfy the above Vendition Exponas.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

Sept. 2—ts.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Vendition Exponas to me di-
rected at the suit of John W. R. & Co. for the use of
Longstreet & Bailey, against William Tilton,
will be sold on the premises on Thurs-
day the 28th of September inst. His ex-
cellency part of an undivided tract or parcel of
land, called Liberty and Paca (resurveyed),
containing 497 1/4 acres, at present occupied by
William C. Skinner, sold to satisfy the debt
interests and costs of the above writ. Sale to
commence between the hours of 12 and one
o'clock.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

Sept. 2. ts.

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber living near
Cambridge, on Thursday 17th August, a ma-
tured woman named

Charlotte Hawkins,

Wife of Jno. Hawkins, property of Mr. Joseph
Rice. She is 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 2
or 3 inches high, has a large flat nose and
black eyes, and wears about her neck a black
string, with a piece of silver attached to it, as
a memorial of her former husband. She took
with her, her child about 4 months old, bed,
cradle and chest, with a variety of clothing.
Whoever takes up and secures said woman &
child, so that I get them again, shall receive if
taken in the county, thirty dollars, if out of
the county, fifty dollars, and the above reward
if out of the state, and if brought home
at reasonable charges will be paid by the Sub-
scriber.

THOMAS HAYWARD.

September 2—3w.

BOARDING & LODGING.

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

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

NO 147.

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

From the Metropolitan.

My Dear Mr. North—I much fear this is the last letter you will receive from your old friend. I'm wearin' awa' Kit! to the land o' deal! and that too, under the influence of a complication of disorders, which have been undermining my constitution, (originally a stout one) for upwards of half a century. Look to yourself, my most respected last—and think no more of your rheumatism—That, believe me, is a mere trifle—out think of what you have been doing since the peace of 1783, (in that year you were born) in the eating and drinking way, and tremble.—I know my dear Kit, that you never were a gourmandizer, nor a sot; neither surely was I; but it matters not—the most abstemious of us all, have gone through fearful trials, and I have not skill in figures to cast up the poisonous contents of my hapless stomach for nearly three score years. You would not know me now; I had not the slightest suspicion of myself in the looking glass this morning. Such a face! so worn and so decrepit!—No such person drew Priam's curtains at dead of night, or could have told him half his Troy was burnt.

Well here we come to the point. I remember now perfectly well, that I have been out of sorts all my life time; and the causes of my continual illness, have this day been revealed to me. My my melancholy fate be a warning to you and all your dear contributors, a set of men whom the world could ill spare at this crisis. Mr. Editor—I HAVE BEEN POISONED!!

You must know, that I became personally acquainted, a few weeks ago, quite accidentally, with that distinguished chemist, well known in our metropolis, by the name of 'Death in the Pot.' He volunteered a visit to me at Breakfast, last Thursday, and I accepted him. Just as I had poured out the first cup of tea, and was extending it graciously towards him, he looked at me, and with a low, hoarse, husky voice, like Mr. Keen's, asked me if I were not excessively ill? I had not the least suspicion of being so—but there was a terrible something in 'Death in the Pot's' face, which told me that I was a dead woman. I immediately got up—I mean strove to get up, to ring the bell for a clergyman—but I fainted away. On awaking from my swoon, I bethought 'Death in the Pot's' still staring with his fateful eyes—and croaking out, half in soliloquy, half in tete a tete. 'There is not a life in London, worth ten years purchase. I implore him to speak plainly, and for God's sake not to look at me so malignantly—and plainly enough he did speak to me, sure, 'Mrs. Trollope, YOU ARE POISONED!!'

'Who, cried I out convulsively, 'who has perpetrated the foul deed? Oa whose guilty head will be my innocent blood?—Has it been from motives of private revenge?—Speak, Mr. Accum! speak! Have you any proof of a conspiracy? 'Yes, Madam, I have proofs, damning proofs. Your wine merchant, your brewer, your baker, your confectioner, your grocer, your butcher, are in a league against you; and Mrs. Trollope, YOU ARE POISONED!!'

When—Oh! when was the fatal dose administered? Would an emetic be of no avail? Could you not administer a— But here my voice was choked, and nothing was audible, Mr. North, but the sighs and sobs of your poor Trollope.

At last I became more composed—and Mr. Accum asked me what was in general the first thing I did on rising from bed in the morning. Alas! I felt it was no time for delicacy, and I told him at once that it was to take off a bumper of brandy for a complaint in my stomach. I brought it forth from the press in my own chamber, that tall, square, tower-like bottle, Mr. North, so green to the eye and so smooth to the grasp. You know the bottle well; it belonged to my mother before me. He put it to his nose—he poured out a dribble into a tea spoon as cautiously as if it had been the black drop—he tasted it, and again repeated these horrible words, 'Mrs. Trollope, YOU ARE POISONED!!' 'Yes, he continued, 'a peculiar disagreeable smell, like the breath of habitual drunkards.' Oh! thought I, has it come to this? The smell ever seemed to my unsuspecting soul, most fragrant and delicious! 'Death in the Pot' then told me, that the liquor I had been innocently drinking every morning for 30 years, was not brandy at all, but a vile distillation of British molasses over wine lees, rectified over quick lime and mixed with saw dust; but this was a sad, solitary, unsuspecting spinster had been imbibing as brandy for

so many years. A gleam of comfort now shot across my brain—I told Mr. Accum that I had during my whole life, been in a habit of taking a smallish glass of Holland gin before going to bed, which I vainly hoped might have the effect of counteracting the bad effects of the forger that had been counteracting against me. I produced the bottle—the white globular one, you know. 'Death in the Pot' tried and tasted—and alas! instead of Holland, he pronounced it vile British malt spirit fined by a solution of subacetate of lead, and then a solution of alum; and strengthened with grains of paradise, Guinea pepper, capsicum, and other acid and aromatic substances. 'These are learned words—but they made a terrible impression upon my memory. Mr. Accum is a most amiable man, but I well believe that he was a stranger to pity. Mrs. Trollope, YOU HAVE BEEN POISONED!' was all he would utter. Had the brandy and Holland been genuine, there would have been no harm—but they were imitation, and 'YOU ARE POISONED!'

Feeling myself very faint, I asked, naturally enough for a woman in my situation, for a glass of wine. It was brought—but Mr. Accum was at hand to snatch the deadly draught from my lips. He tasted what was used to be called my genuine old port.

And in the scowl of heaven his face
Grew black as he was sipping.

'It is spoiled elder wine—rendered astringent by oak wood, saw dust, and the husks of filberts, locust and arsenic, Madam, are—' but my ears tingled and I heard no more. I confessed to the amount of six glasses a day of this nefarious liquor—pardon my warmth—and that such had been my allowance for many years. My thirst was now intolerable, and I beseeched a glass of beer. It came, and 'Death in the Pot' detected at once the murderous design of the brewer. Cocculus indicus, Spanish juice, hartshorn shavings, orange powder, copperas, opium, tobacco, nuxvomica; such were the snaking words he kept repeating to himself—and then again, 'Mrs. Trollope is poisoned.' 'May I not have a single cup of tea, Mr. Accum?'—I asked imploringly, and the chemist shook his head. He then opened the tea caddy, and emptying its contents, rubbed my best green tea between his hard horny palms, 'soot leaves, and white thorn leaves, mallow, colored with Dutch pink and the fine green bloom of verdigris! Much in the course of your regular life you must have swallowed! Oh Mr. North! Mr. North you know my age, and never once, during my whole existence have I tasted coffee. I have been debilitated by peas and beans, saw, gravel and vegetable powder.

Mr. A. called it sham coffee, most infamous stuff, and unfit for human food. Alas! the day that I was born! In despair I asked for a glass of water, and just as the sparkling beverage was about to touch my pale quivering lips, my friend, for I must call him so in spite of everything, interfered, and tasting it, squirted it out of his mouth, with a most alarming countenance. 'It comes out of a lead cistern—it is a deadly poison.' Here I threw myself on my knees before this inexorable man, and cried, 'Mr. Death in the Pot, is there in heaven, on earth, or in the waters under the earth, any one particle of matter that is not impregnated with death? What means this desperate mockery? For mercy's sake give me the very smallest piece of bread and cheese or I can support myself no longer. Are we or are we not to have a morsel of breakfast this day? He cut off about an inch long piece of cheese from that identical double Gloucester that you yourself, Mr. North, chose for me on your last visit to London and declared that it had been rendered most poisonous by the anotta used to color it. 'There is here, Mrs. Trollope, a quantity of red lead. Have you madam never experienced, after devouring half a pound of this cheese, an indescribable pain in the region of the abdomen and of the stomach, accompanied with a feeling of tension, which occasioned much restlessness, anxiety and repugnance to food? Have you never felt, after a Welch rabbit, of it a very violent colic?' 'Yes! yes—often, often,' I exclaimed. 'And did you use pepper and mustard?' 'I did even so.'—'Let me see the castors.' I rose from my knees—and brought them out. He pulled out a little pepper into the palm of his hand, and went on as usual. 'This madam, is spurious pepper altogether—it is made up of oil-cakes (the residue of the linseed, from which the oil has been pressed.) common clay, and perhaps a small portion of Cayenne pepper, (itself probably artificial or adulterated to make it pungent.) But now for the mustard'—at this juncture the servant maid came in and I told her that I was poisoned; she set up a prodigious scream, and Mr. Accum let fall the mustard pot on the carpet. But it is needless for me to prolong the shocking narrative. They assisted me to get into bed, from which I never more expect to rise. My eyes have been opened and I see the horrors of my situation. I now remember the most excruciating colic, and divers other pangs, which I thought nothing of at the time, but which must have been the effect of deleterious solids and liquids which I was daily introducing into my stomach. It appears that I have never, so much as once, either eat or drank a real thing—

that is a thing being what it pretended to be; Oh! the weight of lead and of copper that has passed through my body.

Oh! too, the gravel and the sand! but it is impossible to deceive me now. This very evening some bread was brought to me—bread! I cried out indignantly, take the vile deception out of my sight. Yes, my dear Kit, it was a villainous loaf of clay and alum! But my resolution is fixed, and I hope to die in peace. Henceforth, I shall not allow one particle of matter to descend into my stomach. Already I feel myself 'of the earth, earthy.' Mr. Accum seldom leaves my bedside; and yesterday brought with him several eatables and drinkables, which he assured me he had analyzed, subjected to the test act, and found them to be comarists. But I have no trust in chemistry. His quarter loaf looked like a chip cut off the corner of a stone block. I was manifest sham loaf. After being divided in my Holland, but in my bread, and having found my molasses a macke v, never more shall I be thrown off my guard. I am waxing weaker and weaker; so farewell! Bewildering indeed has been the destiny of

SUSAN TROLLOPE.

P. S. I have opened my mistress' letter to add, that she died this evening about a quarter past eight, in excruciating torments.

SALLEY ROGERS.

HYPOCHONDRIA CURED.

The wife of a respectable farmer having suffered much from this disease, fancied that she should die, and often assembled her friends around her bed to witness her closing scene. After repeated false alarms, they became convinced that she laboured under a disease of the mind, and advised her husband to favour her belief about dying. Not long afterwards she was again attacked with her old disease, and posted off a boy to the corn-field for her husband to come and see her die. The husband hastened to her bed side, where he found her apparently in the last stages of life. She informed him that in one hour her soul would wing its way to the mansions above, and before her death she wished to know what he would do with the children when her case of them should be at an end. A thought-struck him to try the power of vexation: he told her, therefore, with great apparent seriousness, that his thoughts had been very anxiously employed on the subject, but at length he came to the resolution, for the sake of the dear innocents, which he trusted would set her mind at rest on their account; in short, he had resolved, as soon after her death as decency would permit, to marry Molly Brown, (a old maid to whom she had a peculiar dislike.) This was too much—the good mother instantly jumped up, & swore Molly Brown should never be a step mother for her children. A complete cure took place, and the image of Molly Brown never fails to check the least symptom of relapse.

Gallia Gazette.

SALEM, Sept. 16.

Weight of Great Characters, 19, 1783.

weighed at the Scales at West-Point.
General Washington, 209 lb.
General Lincoln, 234
General Knox, 280
General Huntington, 152
General Greaton, 166
Colonel Swift, 219
Colonel Michael Jackson, 252
Colonel Henry Jackson, 238
Lieutenant Colonel Huntington, 232
Lieutenant Colonel Cobb, 182
Lieutenant Colonel Humphreys, 221

The above memorandum was found in the pocket book of a deceased officer of the Massachusetts line.

Curiosity respecting the form, physiognomy and stature of eminent men is universal; biographers usually attempt to gratify their readers by detailing all such minute circumstances—yet who knows the weight of General Bonaparte or the Duke of Wellington? Those who read their biography would be gratified to know the cubic inches and exact dimensions of the clay tenements occupied by such martial spirits.

The average weight of these eleven distinguished Revolutionary officers is 214 lbs. and exceeds we think, that of an equal number of any other nation.—Gaz.

Progress of the Methodists.

We have seen a printed copy of the Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the year 1870, from which we make the following interesting summary.
Bishops and Superintendents—William McKendree, Enoch George, Robert R. Roberts.
Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, State of N. York—Nicholas Morris.
Travelling Preachers 904
Preachers admitted on trial this year, 120
remaining on trial 102
admitted into full connexion 99
located this year 35
Deacons, (91 of which admitted this year,) 152
Elders, elected and ordained this year 51
Supernumerary Preachers 13

Superannuated Preachers
Ministers expelled from connexion
this year
withdrawn
died

NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.

	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
Ohio Confer.	34,266	771	35,037
Missouri do.	5,338	185	5,523
Tennessee do.	21,214	1,921	23,135
Mississippi do.	2,179	461	2,640
S. Carolina do.	21,221	11,744	32,965
Virginia do.	17,6	6,139	23,739
Baltimore do.	25,734	7,335	33,069
Philadelphia do.	25,572	8,219	33,791
New-York do.	22,065	1,371	23,436
S. England do.	17,521	213	17,734
Gennessee do.	23,541	116	23,657

Total 217,623 33,793 251,416
Total last year 214,924

Increase this year 14,937

* Three circuits in the Baltimore Conference were not returned; but allowing the numbers to be the same this year as the last, they amount to 31,091, which, added to the above, will make an increase of 19,365.

Patron of Industry.

From the New London Advocate.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

We learn with regret that on Wednesday night last, the sloop Industry, Captain, while lying at anchor near Gales' ferry, about 6 miles from this city, was unfortunately run down by the steam boat Fulton, Captain Law, on her passage to this place. We understand that the captain and crew had retired to sleep, and the lights were extinguished, which occasioned the unfortunate event; and ere the crew had scarcely awakened to their distressing situation, and reached the boat, the sloop, with every article on board sunk. We hear of no personal injury sustained by any of the crew.

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.

We are glad to find that the New York authorities have revoked their law of non-intercourse with Philadelphia. Certainly, no good motive remained for its continuance. Alarm has subsided here, and, what is better, all cause of apprehension for the city at large has disappeared. The Insurance-Offices are about to be carried back to the neighborhood of the Coffee House; business is transacted as usual without the immediate limits of the "infected district;" and that district, which has always been of little relative extent, must, with the present weather, soon lose its distinctive epithet. Our community was never healthier in general than at this season; the mortality occasioned by the Yellow Fever since its commencement is so small as to be of no account in the aggregate of the population. We may hope that the visitation of this year, of which the chief positive evil was the panic, whatever greater disaster this may have prevented, will be more than compensated by the salutary, definite experience it has yielded on many points connected with the prevention of its recurrence, and the mitigation of its ills. We have not intruded into the controversy respecting the course of the Board of Health, nor are we competent to decide upon their official merits. But we may venture to express our belief that they have acted in a spirit of devotion to the interests of the city. We beg leave to testify our gratitude on this score, & also on that of the fearless exposure of their lives in the discharge of their functions. When men risk their existence for us, they are at least entitled to our thanks; this is one of the principles upon which so much honor and homage is offered to the soldier. The municipal officer deserves no less, who runs the same hazard in the public service. It is known that the President of the Board of Health had nearly fallen a sacrifice to his intrepid and unwearied zeal. We have had a personal opportunity of observing the signal alacrity and assiduity with which the Physicians of the City Hospital executed the trust which they anxiously sought. Whether their theories of the appalling disease which they so eagerly encountered, be sound or not, whether the system of treatment which they pursued was proper or otherwise, is not within our province or ability to determine; but we know what judgments and sentiments they deserve for their professional spirit and benevolence, and we trust that the public is not backward in rendering them their due of esteem and applause.

National Gazette.

SALEM, N. Y. Sept. 14.

A Pensioner one hundred and thirty years old.

On Friday last, the court of common pleas of this county closed an arduous session of nearly two weeks. A number of pensioners appeared to make the necessary oaths and inventories to procure a continuance of their pensions; they were principally decrepit, poor, and desolate old men. Henry Francis excited universal interest. His health is good; his hair is firm on his head—he walked to the court house, and came about thirty miles to attend court, and yet he is, according to his own oath, and sufficient testimony besides to induce implicit belief, one hundred and thirty four years of age. He was a soldier in the English service,

and beat the drum at the coronation of Queen Ann. He served many years under the great duke of Marlborough; he was at the battle of Blenheim and Ramillies—battles, whose very name excite the liveliest emotions of the human heart. What a world this man has seen! He has survived the three long reigns of the house of Brunswick, and bid fair to outlive the fourth. The duke of Marlborough, under whom he so long served, died in old age, and Francisco has survived him a whole century.

National Debt of England.

It has been calculated that if this debt was converted into dollars, it would require 206,838 wagons to draw it, allowing each to carry fifteen hundred lbs.—if that these wagons, placed in a straight line, would occupy a space of 2585 miles, allowing four rods for each wagon. It would take one man 354 years, occupying twelve hours a day, and counting at the rate of one dollar a second, to tell over the whole of the debt. If the dollars were laid out singly upon the ground, and close together, they would cover upwards of 2,000 acres; and if converted into cents, they would occupy 80,000 acres; extend, in a straight line, 8 millions 814 thousand miles, and form a ball, which would encircle the globe 356 times. This ball would be 50 times longer than the distance from the earth to the moon. A pile of dollars equivalent to the amount of the debt, would extend 705 miles upwards.

American.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

On the 23d July, Signor Sancho reported to the Cortes a decree consisting of 23 articles—among which are the following, viz.:

"To prohibit the founding of convents, and the receiving of any vows—to allow any order only one convent in one place—to prevent mendicant orders from asking alms—to declare the property of the regular clergy national property—to employ part of the said property in rewarding the army—to prevent Bishops or Archbishops from ordaining any individuals so long as there is a sufficient number of spiritual persons, for discharging the duties of the parishes—to subject all monks and nuns to the Bishops of the respective dioceses—to declare their property national, assigning to individuals sums suitable for maintaining them either in or out of their convents according to their choice. The violators of the law to be punished.

The Washington City Gazette states that "thy information, direct from an officer in the service of the South American rebels, under Bolivar, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from the Spanish Main, it appears that Mr. Thomas Montgomerie, formerly of Danfries, Va. was inhumanly murdered by the Royal Spaniards, while on his way from the fleet, with dispatches for the Colombian Government, in Venezuela."

The census of Washington City is completed and show the following statement of its population.

First Ward, 2,833—Second, 2,467—Third, 2,550—Fourth, 1,610—Fifth, 1,453—Sixth, 2,359—Total 13,322. The population of the census of 1810, was 8,308, increase in ten years, five thousand one hundred and fourteen.

Being an increase in the ratio of more than sixty per cent in ten years, or six per cent. per annum.

The National Intelligencer says that the line of battle ship on the stocks, at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, will be launched on Saturday the 21st of October. The name has not yet been decided on. As soon as she is launched the frame of another line of battle ship, now on the spot, and in every way prepared, will be immediately set up.

FROM WASHINGTON.

September 25d, 1870.

"I learn on my arrival here, from report, that some important changes in the cabinet and otherwise have just been made, or are about to take place; I have received other information also, all from such sources that you may rely on its general correctness.

"Mr. Smith Thompson, recent Secretary of the Navy, is appointed Collector of the Port of New York, and Mr. Sanford (Senator from that State) is invited to a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy.—Colonel Richard M. Johnson is appointed Post Master General, vice R. J. Meigs, who has been absent in Kentucky for some length of time.

"Col. Rumford is arrested on charges preferred by Gen. Jessup—he is in New York but the order for his arrest has been sent to him by the Adjutant General. Col. Gale, of the Marine Corps, will, as soon as all hands agree, be cashiered—His trial is now progressing.

"The President, who arrived here on the 18th, remained only three days; it appears, however, that he was not idle during that short period."—Gazette.

*Frederic Accum, operative chemist, &c.
7 Death in the Pot.

Norfolk, Sept. 21.

Arrival of the British Minister.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, on Wednesday last, bound to Annapolis, H. B. M. frigate *Spartan*, of 46 guns, commanded by W. F. Wise, Esq. 40 days from Portsmouth, via Madeira, and 24 days from the latter, having on board Stratford Canning, Esq., the British Minister, and Mr. Charles Foley Wilmet, his Secretary. The *Spartan* sailed from Portsmouth the 11th of August, and from Madeira the 27th. The news furnished by her is not of importance. A London paper of the 9th is on board, but its contents are said not to be interesting.

A London paper of a date prior to the 9th of August, is said to contain the particulars of a disturbance having taken place in Italy, between the Sicilians and Neapolitans.

Nothing further concerning the Revolution in Naples, is said to be contained in the London papers, subsequent to our last dates, per the Tobacco plant; and nothing additional concerning the Queen of England.

The brig *Adams*, of Boston, sailed from Portsmouth, (Eng.) for Baltimore, 6th August.—*Herald*.

Baltimore, Sept. 23.

At a town meeting, convened at the Baltimore Exchange, on Friday the 22d Sept. on the invitation of the Mayor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of adopting some measures to prevent the circulation of bank notes or bills of a less denomination than five dollars—

EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq. Mayor in the chair.

H. NILES, Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:—Whereas, the banks of this city, represented by their respective presidents in convention on the 7th inst. for the purpose of checking the circulation of bank notes or bills under the denomination of five dollars, on account of the multitude of counterfeiters imposed on the ignorant and unsuspecting, have resolved that they would not issue or re-issue of a lesser denomination than that just stated.

And believing it to be the duty of every good citizen to aid the banks in this laudable determination, and to prevent the currency from being supplied by foreign banks to the detriment of our own institutions, and the hazard of the public safety—

Be it resolved, unanimously, by the citizens of Baltimore, in town meeting assembled, at the invitation of the Mayor, That the circulation of currency of the small notes issued by the neighboring banks ought to be checked as unnecessary, inexpedient & repugnant to the interests of the people of Baltimore. To effect which—

Be it further resolved unanimously, That all the public officers and collectors and receivers of public monies, as well as the merchants, traders and dealers generally be invited and earnestly requested, in regard to the public good, forthwith to reject and refuse to receive any foreign bank note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars, unless indeed under the influence of peculiar circumstances, and in like manner refuse to return the same to the common circulation of the city, but so to act that they may be speedily returned to the place from whence they came.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the president and directors of the different banking institutions of this city, and urge them to complete the regeneration of our currency, by receiving for the space of five days, all genuine notes of the different specie paying banks in the neighborhood of Baltimore, under the sum of five dollars, and remit the same for payment to the makers thereof.

Messrs. Cumberland Dugan, James Barroll and John Ogston, were appointed a committee to carry the preceding resolution into effect.

Ordered, that the proceedings be published in the several newspapers of this city—and

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Mayor for his proceeding in respect to the matter of the foregoing resolutions.

Signed, E. JOHNSON, Chairman, H. NILES, Secretary.

Elizabeth Connor, whose case and circumstances have attracted much attention, and who after a trial of uncommon length was convicted, this term, was on Saturday last sentenced by his honor the Mayor. It was well understood Mrs. C. was connected with that vile band who have filled our country, and particularly this city, with counterfeit notes, and it appearing in proof that she was in possession of a very large amount of counterfeit paper—that she had a recess in her cell in which they were deposited. The mayor, as usual, afforded the prisoner an opportunity to say why judgment should not be pronounced against her. A highly dramatic scene was exhibited. Mrs. Connor was surrounded by several children, who fell a weeping at the same moment. The prisoner appeared extremely indisposed, and spoke, in a tone of manner admirably calculated to excite the sympathy of the court, but the circumstances which transpired on the trial and the character of the prisoner prevented her from producing the effect intended. His honor the mayor after listening with the utmost patience to the prisoner, who spoke some time, but did not state a single circumstance calculated to effect the least alteration in the opinion of the court, proceeded to pass sentence upon her.—After an eloquent exordium, in which he portrayed the dreadful effects of the crime with which she was charged, and in the most distinct and

lucid manner, recapitulated all the circumstances, he stated that although she had been tried for this single offence, there was too much reason to believe that very many unfortunate persons now confined in the state prison may attribute their misfortunes to their connection with her. The mayor concluded by pronouncing the sentence of the court, which was, that she be confined in the state prison for life. We regret it is not in our power to give the language of the mayor, on this occasion. Never did a public officer discharge a painful duty with more ability, his remarks did honor to his head and heart, and the struggle between his feelings and his duty were evident during the whole time he was speaking.—*Columbian*.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

—“Good name, in man, and woman, Is the immediate jewel of our soul; Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing; 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; But he that filches from me my good name, Robs me of that, which neither enriches him, And makes me poor indeed.”

Shakespeare's Othello.

Mr. GRAHAM,

As an admirer of that sex, whose foibles I am now about to expose, I take the liberty through the means of your paper, to offer a few remarks for their consideration, which, should they produce no good effect upon those whom they are designed to admonish, can in no wise be productive of evil to any person, save their humble author; upon this ground, without further apology, they are offered for the perusal of those persons, for whose admonition, and benefit they were written. The writer is perfectly sensible that he is laying himself liable to be hissed at by the malevolent tongues of those fair defamers, yet, nevertheless, as he is engaged upon the side of virtue, he will even dare to brave the loud storm of defamation, though it rush with tenfold fury on him. That particular vice which I shall here mention, is, what they would call, the innocent freedom of slandering those persons, who, from some secret cause they are prejudiced against. Now it may be argued, that the tongue of woman is her only weapon of defence, and, as such, she has an undoubted right to use it; but to this I shall only reply, that in all cases of defamation she does not act on the defensive, but is most assuredly the aggressor. How odious must it be to persons of truly virtuous minds, to hear the female tongue, that sweet organ of speech, from whence should flow nothing but the purest words of sympathy and affection for the race of mankind, and, which the Almighty Maker when he framed it, tuned to the soft, melodious notes of love and friendship, thundering invectives, black as the foul bosom, from whence they spring, against some fellow creature, whose happiness they envy, or whose character they strive to sink, by the poisonous breath of scandal, down to the wretched level of their own. It is indeed a vice, from which the virtuous soul recoils with horror; it is also a crime that goes hand in hand, with that of assassination, for, though the assassin is often more successful in his designs, yet, when those of the slanderer are fully accomplished, they are no less fatal. However, I must here remark for the consolation of the virtuous part of society, which, thank heaven! base and degenerate as the greater half of it is, we have yet some few who hold this sacred gift of Jehovah pure & undefiled by the corruptive finger of vice; that scandal often averts itself from the innocent character it was intended to crush, and falls upon the head of the slanderer himself. Nay, I may go farther, and say, that it often produces to the innocent victim a source of inward pleasure; for it is a well known fact, that the tongue of the delamer is never used but against persons of superior standing in point of character; indeed the very nature of defamation denies its being otherwise; we all know its aim is to blast that character which stands fair to the view of the world; therefore any attempt to defame a person of equal standing with themselves, must be in vain; for they are sunk so deep in the abyss of shame and infamy, that all their invidious acts to sink another lower than themselves, are of none effect; and the innocent sufferer derives the heartfelt pleasure of knowing that he possesses some virtuous principles, which are the envy of those malicious persons, who would willingly hide them from the knowledge of the world, and, were it in their power, grasp them from his possession, and plant within his breast those hellish passions that ever glow in their malignant bosoms. Thus, scandal often produces, in part, a different effect from what is designed, namely, that of wounding the feelings of its victim; for, whatever effect it may have upon the opinion of mankind in general, it cannot deprive him of that inward satisfaction of knowing he is slandered on account of some shining merit of his own, and from motives mean and despicable in the person by whom he is slandered. Defamation even in man, is the most despicable of all vices; but in woman, whose tender breast should be the placid seat of innocence and virtue, it is doubly so. Oh then ye fair! ye whom heaven sent down to alleviate the care-worn life of man, to soothe his sorrowing soul with thy soft voice of angel sweetness, and shed the balm of comfort on his aching head, why will you not fulfil Jehovah's good design? Why will ye rather by your practice, prove that he has sent you here to be the bane of all our earthly happiness, to blast each rising pleasure life can bring by slander's venomous tongue. Unthinking fair, let me warn you to reflect, that the seeds of scandal are of too pernicious a nature to suffer any plant of virtuous kind to spring upon the soil

from whence they grow; they check the growth of modesty, till the buds of beauty, blast the flowers of innocence, and finally destroy the very roots of virtue. If from those few remarks, feeble as they are, one of the softer sex should be led to see the impropriety of this prevailing vice, and abandon the unfeeling practice of it, the utmost expectation of the writer will be far surpassed. LURELDO. Somerset County, 1820.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

“The dog-star rages! nay, 'tis past a doubt, All Bedlam or Phreosus is let out; Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand, They rave, recite, and madden round the land.”

Mr. Editor,

Sir, I have observed in your paper several protestations of Doctors and Merchants against incumbent Loungers, who were in the habit of interrupting their profound researches, or mysterious meditations, and cumbering their counters, without extending their cash. Now sir, I think those grievances are trifling and unimportant, when compared with the intolerable ones, which, whenever I enter your town of late, I am compelled to endure. I am accosted incessantly by a set of animals, which I would denominate (for I know no better appellation) *padding-jays*, that infest your streets, and harass me with a catalogue of interrogatives relative to my intentions in voting at the ensuing election, and the claims on our patronage of the respective candidates, for the suffrages of the freemen of our county. Say they, “have you seen the derogatory remarks in the *Easton Gazette* against our veteran, patriotic, and tried, and faithful servant, Tobias E. Stansbury, containing several intemperate allegations and expositions?” Yes, and believe them. “Sir, they are notoriously false. But pardon us, we have not time or we would disprove them. Toby ranks high in the list of our worthy patriots. He is accused of having been an accessory, or a sanctioner of, and auxiliary to the mob of Baltimore! We deny the fact, although appearances are against him. He is also accused of withholding, or attempting to withhold from the public journals some of the *Votes and Proceedings* of the House of Delegates with some plausibility we acknowledge, but 'tis our interest to, and we deny this fact. There are many other allegations against friend Toby, but we most positively deny them all collectively. We are accused of having taken from the freemen of Calvert, their elective franchise; and having peremptorily, without right, or testimony, compelled a representative of said county to vacate his seat for our favorites, and likewise, of having made an unprecedented and infamous attempt to coerce the voters, to swear for whom they balloted. These charges we have an *abridgement* of the *Votes and Proceedings* by *honest Toby*, to totally disprove; but you must again pardon us, we do not mean to read them. The *heroic patriot Mummy*, they have levelled their artillery against, in conjunction with ourselves for having made him a *peace officer* as a partial compensation for his invaluable service in our patriotic cause. Our excellent Governor is censured and reprimanded for having abated the fine of K. Holmes, & surrendered his right to nominate men to fill the different offices in the election of him, and his council, and many other acts, too numerous to mention. Now what do all these accusations prove? That he is the poor man's friend, and every one ought to support men, who will vote for his reelection. Poor unfortunate Holmes was villainously fined for the trifling offence of having taken the liberty to chastise a foolish girl. He only broke a few bones in her head, and the court had the hardihood and inhumanity to fine him *one hundred dollars* for it; alleging that it was an *affice against the peace*; and our humane and generous Governor (which should perpetuate his fame and render his name immortal) shewed the greatness of his soul by relinquishing this *unprecedented* fine. We will again ask; ought not such a magnanimous magistrate, and superlatively excellent guardian of the poor men's privileges to receive the united voice of every patriot? Some, who are disposed to depreciate him in your estimation, have affirmed that this act proved him regardless of the virtue of the softer sex.

On this delicate topic we feel no disposition to enter into a controversy; we will only again affirm he unequivocally attested his attachment to our interests, and we will let the fair shift for themselves. Mr. Editor, the above is only a very small sample of the conversation which I am compelled, whenever 'tis my misfortune, or necessity to enter your *refined town*, to listen to, from your *professionally patriotic gentry*, who are ever waiting with open mouths to retail their patriotism to every one who enters. When I have extricated myself from them, which is always in the midst of a learned harangue and probably not until a late hour in the day, that gives me a dark ride to my home, my reflections have been upon the past probably less favorable than from my silence, (which by the bye was for want of room to crowd a word in) they may have imagined.

He who can poorly and meanly stoop to woo the coy caprices of any body by affecting, on any occasion, opinions which he does not believe, and sentiments which he does not feel, gives but a poor pledge of that firm and noble independence which alone can fit him for any post of honor. It is wonderful that a truth so simple and obvious as this, does not strike every free man, remain continually in his mind, and keep him on the alert as to the conduct of candidates for his favour. How callous must be that man, how obstinate and adamantine his effrontery, who can, by dissimulation and wily deceit, impose

upon the simplicity and credulity of us, who read little & know little of the artful plots of our intriguing demagogues. The region of intrigue is the region of reptiles; the man whom nature designs for glory, breathes a higher, a purer and a nobler air. “And be these juggling friends no more believed, Who palter with us, in a double sense, Who keep the word of promise to our ear, And break it to our hope.”

I will close my observations with the expression of my confidence, that every poor man, who regards his most important interests as a freeman, and who holds in estimation the virtue and chastity of his sisters and daughters, will, with me, give a veto on next Monday to consign the whole herd of mock-patriots and demagogues again to the dunghill from which they have been so lately and undeservedly raised. A POOR MAN.

For the Easton Gazette.

LOOK HERE

Fellow-Citizens! See what sums of the public money were taken out of the Treasury, whilst the Democrats were in power & appropriated to the use of the Penitentiary. This statement is made from the Treasurers report to the House of Delegates on 2d January 1817.

Baltimore Penitentiary.		
Do. Do. 1806	20,000	
Do. Do. 1807	20,000	
Do. Do. 1808	3,000	
June Do. 1809	5,000	
Nov. Do. 1809	10,000	
Do. Do. 1810	10,000	
Do. Do. 1811	12,000	
June Do. 1812	8,000	
Nov. Do. 1812	4,000	
Amount		\$112,000

The Democrats were in power from 1801 to 1812.

There was raised from the ordinary *Retailers, Hackers and Pedlar's Licenses*, in the course of the last year, the sum of nineteen thousand, seven hundred and sixty one dollars & forty-eight cents \$19,761.48

See Treasurer's report of 1st December 1819.

All this money went into the public Treasury—Between 18 and 20 thousand dollars are annually raised in this way—now see what immense sums of money are yearly raised by licenses granted in Baltimore and put into their City Treasury, for the sole benefit of the City.

In 1800 the auction duties in Baltimore amounted to \$37,22.88

In 1801 to nine thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars and forty-seven cents 9,453.47

In 1802 to seven thousand, four hundred and forty-four dollars and four cents 7,447.04

In 1803 to six thousand, five hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-five cents 6,566.75

In 1804 to ten thousand, eighty-eight dollars and two cents 10,088.02

In 1805 to twelve thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents 12,437.07

In 1806 to twelve thousand, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-one cents 12,438.31

In 1807 to thirteen thousand, six hundred and forty-one dollars & four cents 13,641.04

In 1808 to ten thousand, five hundred and forty-four dollars sixty-eight cents 10,544.68

In 1809 to sixteen thousand, thirty-two dollars and twenty cents 16,032.20

In 1810 to seventeen thousand, six hundred and five dollars & thirty-two cents 17,605.32

In 1811 to eighteen thousand, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents 18,121.77

In 1812 to thirty-eight thousand, three hundred and forty-two dollars eighty-four cents 38,342.84

In 1813 to twenty-eight thousand, four hundred and one dollar, and seventy-seven cents 28,401.77

In 1814 to eleven thousand, seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty-three cents 11,747.53

In 1815 to forty-four thousand, six hundred and sixty-four dollars and ninety-one cents 44,664.91

In 1816 to thirty-six thousand, three hundred & thirty-one dollars, and seventy cents 36,331.70

In 1817 to thirty-four thousand, sixty-one dollars, and thirty-one cents 34,061.31

\$331,649.21

Licences to Auctioneers from 1809 to 1817 amounted to \$43,680.00

Amount three hundred & seventy-five thousand, eight hundred and twenty dollars & twenty-one cents \$375,820.21

The above is taken from the report of John Hargrove, Register of the city of Baltimore, to the Assembly. By referring to the Votes and Proceed-

ings of 1818, page 98, you will find, that the bill which was intended to bring this Auction and License money, yearly into the Public Treasury, was defeated by the Democrats.

The Federalists brought forward the Bill, the Democrats opposed it & put it down—by causing it to be referred to the next General Assembly—Mr. Wm. Hayward, voted for referring it.

In 1819 the Federalists, being desirous of raising the funds of the state, which had been lowered by the heavy expenses of the war and the Penitentiary, &c. &c. again brought forward a resolution, respecting the auction and license money, yearly raised in Baltimore, by the sale of goods, at public auction, but the Democrats again opposed it and voted it down.

In 1811 when the Democrats were in power, the Baltimoreans had influence enough to prevail on the Legislature to pass a law, exempting them from the expense of supporting the Vagrants of their streets, and under that law, they were sent into the Penitentiary to be supported at the public expense.—In 1818 the federalists repealed that law, but the Democrats, having again got into power, in 1819, passed a law in the lower house, like the law of 1811, to authorize the corporation again to send their Vagrants into the Penitentiary. The annual expense of the Vagrants is supposed to be upwards of four thousand dollars.

Is this right, or is it not? It is for you to determine? If you approve of such proceedings and of the treatment which the Calvert County voters met with from the Democrats at the last session, then vote for and support the Democrats; but if you think, (as many intelligent men do) that these proceedings are wrong and that there is danger to be apprehended from the growing influence of the Baltimoreans and the partiality of the Democrats to that city, then vote for those who will keep a watchful eye over Baltimore, and keep her from gaining a complete ascendancy in the state—the Democrats wish to increase her number of Delegates—This will never do—she has too much influence now—almost every session, she draws a large sum of money out of the Public Treasury, for some purpose or other—we raise the money and Baltimore gets a large portion of it—had she more Delegates and more power what would she not do? Citizens! meditate seriously on these subjects and then vote as your own judgments and consciences shall direct you.

CIVIS.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Dorchester County, Sept 23d, 1820.

Mr. Graham,

In the Star of the 19th ult. Tim Touch Up has assailed me in a way I least thought of, he charges me with spending or contributing but bare three fi penny bits for the last year, of asking seats in other persons' carriages to convey me to treats after I get there, “woe be to the Democrats, but the Lord have mercy on the Cider and Oysters.” Now this is very strange, that I, who never assailed the private character or reputation of any man, should be attacked in the public prints, by a poor pitiful upstart renegade, scarcely noticed by any decent citizen, not on account of his poverty, but worthlessness. This same Tim is frequently seen drunk and wallowing in the mire and dirt filth of the streets of Cambridge. His mortification or resentment must have been occasioned from his want of “one fi penny bit” of his own to spend, being unable to eat Oysters and drink Cider (as being beastly drunk on such occasions) and to borrow a carriage from the same reasons. As he says “this may be unintelligible to you, but I assure you every word of it will be understood in Dorset,” you will therefore please to publish it.

In haste,

MEASURE LIGHT BILLY.

N. B. This is only a hint to Tim.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Freemen of Maryland.

The democratic party are anxious to obtain your suffrages at the October Election.—Are you disposed to bestow them on a party prone to evil? It is incumbent on you, ere you exercise the privilege of voting, to canvass well the heretofore conduct of the two political parties. If you do so, and suffer justice to reign in your hearts, you will most assuredly need the prospective view will elucidate the doctolical acts of the democrats for a past, No man possessing a feeling for the welfare of the State of Maryland, could be so lost to patriotism—so lost to honor, so lost to humanity, as to give his vote to a faction, who suffer HEARSAY EVIL-DENCE to be taken for proof—a faction who in defiance of the BILL OF RIGHTS, attempted to force freedom to declare for whom they voted.—(See Votes and Proceedings of last session.)

To convince you more fully of the depravity of the democratic party, I shall delineate in a chronological manner, a small portion of their glorious transactions since the year 1808, up to 1820.

Ponder on them Citizens!—They follow: Mr. John Beatty, tarred and feathered by a democratic mob, June 10, 1808.—On this occasion, the democratic philantropists were quite active and acted with the greatest magnanimity.—Beatty was hauled in a cart, paraded through the streets of Baltimore, and mud and stones flung at him by the democrats. Beatty merely exercised the liberty of speech, and let which the boasted lovers of freedom thought proper to act so callous towards him. Citizens of Baltimore deny it if you can?

