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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
Delaware, April 25th, 1821.

SIR,

I have been for a number of years endeavoring to learn the art of farming. What seemed to be perfectly simple and easy at the first glance, became less plain on a nearer view; unforeseen obstacles rose at every step; more intimate knowledge served chiefly to unfold new difficulties; and singular, as the opinion may appear, I believe any thing approaching to a perfect knowledge and skill in the science and art of agriculture, more difficult of attainment, than eminence in the mysteries of medicine, the science of government, or the tactics of war. But sir, as difficult, as I find real requirements in the art itself, I am beyond all comparison vastly more bewildered and benighted by many of the learned publications and essays, which I have too often attempted to make my guides, and an hour or two's hard study, after my team has been fed, delving and digging into these dark mines of wisdom, has worsened me vastly more, than following my steady and smooth running plough, through the whole of the preceding day.—I confess I find most of these writings, particularly the chymical, almost as difficult of digestion, as their long manures in the incipient stage of fermentation; and certainly have experienced more benefit from a single shovel full of well prepared matter, than from a whole cart load of chymical long stuff in the finest state of fermenting decomposition, and gaseous exhalation. I have sometimes feared that the chymical gentlemen too seldom use the best vessel belonging to their apparatus—THE DIGESTER, or they never would cram us with such horse loads of crude stuff.—I had long found that cabbages and turnips and well cured meats, all nicely prepared and cooked, and corn well handled, ground, sifted and made into good bread made my chubby little tacker grow apace. But after I got my head full of long, chymical manure, I think I to myself, what a fool I have been all this time; how much I have lost in the exhalations of the cooking pot, and the escaping gases of the fermentations of the bread tray.—So I determined to mend my practice, and at once by a great saving of trouble, to gain an immense increase of food, by making all these exhalations and fermentations, and super nourishing digestions go on in their dear little stomachs and bellies.—I took cabbages and turnips, and corn, cob and all, and fresh meat, undressed even by the butcher, and fish just as they came from the deep, and made a heap, watching it like a cat at a mouse hole.—As soon as the fermentation was exactly in that stage of active incipency, directed by Sir H. Davy, I cried out, now girls and boys here's a nice pie for you, fall too! I'll soon make you Amazons and Hercules.—I pursued the new plan with all the enthusiasm of a genuine theorist.—But alas, my dear sir, my little ones gormandized in vain—the apparent increase in quantity turned out to be no real gain. My boys grew pot bellied & ugly, & were at times more grievously sick, than any poor animal I ever saw, except myself, who was lately within an ace of dying after what I vainly thought would certainly enlighten and improve me, a most prodigious meal of generated, papulated, phosphorated, gypsumical pudding, swimming in the richest sauce, the genuine soy of entomological research. My once blooming and lovely girls, looked wan and meagre and miserable.—In short nothing in nature appeared of a more sickly and dying yellow, except my lamentable corn, which I had planted on a grand bed of unprepared, unrotten manure of wheat straw three feet long, and corn stocks of double that length. I thank my stars that we have escaped with our lives, and are getting better; but this we owe entirely to having travelled back to the home spun and practical wisdom of my good old mother, who never gave me hog, or corn, or cabbage, but in the choicest state of a well fried brown dish of hominy, nicely and well boiled greens, and delicious, juicy well cooked, cherry coloured bacon;—and who made finer and more beautiful bread, than Sir H. Davy ever saw, and yet, to the day of her death had never heard, that flour was composed of farinaceous, saccharine and glutinous matter; and that yeast was puff and bubble full of gaseous chymistry.

I most fervently, most sincerely wish, sir; that I knew nothing, or could get some understanding of this modern

science of chymical agriculture; if it has any useful meaning, and that I cannot doubt.—If Sir H. Davy be really the luminous paragon of the other hemisphere, I sincerely hope the Editor of the American Farmer will associate a mission to him with his agent for the purchase of live stock.—And let him know distinctly, that we have yet received nothing from him, but gases and vapours which only serve to becloud us; and humbly entreat for a little of the useful light and genial heat of this son of science.

I have a notion sir, that the delicate and hair like fibres of the roots of young plants must nevertheless contain the vessels & almost inconceivably minute tubes, through which they receive their nourishment; I hope I am still open to conviction; but it must be well wrought and long confirmed practice, that will now ever convince me, that a wheel barrow full of long stuff, in the incipency of fermentation and decomposition, will produce as good an effect on a hill of corn or potatoes, as a single shovel full of well prepared, well rotted manure; to say nothing of the immense difference in labour, &c. of hauling out and applying these different portions. But then, while the manure is decomposing in the muck yard or in heap all the best of it is lost; all the volatile and gaseous essences have evaporated and escaped.—Where is the proof? In the effect on your crops? no—Where then? In the fermenting, fuming, volatilized pericranium of the chymist for aught I know.—The chymists may labour out their cart loads of long theory; I will spread lightly my shovels full of practice in contact with my seed.—And until I find Irish potatoes and carrots, tops, skins and all, geese leathers and guts, corn, cob and all, terrapins calaspash and calapee, and fish, scales garbage gills and all, beef and paunch, mutton and wool, better for my children, that have mouths of capacious dimensions, and throats of visible size, and strong digestive organs, than nicely prepared, and well cooked food, I never will again, of choice, attempt to force upon the delicate and hair like vessels and feeders of my growing crops, long, coarse, unprepared, unrotted manure.

If I have any clear ideas about these matters, it appears to me, that most of the mistakes, and all the confusion worse confounded, that we find on this subject, arise from confounding two things, viz: the improvement of the land, and the making of a crop. They certainly may be considered separately, and perhaps the first question that a farmer ought to settle with himself is, which of these objects he has most at heart; and to direct his operations accordingly. The chymist will tell you, put on fifty or a hundred cart loads of long manure in the incipency of fermentation, and your land is rich at once. This is a most taking theory.—Nothing is so delightful as a short cut from poor to rich pastures; from want to the crowning our most luxuriant wishes.—But let us examine a little. Is it practicable to make poor ground good, rich and fertile earth at one dressing? I believe not within any reasonable calculation of cost of labour alone. Is it practicable on a farm, that raises five hundred loads of farm yard manure, to haul out, spread and turn in that quantity just in the nick of time, when the process of fermentation is exactly at the right point of incipency? And suppose the fermentation is at the right point in the dung heap, will you not by hauling out, spreading this in comparison to the heap it was just in, and placing it thus thin in the cold earth, destroy the degree of heat necessary to carry on this process of fermentation and decomposition? Have the chymists ever told us by what optics they have seen through the six or nine inches of earth turned over their long stuff, and watched the advances of this fermenting process? We farmers may be great blunderers; but in the way we have attempted to follow the chymists, I verily believe we often retard to years, what would have been effected in the dung heap in a few months, and thus the great returns we fondly hoped for from laborious manuring, have been almost wholly lost. All seem to be of opinion that a certain degree of heat is necessary to prepare long farm yard manure, and bring it to a state to benefit and promote the growth of plants.—It is known also that if you burn Oyster shells fit for conversion into fine lime, and make a pile of them, wetting it as you heap them on, that considerable heat will be created, and that this combination of heat and moisture will slack, or decompose, or reduce them to powder.—but if you spread these same burnt shells singly on the earth, all the sweet rain of heaven in the full circle of a year will not reduce them.—Why? May it not be, because the necessary heat is absent. And is there not some reason to believe that something of the same kind may happen, when long manure is spread and cooled? What has driven many of our farmers, from spreading their long manure broadcast, to collecting it into rows in the old furrows? I presume because they found it would not

benefit their crop till rotten, and that it would rot much sooner, when collected thick in the old furrow and the earth turned over, than when spread thinner over the whole surface. I certainly have ploughed up straw two years after it had been turned in, much discoloured indeed, but still in the visible state of straw.

Sir, my notion is, that the crop always ought to be the chief, nay almost the exclusive object. Or rather, that keeping the increase of crop steadily in view is not only the most certain way to increased current means; but to the progressive improvement of the soil. Suppose you were to ask a skilful gardener in the neighborhood of one of our large cities, or even one of our country makers of carrots and cabbages, which he would prefer for his crop of parsnips, peas, or cauliflowers, a cart load of long coarse farm yard stuff, or one fourth of a load of well rotted, well prepared manure—would he not ask you in turn if you were laughing at him? And though his politeness might restrain the expression, he would be very apt to think you a fool. In gardening the improvement of the ground seldom or never enters the head of the cultivator, and yet what spots of earth improve half so fast, under the severest and most constant courses of cultivation; no rest, & the ground never thought of.—The gardener thinks singly and solely of adapting his manure to his crop both in quantity and quality; and I believe without an exception never uses, if possible to avoid it, any that is not well rotted. Look at our farms; what parts improve fastest? the tobacco lots.—But what planter thinks of his ground? none—his only thought is of the plants and the dollars, they will bring him.—But though the soil never receives a thought; the improvement, so long as the crop is properly manured, with good rotten manure, is rapidly advancing. Take what may be supposed a fairer example.—The chymical farmer of Virginia or Maryland will put on his fifty, or hundred loads of long stuff in the spring or winter and turn in for corn or fallow wheat. Two chances to one, but he burns his corn, and is disappointed in the yield of his wheat.—While the gases are said to be rising from this and enriching and fertilizing the soil, the farmer of Pennsylvania or of the upper part of this state, who thinks only how to make his lands yield the heaviest increase, has measured each hill of corn with his well rotted stuff, and his long manure is carefully covered up in the muck yard. In September, after his oat stubble is turned, and ground prepared for wheat, he lays on to the acre from 10 to 20 loads of this long manure, now well rotted and fine, spreads thin, sows his wheat among it, and ploughs them in together. What is the result? The Pennsylvania, or New Castle farmer will make 50 per cent. more, than the other, with double the certainty. And even granting that it will take fifty loads of long stuff to produce the 10 of rotted, four fifths of the labour of loading, hauling and spreading has been thus saved, the crop increased, and I am much inclined to believe the improvement of the soil is going on quite as well, if not better than the other.

Do you make no allowance for the labour of turning up and mixing this manure over and over again?—none—whenever you wish it turned and mixed, only strew it with a little shattered corn and turn your hogs in; they will do this work for you better than all the hands on the farm.—But then while your manure is rotting in pile, all the volatile salts and gaseous essences are taking wings and making their escape.

I will tell you my notion.—Every farm yard should have a plenty of room, a strong inclosure, and a good large sink hole in some part of it, to which the surplus water that falls on it should come from the whole yard—no water, that passes through the manure or the feeding yard should be lost; all ought to tend to the sink or compost hole, & whenever there is danger of overflowing, a water cart should be ready to take out this surplus lie and sprinkle on some growing crop. When this sink has been cleared of manure, I would haul in earth and cover the bottom of it a foot thick, & go on to deposit all collectable litter and long stuff in the same place. In the spring after I had taken from the yard, all that was sufficiently rotten, the residue should also be collected into this sink, and the whole covered over with at least 8 inches or a foot of earth. Then, Sir, the chymists shall have leave to come and cover this earth with their retorts and receivers, and shall be perfectly welcome to the essence of all the volatiles and gases, they can catch.—Moreover, after I shall have again cleared my sink of its contents, including the foot of earth placed in the bottom, to imbibe and be saturated with the urine, &c. they may mingle, decompose and analyze what is beneath, and bear off all they can precipitate. I have known a farmer, who owned a light, sandy soil make a heap or pie, in the proportion of five loads of clay and one load of stable manure, and after the manure had rotted, and the clay had imbibed all it would, the compost was spread over four times as much ground as the original load of stable manure would have covered, and

the strength of the manure having the tenacious body of the clay to reside in, the ground was permanently and handsomely improved.—Whereas, had he put out the long stuff alone, only a fourth quantity would have been covered and the effects would very soon have been gone.

My notions may be shallow, Sir, but if comfort, happiness, quick returns for his labour, and wealth be the farmer's objects in delving—then I say the crop ought to be the main, the chief matter. Adapt your manure, by every possible exertion, both in quantity and quality, to the single object of making a good crop, and you need give yourself no concern about the improvement of the land.—The land will take care of itself. The grand error of many of our farmers, I think, lies in this.—With the vain hope of making a piece of ground good for their life times, they put a hundred, nay, sometimes two hundred loads of manure on an acre—this way the most active cannot cover more than a fourth or a fifth of what he cultivates.—If he would forget his ground and think only of his crop, one fourth of this would do; or the same quantity would cover his whole cultivation, would make him a handsomely increased crop, and the improvement of his land would be regularly and rapidly advancing. But a hundred loads, if left to rot would not give four twenty-fives for four acres. No, but the foot of earth at the bottom of the sink, and the 8 or 12 inches on top, with a little increased activity in collecting litter, leaves, pine shatters; nay, every thing convertible into manure would effect this desirable object; and this may be aided by putting a new floor of fresh earth in your stables 6 inches thick every year.

The community should ever be grateful for useful hints from any quarter; but those, who profess to teach should be very certain of their knowledge before they come out to instruct. It is generally true that he, who thoroughly understands his subject, will never need many words to make it plain to another.—Wisdom is never more dignified, than when descending to teach—and true wisdom will ever clothe the most valuable secrets in clear and simple language, and make the intricacies of knowledge plain to the most uninformed. This is certainly not the style of all our Agricultural essays and treatises—some of them indeed, need translating into plain farming English nearly as much as if they had been written in Arabick or Persick. But am I not obnoxious to my own rules?—No—indeed, I am no teacher—I am an enquirer only—I do not even pretend to understand many of the words I have put down.—They are chymical long stuff, that I devoured voraciously, hoping, as fermentation had evidently begun, they would digest easily.—In this indeed I have been woefully mistaken.—In my craving hurry I may have gulped some of them crossways.—Certain it is, they have set very uneasily, and I must therefore be pardoned for having ejected them in disorder and undecomposed.—Nothing could be more truly useful, than an intimate union of deep scientific research and judicious practical skill in agriculture; nothing more engaging than such philosophy instructing us by the soundest practice and the clearest precepts.—and I sincerely hope the heaven just rising in Philadelphia will not sour & spoil in the fermentation.

There can be no objection to the most learned ideas, provided they be not tricked out in foreign finery and unintelligible technicalities, but come to us dressed in neat country make and plain homespun mother tongue. It is useless to throw classic pearls to us; they no doubt are beautiful in the right setting, but should be reserved for communications to academies and learned associations. We would prefer a bushel of beans or potatoes to a cart load of the purest greek and latin. Can we not then improve husbandry without debasing composition? Surely it can be done. Style never was improved by technical jargon—write as pure English, and as elegantly as you please; round every number; harmonize every period; but if your subject be agriculture or rural economy and your real object to inform us; let the composition be as simple and plain as the style of a beautiful Quaker.

I have endeavoured to gain agricultural information; and particularly on what appears to be the basis of the art; indeed the first, the last, the all important point—keeping the manure carts in active and judicious operation;—and I confess, the chymists have not yet satisfied me.

I send you this, not to provoke dispute, but to elicit sound, practical truths and information on the best method of making, managing and applying manures. I have no doubt of the immense aid, which any art may derive from deep acquisitions and real scientific investigation. But I fear the practice of the chymists is not yet exactly the practice of nature.—And if their Alembics, retorts, and crucibles lead them astray, woe be to their

poor followers. I humbly seek for information, & sincerely hope, that some of your able correspondents, or of the more extended list of the American Farmer will treat this subject in a manner correspondent to its great interest.

A HUSBANDMAN.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE DEVIL.

Startle not we beseech thee, gentle reader, at this unceremonious introduction of his Satanic Majesty, since it is more fashionable to bring him upon the stage than of late years. The Rev. Mr. Matrin, author of Bertram, has made the Devil, as the quarterly Review informs us, the hero of his latest novel, (Melmouth the Wanderer,) and Southey, the British Poet Laureat, in his "Vision of Judgment," a poem just published in honor of the late King, has introduced the Devil, John Wilkes and Junius—the first in the character of a prosecutor, and the two latter as Attorney and Solicitor Generals. Surely, then, once in our lives, we may assign his name a place at the head of a paragraph. But to be serious, and explain ourselves—for we should dislike amazingly to have any reader for fear or fastidiousness, throw down the paper without reading this article. In looking over a late English paper last evening, we found a description of an American frigate, said to be building at Boston, which, if not as fierce as Milton's furies, must have looked to the writer, (who avers that he saw it) "as terrible as hell." The writer had not ascertained the name of this tremendous ship was to bear; but he thought if it were to agree with her character and structure, she ought to be called "THE DEVIL." Thus, reader, you will perceive the reason of our using this hard and unceremonious name. It is simply the name that an Englishman has given to a ship, which he says is building at Boston. Having thus explained this important matter, so that we cannot be accused of profane swearing, as we were once when we said "O tempora O mores" to the Legislature, we will proceed to give a description of this terrible frigate, exactly as we find it soberly related in the London paper, viz.

"There is nothing remarkable in her size, excepting in the prodigious and unwieldy strength of her sides and masts; and she ranks among the first class of American frigates, which are equal to British 64 gun ships. The main mast, which is strongly hooped and clasped with iron, is of remarkable strength, and has attached to it the principal weight of the defensive machinery which renders her formidable. She has three steam engines on board, two are employed for propelling her in light winds and calms, and the third of sixty horse power, is exclusively used for wielding the battering apparatus attached to the mainmast, &c. This consists first of a series of large iron bars and clubs, moveable perpendicularly on joints arranged about the centre of the vessel, on each side of the mast, & when in action they are raised alternately, and like as many energetic flails, beat with tremendous and unceasing force upon whatever object they are directed against.—They are intended for close quarters, and when they are made to descend upon an enemy's vessel, they must beat to pieces every thing they strike, men and rigging, and even the decks of the enemy. By converting a perpendicular into a horizontal motion, one of them is made to ply in that direction and as it is joined and very long it must make dreadful havoc among the men, being armed with lances and jagged hooks, and every thing which can cut or tear.—In the event of its encountering a mast or standing post, its joints yield and set it free. An engine something resembling the catapult of the ancients, is constructed on the starboard bow, of such amazing power that it can throw large Stones of two hundred weight to the distance of two hundred or three hundred yards, when the whole force of the engine is employed. It is also calculated for discharging hot water, boiling pitch, and melted lead. An apparatus is constructed likewise for setting the pitch on fire, which is discharged flaming on the enemies's vessel. The old practice of red hot sand is likewise in preparation, and when scattered among the men must have a powerful effect. All this time it must be observed, there are not above half a dozen men on deck; two at the wheel are protected by a redoubt, two or three superintend the necessary movements of the catapult, and about three more at the other parts of the vessels. The rest are working the great guns in the lower and middle decks, or attending the engines.—The valuable parts are defended with double strength of timber, and in some places faced with steel. The decks are bomb proof, and in short, it is well ascertained, that with the help of her steam-paddles she is impregnable, except by boarding. To defend against this, one hundred crooked irons and the like number of spears, at each side, are in readiness to be worked by machinery, which would, in two minutes annihilate the crew of a half a dozen largest frigates, &

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Besides this, as her men are not exposed on the deck, she can shower down melted pitch and hot sand on the boarders, and a movable wheel is propelled in any direction, armed with knives and saws which will tear in pieces any person against whom it is moved. I have not heard yet what is to be the name of this infernal engine, but surely, if her name is to agree with her description, she is worthy of no other than what I could give her, viz.—"The Devil."

An "infernal engine" indeed, and only wants one thing to complete the armament. We recollect reading once, the adventures of a traveller who encountered a monster with "six and twenty months, well provided with iron teeth and armed with iron claws of a prodigious length." Now, if this monster could be shipped aboard as one of the crew, we think he would be found a valuable auxiliary, whenever the enemy attempted to board—that is, if the "energetic" iron "flails" should fail to thresh the foe into submission.

"Not the rough whirlwind that deforms Adria's black gulf, and vexes it with storms; Not the red arm of angry Jove, Who flings the thunder from on high, And gives it rage to roar and strength to fly,"

could withstand such a horrible engine of war. John Bull, therefore, had better approach our coast with caution.

We are persuaded that the Bostonians have been playing a sly "Yankee trick," in thus secretly constructing this monstrous horridum; but the wily Englishman has found'em out, and the timely disclosure will prevent them from executing any treason, which they may have meditated. It is very likely; however, that they had some noble purpose in contemplation. It may be, that finding the ordinary craft in their ports, only adequate to the capture of a Horse Mackerel, they have devised this tremendous engine, for the capture and final overthrow of the Sea Serpent. We advise them, in the event of their sailing upon this expedition, to take off the "lances and jagged hooks," from a part of their machinery, as they will be likely to injure the hide of his Snakeship, which we fondly calculate will ere long grace Mr. Scudder's incomparable Museum in this city.

Jesting aside, it is not strange, that some wag should attempt to sport with the credulity of Old Mr. Bull; but it is a matter of surprise that any editor should gravely have published the article we have quoted, as a matter of fact. However, if our recollection does not betray us, this story is not much more improbable, than were some that were published across the water, in relation to the Steam frigate, constructed at this port, during the late war. Swift has somewhere wittily remarked, that although the devil be the father of lies, he seems like other great inventors, to have lost much of his reputation, by the continual improvements that have been made upon him. The story of the Boston frigate, we suspect will make some converts to Swift's opinion.

From the Fredericktown Herald.

As we find the provisions of the law of last session prohibiting the Banks from issuing Notes for a less sum than \$5, is not understood by many, we deem it expedient to state for the information of all such—That the law will go into operation on Friday next, the 1st of June;—that after that day the Banks are prohibited from issuing Notes for a less sum than \$5;—that although they are thus prohibited, there is no penalty on paying or receiving the small Notes of the Maryland Banks; and that it is only on the offering to pass or receive the "Notes of Banks or Corporations not chartered by this state," that the parties subject themselves to a fine of \$5. As many may possibly be at a loss to know what Banks are chartered by this state; we subjoin a list, amounting to 16, and of these Banks only can Notes for a less sum than \$5 be received after Thursday next.

- Banks chartered by the Legislature of Maryland. Bank of Maryland. Bank of Baltimore. Union Bank of Maryland. Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore. Marine Bank of Baltimore. Franklin Bank of Baltimore. Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore. Commercial & Farmers Bank of Baltimore. Farmers Bank of Maryland, Annapolis. Do, Branch at Frederick. Do, Do, Easton. Frederick county Bank. Bank of Westminster. Hagerstown Bank. Havre, Grace Bank. Planter's Bank of Prince George's County.

NORFOLK, May 24.

The following facts have been confessed by Jesse Corbell, a free mulatto now in jail in Suffolk, under sentence of death, for the murder of Captain John Shelton:

That to his knowledge, Willis Edge and Jere Read, stole a negro man from John Harrell, by the name of Archer—That Samuel Cotton and James Copeland, the men who apprehended Corbell, stole a negro girl from Abram Cross—That Jere Read, stole a negro boy from Isaac Spaight—That Edge and Read stole a negro woman from David Summers—That Obia Copeland and Jere Read stole a boy that belonged to one Brown, and sold him in Norfolk—That Harry Edge and Jere Read stole a boy from A. Cross and carried him to David Davis, who carried said boy to Norfolk and sold him—That said Edge and Read stole a boy from Thomas Best, by the name of Willis—That he, Corbell, and said Edge stole a boy named Sampson, from David Summers—That Harry Edge and his father stole R. O. Jorgan, negro man, and sold him in Currituck County, N. C. and gave a bill of sale of him in the name of Mason—Corbell further states that the aforesaid David Davis was concerned in stealing and carrying to Nor-

folk, and selling the greater number of the above named negroes, and that Davis and Read left this part of the country together, and Read said if Davis did not give him more of the money that he would kill him and take the whole before they went many miles.

The foregoing confession was made in the presence of a magistrate.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Intelligencer, from a gentleman on a visit to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 1821.

"This city has been rendered interesting at this moment by the arrival of Gen. Jackson, on his way to Florida. There is no such dissatisfaction with the Florida treaty in this country as might be inferred from the report of the committee of the State Legislature, which, by the bye, was rejected by a large majority in that body.

It is understood, that the General is clothed with similar powers to those which were exercised by the Spanish authorities, and that no territorial government will be organized until the meeting of Congress.—East Florida and Pensacola have excited a most singular spirit of adventure from vague ideas of advantages which they offer. The town will, no doubt, become important, and capital may be employed to advantage, but I fear that dreadful disappointments will be experienced by those who go there without capital. The number of physicians and lawyers who have gone already, or are preparing to go, is astonishing. There are six or eight here waiting the surrender; some are young men of fine talents. Pensacola and St. Augustine will exhibit a singular spectacle for the first two or three months, and I fear that the numerous disappointments which must ensue will prove injurious, by spreading unfavourable accounts of the country.

The increase of this town has been prodigious in the last five years. Its stationary population is fifty thousand but the number of strangers is much greater than in any of the northern cities. The amount of produce shipped from this place is immense. The present mayor is spoken of as much more attentive to the police than any of his predecessors, but there is yet much to be done. I think that a stranger need not be surprised at the prevalence of yellow fever when he sees the condition of the streets. The wooden lining of their gutters, which are now in a state of almost general decay, is itself a sufficient cause of sickness. Stove has been introduced, and they now think of replacing the wood with this material. Upper country produce is still extremely low, with the exception of tobacco, which is four to five cents, considered here a good price."

GAMBLING.

At the late term of the court of sessions in New York, Augustus Guatier was convicted of keeping a gambling house, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary, to pay a fine of \$500, and bond, with two sureties, in the sum of \$2500 in a recognizance for two years. The recorder, in his charge to the prisoner, gave him to understand that the magistrates were determined to break up all gambling houses and brothels and to punish with verity all who should be found guilty.

COUNTERFEITING.

This crime seems to increase and will continue, until the Legislature of states compel banks to issue notes which cannot be counterfeited, by adopting the plan of Perkins and Co. and which will save much in keeping prisoners and benefit society materially. Some time ago, a respectable engraver informed one of our police magistrates, that a person applied to him to engrave a plate for notes of the Montreal Bank. The magistrates advised the engraver to comply with his request, and when the plate was ready for delivery to give notice to the office. This was done according to arrangement and the counterfeiter was secured with his plate and notes nearly ready for delivery. He is now in prison, and is one of a gang employed extensively in the business. Notwithstanding the vigilance of our police, many of these characters escape.

Nat. Adv.

NEW YORK, May 17.

The Court of Enquiry in the case of Commodore Barron, adjourned this day, till the 1st of July, for the purpose of obtaining additional testimony from persons residing at a distance.

RETORT FRIENDLY.

A few weeks since the Philadelphians informed us, for our benefit, that shad could be had in their market at the remarkably low price of \$4 per hundred. In return for this compliment, we can now state to our brother newsmongers, that the best of Mackerel, jumping alive, are sold in this city for 2 dollars a hundred if pickled, and 50 cents for the smallest—pickled at 3 dollars a barrel. If cheaper fish than these can be obtained in Philadelphia, we sincerely congratulate the poor, on their plenty.

New York Columbian.

During the last year \$1157 50 were received from visitors to West's celebrated picture of Christ healing the sick, deposited in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Flour, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md. SATURDAY EVENING JUNE 2.

REPLY.

One word, and no more, to the gentleman of the long and lamentable letter in the last Star—"Who but a fool could regard in any other light than a harmless jeu d'esprit" the Epigram in reply in the Gazette of the 19th?—We viewed it as a "playful hoax" upon the author of the first Epigram, if epigrams it is insisted they should be called.—There can be no doubt but that they were both written with equal playfulness of design, and therefore were fair set offs.—As to the authors of such things, we know or care little about them—that is not our affair—and if people will read things up and down, left handed and crossways, they must do with the sense they glean out, just as they please. The Poets corner is both the mirror of the muses inspiration, and sometimes the theatre of buffoonery; and if an adventurer in the latter gets a hard fall, he must either betake himself to something for which he is better fitted, or match himself more equally the next time he throws the glove.

As regards Mr. Pitt, so far as the editor of this paper can be supposed to be implicated, if Mr. Pitt will pledge the truth and faith of a gentleman that he is not the author of the first Epigram, which was in truth a most uncourteous attack in the form of an acrostic, upon the inhabitants of our little Town, we will freely make the best reparation in our power to soothe his wounded feelings.

THE OLD SOLDIER PERSECUTED.

As we anticipated, we have obtained the facts of Col. Waters being turned out of the Inspection of Tobacco in Baltimore—He was at first retained in one of the Inspection Houses, but his friends finding that the distance he had daily to walk to attend to his business was so great that his decrepit, war-worn frame, was not well able to bear it; resolved to build another Inspection House for Col. Waters, much nearer and more convenient—This was done—Col. Waters then resigned his office as Inspector in the house he was in, to take the Inspection in the House built for him—before this could be done however, it was necessary that the Levy Court of Baltimore should make a nomination of persons to the Executive to fill that office—This was done, several persons were put in nomination, and Col. Waters and Mr. Lancelot Warfield were recommended—the Levy Court of Baltimore is, of course democratic, and they gave Colonel Waters six votes and Mr. Warfield four votes—Yet the Executive appointed Mr. Warfield, instead of Col. Waters, for whom the House was expressly built, and who had to go through the forms of nomination and appointment in order to get possession of that inspecting House. Is this a fair course of proceeding between man & man? Is it justice to an old war worn veteran of the revolution who bled for that independence which has given consequence to his oppressors? The pretence is, that Col. Waters resigned, and therefore threw himself out—pitiful subterfuge this—Col. Waters being an Inspector wished to exchange inspecting Houses in order that he might not have so far to walk—for walking is very distressing to this maimed old Soldier—and it was necessary in order to make the exchange, that the Levy Court should recommend and the Executive appoint him—the Levy Court did their duty fairly and uprightly—but the Executive seized the occasion to sacrifice a federalist—it was Col. Waters' federal opinions alone that caused him to lose his office—He was a soldier in the war of independence—he can shew the scars he received in battle, and his weakened health is evidence enough of his toils and sufferings for his native land—yet the Executive cast him out to starve, because he differs from them in political sentiment.

Are these the indications of Mr. Barney's union of parties and system of toleration? We have always considered the present Executive of Maryland weak, unfit, and unequal to the station and the duty without one solitary exception—We expect nothing from them—But this we will say and mean diligently to adhere to it, that we never will support any administration that will use power exclusively for party purposes—nor any Executive who will turn out a truly good man and faithful public officer on account of his politics, to fill the place with any man, we care not who—Place the best federal man we have in Maryland as Governor of the state, (and we have none better than the gentleman who was the last federal governor) and give him five of our best men as Council—and if they turn out a really good man and a competent man from office, no matter whether a meritorious revolutionary officer or not, merely because of his politics alone, we will never support one man of that Executive again.—These are our sentiments sincerely entertained and frankly expressed, and we cannot give ourselves in more pointed or stronger terms of reprobation against those who have wantonly and shamefully deprived old Col. Waters of his office, and literally turned him out to starve.

The Federalists of Kent County have nominated Jeremiah Nicols and Capt. Nathaniel Comneges as their candidates for the Elec-

toral College, and William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Eccleston and Thomas Miller, for the House of Delegates, and Dr. Morgan Brown for Sheriff.

For the Easton Gazette.

Such are too often the motives that influence the actions of ambitious men, when exalted to power; they do not so much consider what is right and just as what may render them popular and pleasing."

I was induced not many weeks since to make some reflections on the malice and rancour of parties generally, but more particularly as regards the present ruling party of this state, little thinking I should have occasion to witness the rancour of party spirit towards one of the most gallant officers of our revolution, in a recent appointment in Baltimore. The editor of the Chronicle, of that place, has laid before the public a plain state of the case, and such a one as ought to excite the highest indignation towards the Governor and Council of Maryland. It appears, the Levy Court of Baltimore in a spirit of magnanimity becoming honorable men, did all they could do to support Col. Waters, and induce the Governor & Council to appoint him the Inspector of Tobacco in a Warehouse built expressly for him by Thomas Sheppard, a Quaker gentleman of Baltimore, and intimate friend of Col. Waters. Well might the editor cry out, and appeal to a "Gracious God!" It is impossible that a gentleman of any party should feel an indifference on such an occasion, but for a cold blooded calculating democrat, whose whole soul is set upon an everlasting enjoyment of the "loaves and fishes," to look upon such conduct in a Governor and Council with pleasing approbation is not in the least surprising. Such men live by raising the ebullition of party, and rejoice to have an opportunity of creating a something from the acum of society, that will put down all good and honorable men, and exalt the mean and contemptible. Such men must have a most despicable opinion of the good people of the state, if they can suppose that such conduct will not rouse all the noble feelings of a generous public, that will put down a party, who have no other motives of action than such as will, in their malicious folly, promote their own ambitious views. I wish to respect the higher authorities, but really it is impossible to suppress the highest indignation for men, who have nothing in view but their own interest, and wicked ambition. When will the time come, when the only enquiry at elections shall be, is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the constitution? May we not hope, that time is not far distant! and that this enquiry will be general on the second Monday in next September, when the spirit of '76 and such as inspired a Richard Waters at that time, to take up arms against oppression, will burst forth and hurl from all power and authority such men as now bask in the sunshine of proscription and persecution!!!

FEDERALIST.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

No. 2.

"History is philosophy teaching by example."

In a former communication I endeavored to give a brief outline of the leading national occurrences antecedent to the election of the godlike Washington, and during the first four years of his presidency, in order to elucidate the causes that produced such violent party dissensions in our favored land. Although at the close of the fourth year of our national era, the opposing parties were completely organized, and marshaled in hostile array against each other by the thundering disputations of their respective leaders; yet, about this time an event occurred, that gave a new and vast impetus to the movements of the party opposed to the measures of the administration, and enabled them to lay the foundation for that change of policy which finally took place, in eight years from this period under Mr. Jefferson—a change which like a destructive mildew has blighted and retarded our national growth, and paralyzed the energies of the whole community. The event to which I allude is the French Revolution—that tremendous calamity, which like the furious tornado, uprooted the order of things that had been established for ages—leveled all distinctions between right and wrong—and produced a scene of horror and desolation to which history affords no parallel.

When the cry of liberty arose in France—which was in fact the echo of that sound heard and obeyed in the new world—it is not at all wonderful that the citizens of a free republic, just emancipated from the shackles of tyranny, should deeply sympathize with those engaged in the same glorious cause. Many of the incidents that transpired during that interesting but tragic drama, were well calculated to enlist all the prejudices, the passions and sensibilities of the Americans. All classes of society appeared to feel interested, and exhibited symptoms of the most lively and extravagant joy. "The constitution of France was received generally with unqualified plaudits. But when the monarchy was completely overthrown and a republic decreed, the people of the United States seemed electrified by the measure, and its influence was felt by the whole society."—p. 391-392. None felt a more cordial concern for the result of the wonderful undertaking than our great Chief Magistrate. The Secretary of state, in answer to a letter from the French Minister that a republic was decreed, remarks, "Be assured, sir, that the government and the citizens of the United States, view with the most sincere pleasure, every advance of your nation towards its happiness, an object essentially connected with its liberty, and they con-

sider the union of principles and pursuits between our two countries as a link which binds still closer their interests and their affections."—p. 392.

Although, as was before observed, a cordial wish that the French arms might triumph over their numerous enemies, and that they might succeed in establishing a free form of government of their own choice, was a sentiment that animated every American bosom; yet it appears there was some diversity of opinion respecting the issue of the internal conflicts, and numerous changes that rapidly succeeded each other in that devoted country. By some "the apprehension was entertained, that if the ancient monarchy should not be restored, a military despotism would be established. By the many these unpopular doubts were deemed unpardonable heresies, and the few to whom they were imputed were pronounced hostile to liberty."—p. 393. The dawn of liberty which had shone so auspiciously on France—which had deservedly secured the favour and good will of the people of these states, was succeeded by a long and dreary night of licentiousness and terror. The bloody deeds that were performed by the monsters that succeeded each other in horrible succession in that country, taught the citizens of this, who cherished the love of virtue, that they possessed nothing of freedom but the name—that they had exchanged bodily slavery for the most degrading species of mental servility—and that, with them, virtue was but an empty sound. But such reflections and such facts had no influence upon the mass of the people. French liberty was perpetually "the burthen of their song." The most diabolical, the most blasphemous sentiments were palliated and approved. Even the execrable Jacobin club of Paris was imitated, and found congenial spirits here. Although it was apparent to the reflecting mind and the honest heart, that the course pursued by the French people was marked by crimes both unnatural and inhuman, and that it must eventuate in misery and remorse; yet the novelty was so imposing, that the human mind was overpowered by the terrible shock. So true is it, that the slow investigations of reason and the cautious operations of the mind but seldom prove a match for the impetuous suggestions of passion and the warm feelings of the heart. It will therefore appear in the sequel, that "the French Revolution had an influence by no means inconsiderable on the strength of parties, and on the subsequent political transactions of the United States."—p. 393.

The term for which the Father of his country had been elected having expired on the fourth of March 1793, he was again invited by the unanimous, undivided call of his countrymen to resume the toils and cares of government. He had intimated to many of his confidential friends his intention of retiring from public life, but by their earnest solicitations he was prevailed on to become a candidate for the presidency a second time. Never, even in the most trying times of our revolutionary struggle, had the firmness, wisdom and talents of this great man been more desirable for his country's welfare. For a time had arrived that was literally big with danger and difficulty. But the waves of faction that were lifted with threatening aspect, and towered and roared around him, broke harmless at his feet. The dark clouds of dismay that lowered around our political horizon portending war and desolation, were dissipated by the wisdom of his heaven directed measures. All his proceedings terminated in the aggrandizement and happiness of the nation. And surely, if any thing was wanting to render his character complete, his greatness has been consummated by the persevering unrelenting firmness with which he stood, like some lone pillar buffeted by storms, or "like Leonidas in the straits of Thermopylae," guarding the independence of his country against the intrigues of France and the blind enthusiasm of his own fellow-citizens.

On the fourth of March, the President took the oath of office the second time, & early in April following, the news of the war between England and France reached this country. He immediately foresaw the difficulty in which the nation was placed, and that decisive measures were necessary. He therefore summoned the members of the cabinet and it was unanimously resolved to preserve a strict neutrality with regard to both belligerents. Accordingly the proclamation of neutrality was published about the last of April. "This measure derives importance from the consideration, that it was the commencement of that system to which the American government afterwards so inflexibly adhered, and to which much of the national prosperity is to be ascribed. It is no less important in another point of view. Being at variance with the prejudices, the feelings, and the passions of a large portion of the society, and being predicated on no previous proceedings of the legislature, it presented the first occasion that was thought a fit one for openly assailing a character around which the affections of the people had thrown an armour heretofore deemed sacred, and for directly criminating the conduct of the President himself."—p. 408.

Soon after the publication of the proclamation of neutrality, Mr. Genet the French Minister arrived in this country; whose insults and outrages—whose intrigues and machinations against the government appear in bold relief upon the historic page, and are well remembered by many who are still in the land of the living. Misled by the flattering reception he met with from all classes, and by the expressions of enthusiastic admiration and affection for his nation uttered by every tongue; he vainly thought to compel the

executive to abandon their ground, and to engage America on the side of France. But he had mistaken the characters of Washington and his Council. They repented his insults with temper and dignity and persevered in the course they had determined to pursue.

Undismayed by the opposition expected from that quarter, he threatened "to appeal from the President to the people," or in other words to induce the people to raise the standard of rebellion against the majesty of the laws. But the knowledge of this threat inspired the utmost indignation. "In every quarter of the union, the people assembled in their districts and the strength of parties was fully tried. The contest was warm and strenuous. But public opinion appeared to preponderate greatly in favor of neutrality, and the proclamation by which its observance was directed."—p. 449. But this sentiment was far from being general. For many of the most strenuous opponents of the administration both palliated and defended these unwarrantable proceedings. "On the various points in controversy that had arisen between the executive and Mr. Genet, an active and powerful party openly and decidedly embraced the principles for which that minister contended. He was exhorted not to relax in his endeavors to maintain the just rights of his country, and was assured that in the affections of the people he would find a firm and certain support. These principles and opinions derived considerable aid from the labors & intrigues of certain [democratic] societies who had constituted themselves the guardians of American liberty."—p. 425.

Self-created societies of individuals have proved themselves powerful engines in revolutionizing states. The Jacobin club of Paris contributed very essentially to the production of the bloody scenes of the French Revolution, and the democratic societies instituted in this country had a most astonishing influence upon the politics of the day, and may be emphatically denominated the leaven of those principles that have since preponderated in these states. "Soon after the arrival of Mr. Genet, a democratic society was formed in Philadelphia, which seems to have taken for its model the Jacobin club of Paris."—p. 426.

The history of these societies—of the principles that actuated their members—of the operations that marked their progress through the country, would unfold to the politician a regular concatenation of causes that have produced that fatal deviation from the good and sound old Washington Policy. The party that opposed almost the whole course of Washington's administration—the same that reprobated the proclamation of neutrality and Jay's treaty—the same that was organized as anti-federalists before the French revolution—the present Democrats—the legitimate offspring, both in name and in nature, of the Democratic Societies—when promoted to authority by the irreversible sanction of the people's voice—pursued a course directly the reverse of their predecessors. And what has been the result? After having persevered for 16 years in a set of political experiments dictated by false philosophy, and having gone completely round the circle of absurdities, are compelled to return to the very point from whence they first set out, and to embrace those maxims of conduct that have been hallowed by the approbation of the father of his country.

The opinion of Washington concerning the evil tendency of those pernicious societies is surely entitled to some weight. In enumerating the causes that led to the noted whiskey insurrection, (as it has been called) which became so formidable as to require the presence of 15,000 of their countrymen in arms against the insurgents, he remarks thus in a message to Congress. "When in the calm moments of reflection they" (viz: the people) "shall have retraced the origin and progress of the insurrection, let them determine, whether it has not been fomented by combinations of men, who, careless of consequences, and disregarding the unerring truth that those who rouse cannot appease a civil convulsion, have disseminated from ignorance or perversion of facts, suspicions, jealousies and accusations of the whole government."—p. 597.

In a letter to Mr. Jay he thus expresses himself: "That the self-created societies who have spread themselves over this country have been labouring incessantly to sow the seeds of distrust, jealousy, and of course, discontent, hoping thereby to effect some revolution in the government is not unknown to you."—p. 593.—Such were the deliberate, unequivocal sentiments of Washington, which have been subsequently realized. For it is evident that such were the motives that influenced the conduct of these patriotic guardians of the people's welfare. Their industry & perseverance succeeded too well for their country's happiness.

The same warmth of feeling for the cause of France, and antipathy against her enemies which prevailed amongst the people at large, pervaded both Houses of Congress. Never were her interests advocated with more zeal and eloquence, even in Paris, than in the American Congress. It appeared as some imagined that they could not do too much for the aid of "our magnanimous allies"—that every other consideration must yield when placed in competition with one of such vast magnitude—and that their claims upon the gratitude, favour and assistance of Americans, whose independence they had aided in establishing, were paramount to, and must extinguish every sentiment of patriotism and devotion to the best interest of their own country. Amongst the notions fashionable at that day with the

opposition party, Mr. Madison's famous resolutions, which were founded on a report from Mr. Jefferson then Secretary of State, were the most prominent. Their introduction into the lower House elicited a long, ardent & interesting debate. They proposed to impose an additional duty on the manufactures and on the tonnage of vessels of nations having no commercial treaty with the United States; whilst they reduced the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of vessels belonging to nations having such commercial treaty; and they reciprocated the restrictions which were imposed on American navigation"—p. 490.

It would be unnecessary & uninteresting at this time to recapitulate the arguments that were urged with such eloquence on each side; but it is very certain that they were opposed by the administration party. For amongst the gentlemen in favour of the resolutions we find Mr. Madison, Mr. Findley, Mr. Smiley, & Mr. Giles; and amongst those opposed to them are Mr. Ames, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. Fitzsimmons, and Mr. Foster. At length the question was taken and carried in favour of the resolutions by a majority of five.

The further consideration of them was postponed to some future day. In the meantime a revolution was prepared by Mr. Clarke for cutting off all commercial intercourse with Great Britain"—p. 545. "It passed the lower house by a considerable majority; but in the Senate, was lost by the casting vote of the Vice-President. The system which had been taken up in the House of Representatives was pressed no further."—p. 546.

Thus the resolutions were abandoned for that time. But they deserve particular consideration; because they were the ground-work and origin of that restrictive-coercive system which was brought into such complete effect under the management of Jefferson and Madison. Though defeated in this first attempt, we have seen them staunch & firm to their purpose. We have seen them, when seated in the Presidential chair, mounted upon their hobbies, viz: Gun-boats, Embargoes, &c. and riding in the whirlwind of unsuccessful experiment: whilst at the same time, their warm admirers and worshippers have gloried in the absurdity of their system, and re-echoed the sentiments of the political enemies of Washington.

All reasonable men, to whatever party they may belong, must now admit this incontrovertible truth; that these measures failed to produce the end proposed. Whether they originated from pure and patriotic motives, or were intended, (as some believe,) in some measure, to aid and assist "our magnanimous allies," can be known only to God, and their own hearts. We do not presume to sit in judgment on the secret springs of action that abound in that filthy receptacle of all evil, the human heart; but the "bonum" and the "utile," the good and salutary effects produced by the actions of men are lawfully subject to our scrutiny, and shall be dealt with according to their merits.

Such is the doctrine of Federalists: such is their deliberate opinion, which is secured by the constitution, and the laws of religion and morality. When this privilege is withheld, our liberty is lost forever.

MARCELLUS.
For the Easton Gazette.
TO J. R. W. PITT, Esq.

SIR,
On taking up the Star of the 27th ult. which I did not happen to receive until last evening, I perceived in it a lengthy reply in your name to several Epigrams which appeared in the Gazette of the 19th. My impression on a hasty perusal of it was, that you were a man who had been most shamefully abused—most vilely calumniated—that you had cleared yourself of the imputation of having written the Epigram or rather acrostic which appeared in the Gazette of the 12th, and that by your tremendous retort you had borne down, silenced, and consigned to lasting shame and infamy, the writers who had attacked you as its author. But on a second reading of your piece, my charity for you began somewhat to abate—I perceived that, notwithstanding your clamour about honour, justice, courtesy, &c. and the high tone of honest indignation which you affected, it contained too much self contradiction, too many absurdities of remark, and too much littleness of sentiment, to free you from the charge of being the slanderer of Easton, or to entitle you to quite so large a share of the public sympathy as you appear to claim. Your letter to the Editor of the Star, Sir, seems to me to bear "internal evidence" that you have not been "virulently abused," that you have received no more than any man ought to expect, who bestows the foulest epithets, as well upon a whole community as upon an individual. All who have read your communication are, no doubt, of opinion that if the "Epigrammatists" did in reality make a wild shot, they made at least a lucky one.

You assert that the Epigrams you complain of were written, not where they are dated from but where they were published—that the authors perfectly understood each other—that they were all levelled at you? &c.—Pray, Sir, how do you know all this? or what reason have you to suspect that such was the case when with the next breath you say you "know little of Easton and its inhabitants," and when you plainly imply that you have not the remotest suspicion who the authors were, save one whom you declare to be a lady. With due deference to your character for veracity, I must tell you that this is not true—that all the authors did not, nor do they yet know or understand each other. To let you see that

I can quote plays as well as yourself I will say with Richard,

"Suspicion ever haunts the guilty mind; The thief doth think each bush an officer." Whether the pieces were written in Easton or Dorset, God knows—but something more than such bold *ipse dixit*s, such flimsy and incongruous statements, is necessary to establish a charge "of insolent imposture," and "detestable and derogatory fraud," against the editor of the Gazette and his correspondents.

You aver that you do not write in answer to the "Epigrammatists"—that you are indifferent to the opinion which may be formed by persons who do not know you—that every man of correct and honourable feeling, views the matter precisely as you wish him—no—it is for the sake of a few with whom you are acquainted—of one or two for whom you cherish the sincerest friendship—it is to preserve yourself in their estimation—it is to convince them that you are not what the "low-bred," "scurrilous," "doggerel" scribblers represent you, that you have appeared before the world in a whole column of reply to "Lilliputian" squibs and "petty, malignant slanders," which "cannot provoke the dignity of serious resentment," and which, but to save yourself in the good opinion of a "few" who thoroughly know you, you "would have passed by as the idle wind which you regard not." This indeed is able and satisfactory reasoning! I wish to give you fair play, and therefore I notice this part of your spirited retort the more particularly, as it weighs wonderfully in your behalf, and as it may be worth while to refresh the memories of your readers with a wonderful display of logic, which you are, no doubt, desirous should not be lost upon them.

I must notice another remark of yours, upon which I cannot bestow such unqualified praise. You say, "the Epigram which gave rise to such an exhibition of vulgar calumny, &c. none but a fool could regard in any other light than as a harmless *jeu d'esprit*." Pray, Sir, tell me as a gentleman, or as a lawyer if you please, whether it is a thing so very harmless to assert that every man, woman & child in Easton is grovelling, detestable low, ignorant, envious, by the devil beguiled, &c.—let alone the insult offered to the feelings of all its ladies *en masse*. And, Sir, how came you, as you intimate, when you first read that Epigram to perceive it to be an acrostic, which you sneeringly suppose the Editor of the Gazette had not the penetration to discover? This, Sir, in vulgar phrase looks squally; and when with this circumstance is taken into view the anxiety you feel for the credit of that paltry effusion, it will of itself afford at least presumptive evidence that you and you only are its author.

When I first saw the Epigram last mentioned, I confess I had not the discernment to perceive its point, nor was I led to notice its initial letters, till a day or two afterwards when it had become a town talk. As a lady and an Eastonian, I felt myself most foully insulted and belied, and forthwith sat down and scribbled one of the pieces which appeared in the Gazette of the 19th and which contained the reprobated term *soft soap*—Yes, you may stare—but I am the very lady who is the object of your promised vengeance. Let me inform you, however, that my piece was not, as your guilty conscience has suggested, aimed at you. I knew not nor once enquired who the author was or whether he resided in Cambridge, Nova Zembla, or Botany Bay—I fancied the defamer of my sex must be some horrible looking monster with a mind suited to his person and I drew him accordingly. Indeed, I little thought that a gentleman of respectable connections, & a scholar too, engaged in a liberal and honourable profession, could be guilty of thus meanly insulting a respectable town, of traducing the character and outraging the feelings of so worthy and creditable a society of ladies. It was not till after my piece was published that I understood you were suspected, or that I even knew there was such a person as yourself in existence. Who the authors of the other Epigrams are I cannot conjecture. Whether one of them did wittingly "stick you in effigy up in his rhyme," or whether the initial letters of his piece were accidental, I cannot say, as I do not know him. Whether he really aimed at you, and whether he had at that time been informed of your having hinted to some and openly acknowledged to others of your friends in Cambridge that you were the author of the Epigram which appeared on the 12th, he will probably, if he thinks you entitled to further notice, inform you. If he was in possession of the evidence alluded to, he did no more than what retributive justice demanded; his conduct would have been altogether as reprehensible as your own, had he, after your example, poured forth a torrent of invective upon the town of Cambridge and thus punished the innocent with the guilty. As to the diction and poetical merit of those pieces which you affect to treat with sovereign contempt, I suppose they were, in each instance, adapted to the subject of which they were treating; for my own part I can write more elegantly upon occasion, but I will make it a rule to match my style to the supposed apprehension of the person I am addressing.

Of the Editor of the Gazette I say nothing—if he thinks that your *ipse dixit* is potent enough to destroy the credit of a paper so well supported and so respectable as his, you will probably hear from him. From Walsh and the Delphin God you no doubt expect an awful visitation.

You are a stranger to me, sir, and I am not very solicitous for a further acquaintance. I, therefore, feel no disposition to injure you—I have exercised moderation as far as is consistent, with due respect to my own character & that of the so-

ciety of which I have the honor to be a member. As I am a woman you will readily suppose that I am undisciplined in the art of *breaking lances*, as also in the more brutal play of kicks and fisticuffs. We females can, you know, upon emergency, make use of "soft soap" and hot water—if you choose to encounter such trifling weapons as these, you may attempt the fulfilment of your threat of bestowing upon me, a "severe rub" whenever you think proper.

Yours,
TABITHA BRAMBLE.
EASTON, June 1st, 1821.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
Mr. Editor,

There is an article in your Gazette of the 5th inst. exhibiting the "fanaticism" of "a Methodist Preacher in Salisbury," taken from the "Newburyport Herald," which possibly may be construed by some into an implication of the Methodist Church, and as many of your readers are members and friends of the Methodist Society; for their sakes I beg you would vouchsafe the following a place in your next.

I doubt not but there may be a character whose brain is filled with all the notions mentioned in that article, for ranting fanatics have appeared in every age of the Church, derogatory to the credit of the christian religion in the world; neither do I know, (for I know not the person of whom we speak) but he may profess himself a Methodist Preacher, and be called such and thought such by some: But that he is a Methodist Preacher in reality I very much doubt!

The manner of the statement, Mr. Editor; (whoever the author be, I know not) is evidently calculated to impress the public mind with an opinion that the above character is under the fostering care of the Methodist Church, and, consequently, that the Methodist support, or at least connivance at the most wild fanaticism in their public teachers, which is far from being the case. Having been a member of, and a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church for several years past, I certainly ought to know something of the tenets and usages of the people, among whom I am so happy as to be honoured with a place. I wish not to say a word to the disparagement of other denominations: But I think no one will deny who reads the Methodist Book of Discipline, but that there is as little room for licentiousness & heterodoxy in the Methodist ministry as in any other ministry in the world. Before a man can obtain licence to preach he must pass several close examinations respecting his morals, his tenets and his gift of utterance, and that before several ecclesiastical courts from lower to higher. And every Methodist Preacher, whether he be in his orders of acting only as a licentiate; whether he be local or itinerant, must have his character investigated at least once a year before the conference of which he is a member. It is true a Methodist and even a Methodist Preacher may imbibe erroneous notions, (for I do not know that any of us make any pretensions to infallibility,) and may run into wild fanaticism and even preach the same, but LET IT BE KNOWN that he has not the patronage of the Methodist Church, nor is he any longer recognised as a Methodist Preacher, and if he professes himself such he is an impostor.

But, after all, Mr. Editor, it is a possible case that it may be some zealous Methodist Preacher, who has been heard with the ear of prejudice; and whose doctrine and motives have been misrepresented by the tongue of slander, (for there is no character too sacred for calumny to blacken) and which passing from one to another has lost nothing, until at last finding a snug place in the Newburyport Herald, it has gone abroad as the sterling truth—either this is the case or the Preacher alluded to is not a Methodist.

By giving these remarks an insertion in the next number of your paper, you will do an act of justice to your Methodist subscribers, and particularly gratify your friend and well wisher.

A METHODIST PREACHER.
Near Salisbury Md.
May 18, 1821.

COMMUNICATED.
To the Candidates of Kent County for the Sheriffalty, the General Assembly and the Electoral College of Maryland.
FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

A number of the voters of this County representing they trust the sentiments of all the considerate and virtuous, feeling the warmest desire that good order and decorum should be preserved in every section of our country, have contemplated with the deepest concern the pernicious influence of Electioneering feasts upon the different orders of society. But, especially, when we consider the baneful effects which those meetings have upon both the temporal and religious interests of the labouring classes of the community, and the habits of our rising generations, the reflection is particularly painful, and literally intolerable to the sensibilities of any feeling heart.—To such sources may be traced no small portion of that mountain of pecuniary embarrassment which now oppresses the people, and those cruel agonies which often wring the heart of the afflicted widow and the destitute orphan.—In a moral point of view, their influence is the most destructive.—The drunkenness and profanity originated and committed at such places are sufficient to shock and disgust even the mind of a heathen.

And in any point of view, we cannot discover the least possible good to be derived from those public feasts but, on the contrary, a vast deal of evil, as they have always a direct tendency to destroy all political honesty, as well as all moral and religious principle.

We do, therefore, most earnestly entreat, with sentiments of respect and good will to the Candidates severally, that you will unite

in a spirit of accommodation, to prevent any of those public feasts which create amongst us so much intemperance and vice every Electioneering term.—Every one must consider all such means to influence the suffrages of a free people as highly inconsistent with the principles of our excellent constitution, and with the genius of any republican government. Virtue is the very soul of a public—Vice is its certain destruction. On these points all moralists all statesmen agree. Accordingly we cherish a sincere hope that both parties will meet this proposition with the utmost cordiality, and now submit it to your serious consideration hoping and praying that your minds may be influenced by the wisdom of that Almighty Being who directs the fates of nations, and controls the destinies of the universe.

N. B. To manifest the conviction we feel of the propriety & necessity of the principles above expressed, we moreover inform any Candidate who may make and encourage those electioneering feasts, that we cannot in conscience give him our suffrages at the ensuing election, and shall rise all our efforts both this year, and every succeeding one, to obtain all the patronage we can to this resolution. To this duty we feel ourselves engaged by all those sacred ties, which bind us to our families, to our country, and our God.

A number of Citizens
of Kent County, Md.
Chester Town, May 21, 1821.

The late general election in the state of New York is at length ascertained to have given to the friends of the state administration fifty-five members in the House of Assembly, and to their adversaries seventy-one. In the Senate, the two parties have an equal number of members. The lieutenant governor, as president of this branch of the legislature, however, gives it a preponderance in favor of the administration of governor Clinton. So says the Albany Advertiser.

The London Sun contains the following as an extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 4th of April.

"The arrival of Count Nesselrode has put all Paris in an uproar. He comes with a proposal from the emperor of Russia to suffer the passage of a Russia army of 100,000 or 200,000 men, according to circumstances, through France to Spain, of which a certain number, say 40,000 shall rest in France, and be replaced by an equal number of French troops, for the Spanish campaign."

MARRIED
On Tuesday evening last by the Rev. James Monihan, Joshua Richardson, Esq. of Caroline county, to Miss Eliza, daughter of George Martin, Esq. of this Town.

Some misunderstanding appearing to prevail with respect to the circulation of the small notes of the Banks of Maryland, after the first day of June next, we feel ourselves authorised to declare, that although, according to the Act of Assembly, such small notes cannot be issued or re-issued by the Banks after that day, yet they may lawfully remain in circulation for any length of time, and are afterwards receivable and redeemable by the Banks, out of which they shall have issued, in the same manner as any other of the notes of such Banks. ASSURANCE.
Easton, May 12, 1821.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway from the Subscriber on Saturday the 26th May, 1821, a Dog by the name of HENRY EUBANKS, By trade a Shoe maker, 18 years of age in December next—5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, thin visage, and rather of a pale countenance; limps in walking—took with him one cotton round Jacket, one pair of domestic check Trowsers, one pair of linen do. one fur hat, half worn, and sundry other articles of clothing not recollected—Whoever takes up the said Dog and delivers him to me, shall receive the above reward. JAMES BURGESS.
June 2, 1821.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DAYS.



THE STEAMBOAT
MARYLAND,

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

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

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

Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union-Line of Steam Boats, and can be put on board and arrive in Philadelphia next morning by 9 o'clock. All Baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore. CLEMENT VICKERS,
Easton, March 17, 1821.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Hush'd be the howl of wintry breezes wild,
The purple hour of youthful spring has smil'd;
A livelier verdure clothes the teeming earth,
Buds press to life, rejoicing in their birth;
The joyful meadows drink the dew of night,
And fresh with opening roses glad the sight;
In songs the joyous swains responsive vie,
Wild music floats, and mountain melody;
Adventurous seamen spread the embosom'd
sail,
O'er waves light heaving to the western
gale,
While village youths, their brows with ivy
twine,
And hail with songs, the promise of the vine;
In curious calls the bees digest their spoil,
When vernal sunshine animates their toil;
And little birds in warbling sweet and clear,
Salute thee Maia loveliest of the year:
Thus on the deep, the tuneful halcyon's hail,
In streams the Swan, in woods the Nightin-
gale.

If earth rejoices with new verdure gay—
And shepherd's pipe, and flocks exulting play,
And Sailors roam, and Bacchus leads the
thrang,
And bees to toil, and birds awake to song—
Shall the glad bard be mute in tuneful spring,
And warm with love and joy forget to sing?
Q.

WOOL.

The subscriber wishes to purchase WOOL,
washed or in the grease, common, mixed and
full blood, for which he will give liberal prices
in cash.

SHOES.

He has for sale at his shop next door to
Jenkins & Stevens' store, a general assort-
ment of Men's Women's & Children's SHOES,
servants' do. at reduced prices for cash.

BENNETT TOMLINSON.
May 26—3w

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, May the 1st, Anno Domini 1821.

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

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

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

In compliance with the above order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, at or before the 7th day of May,
1821; they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of said estate.

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

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

May 12—3w

MASONIC.

A Masonic Procession will take place in
Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Sunday
the 24th day of June, commemorative of St.
John the Baptist, and a sermon by a Brother
delivered adapted to the occasion.

Members of the Fraternity are respectfully
invited to attend.

By order,
BENJ. W. LECOMPTE,
ARTHUR RICH,
J. R. W. PITT,
Committee of Arrangement.
Cambridge Lodge, No. 66. } 5w
May 22, 1821.

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT.

April Term, 1821.

Whereas a commission did issue from Dor-
chester county court at April term 1820, to
divide or value the real estate of a certain
Thomas Hingson deceased, in virtue of the act
entitled 'An Act to direct descents and the
several supplementary acts thereto, & where-
as the commissioners appointed by the said
court, did make return at October term 1820,
of all their proceedings had on the said com-
mission, in which they determine and so re-
turn, that the real estate of the said Thomas
Hingson was incapable of division without loss
and injury to all the parties interested, and
that they did value the said real estate at the
sum of \$1200, which said return of the pro-
ceedings of the said commissioners hath been
confirmed by this court. And whereas Rich-
ard Hingson the eldest son of the said Thomas
Hingson, the person first entitled to make
election to take the real estate aforesaid at its
valuation, is absent out of the county. It is
therefore ordered by the said court, that the
said Richard Hingson be and appear in Dor-
chester county court on the second day of
the next term of the said Court and make
his election as aforesaid, otherwise it shall
and may be lawful for the same proceedings
to be had thereon as if the said Richard
Hingson had appeared and refused to take the
said real estate at the valuation of the Com-
missioners—provided a copy of this order be
published in some one of the newspapers print-
ed in Easton, Md. for four weeks successively
before the first Monday in October next.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES B. ROBINS,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

True Copy E. RICHARDSON, Clk.
May 26—4w

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

DRUMMER.

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

Drummer

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

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

JAMES DENNY.

March 10—4f

FARMS To be Leased.

The subscriber offers to lease for a long
term of years after the present, a farm where
Col. Daffin formerly lived, situated in Dorches-
ter county, on Tranquakin river eight miles
from Cambridge, containing about 2 hundred
& 50 thousand corn hills in each of three shifts,
exclusive of several large lots which may be
devoted to clover and tobacco. The soil is
well adapted to the usual crops of corn and
wheat; the lands are high and supplied with
excellent springs of water.

ALSO,
A Farm adjoining the above, and about one
half the size, very similarly situated.

The above Farms will be leased on the most
liberal terms, either for rents certain or cas-
ual, as may best suit the views of an industrious
and enterprising tenant, and none need apply
but such as can produce testimonials compe-
tent to establish such a character.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Dorchester county, } 6w.
May 26, 1821. }

NOTICE.

Was committed to my custody, on the 9th
inst. a negro man, who calls himself

Henry Lucas,

about 24 years old, 5 feet eight inches high.
Had on when committed a cotton and yarn
jacket and trousers of a sooty color, coarse
shoes and stockings, and felt hat. He has a
small scar on his breast, and several on his
right arm, which appear to have proceeded
from burns; has some shoemaker's tools with
him. Says he is the property of William
King, of King and Queen county, Va. and by
him sold to Mr. Lawrence, in March, 1820,
from whom he made his escape in a few days.
He is not quite black. The owner of the above
negro is desired to come forward, pay charges
and make him away, or he will be disposed of
as the law directs.

GEO. H. LANHAM, Shff.
of Prince George's County, Md.
May 26—2m

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

CHEAP

SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

Have just received from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore, and are now opening,

AN ELEGANT AND ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

CHOICE FRESH SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Selected with great care from the latest im-
portations, and comprising an extensive as-
sortment of

BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA, &
AMERICAN MANUFACTURES,

All of which will be offered at the most re-
duced prices for Cash, or exchanged for Wool
and Feathers at the market prices. They re-
spectfully invite their friends and the public
generally to give them an early call.
May 22

SHOES.

Joseph Scull,

Has just returned from Baltimore with a
General Assortment of

PRUNELLE, MOROCCO and LEATHER

SHOES.

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

ALSO A VARIETY OF

GOOD TOBACCO,

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

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, May the 1st, Anno Domini 1821

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

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

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

In compliance with the above order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the
said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof,
to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day
of April, 1821; they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of said estate.

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

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

May 8—3w

\$50 Reward.

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

Joe Paca,

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

LEVI DUKES.

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

NOTICE

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

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

April 14—8w

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

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

PORTER, ALE & CIDER,
CRACKERS & BEESK,
BLOGNE SAUSAGES.

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

NEGROES

AT PRIVATE SALE.

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

The terms will be accommodating—appli-
cation to be made to Samuel Groome, Agent
or
ISABELLA SMYTH,
Adm'r. of Wm B. Smyth, dec'd.

April 21, 1821—3wec4w

April Term, 1821.

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

Test. E. RICHARDSON, Clk.
May 12—3w

\$100 Reward,

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

Willis Tickle.

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

JAMES B. STEELE.

Cambridge, Dorchester
County, May 12, 1821. }

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

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber has obtained from the
Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, let-
ters testamentary, on the estate of William
Sudler, late of said county, deceased. All
persons having claims against the said deceas-
ed, are requested to bring them in legally au-
thenticated, and those indebted to make im-
mediate payment to

JAMES MACKUBIN, Ex'r.

Anne-Arundel County, }
May 19—3w.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

MAY 14th, 1821.

The Stockholders in this Institution are
hereby notified, that a general meeting will
be held at the Banking House on MONDAY,
the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 9
o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the pur-
pose of choosing sixteen Directors for the en-
suing year. By order,
J. PINKNEY, Cashier.

N. B. By the Act of Incorporation, not more
than eleven of the present board are eligible
for the succeeding year.
May 19—7w

The Easton Gazette, Hagerstown Torch
Light and Fredericktown Herald, will insert
the above and forward their accounts.

PRINTING

CARDS, HAND-BILLS & BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

HANDSOME AND CHEAP SPRING GOODS,

The subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia and are now opening

A very handsome variety of

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

Selected with much care from the latest
importations.

ALSO—A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods.

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

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

THOMAS & GROOME.

Easton, April 28th 1821.—4f

Groome & Lambdin

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

SPRING GOODS,

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

A GREAT VARIETY OF

HANDSOME & CHEAP GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Superfine and other Black & colored Silk
Calicoes Velvets
Bengal Stripes Superfine and middle
Furniture Chintzes Cloths
\$4 & 6.4 Gingham Cassimeres and Cassi-
Gingham Robes netts
4.4 & 6.4 Camb. Mus. Gords and Velvets
lin White & colored Flan-
6.4 Satin striped do nels
4.4 Demi Cambrics Carpeting and Carpet
Plain & figured Lenos Bindings
Sprig'd & plain Books Black & colored Can-
6.4 India do ton Crape Shawls &
6.4 British Mulls Scarfs
British Shirtings Cotton & Silk Madras
Dom. steam power do Bandanna and Shawls
Bleach'd Waltham do Hankerchiefs
Bleach'd Ashwright do Black Love and Bar-
Brown Waltham Shee- celona do
tings and Shirtings Men's and Women's
Dom. Plaids & Stripes Black worsted Hose
do Chambrays Ladies silk and cot-
White & col'd Denims ton do
Apron Checks Men's do
Bedtickings Misses' white cot-
5.4 Country Tow Lin ton do
nen Men's white and color-
Russia and Flemish ed half
Sheetings Ladies' kid and silk
Burlaps and Hessians Gloves
Tickenburgs Men's beaver & buck
German Dowls skin do
Brown Hollands Morocco and calfskin
3.4, 6.4, 9.4 & 10.4 shoes
Irish Diapers Cheel, Morocco and
Russia do leather do
5.4 Irish Sheetings Men's and Boy's Wool
7.8 & 4.4 Irish Linens Hata
Linen Cambrics Glazed Camb. for lin-
Long Lawns & Camb. ings
Handkerchiefs Umbrellas & Parasols
3.4 & 6.4 Dimities Double and single
Levantine and Floren- Sackings
ces Carriage Laces and
Black, white, green, Tuftings
blue, brown Satins Gig and switch Whips
Black, white & green Cotton yarns from 3/4
4.4 Crapes to 20
Black Canton & Nan- Three-corded cotton
kin Crapes for knitting
Blue and yellow Nan- Tortoise shell & mock
keens combs
3.4 dom. blue do Holt's balls and ox
Striped and plain cot- cotton
ton Cassimeres Silk and cotton Sus-
Coloured Satteens penders
White & striped Jeans Black and colored
Seersuckers and Cora- Gimp
donis Silk and cotton Cordg
Wilmington Stripe for Boot Webbing and
men's wear Cords
White Eng. Drilling Writing & Letter Pa-
White and coloured per
Merseilles Slates and Pencils.
Black silk Florentine, for vests
Ribbons, Galloons, Bindings, Hat Bindings,
Shirt Buttons, Silver Thimbles, Hooks & Eyes,
Beads, Scissor Chains, Watch Chains, Sewing
Silks, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Bobbins,
&c. &c.

GROCERIES.

4th Proof Cogniac Train Oil

Brandy Spirits of Turpentine

Peach and Apple do Sifted Meal and Flour

Jamaica, and Antigua Mustard and Cayenne

Spirits Pepper

Old Rye & Corn Whis- Blown Salt

key Mace, Nutmegs, Cin-
Holland Gin namon, Cloves, Al.
N. E. Rum- spice and Pepper,
Molasses Race and ground Giu-
Madeira ger

Lisbon Salt Petre and Starch

Sherry English Glue

Port Indigo and Fig Blue

Port Paints of all kinds

Teneriffe Hackled and switched

Malaga Flax

Raisins, Almonds, Figs Raw Cotton

and Prunes Window Glass and

Gun Powder Putty

Imperial Powder and Shot

Hyson Skin Spanish and Country

Loaf & Brown Sugars Segara

Coffee and Chocolate Nice Chewing To-
Rye for Coffee bacco

Rice Hamilton & Garrett's

Mould and dipp'd Can- Snuff

dles Macaban & Rappee do

White and Brown Leading Lines and

Soap Bed Cords

Rush Lights Iron and Rope Traces

Linsced Sperm, and Brushes of all kinds.

—ALSO—

Brass Knob Locks, Closet Locks, Stock
Locks, Pad Locks, Chest Locks, Cupboard
Locks, Trunk Locks, Butt Hinges, HL Hinges,
Parliament Hinges, Flat and Round Bolts,
Wrought and Cut Tacks, Round and Flat Head
Screws, Springs, Knives and Forks, Ivory ditto
in Sets, Iron and Tutania Spoons, Shoe
Knives, Butchers Knives, Pen Knives, Scissors,
Coffee Mills, Warfel Irons, Claw Hammers,
Shoe Hammers, Hatchets, Pincers, Saw
Tacks, Awl Blades, Brass Knob Latches, Shoe
Folk ditto, Snuffers, Commode Knobs, Screw
& Barrel Augers, Chisels, Bed Screws, Saws,
Carpenters' & Coopers' Adzes, Sheep Shears,
Curry Combs, Sad Irons, Brass and Iron Can-
dlesticks, Bells, Warming Pans, Brick Layers
Trowels, Drawing Knives, Garden Rakes,
Spades, Showels, Weeding Hoes, Steelyards,
Grid Irons, Iron Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders,
Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c.

ALSO A VARIETY OF

QUEENS WARE, GLASS AND CHINA,

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP



Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY
the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—
returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY
at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave
Easton and Baltimore on the above named
days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton Point, Feb. 17—4f

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1851.

NO. 183.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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FROM THE RICHMOND PATRIOT.
Important to Millers, Farmers and Flour Merchants.

We are informed of an experiment made some years ago, which is of much importance to millers and flour merchants. It had been the practice with millers to save a large quantity of old wheat to mix with the new, supposing that flour made from new grain would soon spoil, and was consequently not fit for exportation. An experienced miller of this city had three barrels of flour, made entirely from new wheat, put away in a damp cellar, for an experiment. The flour at the time it was put away, was of very inferior quality. He occasionally examined it for nine months, and found that it improved, became very white lively and sweet, while the barrels had become green, from the dampness of the cellar. He would have kept these barrels longer, but flour at that time having become very scarce, he opened a barrel for his own use, and found it the best flour he ever saw, and that it made the best bread. The other two barrels were sold for one third more than the common price of family flour, and were found equally good with the other. Several other experiments were tried, all confirming the opinion that flour made from new wheat will improve by age; and, therefore, it may be safely shipped to foreign ports, and millers need no longer be at the expense of saving old wheat to mix with the new.

From the observation of the person who made the above experiment, he is convinced of another important fact to millers, farmers and flour merchants. It is, that if flour be packed very close, it will soon turn musty and sour. The same flour packed in barrels of different sizes, some in barrels of the common size, and some in smaller barrels (necessarily requiring to be packed closer)—while that in the large barrels will pass inspection as superior, that in the small barrels will not, being musty and sour. Flour being one of our great staples, it is important that all useful information respecting it should be made known, and experiments tried, that are likely to lead to beneficial results. Would it not be well for gentlemen concerned, to try some further experiments to test the truth of what is said above, and communicate the result for publication?

AGRARIAN LAW.

A session of the Georgia Legislature has been held for the purpose of making a disposition of the lands belonging to that State, lately ceded by the Creek Indians. A bill has been brought into the Legislature, for distributing this large tract of land among the citizens of the State by Lottery. The bill proposes that the lands shall be divided into five counties, to be called Dooley, Houston, Monroe, Fayette and Henry, and that the counties shall be divided into districts of nine miles square, and each district into lots of two hundred and two and a half acres each. For the purpose of running the lines, a number of surveyors are to be appointed by the Legislature, by ballot, equal to the number of districts. After the surveys are completed, and the lots numbered, tickets are to be made out, corresponding with the number of lots, and put into a wheel to constitute the prizes of the lottery. All white male inhabitants of the State over eighteen years of age are to be entitled to one draw. All officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war who are invalid & in indigent circumstances, & were not at any time dissected to the cause of independence, are to be entitled to two draws. All widows and orphan children of men who were killed, or died in the public service in the late war against Great Britain or the Indians, are to be entitled to a draw extra. All male white persons who have a wife or children, under eighteen years old, are to have two draws. All widows to have one draw—families of orphan children to have one draw, or if more than two children in the same family, to have two draws. Persons however who drew a prize or prizes in former lotteries are not to have any draw. Persons, also, who were legally drafted in the late war against Great Britain, or the Indians, and refused to serve, are not to be entitled to any draw. Certain lots are to be reserved for the use of the State. Each person, in giving in his name for the right of drawing, is to pay the agent twenty-five cents.

Spittle for the cure of gout.—In all sciences discoveries have been, with some exceptions, the work of chance. The fact which we are about to mention is a striking instance of the truth of observation—a secret which, like the philosopher's stone, has long been the object of research, without being attained. We are about to

prescribe a remedy for the gout, and smile not at the assertion ye gouty subjects, who after using the prescriptions of the faculty, will probably suffer no longer from the painful malady. In Florida a man about 45 years of age experienced a very severe attack of the gout. The paroxysms of pain were so acute, that his wife, after making use of all the palliatives that medicine could suggest, hit upon a method, ludicrous enough to be sure, but the suggestion of conjugal affection.

The wife started out by seeing her husband constantly in a state of prostration, fell railing and calling the poor man a lazy good for nothing fellow, who indulged himself with lying in bed. From anger and reproaches she proceeded to use menaces. Her husband's silence and passiveness exasperated her to madness; she seized hold of a yard stick, and belabored her poor husband till his whole body was black and blue with the blows. The gouty patient at length aroused from his state of apathy, and smarting under the infliction of the blows, mustered sufficient strength to rise, laid hold of the yard which his wife had dropped, & required the obligation with interest. This exercise was no sooner over than the gout disappeared, and has never since returned. It is probable that in the event of a relapse, the same remedy would be repeated with the same success. This advice is given gratis to the females who have gouty subjects for their husbands, and who are sufficiently fond of them, not to stick at trifles for the cure of them.

From the Carolinian.

NORTH CAROLINA VAGRANT ACT.
By this act it is unlawful for any person to be sauntering about, neglecting their business, and endeavouring to maintain themselves by gaming, or other odious means; but all persons who have no apparent means of subsistence, are required to apply themselves to some honest calling for the support of themselves and families.

When persons of idle, dissolute, and vagrant habits, are found, any Justice of the Peace, upon due proof, may issue his warrant against such offender, and upon conviction, require security for their future good behaviour; and in case of refusal or inability to give security, may commit them to the goal of the county. If the offence is repeated, the person shall be deemed a common vagrant and imprisoned for one month and pay all costs. In case he or they refuse or cannot pay the costs, the court may hire out the offenders for the space of six months; but if these offenders be of such ill fame that no one will hire them then the court shall cause them to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, which punishment may be repeated as often as the offence is committed, allowing twenty days between the punishment and offence.

THE SABBATH.

The question has been elaborately argued in the Connecticut Legislature, what is the time during which a man should be forced to keep the Sabbath day holy—and during which civil process may be served upon him. According to a decision of their Supreme Court, this time was only "between the rising & setting of the sun on Lord's Day." The late bill reported to the Legislature pursued this decision. An amendment was proposed, extending the time "from 12 o'clock on Saturday night to 12 o'clock on Lord's day night." It came out in the course of the discussion, that there are persons in Connecticut who keep Saturday night, instead of Sunday night; that there are persons who are called Seventh day Baptists and Quakers, who "believe the seventh day of the week," (by which the Connecticut citizen means Saturday), "ought to be observed as the Sabbath."

It was argued in their behalf, that the confining the Sabbath to the period between Saturday night and Sunday night would be an infringement of their rights of conscience, &c. &c. The result of the discussion was, that as to the period for observing the Sabbath, so much of the bill was struck out, "leaving the law respecting holy time as it now is"—and that as to the period for serving of civil process, the bill was so modified as to read "between 12 o'clock on Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night." But after some struggle, this new and memorable section was added: "No person who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath, and actually refrains from secular business and labor on that day, shall be liable to the penalties of this act for performing secular business or labor on the Lord's day, or first day of the week, provided he disturbs no other person while attending the duties of public worship." We can scarcely believe that so liberal a provision should have been introduced into "the land of steady habits!" Connecticut carries her toleration even farther than Virginia—for among us Sunday is legally established as the Sabbath, and there is no exception in favor of the Jew's Sabbath. [Richmond Compiler.]

DUNCAN'S CONFESSION.

The following is the substance of a confession made by John Duncan, who was ex-

ecuted at St. Michael's, Madison County, Missouri Territory, on the 6th ult. for the murder of J. Stephens, wife, and two sons.

It appears that he was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, January 14th, 1800, and was raised in Sumner county, Tennessee, from whence he went to Madison county, in September last. On his arrival he learned that one Stephens had been suspected of stealing money, but as there was no proof could not be convicted—With a view to extort a confession several plans were devised by persons of the neighborhood, such as flogging, &c. all of which did not meet the views of Duncan, who said that a better way would be to build a fire and roast his feet until he confessed, or dig a grave and threaten to bury him alive. Upon further reflection, however, Duncan thought of a more effectual method to correct the evil, which was to "put Stephens out of the way," as he expressed himself. This plan seemed to meet the views of the others concerned, but they did not wish to get into difficulties and intimated to Duncan that whoever would render such a service to the neighborhood would be well rewarded by a handsome purse, which would be made up by the regulators! This was sufficient for him, and he proceeded to Stephens' house. Here we have to detail one of the most hellish deeds, probably to be found on record.

"When I arrived at Stephens', and went into the house, I determined not to kill him. After having sat a while, Stephens enquired if I had come to look at his land? I answered yes. He then took hold of my gun, and observed that he would set her in the room until we shall have returned. I told him no, perhaps we might see something to shoot. We then started to view his land, in the direction of Mr. Fulton's. Soon after we had started, in company with his little son, the dogs treed a rabbit. Stephens cut a whole to twist out the rabbit—I concluded to kill him, stepped back for that purpose about ten feet, and cocked my gun, but my heart failed me, and I concluded not to do it. Stephens then stopped up the rabbit, and the little boy went to the house for an axe. We then proceeded to look at the land. After walking some distance near together (and I walked behind) I presented my gun and shot him. He fell instantaneously and cried "O Lord!" I replied to him, with an oath, that I had come three hundred miles for the express purpose of ending his days. I then struck Stephens with the barrel of my gun, put her down, and took Stephens' gun, and struck him several times with her, after which I cut his throat. I then went to a branch and washed off the blood and loaded my gun. After having killed Stephens, I reflected that his wife and children were in the way to my getting his money, and believing that he had a large sum, as David L. Carruthers had frequently told me that Stephens must have fifteen or sixteen hundred dollars. I determined first to kill the elder boy, who was returning with the axe. I went to him, and with him to the tree where the rabbit was. After getting to the tree I desired the boy to hold his head at the hole at which the rabbit went in. He did so when I struck him with the axe on the side of the head several times; which killed him. I then went to Stephens' house, and told Mrs. Stephens that Mr. Stephens wanted her to go to the corner of the land for the purpose of being a witness. Mrs. Stephens started immediately with me, followed by her youngest child a boy. We proceeded on through the woods, some short distance from the plantation; when I snatched the gun several times at her. She at that time turned about and said, "O Duncan don't do that!" I then knocked her down with my gun, and cut her throat. I then caught the young child and cut his throat. I then, as before went to the branch and started to the house, with the determination of killing the two little girls. On the way I saw Warren, Stephens' son, and paused for some time whether I would kill him or not, and concluded that I would not—but would go to the house, take what money I could find, and make my escape. On arriving at the house I told the little girl that her father wanted his money, and sent word to her to send it by me. The girl and myself searched a chest and I found and carried off 63 dollars, which is, to the best of my recollection, all that is material."

From the Norfolk Herald of June 4.

THE EXECUTION.
On Friday last the 1st inst. pursuant to their sentence, Manuel Philip Garcia and Joseph Demas Garcia Castillano, were executed for the murder of Peter Lagourdetto. At 11 o'clock they were conducted from the jail to the place of Execution, in the middle of a large field in the rear of the town of Portsmouth, guarded by the Portsmouth rifle company, and attended by the Rev. Bishop Kelly and Mr. Walsh of the Roman Catholic Church, and by Dr. Griffith of the Methodist Church, whose pious offices were charitably proffered to prepare their minds for the awful fate which awaited them; but there was no seeming desire on the part of the prisoners to profit by the prayers so fervently offered up in their be-

half. A request made by the prisoners that they might be allowed to walk to the place of execution, was readily complied with, and the cart prepared to convey them went on before. Arrived at the fatal spot the prisoners mounted the cart, and the final preparations were made for their exit. Dr. Griffith then rose and addressed the assembled multitude with an appropriate and impressive exhortation, concluding with a prayer to the throne of grace for mercy on the unhappy men about to suffer. At 25 minutes past 12 the cart drew off and they were launched into eternity. The crowd assembled to witness this awful spectacle amounted to several thousands.

The indifference and insensibility manifested by these men while awaiting the moment of their execution, and the levity with which they treated the profers of spiritual aid in their perishing condition, were in strict accordance with their demeanor on the day of their execution. Whatever might have been the inward workings of their souls and consciences at this trying period, it is certain that they met their fate with a coolness and fortitude worthy of a better occasion: as an instance of this, while the officer was adjusting Garcia's knot, his feelings causing him to perform the ungrateful task rather awkwardly, Castillano directed him in what manner to fix it, so as to take effect, and then pointing to his own neck, gave the same direction for himself!

Expectation was somewhat disappointed by the incivility of the prisoners on the day of execution. It was thought they would have made some confession, or public declaration, respecting the murder, before they were turned off. Castillano spoke a few words, which, however, in consequence of the crowd could only be heard by a very few, and but imperfectly understood by those who did hear. A gentleman who stood near him, took a minute of this short address, the intention in delivering which appears to have been to impress the spectators with a belief of his being innocent of the murder of Lagourdetto: the following is the substance of it:

"I wish to make a declaration for the public—I know I am now to die. I know that I cannot be pardoned here! I know that although I am now alive I am dead! I die innocent of this man's death! I put my trust in God, who can pardon me. I forgive every body—I die in peace!—Good bye, all!"

Garcia, during the period of his confinement, drew up a voluminous statement in writing to be published after his death, which is now in the press and will speedily be published. Of the nature of it, we know nothing; but are informed that it contains information of considerable interest and importance. Castillano has also left several MSS which will appear along with those of Garcia.

Norfolk, June 4.

FROM SIERRA LEONE.

Letters have been received by the Nautilus, from the agents to their friends in this place, and despatched for the government. They had, it appears, a rough and stormy voyage; but the vessel was staunch and the captain skilful, and with the blessings of Providence they arrived safely at their destination. They were kindly received by the government of Sierra Leone, and hospitably entertained by the people of the settlement, who are generally well disposed to favor the enterprise. Mr. Winn, the agent of the United States, with the colonists, were, by permission of the governor accommodated on a fine healthy place at Four Bay, near Freetown, till they procure a permanent settlement. Messrs. Bacon and Andrews had gone down the coast in search of one. The survivors of the colony still at Sherbro would then be incorporated with the new emigrants at their seat. In the mean time all were in good health and spirits, pleased with the country and satisfied with the prospect before them. "Africa," says Mr. W. "is not such a frightful place as it has been represented to be. The heat is not greater than you have it in summer, nor so great. The nights are pleasant, the atmosphere soft and dry—at least in comparison with what I expected." The letters from the people of color also speak very favorably of the soil, climate and productions of their new country.

It may be proper to add that the colonists are highly pleased with the conduct of the agents, and all return their thanks to Captain Blair and the owner of the vessel. Upon the whole the intelligence is such as must be very gratifying to the friends of this good cause, and authorize a fair hope that the expedition will be crowned with success.

From the Commercial Reading and News Room Books of Saturday.

FROM SIERRA LEONE.

Captain Blair who has arrived this morning from Sierra Leone, (Coast of Africa) sailed from thence on the 26th of April—at which time the African colony were all enjoying good health. The settlement at Sherbro Island had been broken up in consequence of the agents of the colony having failed in obtaining a title to the land for which they had contracted. The passen-

gers which went out in the Nautilus had been provided for by the agents with about 600 acres of land near Sierra Leone, and Mr. Winn remained there to superintend their interests.—The settlement was not a permanent one, the land being only rented. Mr. Bacon and Mr. Andrews had purchased a schooner, and gone down to explore the coast, with a view of fixing upon a site for a permanent settlement—Cape Coast was their object, if they could negotiate a purchase with the natives upon advantageous terms.

Capt. Blair remained at Sierra Leone 42 days, and states that no wish was evinced by any of the passengers who went out with him, or by any of those previously there, to return—they were all perfectly satisfied with the change of country which they had made. The number on the plantation which Mr. Winn had rented were a few upwards of fifty, among whom was the Rev. D. Coker, who was in perfect health. The few remaining at Sherbro, (which did not exceed eight or ten) would leave there in a few days, and proceed up to Sierra Leone, to join those upon the plantation.

Extract of a Letter from COLIN TEAGE, one of the emigrants who went out in the Nautilus, to a friend in this place.

"We arrived safe at Sierra Leone the 6th of March, and we found a very kind people, a healthy climate, and a fertile land. This land produces coffee, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and all kinds of vegetables. Here you may see sheep, goats, beef and all kinds of meats. Give my love to all enquiring friends. Tell them we are well and happy, that we are in Africa. I hope to see the Nautilus next fall, and should I be living, I hope to prepare die-wood and spices."

Extract of a letter from Richard Sampson.

"In passing through the market, I saw sheep, pork, fowls, fish in abundance, oysters, sweet potatoes, and all kinds of tropical produce. I know you will want to hear how I like Africa. I am constrained to cry out, like the Queen of Sheba, 'howbeit I believed not the words until I came, and mine eyes had seen it, and behold the half was not told unto me.' I find the land is good; tell my brethren and friends, I have eat of the fruit of the land, and now invite them to come. We hope you will send us good people, and as many as can come over."

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Daniel Coker, to the owner of the Nautilus, in this place.

"I think it my duty, and one that I perform with much pleasure, to return public thanks to Capt. Blair for his kindness to my family and the coloured friends on their passage from Norfolk to Africa. The captain may be assured of my sincere desire that he and the crew may be returned safe to America; and that a kind Providence may permit him to visit again these shores. I give it as my opinion, from what hath come under my observation, that but few men are better qualified for an expedition of this kind than Capt. Blair."

We have been favored with Sierra Leone Gazettes by the Nautilus. They afford us nothing interesting except the following paragraphs, which we are gratified to find evinces a disposition at the British settlement, at once friendly to the views of the American Colonization Society, and hospitable to the colonists:

We have much pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the American brig Nautilus in the harbor of Freetown, from Norfolk, Va. having on board J. B. Winn, and E. Bacon, esqrs. agents of the United States for captured Africans, and Messrs. Andrews and Wilberger, agents of the society for the establishment of colonies of free coloured people of the United States, on the coast of Africa. A number of Africans taken by the ships of war of the United States, in their recent cruises on the coast, are on board the Nautilus, under the charge of Messrs. Winn and Bacon; and a number of free people of color, placed at the direction of Messrs. Andrews and Wilberger.

The intention of the gentlemen thus intrusted with the management of the enterprise—which we are happy to find, is formed on a basis of good faith and too firm to be deranged by the losses and disappointments incurred at the place first chosen for a settlement in the Sherbro; will be, as we understand, to collect the surviving members and remaining stock of that settlement, and to incorporate them with those now brought out. The managers will then consider how the whole can be best disposed in furtherance of the great object for which they are sent to Africa. While we sincerely and heartily wish success to this great object, we trust those gentlemen will see the expediency of placing their settlement at such a distance from this colony, as to leave no grounds of rival interest to produce unfriendly feelings between their colonists and the inhabitants of this settlement.

We trust they will rather, as far as it shall be found practicable, endeavor to fix themselves in a place suited to make those feelings of interest, which are inseparable from human nature, and which are the great spring of the industry that constitutes the source and support of colonial prosperity—contribute to the maintenance and promotion of the mutual good will and amity, and of the reciprocal good offices naturally to be desired between settlements devoted to the same beneficent purposes.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser May 30 ATTACK ON BALTIMORE.

The author of the Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army, at Washington and New-Orleans, after an account of the retreat from Washington, proceeds to give an account of the attack upon Baltimore.—The fleet remained in the Patuxent until September 6. It then got under weigh and sailed a short distance down the Bay and came to anchor. A signal was made for all the ships to send in a return of the number of seamen, who, in addition to the Marines, they could land with small arms. The ships' crews were all mustered, and it was found that a thousand men could be spared; which, notwithstanding the loss at Bladensburg, would enable the commander to bring into the field 4000 fighting men. On the next day they entered the Potomac, and on the two following days they proceeded up that river. On the 9th, after steering for a few hours in the direction of Alexandria, they put about suddenly, ran down the bay under a fresh breeze, and steered for the Patuxent.

On the 11th, they came in sight of the projecting head land where it was designed to disembark the troops, distant fourteen or fifteen miles from Baltimore. Three days' provisions were cooked as before, and given to the men, and twenty rounds of ammunition were added to the sixty usually given to each soldier. It was dark when they reached the anchorage, and every man slept in his clothes to be prepared to start at a moment's warning. Speaking of the excitement of preparation, the author says, "no man of the smallest reflection, can look forward to the chance of death, without experiencing sensations very different from those which he experiences under any other circumstances. When the battle has fairly begun, I may say with truth, that the feelings of those engaged are delightful; because they are, in fact, so many gamblers playing for the highest stake that could be offered. But the stir and noise of equipping, and then the calmness & stillness of expectation—these are the things which force a man to think. On the other hand, the war-like appearance of every thing about you, the careless faces, and rude jinks of the private soldiers, and something within yourself which I can compare to nothing more than the mirth which criminals are said sometimes to experience & to express previous to their execution; all these combine to give you a degree of false hilarity, I had almost said painful, from its very excess. It is an agitation of the nerves, such as we may suppose madmen feel, which you are inclined to wish removed, though you are unwilling to admit that it is disagreeable."

At three o'clock in the morning the troops began to land, without opposition, and leisurely formed in an open field. At 7, they were all disembarked, and in order for marching. The artillery consisted of six field pieces and two howitzers, all drawn by horses. The column advanced for about an hour when they came to ground that had been occupied by American troops, and was deserted. From the aspect of the ground they concluded they should soon meet with opposition, and the troops were halted, that the rear might come up, and the men be fresh for action.

Having rested for the space of an hour, we again moved forward, but had not proceeded above a mile when a sharp fire of musketry was heard in front, and shortly afterwards a mounted officer came galloping to the rear, who desired us to quicken our pace, for the advanced guard was engaged. At this intelligence the ranks were closed and the troops advanced at a quick rate and in profound silence. The firing still continued though from its running and irregular sound, it promised little else than a skirmish; but whether it was kept up by detached parties alone, or by the outposts of a regular army, we could not tell; because from the quantity of wood with which the country abounds, and the total absence of all hills or eminences, it was impossible to discern what was going on at the distance of half a mile from where we stood.

"We were now drawing near the scene of action, when another officer came at full speed towards us, with horror and dismay in his countenance, and calling aloud for a sergeant. Every man felt within himself that all was not right, though none was willing to believe the whispers of his own terror. But what at first we could not guess at, because we dreaded it so much, was soon realized; for the aid-de-camp had scarcely passed, when the general's horse without its rider, and with the saddle and housings stained with blood, came plunging onwards. Nor was much time given for fearful surmises, as to the extent of our misfortune. In a few moments we reached the ground where the skirmishing had taken place, and beheld poor Ross laid by the side of the road, under a canopy of blankets, and apparently in the agonies of death. As soon as the firing began, he had ridden to the front, that he might ascertain from whence it originated, and mingling with the skirmishers, was shot in the side by a rifleman. The wound was mortal; he fell

into the arms of his aid-de-camp, and lived only long enough to name his wife, and to commend his family to the protection of his country. He was borne towards the fleet, but expired before his bearers could reach the boats.

"It is impossible to conceive the effect which this melancholy spectacle produced throughout the army. By the courteousness and condescension of his manners, General Ross had secured the absolute love of all who served under him, from the highest to the lowest; and his success on a former occasion, as well as his judicious arrangements on the present, had inspired every one with the most perfect confidence in his abilities.—His very error, if error it may be called in so young a leader—I mean that diffidence in himself which had occasioned some loss of time on the March to Washington—appeared now to have left him. His movements were at once rapid and cautious; nay, his very countenance indicated a fixed determination and a perfect security of success.—All eyes were turned upon him as we passed, and a sort of involuntary groan ran from rank to rank, from the front to the rear of the column.

"By the fall of our gallant leader the command now devolved upon Col. Brook, of the 44th regiment, an officer of decided personal courage, but perhaps better calculated to lead a battalion, than to guide an army. Being informed of his unexpected, and undesired elevation, he came to the front, and we continued to move on; sorrowful indeed, but not deterred. The skirmishing had now ceased, for the American riflemen were now driven in; and in a few minutes we found ourselves opposite to a considerable force, drawn up with some skill, and occupying a strong position. Judging from appearances, I should say that the corps now opposed to us amounted to six or seven thousand men. They covered a neck of land, very much resembling that which he had passed; having both flanks defended by little inland lakes; the whole of their position was well wooded, and in front of their line was a range of high palings, similar to those which intersected the field of Bladensburg. About the centre, though some way advanced, was a farm house with its out-buildings and stack yard; and near to the right ran the main road. Their artillery, which could not greatly exceed our own, either in weight or metal, or number of guns, were scattered along the line of infantry in nearly the same order as it had been at Bladensburg, and their reserve was partly seen, and partly hid by a thick wood.

"The whole of this country is flat and unbroken. About half a mile in the rear of where they stood, are some heights, but to occupy these as they should be occupied, would have required a much greater number of men than the American General could muster. Their General, therefore, exhibited some judgment in his choice of ground, but perhaps he would have exhibited more had he declined a pitched battle altogether. Yet to do him justice, I repeat that the ground was well chosen; for besides the covering of the wood which he secured for his own people, he took care to leave open fields in front; by which means we were of necessity exposed to a galling fire as soon as we came within range. Of one error however he was guilty. Either he did not possess himself of the farm house at all, or he suffered it to be taken from him with very little resistance; for on the arrival of the column at the ground where it was to form, it was in possession of our advanced guard.—He was likewise to blame in not filling the wood upon our left with skirmishers. In short, he acted foolishly in merely attempting to repel attacks, without ever dreaming that the most effectual mode of so doing, is to turn the tables and attack the assailants.

"As our troops came up, they filed off to the right and left, and drew up, just within cannon shot, in the following order. The light brigade consisting, as I have formerly stated, of the 80th regiment, and the other light companies of the other corps in extended order, threatened the whole front of the American army. The 21st remained in column upon the road; the 4th moved off to the right, and advanced to a thicket to turn the enemy's left; & the 44th, the sea-men and marines, formed a line in rear of the light brigade.

"While this formation was going on, the artillery being brought up, opened upon the American army, and a smart cannonade ensued upon both sides. That our guns were well served, I myself can bear witness; for I saw the sharpened shells which were thrown from them strike among the enemy, and make fearful gaps in the line. Our rockets likewise began to play, one of which falling short, lighted upon a hay-stack in the barn yard belonging to the farm-house, & immediately set it on fire. The house itself, the stables, barns and out-houses, as well as all the other stacks, soon caught the flames, and were quickly in a state of conflagration; and the smoke and blaze which they emitted, together with the roar of cannon and flashes of the guns; produced altogether a very fine effect.

"In the mean time the American artillery was not idle. Pushing forward two light field pieces upon the road, they opened a destructive fire of grape upon the 21st regiment, and such of the sailors as occupied that point. Three other guns were directed against our artillery, between which, & several of our pieces, a sort of duel was maintained & the rest played without ceasing upon the 80th, and the light companies, who had laid down while the other regiments took up their ground. Neither was their infantry altogether quiet. They marched several strong bodies from the right to the left, & withdrew others from the left to the right of their line, though for what end this marching and countermarching was undertaken, I am at a loss to conceive.—

While thus fluctuating, it was curious to observe their dread of every spot where a cannon ball had struck.—Having seen the shots fall, I kept my eye upon one or two places, and perceived that each company, as it drew near to those points, hung back, and then assumed, as it were, a momentary courage, rushing past, leaving a vacancy between it and the company which next succeeded.

"All this while the whole of our infantry except the 4th regiment, lay or stood in anxious expectation of an order to advance.—this, however, was not given till that regiment had reached the thicket through which it was to make its way; when Col Brook with his staff, having galloped along the line to see that all was ready, commanded the signal to be made. The charge was accordingly sounded, and echoed back from every bugle in the army, when, starting from the ground where they had lain the troops moved on in a cool and orderly manner. A dreadful discharge of grape and cannister shot, of old locks, pieces of broken muskets, and every thing which they could cram into their guns, was now sent forth from the whole of the enemy's artillery, and some loss on our side was experienced. Regardless of this, our men went on, without either quickening or retarding their pace, till they came within an hundred yards of the American line. As yet, not a musket had been fired, or a word spoken on either side, but the enemy now raising a shout, fired a volley from right to left, and then kept a rapid and ceaseless discharge of musketry. Nor were our people backward in replying to these salutes; for giving them back both their about and their volley, we pushed on at double quick, with the intention of bringing them to the charge.

"The bayonet is a weapon peculiarly British; at least, it is a weapon which, in the hands of a British soldier, is irresistible.—Though they maintained themselves with great determination, and stood to receive our fire till scarcely twenty yards divided us the Americans would not hazard a charge. On our left, indeed, where the 21st advanced in column, it was not without much difficulty and a severe loss, that any attempt to charge could be made; for in that quarter seemed to be the flower of the enemy's infantry, as well as the main body of their artillery; towards the right, however, the day was quickly won. The only thing to be regretted, indeed was that the attack had not been for some time longer deferred; because the Americans were broken and fled just as the 4th Regiment began to show itself upon the brink of the water which covered their flank; and before a shallow part could be discovered, and the troops were enabled to pass, they had time to escape.

"As soon as their left gave way, the whole American army fell into confusion; nor do I recollect, on any occasion to have witnessed a more complete rout. Infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were huddled together, without the smallest regard to order or regularity. The sole subject of anxiety seemed to be which should escape from the field of battle; inasmuch, that numbers were actually trodden down by their countrymen in the hurry of their flight. Yet, in spite of the short duration of the action, which lasted little more than two hours from its first commencement, the enemy's loss was severe. They stood, in some respects, better than they had done at Bladensburg, consequently we were more entangled with them when they gave way, and were thus enabled to secure some prisoners, an event which their more immediate flight had on the other occasion prevented. In the capture of guns, however, we were not so fortunate. Their pieces being light & well supplied with horses, they contrived to carry off all except two; both of which would have also escaped but for the shooting of the leaders.

"But, considering the nature of the ground which they occupied, the number of killed and wounded in the American army was enormous; while in ours the casualties were much fewer than might have been expected. The 21st and sea-men suffered most severely, and the 85th and light companies a little; but had our gallant general been spared, we should have pronounced this a glorious, because a comparatively bloodless day. In the loss of that one man, however, we felt ourselves more deeply wounded than if the best battalion in the army had been sacrificed.

"In following up the flying enemy, the same obstacles which presented themselves at Bladensburg, again came in the way. The thick woods quickly screened the fugitives, & even our mounted drivers were wanting, their horses having been taken for the use of the artillery, no effectual pursuit could be attempted. We accordingly halted upon the field of battle, of necessity content with the success we had obtained; and having collected the stragglers, and called upon the pursuers, it was resolved to pass the night in this situation.—Fires were therefore lighted and the troops distributed in such manner, as to secure a tolerable position in case of attack; and the wounded being removed into two or three houses scattered along the ground, the victors lay down under the canopy of heaven."

Important and correct decision.
Suffolk Bank, vs. Lincoln Bank.—At a late session of the Circuit Court of the United States, at Portland, present Judge Story and Judge Parris, of the District Court, an action between the Suffolk Bank, Boston, and the Lincoln Bank, Wiscasset, came on for trial. The action was brought for the recovery of \$3,000 with damage of two per cent. a month, imposed by a

law of Massachusetts, on banks refusing or neglecting to pay their notes on demand. The facts were as follows: A runner from the Suffolk Bank, presented the bills at the Lincoln Bank for payment; the Cashier offered to pay in Boston bills, or in a draft on a Boston Bank, both of which were declined, and specie demanded: the Cashier then commenced counting change, and near the hour of closing the Bank, had counted about \$500; he tendered no gold nor any specie larger than quarter dollars, and no more than at most, would have amounted to \$1,000, which could not have been counted within the bank hours of that day; the agent offered to take it at the bank count, but the Cashier declined; the agent then left the Bank, and the action commenced. Judge Story laid it down as law, that a demand of ordinary magnitude, ought to be paid within the banking hours of the day on which the demand was made; the plaintiffs were not obliged to take Boston bills, even of their own bank, nor a draft, but might demand specie; no man who presented bills at a bank should be delayed for any pretext whatever—it is the duty of those institutions to have sums counted, or servants sufficient to count them in a reasonable time; it is unnecessary when bills are presented at bank, that they should be severally protested. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

DEMOCRATIC PERSECUTION.

All Maryland must feel themselves degraded in the eyes of the world by the conduct of the Executive in turning out the old Revolutionary Soldier, Colonel Waters, from his employment as Tobacco Inspector, but most of all must the county of Dorset consider themselves bound to resent the contumely & the injury thus offered to her old & Patriotic Veteran. Those who are hired to tell whatever falsehoods are necessary and suitable to their case, pretend to say, that Col. Waters was not turned out, but resigned—this is the same sort of language used by the same or similar men when they wanted to justify their repeal of the judiciary system for the sake of turning out the judges—they all pretended to agree that they could not constitutionally take the judges from the Bench, but they could take the Bench from under the judges, and that would do as well—So Col. Waters, for whom an inspecting house was built, because he was lame, and it was distressing to him to walk as far as the Inspecting House he had, wished to transfer himself from the house he was in to that which was more convenient—but being commissioned or appointed to a particular house, it was necessary before he removed, to go through the formality of resignation of one house to have the use of the other, and in the performance of this mere formality, the Executive make a catch at him and hurl him from the hope of the station—& then it is pretended that Col. Waters was not turned out but resigned—Now does not this satisfy all men, say they, that we are right? Now Gentlemen let us hear you talk pathetically after this about Revolutionary Heroes—let us hear you swear of your attachment to those who achieved independence, and we shall believe you as honest in this as we know you to be disinterested in all your views, which tend to the aggrandizement of yourselves and friends and the persecution of all who stand in your way.

Boast of your devotion to those who have rendered Revolutionary services, and then look at the starving Col. Waters who has been turned out to die—If the people of Maryland have one particle of gratitude for those who served them in the days of greatest danger, they will resent with becoming indignation this persecution, this ingratitude, this unequalled cruelty towards the poor old veteran of the Revolution. Men of Maryland prove yourselves faithful to those who have proved themselves faithful to you.

It seems to be the decided opinion of all our friends that Cecil county is federal by a considerable majority, if fairly told, but that with such judges as they had last year the county must be as the judges wish, be that what it may.—Much has been seen to prove this.—We therefore recommend to the men of Cecil to see that the people of the county are treated fairly, and their votes properly taken—for this purpose let every man in the several districts be entered on a list, and let every man who is subject to objection of any sort, age, residence, &c. be prepared with legal vouchers and those who object with the proofs of their objections. Let all this be sustained with a firm and solemn determination to maintain themselves on all legal and constitutional

grounds at the utmost hazard, even unto death—Do not commence violence or offence of any sort—but be on the spot in time, be ready to support every legal voter, and to question and demand a proper examination into the pretensions of every doubtful voter—and make your objections firmly and effectually, and if any attempt to put you down, when you are acting orderly and lawfully, make them feel your power and fear your anger.—If federalists have the majority, prove it—and if federalists will not risk themselves to defend the constitution and law and the rights of the people they deserve to be trampled under foot, and so let them be trampled.—The federalists of Cecil know how unfairly the election is carried on—they know the manner and the men—they believe they have most votes and friends in the county—they are unworthy the name of federalists and the cause they serve, if they do not risk every thing legally in defence of their just rights.—We dread tumult, we hate wrangling—but sooner than yield up the law and the constitution and our rights to be violated by any men for their exclusive advantage and for our own humiliation and destruction. We would rather enter into the fray at all hazards and at all times—it is better to die in defence of what is right, than to live under the oppressions and persecutions of wrong.

If we did not believe Cecil to be federal we would not speak in this manner.—We would reprobate our friends if they passed a bad vote upon the judges, we are as unwilling that our opponents should do the same.—Let the freemen of each county alone be brought up to the poles, let law and justice preside, let order and decorum be observed by all, and the result will be cheerfully acquiesced in by every good citizen—but if illegal, unconstitutional and violent proceedings are resorted to by the democrats, we recommend to the federalists to be ready and prepared and to resist such proceedings in defence of their just rights to the last drop in their veins. The law allows it and your duty requires it.—Be not the aggressor, but be ready, and make the aggressor rue the aggression.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

"THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED."

The recent differences of opinion between the mayor and city Council of Baltimore in relation to certain appointments for that city, as also the bitterness and irritation displayed by both parties and their friends, are matters of notoriety.

It was openly declared in the Council Chamber by leading democrats, that Mr. Montgomery the present Mayor was elected by the poorer classes of the people of Baltimore, that the majority of the men of property were decidedly hostile to him and that men who had no property should not have any right to vote in the election of mayor and other officers of that city! The friends of Mr. Montgomery were contemptuously called the "rabble" by a leading and wealthy democrat. It is also well known, as it is daily expressed in conversation in Baltimore, that it is in contemplation by distinguished democrats to apply to the next General Assembly to prohibit men, who have no property in the city of Baltimore, although they may be residents of that city from voting at their elections for city officers!

This is but an entering wedge—If democracy triumphs what security is there for the dearest and most invaluable right of a freeman—the right of choosing who shall be his law givers! If men without property are not qualified to vote in the election of the police officers of a city, surely they should not be allowed to vote in the election of the various officers of the state government—such will be the arguments used by our democrats—and their next step will be to deprive all poor men of the right of suffrage—after having by flatteries and cajolery induced many of the poor to give them their votes and quietly seat them in power, our democrats will then dismiss them to contempt and suffering!

The democrats pretend to be the exclusive friends of free suffrage—yet it is a fact that although they have the majority in most of the States—yet except the state of Maryland, free suffrage does not exist, but in two democratic states! The people should look well to this thing & not suffer their old prejudices, or a few soft words to mislead their judgments and understandings.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

No. 3.
"History is philosophy teaching by example."

It is remarked by the historian, that Mr. Madison's resolutions were the subject of conversation through the country, long after the rising of Congress, and the principal point of separation between the two parties. Our commercial intercourse with Great Britain, which was at that time, and has continued to be more lucrative and advantageous to the Americans than that carried on with France or any other nation, would undoubtedly have re-

ceived a fatal shock, had they been adopted. They likewise evidently militated against the spirit of neutrality that actuated the administration, and would have inevitably led to war with England, the measure that was so ardently desired.

The debate on these resolutions was made to embrace a wide range, and produced remarks and sentiments which are worthy to be here recorded; because they show the spirit of the times. Mr. Ames observed in speaking against them that "they had the word French stamped upon the very face of them." when Col. Parker rose and replied: "Those who prided themselves in abasing France, but for her aid in the last war, would not have had an opportunity of doing it in that place. He wished there was a stamp in the face of every man to designate whether he was for France or Britain. For himself he would not be silent and hear the nation abused to whom America was indebted for her rank as a nation." Mr. Dexter remarked: "If I have a predilection for any country besides my own, that bias is in favour of France, the land of my father's sepulture. I am sent neither to plead the cause of France nor England, but am delegated as a guardian of the rights and interests of America." It is to be feared, that the noble and patriotic sentiments advanced by Mr. Dexter, did not influence every member of that body. It is to be apprehended that the excessive devotion felt, and the evident partiality avowed for the interests and advantage of the French nation, was not strictly compatible with those solemn engagements they had entered into as the delegates of independent America, to support and maintain the "rights and interests" of their country.

As it has been most courageously & unblushingly asserted by our modern democrats, that the leaders of their party have been uniformly friendly to a navy, it may not be amiss to state a few facts which will set this matter in a correct point of view. A bill for the establishment of a naval force of six frigates, for the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruisers, was passed by the Congress above alluded to; but in every stage of its progress, it was most strenuously opposed.—p. 524. The following are some of the most prominent arguments used against it by the members of the opposition. "Whether viewed as the protection of commerce or as a permanent naval establishment, it was reprobated with extreme severity. Because as a measure of defence it was declared insufficient, and it would be more advisable to purchase the friendship of the Algerines, or to purchase the protection of foreign powers. On the other hand viewed as the commencement of a permanent naval establishment, they contended that it would prevent the discharge of the public debt—that a navy was the cause of the oppression under which England groaned—that it occasioned the overthrow of the French monarchy—that no device can facilitate the system of debt and expense so much as a navy; and they should hold the liberty of the American people at a lower rate should this policy be adopted—that it would be a hostage to the great maritime powers for their good behaviour—and that it would increase, rather than lessen their dependence."—p. 526.

Such were, and such has continued to be their grounds of complaint against a navy, until the unparalleled exploits of our gallant seamen during the last war, constrained our rulers to make additions and amendments to our glorious Constitution; and taught them, that the advice of Washington, on this as well as on other subjects, was both profitable and sound. The armed vessels which his countrymen had built under his fatherly and provident direction, were either knocked off under the hammer, or transferred to corruption and war as unprofitable articles; and gun-boats, the efficient and economical production of philosophic reveries, substituted in their place.

It was now believed generally that war with Great Britain was not only probable but certain. She had not only refused to give up the western posts, but an order in council was passed authorising outrages on American commerce. An embargo for thirty days was laid on all American vessels; and a bill was passed to raise a considerable military force. Whilst every thing indicated war, and it was known that there was a majority in both houses in favour of the measure, the President received information of a pacific nature from Great Britain, which was communicated to Congress. This appears to have had but little effect upon the majority who were now sure of their aim. But the President who firmly believed that the blessings of peace were still within their power—who deprecated the calamity which he now really dreaded—"consulting the utility more than the popularity of the measure, which is the province of true patriotism," diverted the torrent by nominating Mr. Jay as envoy extraordinary to the British Majesty. "Nothing could have been more unwelcome to the war party than this decisive measure," which exposed the administration to much censure and abuse. "Language will scarcely afford terms of greater outrage than were employed against those who sought to stem the torrent of public opinion and moderate the rage of the moment. They were denounced as a British Faction seeking to impose chains on their countrymen. Even the majority was declared to be but half roused, and to show little of that energy and decision which the crisis required."—p. 559.

Thus it appears was commenced and matured that plan of detraction which has been adhered to with such persevering malignity. It is from this period we trace the origin of the term British Fac-

tion; an epithet that was applied to a party that defended and supported the conduct of the man, who had humbled the pride of Britain and plucked from her King the brightest jewel in his crown. Yet this man and his political children were charged with being subservient to British influence!—The man who had so long inhabited the tented field, and shed their blood in defence of their country, were now forging their chains! The heart that could conceive such a thought must indeed have been possessed of more than diabolical malice, or been actuated by the worst of motives.

This calumny was not confined to the period under review, but has continued to be the weapon of the opposite party each succeeding year. It has been the political ailment on which they have fed and flourished, and is as necessary to their existence as the atmosphere they breathe. Previous to an election, the columns of every democratic newspaper, from the pompous and imposing City Gazette, down to every humble village advertiser, are crowded with these disgraceful, false and opprobrious epithets.

Since therefore it appears that the important services of Washington and the unexampled innocence of his life and conversation could not rescue him from such infernal slander; why should his disciples regard the infamous aspersion? They ought rather to be proud of the honor of being associated with such a character, even in the infancy attempted to be engendered by false imputation. Although these calumnies have imposed upon vulgar minds, & deprived the followers of Washington of place and power, yet it can never banish from their breasts the powerful consolations of conscious rectitude.

After war had commenced between England and France, so recently after our struggle for self-government, it was but natural to suppose that the popular prejudice would lean towards that nation whose friendly aid had been extended in time of need. The peculiar nature of the contest—which having arisen from an intestine struggle between the King and the people, was now carried on by France alone and single handed against the united power of Europe—had likewise a tendency to arouse the indignation of the citizens at large. They imagined that they saw in their numerous enemies all the kingdoms of the old world leagued against the republics of France and America.

These popular opinions—aided by the influence of passion and party feeling—aided by the magnitude and importance of the principles involved in the contest—received additional force and efficacy from the writings and exertions of certain leading characters in the opposition. On the one hand they enumerated the aggressions of Great Britain—her orders in council—her detention of the western posts—the cruelty and turpitude of the scenes of the revolutionary war—her arrogance and pride; on the other hand they contrasted the amicable conduct of the French nation—her timely and important succours afforded to our necessities in the times which tried men's souls—her convulsive struggle, for those blessings she was instrumental in procuring for us, against the coalited despots of Europe. "It was then asked with indignation whether the interests of the United States required that they should pursue a line of conduct entirely impartial between the two powers? That the services of the one, as well as the injuries of the other should be forgotten? That a friend and an enemy should be treated with equal favour and that neither gratitude nor resentment should constitute a feature of the American character?"

This was the intemperate and fallacious mode of reasoning adopted by the enemies of the administration, and these the means they used for the purpose of weakening the affections of the people for their chief magistrate, and for bringing odium and contempt upon that line of conduct which he conscientiously believed the "rights and interests" of his country demanded. "Every newspaper from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the western wilds reiterated the malignant expressions 'British factionist,' 'Tory,' 'Satellite of Tyranny,' 'Enemy of liberty.' All who did not join in the outcry against England were denounced as hostile to the best interests of the United States; without excepting even the venerable Father of his country."

The abominable slander every where disseminated from him the following remarks in a letter to General Lee governor of Virginia. "For the result as it respects myself I care not. I have a consolation within of which no earthly efforts can deprive me;—& that is that neither ambitious nor interested motives, have influenced my conduct. The arrows of malevolence, therefore, however barbed and pointed, can never reach my most vulnerable part though whilst I am up as a mark they will be continually aimed at me. The publications in Freneau's and Bache's papers are outrages on common decency; and they progress in that still in proportion as their pieces are treated with contempt, and passed over in silence, by those against whom they are directed."

Such is the damning evidence borne against the base, unworthy methods used by the Anti-federal or Democratic party, to produce a revolution in politics. But the imposing majesty, and awful grandeur of the character and virtues of one man baffled their paralytic intentions, and rescued his country from the horrors of war, & its concomitant evil, an alliance with France. Their intrigues and plans succeeded too well after he had paid the great debt of nature,

and, with what advantage to the nation posterity must decide. For, although the political storm is over, yet the agitations of the passions have not subsided, like the waves of ocean when the wind has ceased they still feel the effects of that power that lashed them into fury.

A violent excitement was produced throughout the whole continent, by the arrival of a Treaty concluded by Mr. Jay with the British Government. A copy of it was clandestinely obtained and published; every article of which was pronounced both dishonourable and base.—"The sentiments called forth by the occasion demonstrated that no possible adjustment of differences with Great Britain, no possible arrangement which might promise a future friendly intercourse with that power could be satisfactory. The executive was openly attacked; its whole system strongly condemned; and the mission of Mr. Jay, particularly, was reprobated in terms of peculiar harshness. That a treaty of amity and commerce should have been formed, whatever might be its principles, was a degrading insult to the American people, a pusillanimous surrender of their honor; & an insidious injury to France.—p. 620. The alarm was sounded throughout the Union, and the patriotic avengers of the disgrace of their country summoned large assemblages of the people, in order to avert the horrible catastrophe. In every populous town, resolutions and addresses to Congress expressive of their disapprobation of the Treaty, were passed by the people hastily collected together. Without examining its merits or disproving the favourable tendency of its stipulations, they condemned an instrument, to comprehend the full extent of which, a statesman would need deep reflection in the quiet of his closet, aided by considerable inquiry."—p. 625.

This popular current was opposed only in one solitary instance. In New York resolutions approving the Treaty were carried; but this afforded a feeble barrier against the violent prejudices with which it was so generally assailed. This circumstance alone demonstrates the universal prevalence of hostility to the Treaty.

The private letters of the President evince his great uneasiness at the appearance of such determined opposition to it. To the Secretary of state he remarks, "No stone has been left unturned that could impress on the minds of the people the most arrant misrepresentations of facts; that their rights have been not only neglected, but absolutely sold; that there are no reciprocal advantages in the Treaty, and that the benefits are all on the side of Great Britain. This government in relation to France and England, may be compared to a ship between Scylla and Charibdis. If the Treaty is ratified, the partisans of the French, (or rather of war and confusion,) will excite them to hostile measures or at least to unfriendly sentiments—if it is not, there is no foreseeing all the consequences that may follow as it respects Great Britain."

The conduct of the French nation towards the United States, after the ratification of the Treaty, verified these awful forebodings. Not only were insults & "unfriendly sentiments excited," but actual war, under Adam's administration, originated from this measure.

MARCELLUS.
The Federalists of Dorchester County, have selected Benjamin W. LeCompte, and Mathias Travers, as their Electoral Candidates.

The Rockville True American, announces Major GEORGE PETER, as an electoral candidate for Montgomery county.

RICHARD GRAHAM and Dr. JOHN DARE are the Federal candidates for electors of the next State Senate, for Calvert County; and THOMAS REYNOLDS, BENJAMIN GRAY, JNO. I. BROOKE, & Dr. GEORGE BOURNE, in Montgomery County, THOMAS DAVIS and GEORGE C. WASHINGTON, are the Federal electoral candidates.

The Congress frigate, captain Henley, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday evening 29th ult. after 44 days passage from Rio Janeiro. Among the passengers are general Sumpter, minister of the United States to Rio Janeiro, and family. The officers and crew are all in good health with the exception of 15 persons—but the space of a few months, 73 of their number died of the cholera morbus and dysentery; among them, lieutenant, Nichols, of the marines, and boatswain Pickens.

The state of things at Rio Janeiro was unsettled. A small fleet was in readiness to carry the king, &c. to Portugal—Don Pedro was to be left in charge of the government. The city was filled with troops shouting for a constitution, apparently without understanding what they wanted.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The Patriot of last evening publishes a statement of "the proceedings of the levy court of Baltimore county, in returning Inspectors of Tobacco to the Governor and Council for Sheppard's warehouse," and adds that "Col. Waters had but eight votes and Mr. Warfield ten." We are very sorry that our neighbor descends to such subterfuge. This is the fact; the levy court first decided which of the applicants they would vote for, and on counting them, it appeared that Col. Waters and Mr. Warfield were to be the candidates; after this, the election was gone into, and the result proved that Col. Waters had six votes, and Mr. Warfield but four. We have already published the statement which proves the correctness of our assertion—but we shall publish it again in a day or two, and shall show to the people that "misrepresentation" is the order of the day with the democrats, and

that they never care for the means, if they think they can gain their ends.

Vol. Rep. of June 6.

The anniversary of the independence of Buenos Ayres has been celebrated at New Haven. An address was delivered by Ralph Lockwood, Esq. and an entertainment was given by Don David G. Deforest, Consul General from Buenos Ayres: Many appropriate toasts were drank.

It now appears, from the New York newspapers, that Peter Sharpe, of the city of New York, is returned as elected to Congress, instead of Mr. Colden, already announced. This arises from the name of Mr. Colden being incorrectly spelt in a part of the returns. The truth of the return, it is said, will be contested.

Nat. Int.

One of the most afflictive occurrences that we have heard of for this long time is related in a Pennsylvania paper. It appears that a man has been committed to the jail of Susquehanna county for not paying the justice's fees for marrying him. Every one must commiserate his forlorn condition; but our pity is somewhat abated on account of the suit being brought by a justice. The man should have applied to a clergyman to perform the marriage ceremony, and in that case, if he had not been able to pay the customary fee, the charitable Pastor would never have cast one of his flock within the gloomy walls of a prison, as the unrelenting justice has, perhaps, before the honey-moon had passed! O, sad reverse! The fee for binding in holy wedlock is a perquisite, property belonging to the holy teachers, and we have no patience when we hear of Justice Shallow interfering in the premises, pocketing the fee and kissing the bride! Besides, he never more than half marries a couple before he commits some blunder, and makes a ridicule of the whole affair. Let the unhappy fate of the Pennsylvania husband be a warning to all others who have yet to approach the altar of Hymen.

N. York Col.

At a Meeting of the Tobacco Shippers and Dealers in Baltimore, held at the Exchange on the 2d inst. for the purpose of devising some means of regulating the inspection of Tobacco, so as to detect and prevent in future, such frauds, as have heretofore been practised in the packing of that article; Col. THOMAS TENANT was called to the chair, and D. F. MAGRUDER appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that a committee of seven be appointed to take the subject into consideration, and report to an adjourned meeting to be held at the Exchange, at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening next, and that the following Gentlemen consisting of four shippers and three dealers compose the committee:

F. W. Brune Charles A. Warfield
B. M. Hodges Wm. Cooke
James Wilson Thomas Macilroy,
E. C. Graf

Resolved, that the said committee shall report to the adjourned meeting, such information as they may be enabled to obtain, respecting the extent of false packing in Tobacco, with the names of the planters and their residence; also, the warehouses at which the same has been inspected.

Resolved, that said committee also report some plan to be adopted by the shippers and dealers in Tobacco to prevent in future, as much as possible, a repetition of the frauds which have for a long time been practised on them.

Resolved, that the foregoing resolutions be published.

THOS. TENANT, Ch'n.
D. F. MAGRUDER, Sec'y.

The following strange bill was actually handed by a shoemaker to a gentleman in the county of Kent, who, without questioning the items, paid the same:

"Squire D—, debtor to S. Wotton, shoemaker, Dec. 26. Glod up Miss, 10d. Mended up Miss 2d.—Jan. 3, Toc-capt Master, 11d. Turned up, clod up, and mended the maid, 1s. 6d. Heel tapt master, 3d.—Jan. 7, lined, bound up, put a piece on Madam, 4s. Sticking up Miss Kitty, 6d.—Jan. 12, Soling the Maid, 6d. Tapping Madam, 6d. Putting a piece on Madam, 2d.—Total, 9s. 10d.

English Paper.

MARRIED
On Thursday evening the 7th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Scull, Mr. LEBAN LITTLETON to Miss KATE MARRAS, both of this county.

Small Notes.

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

ASSURANCE.

Easton, May 12, 1821.

Sythe Cradling.

The Subscriber has furnished himself with a complete stock of Timber for Cradling Sythes. He will Cradle in the best manner for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, and begs the patronage of the public—He also has on hand a very large stock of Timber, well seasoned for Cart Wheels and Cart Bodies. The present price of his Wheels made in the best manner and of the best timber, is only Nine Dollars.

CLOUDSBERRY KIRBY.
Easton, June 9th, 1821.

Postponement. MASONIC.

A Masonic Procession will take place in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Sunday the 24th day of June, commemorative of St. John the Baptist, and a sermon by a Brother delivered adapted to the occasion. Members of the Fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,
HENJ. W. LECOMPTE,
ARTHUR RICH,
J. R. W. PITT,
Committee of Arrangement,
Cambridge Lodge, No. 66.
May 22, 1821. } 5w
The above celebration is postponed until the following Monday the 25th instant.

\$10 Reward.

Strayed away from the subscriber on Thursday the 31st of May, a small

Black Horse,

with a white star on his forehead, he is about 13 hands high, short and well made, 4 years old the last spring. If he should be taken up out of the county and delivered to the above reward will be given, if in the county five dollars and all reasonable expenses paid.

ROBERT GRIFFITH.
Cambridge, June 9th, 1821.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree (of the honourable the Judges of Worcester county court) on the 17th day of Nov. 1820, will be sold at the court house door on the third day of July 1821, the real estate of Robert Smith, late of Worcester county deceased—the one ninth part of the Tavern House at present occupied by the subscriber, on a credit of twelve months the purchaser giving note with approved security with interest from the day of sale. The creditors of the said Robert Smith, are hereby notified to exhibit their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, to the clerk's office within six months from the day of sale.

WILLIAM WALES, Trustee,
June 9th, 1821.

Nanticoke Bridge.

The President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, have declared a dividend of 26 cents on each share of stock, in said company to this date; which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

JERE COLSTON, Treasurer.
Vienna, June 9th, 1821.

An election for Ten Directors, for said Company will be held, at the House of Mrs. Douglass, in Vienna, on Tuesday 26th inst. between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

JERE COLSTON.
June 9th, 1821.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the subscriber, on the third instant, a BAY MARE with a black main and tail, a blaze in the face quite down to her nose; one hind foot white, from the hams about fourteen hands high, six years old, one fore foot white. When said mare went away she had a lump on the inside of her left thigh, about the size of a common walnut. Whoever will take up or secure said mare so that I get her again shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid.

THOMAS OWENS.
Cambridge, June 9th, 1821.

Notice.

The undersigned, by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of Worcester county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on Friday the sixth day of July next, upon the premises, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, a House and Lot in the town of Snow Hill, the property of the late Patrick Waters deceased. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months upon bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said Patrick Waters are hereby requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the undersigned, or to the Clerk of Worcester county Court, on or before the expiration of six months from the day of sale.

JOSEPH HUTCHESON, Trustee.
Snow Hill, } 3w
June 9, 1821 }

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public sale at one o'clock, on TUESDAY, 26th day of June next, at the New Exchange, City of Baltimore,

ALL THAT FARM,

distant one and a half miles from Princess Anne, Somerset county, Maryland, formerly owned by the Rev. Hamilton Bell, and latterly by Mr. Hideo Pearce, composed of the tracts of land called, "Hamilton's Fortunes," "Clover Fields" and "Walton's Improvement," containing upwards of 1000 acres of land.

This Farm lies about one mile from navigable water, and has on it about 700 acres of fine timber for ship building. The improvements are of brick and there are fine orchards on it. The situation is very healthy—the cleared land is good, and the soil of the woodland is very fine—the whole well watered. The county academy, which is used to be one of the best seminaries in the state, is built on a part of this land.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one fourth cash, the balance in three equal instalments of 8, 12, and 18 months—notes with approved security being given with interest from the date.

Any further information may be obtained upon application at the office of the trustee, corner of St. Paul's lane and Chatham street.

JNO. I. DONALDSON, Trustee.
June 9, 1821.—12

The National Intelligencer and Eastern Gazette, will publish the above twice a week until sale, and forward their accounts to the trustee.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

The following lines were written by a young gentleman on visiting the seat of his nativity after an absence of two years.

Once more ye smiling hills and plains,
Where health and peace and virtue reign,
I hail thy calm retreat;
And in that sweet harmonious grove,
Where nature tunes the heart to love,
Resume my humble seat.

Again I view the smiling spot,
Where stands my much lov'd native cot,
Seat of domestic bliss;
Here truth and freedom walk their round,
Here are the social virtues found,
And here is happiness.

Once more fraternal group so dear,
I greet you all—forgive this tear,
Prompted by fondest love;
Thus let me press you to my heart,
Nor from the sweet embrace depart,
Till summoned from above.

And thou *Lavinia* once again,
With anxious joy and pleasing pain,
I hail thy friendly form;
Friendly indeed, for thou in truth,
Hast been the guardian of my youth,
And guide through many a storm.

* An Elder Sister.

We copy the following paragraph from the work upon the government of Holland, lately published by Louis Bonaparte:

At the battle of Aboukir, and at the time of the explosion of the French ship *L'Orient*, the conduct, and death of young Casabianca, are very worthy of remark. This child, 13 years old, displayed a most wonderful activity. Placed at the batteries he encouraged the gunners and sailors, and as during the heat of the action the firing was retarded by too much zeal and emotion, he restored order and calmness with a coolness wonderful for his age. When his father was mortally wounded he was ignorant of it—fire having appeared on the *L'Orient*, the guns were abandoned, and this courageous child remained alone crying loudly to his father, to know whether he might abandon his post without dishonor as the others were doing—The fire made terrible advances, and he still waited for his father's answer, but in vain. At last an old sailor found him, acquainted him with the misfortune of the elder Casabianca, and that he was deputed to save his son by swimming. He refused and ran to the gunroom. As soon as he perceived his father, he threw himself upon him, embraced him closely and declared he would never quit him. In vain his father besought and threatened him, in vain the old sailor attached to his master wished to render him this last service. "I am going to die, I will die with my father," answered the generous child. "There is but one moment more," observed the sailor "I shall have hardly time to save myself, farewell!"—The fire approached the powder, the vessel blew up with young Casabianca who covered in vain with his body the mutilated remains of his father. This fact was told to Gen. Kleber and Louis at Alexandria by the old sailor.

OLD TIMES.

The National Gazette of Philadelphia, contains an extract from a Philadelphia Price Current of April 7, 1720, showing the state of that market more than a century ago. For the amusement of our readers, we extract the following items, viz:

Flour, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per cwt.
White Bread, 18s. do.
Middling do. 14s. do.
Brown do. 11s. do.
Pork, 45s. per bbl.
Beef, 30s. do.
Wheat, 3s. to 3s. 8d. per bushel.
Indian Corn, 20d. to 22d. do.
Molasses 17d. to 10d. per gal.
Salt, 3s. 2d. per bushel.
Muscovado Sugar, 30s. to 45s. per cwt.
Bohea Tea, 50s. per lb.
One pound of Bohea Tea would then purchase 600 wt. of wheat flour. One hundred wt. of flour, at the present very reduced rate, will purchase six pounds of Bohea tea.

From the *Westchester, (Pa.) Recorder*, of 23d May.

A gentleman has just told us the following anecdote which is too good to be lost: Some raftmen (Yankees, of course) being obliged to return home without selling their lumber, were out of cash, and had no mode of replenishing their whiskey canteen. "Let me have it," (says one) "I will try what I can do." So, putting in half a gallon of water, he stepped into a store in Harrisburg, and asked for half a gallon of whiskey, which was measured and poured in. "You must wait until we come down again for your pay," (said the raftman) "we have left our lumber, and shall return next week." Indeed, (said the storekeeper) "I will not trust you a bar'orth." "You'll then have to take your whiskey back," said the fellow. So the storekeeper measured back his half gallon of grog, and the raftman joined his companions with 2 quarts of half and half.

"At what age does the heart of an old maid beat the last pang for a husband?" This question has been answered by several correspondents: One sets the age at 45, one at 50, another at 60; the most likely period at which they bid adieu to all hopes of obtaining a husband, we would suppose to be one hundred and fifty.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 12th of March, 1821, a Boy by the name of **HENRY EUBANKS**, By trade a Shoe maker, 18 years of age in December next—5 feet 3 or 6 inches high, thin visage, and rather of a pale countenance; limps in walking—took with him one cotton round Jacket, one pair of domestic check Trowsers, one pair of linen do. one fur hat, half worn, and sundry other articles of clothing not recollecting—Whoever takes up the said Boy and delivers him to me, shall receive the above reward. **JAMES BURGESS.** June 2, 1821.

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT.

April Term, 1821.
Whereas a commission did issue from Dorchester county court at April term 1820, to divide or value the real estate of a certain Thomas Hingson deceased, in virtue of the act entitled 'An Act to direct descents and the several supplementary acts thereto, & whereas the commissioners appointed by the said court, did make return at October term 1820, of all their proceedings had on the said commission, in which they determine and so return, that the real estate of the said Thomas Hingson was incapable of division without loss and injury to all the parties interested, and that they did value the said real estate at the sum of \$1200, which said return of the proceedings of the said commissioners hath been confirmed by this court. And whereas Richard Hingson the eldest son of the said Thomas Hingson, the person first entitled to make election to take the real estate aforesaid at its valuation, is absent out of the county. It is therefore ordered, by the said court, that the said Richard Hingson be and appear in Dorchester county court on the second day of the next term of the said court and make his election as aforesaid, otherwise it shall and may be lawful for the same proceedings to be had thereon as if the said Richard Hingson had appeared and refused to take the said real estate at the valuation of the Commissioners—provided a copy of this order be published in some one of the newspapers printed in Easton, Md. for four weeks successively before the first Monday in October next.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES B. ROBINS,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.
True Copy **E. RICHARDSON, Clk.**
May 26—4w

WOOL.

The subscriber wishes to purchase WOOL, washed or in the grease, common, mixed and full blood, for which he will give liberal prices in cash.

SHOES.

He has for sale at his shop next door to Jenkins & Stevens' store, a general assortment of Men's Women's & Children's SHOES, servants' do. at reduced prices for cash. **BENNETT TOMLINSON.** May 26 3w

MASONIC.

A Masonic Procession will take place in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Sunday the 24th day of June, commemorative of St. John the Baptist, and a sermon by a Brother delivered adapted to the occasion.

Members of the Fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,
BENJ. W. LECOMPTE,
ARTHUR RICH,
J. R. W. PITT,
Committee of Arrangement.
Cambridge Lodge, No. 66. } 5w
May 22, 1821.

DRUMMER.

The well known Horse Drummer is now in high 8tud condition, and will be let to Mares this season by the subscriber at the moderate price of Four Dollars the spring's chance and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case—The season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June, money payable on the first of September.

Drummer

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

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

JAMES DENNY.
March 10—1f

NOTICE.

Was committed to my custody, on the 9th inst. a negro man, who calls himself;

Henry Lucas,

about 34 years old, 5 feet eight inches high. Had on when committed a cotton and yarn jacket and trowsers of a sooty color, coarse shoes and stockings, and felt hat. He has a small scar on his breast, and several on his right arm, which appear to have proceeded from burns; has some shoemaker's tools with him. Says he is the property of William King, of King and Queen county, Va. and by him sold to Mr. Lawrence, in March, 1820, from whom he made his escape in a few days. He is not quite black. The owner of the above negro is desired to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEO. H. LANHAM, Shp.
of Prince George's County, Md.
May 26—2m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

Given under my hand this 19th day of May 1821.

WILLIAM McCLEAN.
Chester town, Kent county, May 19—3w

\$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 12th of March, a Black Boy who calls himself **Joe Paca,**

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

LEVI DUKES.
Near Denton, Caroline County,
Maryland, April 24th, 1821. 5

NOTICE

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

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

NEGROES

AT PRIVATE SALE.

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

The terms will be accommodating—application to be made to Samuel Groome, Agent or **ISABELLA SMYTH,** Adm'x of Wm. B. Smyth, dec'd.

April 21, 1821—3wec4w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

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

JAMES MACKUBIN, Ex'r.
Anne-Arundel County, }
May 19—3w.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

MAY 14th, 1821.
The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 20 day of July next, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year. By order,

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

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

SHOES.

Joseph Scull,

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

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

ALSO A VARIETY OF **GOOD TOBACCO,** All of which he will sell cheap for **CASH.** Easton, May 5th, 1821.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF CHEAP

SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening,

AN ELEGANT AND ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF **CHOICE FRESH SEASONABLE**

GOODS,

Selected with great care from the latest importations, and comprising an extensive assortment of **BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA, & AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.** All of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash, or exchanged for Wool and Feathers at the market prices. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

May 22

FARMS

To be Leased.

The subscriber offers to lease for a long term of years after the present, a Farm where Col. Duffin formerly lived, situated in Dorchester county, on Transquakin river eight miles from Cambridge, containing about 2 hundred & 50 thousand corn hills in each of three shifts, exclusive of several large lots which may be devoted to clover and tobacco. The soil is well adapted to the usual crops of corn and wheat; the lands are high and supplied with excellent springs of water.

ALSO,

A Farm adjoining the above, and about one half the size, very similarly situated.

The above Farms will be leased on the most liberal terms, either for rents certain or casual, as may best suit the views of an industrious and enterprising tenant, and none need apply but such as can produce testimonials competent to establish such a character.

JOS. E. MUSE,
Dorchester county, } 6w.
May 26, 1821. }

HANDSOME AND CHEAP SPRING GOODS,

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and are now opening

A very handsome variety of **ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, RUSSIA and INDIA, GOODS,**

Selected with much care from the latest importations.

ALSO—A VARIETY OF **Domestic Goods.**

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

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

THOMAS & GROOME.
Easton, April 28th 1821—1f.

Groome & Lambdin

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

SPRING GOODS,

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

A GREAT VARIETY OF **HANDSOME & CHEAP GOODS,**

AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Superfine and other Black & colored Silk Calicoes Velvets

Bengal Stripes Superfine and middle Furniture Chintzes Cloths

4-4 & 6-4 Ginghams Cassimeres and Cassinets

Gingham Robes Cords and Velvets

4-4 & 6-4 Camb. Mus. lin. White & colored Flannels

6-4 Satin striped do Carpeting and Carpet Bindings

4-4 Demi Cambrics Plain & figured Lenos Black & colored Canton

Sprig'd & plain Books Crape Shawls & Scarfs

6-4 India do Cotton & Silk Shawls

6-4 British Mulls British Shirtings

Dom. steam power do Bandannas and Madras

Bleach'd Waltham do Handkerchiefs

Bleach'd Ashwright do Black Lave and Barcelona

Brown Waltham Shee- Men's and Women's

tings and Shirtings Dom. Plaids & Stripes

Do. Chambrays White & col'd Denims

Apron Checkers Men's do do

Bedtickings Misses' white cotton do

4-4 Country Tow Linen Men's white and color

ed half do

Russia and Flemish Ladies' kid and silk

Sheetings Burlaps and Hessians

Ticklenburgs German Dowls

Brown Hollands Men's beaver & buck

3-4, 6-4, 9-4 & 10-4 skin do

Irish Diapers Morocco and calfskin

Russia do. shoes

5-4 Irish Sheetings Ghel, Morocco and

7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens leather do

Linen Cambrics Men's and Boy's Wool

Long Lawns & Camb. Hats

Handkerchiefs Glazed Camb. for lin.

3-4 & 6-4 Dimities ings

Levantine and Floren- Umbrellas & Parasols

ce Black, white, green, Double and single

blue, brown, Satins Sackings Laces and

Black, white & green Carriage Tuffings

4-4 Grapes Gigs and switch Whips

Black Canton & Nan- Cotton yarns from 3s

kin Crapes. to 20

Blue and yellow Nan. Candle wick

keens Three-corded cotton

3-4 dora. blue do for knitting

Striped and plain cot- Tortoise shell & mock

ton Cassimeres combs

Coloured Sateens Holt's balls and oz

White & striped Jeans Cotton yarns from 3s

Seersuckers and Cora- to 20

donis Gimp Black and colored

Wilmington Stripe for Silk and cotton Cords

men's wear Hoot Webbing and

White Eng. Drilling Cords

White and coloured Writing & Letter Pa-

Marseilles per

Black silk Florentine, Slates and Pencils.

for vests

Ribbons, Galloons, Bindings, Hat Bandings,

Shirt Buttons, Silver Thimbles, Hooks & Eyes,

Reads, Scissor Chains, Watch Chains, Sewing

Silks, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Bobbins,

&c. &c.

GROCERIES.

4th Proof Cognac Train Oil

Brandy Spirits of Turpentine

Peach and Apple do. Sifted Meal and Flour

Jamaica, and Antigua Mustard and Cayenne

Spirits Pepper

Old Rye & Corn Whis- Blown Salt

key Mace, Nutmegs, Cin-

Holland Gin namon, Cloves, Al-

N. E. Rum spice and Pepper

Molasses Race and ground Gin-

Madeira ger

Lisbon Salt Petre and Starch

Sherry English Glue

Port Indigo and Fig Blue

Teneriffa Paints of all kinds

Malaga Hacked and switched

Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Flax

and Prunes Haw Cotton

Gun Powder Window Glass and

Imperial Putty

Hyson Leaf & Brown Sugars Powder and Shot

Coffee and Chocolate Spanish and Country

Rye for Coffee Segars

lice Nice Chewing To-

bacco

Mould and dipp'd Can- Hamilton & Garrett's

dles Snuff

White and Brown Macaban & Rappae do

Soap Leading lines and

Rush Lights Bed Gords

Linseed Sperm. and Iron and Rape Traces

Brushes of all kinds.

ALSO—

Brass Knob Locks, Closet Locks, Stock

Locks, Pad Locks, Chest Locks, Cupboard

Locks, Trunk Locks, Butt Hinges, H. Hinges,

Parliament Hinges, Flat and Round Bolts,

Wrought and Cut Tacks, Round and Flat Head

Screws, Springs, Knives and Forks, Wroty Iron

in Sets, Iron and Tutanna Spoons, Shoe

Knives, Butcher Knives, Pen Knives, Scissors,

Coffee Mills, Wash Irons, Claw Hammers,

Shoe Hammers, Hatchets, Pincers, Shoe

Tacks, Awl Blades, Brass Knob Latches, Nar-

folk ditto, Snuffers, Commode Knobs, Screw

& Barrel Augers, Chisels, Bed Screws, Saws,

Carpenters' & Coopers' Ardes, Sheep Shears,

Curry Combs, Sad Irons, Brass and Iron

Candlesticks, Bells, Warming Pans, Brick Layers

Trowels, Drawing Knives, Garden Rakes,

Spades, Shovels, Wedding Hoes, Steelyards,

Grid Irons, Iron Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders,

Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c.

ALSO A VARIETY OF **QUEENSWARE**

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1821.

NO. 184.

A COPY OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY OUR SAVIOUR

JESUS CHRIST,

Found eighteen miles from INCONIUM; sixty-five years after our blessed SAVIOUR'S Crucifixion. Transmitted from the Holy City by a converted Jew; faithfully translated from the original Hebrew Copy, now in the possession of the Lady CUBA'S family, at MESOPOTAMIA. This letter was written by Jesus Christ, and found under a great stone, both round and large, at the foot of the Cross, 18 miles from INCONIUM, near the Village called MESOPOTAMIA: upon the stone was written or engraved,

BLESSED IS HE, WHO SHALL TURN ME OVER.

People that saw it prayed to God earnestly, and desired he would make known to them the meaning of this writing, that they might not attempt in vain to turn it over; in the mean time, there came a little child, about six or seven years old, and turned it over without any help or assistance, to the admiration of all the people that stood by. And under this stone was found this Letter, written by Jesus Christ, and was carried to the City Inconium, and there published by a person belonging to the Cuba, and in the Letter was written the Commandments of Jesus Christ, signed by the Angel Gabriel seventy eight years after our Saviour's birth. To which is added, King Agbarus's Letter to our Saviour, and our Saviour's Answer; also his Miracles, and Lentulus's Epistle to the Senate of Rome.

WHOSOEVER worketh on the Sabbath day, shall be cursed; I command you to go to Church, and keep the Lord's day holy, without doing any manner of work; you shall not idly spend your time in bedecking yourself with superfluities of costly apparel and vain dresses, for I have ordained a day of rest; I will have that day kept holy, that your sins may be forgiven you. You shall not break my commandments but observe and keep them, written with my own hand, and spoken with my own mouth. You shall not only go to church yourself, but also your men servants and maid servants, and observe my words, and obey my commandments. You shall finish your labour every Saturday in the afternoon by six o'clock; at which the preparation for the Sabbath begins. I advise you to fast five Fridays in every year, beginning with Good Friday, and to continue the four Fridays immediately following, in remembrance of the five bloody wounds which I received for all mankind. You shall diligently and peaceably labour in your respective callings, in which it hath pleased God to call you. You shall love one another with brotherly love, and cause them that are not baptized to come to church and receive the Sacraments of Baptism, and the Lord's Supper, and be made members of the Church; in so doing I will give you long life, and many blessings; your land shall flourish, and your cattle shall abundantly multiply, and I will give you many comforts in the greatest temptations, and they who do the contrary shall be unprofitable. I will also send hardness of heart upon them, till I see them; but especially impatient unbelievers. He that hath given to the poor shall not be unprofitable. Remember and keep holy the Sabbath day; for the seventh day I have taken to rest myself; and he that hath a copy of this letter written with my own hand, and spoken with my own mouth, and keepeth it without publishing it to others, shall not prosper; but he that publishes it to others shall be blessed of me. And though his sins be in number as stars in the sky, and he believes in this he shall be pardoned; and if he believes not in this writing and this commandment, I will send my plagues upon him, and consume both him and his children, and his cattle. And whosoever shall have a copy of this letter, written with my own hand, and keep it in their houses, nothing shall hurt them; neither pestilence, lightning or thunder, shall do them any hurt; and if a woman be with child, and in labour, and a copy of this letter be about her, and she firmly puts her trust in me, she shall be safely delivered of her birth. You shall have no news of me but by the Holy Scriptures, until the Day of Judgment. All goodness and prosperity shall be on the house, where a copy of this my letter shall be found.

Christ's Cures and Miracles.
He cleansed a leper by only touching him. He healed the Centurion's servant that was afflicted with a fever. Several possessed with devils. A violent tempest was stilled by him. A man sick of the palsy. Raised a maid from the dead. A dumb man possessed with a devil. He fed above five thousand with five loaves and two fishes. He walketh on the sea.

All the diseased in Genesaret he healed by the touch of his garment; he cured a woman vexed with the devil, and a multitude that were lame, blind, dumb, maimed, &c. He fed above four thousand with seven loaves, and a few little fishes.

King Agbarus's Letter to our Saviour.
I have heard of thee, and of thy cures wrought by thee, without herbs or medicines; for it is reported thou restorest unto sight the blind, makest the lame to walk, cleansest the leprosy, raised the dead, and healed those that were tormented with diseases of a long continuance.

Having heard all this of thee, I was firmly persuaded to believe one of these things, either that thou art a very God, and comest down from Heaven to do such miracles; or else thou art the Son of God, and performest them: wherefore, I have now sent these lines entreating thee, come hither, and cure my disease; besides, having heard that the Jews murmur against thee, and contrive to do thee mischief, I invite thee to my City, which is a little one indeed, but beautiful, and sufficient to entertain us both.

Our Saviour's Answer.
Blessed art thou, Agbarus, for believing in me, whom thou has not seen; for it is written of me that they which have seen me shall not believe on me; that they which have not seen me, may believe, and be saved. But concerning a matter thou has written about, these are to acquaint thee, that all the things for which I am sent hither must be fulfilled, and then I shall be taken up to him that sent me; but, after my Ascension, I will send thee one of my Disciples, who shall cure thy distemper, and give life to thee, and to them that are with thee.

Lentulus's Epistle to the Senate of Rome, containing a Description of Jesus Christ.

There appeared in these our days, a man of great virtue, called Jesus Christ, and by the People is called a Prophet, but his own Disciples call him the Son of God. He raised the dead, and cured all manner of diseases; a man of stature, somewhat tall and comely, with a reverend countenance, such as the beholders may both fear and love. His hair is the colour of a chestnut full ripe, and is plain down almost to his ears, but from thence downwards it is curled, but more orient of colour, wavering about his shoulders; in the midst of his head groweth down a seam of hair, departing like the Nazarites: his forehead very plain and smooth; his face without spot or wrinkle beautiful, with a comely red; his nose and mouth so formed, that nothing can be reprehended; his beard thick, the colour of the hair of his head; his eyes grey, clear, and quick in reproving; he is severe; counselling courteous; he is fair spoken, and pleasant in speech, mixed with gravity. It cannot be remembered that any have ever seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep. In proportion to his body, he is well shapen and straight; his hands and arms very delectable to behold; in speaking, very temperate, modest and wise; a man, for his singular beauty, far exceeding all the Sons of Men.

If we take into view the depressed state of our markets, the devastations of the hail, the ravages of the cat worm, and the depredations of the fly, it will require no great stretch of fancy to place the prospects of the farmers of our county in rather a gloomy light.

Since writing the above, we learn that the glass in most of the windows fronting the storm, in Waynesburg, Franklin county, was broken; that in Emmottsburg, Frederick county, upwards of two thousand panes of glass were broken, in addition to the destruction of grain, &c.; and report says, that in Chambersburg, & its vicinity, much injury was done by the hail, and some lives endangered or destroyed by lightning.

Torch Light.

Extract of a letter from Havre de Grace, Md. May 30.

"This day a most extraordinary phenomenon appeared on the Susquehanna River. Myriads of Herrings were floating on the surface of the stream, struggling as if they were out of their natural element. The boys of Havre de Grace went into the river and took them up, and brought them on shore. I dissected several and found their bladders burst. Last night, we had several hours of vivid lightning, but scarcely a clap of thunder. It could not therefore be any concussion that has produced this novelty. Whether the flashes of lightning frightened the fish, or what made them burst their bladders, I leave to Dr. Mitchell, and other learned Ichthyologists to determine. But the plain matter of fact is, that while I am now writing, the whole surface of the river, at this place, is covered with fish, in a passive state."

NEWSPAPER, June 1.

Sailing of Missionaries (and Specie).—The new ship *Acasta* sailed from Salem on Sunday, for Calcutta, carrying out \$400,000 in specie. In the *Acasta* went out passengers, Rev. J. D. Price, lady and child; of Philadelphia, as Missionaries to the Burman Empire; to join Mr. Judson, at Rangoon, under the auspices of the Board of Missions. Also, Mrs. Eliza Babcock, of Philadelphia; Messrs. J. W. Stark, and J. D. Barker.

Ship George, which sailed from Salem on Sunday, carried out upwards of \$100,000 in specie.

The author of the Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army in America, gives many interesting incidents in the course of the work. We select the following:

AFTER THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

"As soon as the whole army was reunited, and the broken regiments had recovered their order, a flag of truce was dispatched with proposals for the burial of the dead. To accomplish this end, a truce of two days was agreed upon, and parties were immediately sent out to collect and bury their fallen comrades. Prompted by curiosity, I mounted my horse and rode to the front; but of all the sights I ever witnessed, that which met me there, was beyond comparison the most shocking, and the most humiliating. Within the small compass of a few hundred yards, were gathered together nearly a thousand bodies; all of them arrayed in British uniforms. Not a single American was among them; all were English; and they were thrown by dozens into shallow holes scarcely deep enough to furnish them with a slight covering of earth. Nor was this all. An American officer stood by, smoking a segary and apparently boasting the slain with a look of savage exultation; and repeating over and over to each individual that approached him, that their loss amounted only to eight men killed and fourteen wounded."

"I confess that when I beheld the scene, I hung down my head, half in sorrow, and half in anger. With my officious informant, I had every inclination to pick a quarrel; but he was on duty, and an amicable existed, both of which forbade the measure. I could not, however, stand by and repress my cholera; and since to give it vent would have subjected me to more serious inconvenience than a mere duel, I turned my horse's head, and galloped back to the camp."

"But the change of expression visible there in every countenance, no language can portray. Only twenty hours ago, and all was life and animation; wherever you went you were enlightened by the sound of merriment and gaiety; while the expected attack was mentioned in terms indicative not only of sanguine hope, but of the most perfect confidence as to its result. Now gloom and discontent every where prevailed. Disappointment, grief, indignation & rage succeeded each other in all bosoms; nay, so completely were the troops overwhelmed by a sense of disgrace, that for a while they retained their sorrow without so much as hinting at its cause. Nor was this dejection occasioned wholly by the consciousness of laurels tarnished. The loss of comrades was to the full as afflicting as the loss of honor; for more than 7000 men brought on this side into the field, no fewer than 3000 had fallen."

[The American account of the battle states that the British lost about 3000 killed, wounded and prisoners—the American 7 killed and 6 wounded.]

Among the evils to which he attributes the loss of the battle, he particularly instances desertion.

"To our soldiers every inducement was held out by the enemy to desert. Printed papers offering lands and money as the price of desertion were thrown into the piquets, while individuals made a practice of approaching our posts, and endeavouring to persuade the very sentinels to quit their stations. Nor could it be expected that bribes so tempting would always be refused. Many desertions began daily to take place, and became before long, so frequent, that the evil rose to be of a serious nature."

"There occurred however, one instance of magnanimous fidelity on the part of a British soldier, which I cannot resist the inclination of repeating. A private of the 95th, whose name I should have joyfully mentioned had I not forgotten it, chanced one day to stand sentinel, when he was addressed by an American officer. The American offered him a hundred dollars and a quantity of land if he would come over; representing at the same time the superiority of a democratical government, and railing, as these persons generally do, against the title of king. Though the Englishman heard what was said distinctly enough, he nevertheless pretended to be deaf, and begged his tempter to come a little nearer, that, in his own words, "he might tell him all about it." Jonathan exulting at the prospect of drawing this fine fellow from his duty, approached within 20 paces of where he stood, and just as he opened his mouth to renew the offer, the sentinel levelled his piece and shot him through the arm. Nor was he contented with inflicting this punishment, walking forward, he seized his wounded enemy, and reproaching him with dishonourable dealings, brought him in a prisoner to the camp. But unaccountably conduct such as this was rare; in the course of a week many men quitted their colors and fled to the enemy."

The following incident, related by the author of the British Campaigns in America, reminds us of a story told by a traveler in Ohio, who, seeing a hat in a sloop near him, reached out his cane for the purpose of taking it, when, on lifting it, he was surprised to find a man underneath, who informed him, rather calmly, that he was fearful of losing his horse, which was still farther below. There is this distinction, however, that the following is no doubt true, while the preceding is not.—[*Box D. dd.*]

On the retreat from New-Orleans.

"For some time, that is to say, while our route lay along the high road, and beside the bank of the river, the march was agreeable enough; but, as soon as we began to enter upon the path through the marsh, all comfort was at an end. Being constructed of material so slight, and resting on a foundation so infirm, the treading of the first corps unavoidably beat it to pieces; those which followed were therefore compelled to flounder on in the best way they could; and by the time the rear of the column gained the morass, all trace of a way had entirely disappeared. But, not only were the roads torn asunder and sunk by the pressure of those who had gone before, but the bog itself, which at first might have furnished a few spots of firm footing, was trodden into the consistency of mud. The consequence was, that every step sunk us up to the knees, and frequently higher. Near the ditches, indeed, many occurred which we had the utmost difficulty in crossing at all; and, as the night was dark, there being no moon, not any light except what the stars supplied, it was difficult to select our steps, or even to follow those who called to us that they were safe on the opposite side. At one of these places, I myself beheld an unfortunate wretch gradually sink till he disappeared. I saw him flounder in, heard his cry for help, and ran forward with the intention of saving him; but before I had taken a second step, I myself sunk at once as high as the breast. How I contrived to keep myself from smothering, is more than I can tell, for I felt no solid bottom under me, and continued to go deeper and deeper till the mud reached my arms. Instead of endeavouring to help the poor soldier, of whom nothing now could be seen except the head & hands, I was forced to beg assistance for myself; when a leather canteen strap being thrown to me, I laid hold of it, and was dragged out just as my fellow-sufferer became invisible."

Ginger Ale.—Excellent Ginger Ale may be thus made instantly at all seasons of the year. One dram of tartaric acid; two drams of ginger; three ounces of the best white sugar, pounded very fine—mixed together, and kept in blue paper, ready for use.—One dram of carbonate of soda in white paper.—Put the above paper mixture into a half pint glass three parts water, and the water paper powder into a wine glass full of water; mix them both well, and pour the latter into the half pint glass.—*Parson Rex.*

BALTIMORE, June 10.
According to appointment, the adjourned meeting of the Tobacco Shippers and Dealers was held at the Exchange on the 6th inst.—when the Committee appointed at the former meeting, to take into consideration the fraudulent modes adopted by many planters in the packing of their tobacco, &c. to devise some plan to detect and prevent in future such iniquitous practices, delivered in their report, which was read, and after some amendments, adopted as follows:
"The Committee to whom was referred for consideration the fraudulent practice of false packing of tobacco, and for devising a plan to detect or prevent it in future, beg leave to Report—
That they have investigated the same as far as laid in their power and find that the practice has prevailed to an alarming extent, and calls for the firm, decided and immediate interposition, not only of the shippers and dealers, but of the honest and upright planters, as well as all those who are at all concerned in the purchase or sale of the article. In the course of their investigation, they have found, that in 17 bbls. of tobacco that have been received at Dugan's warehouse, Roderick Dorsey, inspector, only 4 bbls. have been discovered free from imposition; and that in 19 bbls. received at Calhoun's warehouse; Richard Mackall, inspector, only 9 bbls. have, in like manner, been found correct. In many instances, the injury sustained has been excessive, and in all, by no means trifling.
The investigation has been confined chiefly to the yellow and finer kinds of tobacco, and to the inspection houses mentioned above. But the Committee are aware that the evil is not limited to these particular cases, but that it extends, in some degree, to nearly every part of the state, and to almost every quality of tobacco. The result of the investigation above alluded to, is not only known to the committee, but has been witnessed by a numerous assemblage of their

fellow citizens, among whom are some of the most respectable planters of the state. To check this growing evil, which there is strong evidence of its having long existed; to separate the honest from the fraudulent planters, and to protect and encourage this staple of our state in its fair condition, is the duty of every good citizen. The remedy is, and always has been, completely within the power of the inspectors, whose carelessness and constant anxiety to obtain patronage, has, no doubt, greatly contributed to encourage this practice.
The committee, therefore, suggest the following plan: That an instrument of writing be drawn up, and signed by the shippers and dealers, pledging themselves to report any remissness in the inspection, or fraud in the packing of tobacco, that may come within their knowledge, to a general meeting of those interested in the subject, to be held on the first Thursday in every month, to be acted upon as may hereafter be deemed advisable. And that it be recommended to the inspectors to break every bbl. in five different places; and that two of the breaks be at least within six inches of the ends, and one bundle from each exhibited as the sample, being in his opinion, a fair average of the contents of the bbl. The committee are induced to hope, that these precautions, if fairly tested, will, at least give a temporary & partial relief. They are rendered necessary by fraud and deception, and are, in the opinion of the committee, the best remedies that can be applied, until the legislature, in their wisdom and justice, pass more efficient laws on the subject.
The committee advise some further forbearance, for the present, in publishing the names of those whose tobacco has been found defective; for with some it may have originated in circumstances beyond their control, who may come forward and make good the deficiency, and such as do not, can hereafter be exposed. All which is respectfully submitted.

The following resolutions were also adopted—
Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the tobacco shippers and dealers, for their signatures to an instrument of writing for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the above report.
Resolved, that the foregoing proceedings be published.
THOS. TENANT, chairman.
D. F. MAGRUDER, secretary.
HAGERSTOWN (Md.) June 5.
HAIL!
During the afternoon and night of Tuesday last, two or three hail storms were experienced in this county. In the neighborhoods north and south of this town, much injury has been sustained by the rising crops of wheat, rye and oats; some fields are entirely cut to pieces, and others so much injured as to render it doubtful whether they will yield their seed. The fruit, gardens and window glass have also sustained considerable damage, notwithstanding but very little wind accompanied the hail. Many individuals, whose prospects, but a few days before, were cheering, have lost their entire crops, and are thus reduced to the most dependent condition.
In some parts of our county, whole fields of corn and clover have been literally cut to pieces by the cut-worm, which are now more numerous this season than they have ever been known to be in this section of the country—indeed, in some places they have not only destroyed the corn and clover, but injured the flax and hemp very much. The farmers have pretty generally had to replant their corn.
Nor are the hail and cut worm the only destructive visitors to the agriculturalist. The fly has seriously injured the wheat crops, such of which as have escaped the hail, wear rather an unpromising and sickly aspect.

Stephen I. Donaldson, p m 16,442 87
Nicholas L. Dawson, p m 7,363 21
Richard Dennis, col 18th 24,840 18
Thompson Douglas, dep p m 28,080 57
Jonathan B. Eastman, dep 82,774 17
Samuel H. Eakin, dep p m acc'ts rendered, and in the course of settlement 1,476,132 74
Samuel Edmonds, p m N. York militia, accounts rendered, and in the course of settlement 563,327 76
John I. Everitt, lieutenant 3d infantry 6,561 95
James T. Eubank, ass't dep q m 12,222 62
Solomon Ellis, late contractor 12,375 13
Thomas P. Finley, lieutenant p m 8,390 07
Elias Fasset, col 30th 6,047 25
John Gibson, gov of Indiana, the greater part ascertained on settlement, 14th July, 1814 6,644 16
Wilson P. Greenop, Kentucky militia, written to 11th June, 1817, sued 9th July 1818 36,156 34
Robert Gray, p m Colonsia m's 12,461 68
Ashton Garret, p m 17th 39,703 66
Samuel G. Hopkins, capt cavalry 25,833 88
Wade Hampton, maj gen 5,623
Peter L. Hogeboom, p m 23d 15,667 41
Samuel Harris, capt 13th Geo. Harrison, p m 9th infantry 6,526 29
Jesse D. Hunt, p m 20,248
John V. H. Hoyck, major 31,527
Robt. C. D. Jennings, com-mis'y 3,730
Matthew H. Jewett, p m 28th 190,934 71
George Keyser, maj 28th 49,884 73
Joseph Keyser, 10,472 65
Bart. Labagan, ass't dep p m 6,434 65
William B. Lewis, 16,204 35
Fred. H. Lissenhoff, p m F militia 12,297 69
Richard H. Lee, p m 7,398 60
Henry Leavenworth, col 18,367 09
Isaac Q. Leake, late p m 5,299 31
Ferdinand Marsteller, capt militia 233 05
John Miller dep p m 35,219 21
Peter Maheen, capt militia 19,401 09
Jeremiah R. Munson, maj 27th 200
Thomas Melville, sup pub buildings 17,685
Nimrod H. Moore, p m 17th 17,933 84
Joseph M. Clure, p m N Y mil 30,098
Robert L. McClelland, dep p m 5,511 73
Joseph E. Merrit, ass't dep p m 8,990 57
James Morrison, p m 15,313 10
Ludovick Morgan, capt 9,000
Return J. Meigs, late governor of Ohio, (this in the post master general's accounts appear to be rendered, on which he claims a balance) 6,438 34
William Morrow, p m Ohio mil 52,397 69
Ralph Martin, maj 2nd 4,985 08
John M. Deagall, p m Ohio mil 5,032 19
James M. Cloaskey, capt do 16,811 01
Wm. Nicholas, capt 2d artillery 5,515 46
Joseph Owens, lieutenant 43d 4,717 39
Benj. L. Ogden, capt 3d artillery 12,355 03
Orr and Greely, contractors 4,716
Thomas D. Owings, col 28th 31,180 98
Peter B. Porter, q m g. He has claims to nearly this amount, which are suspended for want of vouchers 7,584 91
N. R. Packard, brigade q m 11,391
Henry Phillips dep p m 3,000
Joseph D. Prince, capt artillery 15,600 58
Chas. Pomelly, p m N Y militia 75,16 38
Wm. Prince, p m Kentucky do 800
John H. Plummer, late dep com 12,775 50
John Ricard, p m 6,318 62
Geo. F. Ross, capt 44th 10,128 77
Thomas I. Robeson, maj 7,722 15
Ed. L. Roberts, p m 1st infant. ry 4,564 73
Jason Rades, p m volunteers, balance on settlement, 3d November 1820, has further accounts to render 25,673 28
Robert C. Reagans, p m Kentucky militia 13,969 19
John M. Russell, ass't d q m 6,424 27
John A. Rogers, late do 19,997 45
Henry Robinson, a d q m 7,407 57
Richard Sparks, col 10,390 80
Walter Sheldon d p m 9,303 55
Joseph B. Stewart, p m 18,310 78
Melancton Smith, col 20,498 89
A. P. Spencer, capt 29th 5,763 30
P. D. Spencer, p m 24,658 39
Winfield Scott, lieutenant col 5,517 92
Thomas Staniford, p m 11th 16,703 72
Martin Strobel, p m 8 C militia 5,000
Goy Smith, lieutenant 39th 9,055 31
John G. Schultz, lieutenant 27th 5,592 86
Lewis Saunders, 20,000
James Smith, p m Ohio militia 7,306 11
John H. Smith, do do 7,951 38
John Swift, a d p m 11,498 45
Robert Scarcey, acting p m 31,374 66
Joseph G. Swift brig gen do 1,000
Barent Schuyler, capt 29th 5,104 05
Zachariah Schoonmaker, p m N. York militia 5,492 24
William A. Tonnelle, agent for paying claims 6,785 90
Richard Taylor, d q m g 12,000
Daniel D. Tompkins, an advance made by the secretary of war, being for the loss on the sale of treasury notes, which requires legislative sanction 4,411 25
Daniel D. Tompkins, balance of his account settled 14th June, 1820 11,022 57

George W. Todd, col 17th 5,591
Bushrod Taylor, p m Va. militia 5,121 19
Wm. P. Thompson do do 5,284 25
Geo. W. T. Broeck, capt 6th 7,259 96
Peter G. D. Voorhies, p m 25,378 11
Samuel Whittlesey, p m N York militia 4,113 54
William H. Wieder, lieutenant col 4,484 85
Lewis B. Willis, capt 7,305 90
James Wilkinson, maj gen 5,557 68
Benjamin Wallace, maj 6,098 25
Wm. W. Wilkins, p m militia 30,000
Benjamin White, lieutenant col 10th 4,605 60
Henry Watthals, p m Va. mil 6,039 54
Abijah Yelverton, jr p m N York militia 7,338 58
Lewis Yancey, p m 10th 4,817 36
Total amount of debts returned by the third auditor, 15,317,880 84!!!
Account of monies advanced prior to the 3d March 1809, unaccounted for
Richard Chandler, late p m 8,204 53
Moses Hook, capt 12,163 91
Thomas Robinson, p m 7,623 32
James Wilkinson, maj gen 5,627 03
We shall publish this list of public defaulters once a month, or oftener, as occasion may require; and shall uniformly make our readers mindful of any settlement of either of these accounts which may take place and be reported to us.
FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.
The intentional and malignant falsehoods daily dealt out by the miserable sheets, misnamed Gazettes or newspapers, in the pay of Democracy, expressly to deceive and impose upon the honest, but uninformed & credulous, on the subject of Col. Waters, as well as others, ought to convince every honest man, whether he be Federalist or Democrat, that their cause is bad—their conduct unprincipled and fraudulent, and their intentions selfish and fraudulent.
When men, members of the executive council, and others dare to assert false-hoods in the face of recorded proof, as they have done in this instance, with a full knowledge of the fact, it is time, HIGH TIME, for sober, honest men to give up such company, take sides with Federal Washingtonian Republicans; the only REAL FRIENDS of the country and the people, and leave those DEFEETERS OF TRUTH and honesty to the contempt they merit. Col. Waters has fallen a VICTIM to political VANGUARD—He has been turned out to starve, because he would not basely adjure his faith. All that could be done has been done to consign him to mendicancy, because he fell as a Federalist, and was the friend of Washington—He fought, and bled, and suffered, as bravely, as profusely, and as long as any American in the revolutionary war, to assert the Rights and Independence of his Country. The war being over, and his country FREE, he has lived in honorable retirement, with a heart a little bigger, perhaps, than his fortune, (for he was always generous, benevolent & free,) and when he really needed it, an executive of Maryland gave the worthy old revolutionary hero a place in the tobacco inspection at Baltimore, on which he lived like a good man, thankful to God & his country. But, alas! the *Friend, the Destroyer*, in the shape and name of Democracy, came, and from this office, without fault, without charge, save that of being a Federalist, is he now driven to poverty. It was his families' main, nay, only support. But why is Col. Waters denied this office? He is surely a good man and a fit man—aye, but he is a Federalist. Colonel Waters was a brave soldier, who bore the battles' dangers and heats, and the marches' toils—aye, but he is a Federalist. Colonel Waters is poor and needs it, he is worthy and deserves it—aye, but he is a Federalist. *O damned by such plea!*—they lead to judgments such as funds pronounces, and all this is depicted *patriotism* at the font of party. People of Maryland will you sacrifice your tried and true friends, the veterans of 176—the companions of Washington, the obtainers and defenders of your Independence and Liberty, to gratify the venal lusts, the selfish, corrupt, and malignant feelings of the present executive and their satellites. It is impossible. Your country, your happiness, and prosperity, and posterity, expect different things of you. Is our country labouring under some signal curse of Heaven, that her fame, her fate, and her defenders are abandoned to those who flourish on her spoils, who destroy her as they feed on her, & who riot in the pleasure of sacrificing the *Founders of the Republic*? She must be guilty of some heinous crime that she is thus doomed to expiate. Our constant prayers to Heaven shall be, that our period of condemnation may be shortened, that our country may be speedily rescued from the hands of demagogues and impostors, and restored to the control of patriotism rightly understood, to intelligence ably directed, to justice rigidly administered.
Maryland Resolutions relative to the public lands set apart for Education.
The Legislature of Connecticut have approved of the principles adopted in the Report of the Legislature of Maryland upon this subject, (disapproved by the Legislature of New York,) and have adopted a report concluding with a resolution which, among other things, "requests the Senators & Representatives of that state, in the Congress of the United States, to use their endeavors to procure an appropriation of a part of the public lands, for the promotion of the objects of science and education in the several states, to be divided among them in such a manner, and proportions, as to Congress shall appear just and equitable."
The Alexandria Herald says, Mr. Cartwright of the Theatre, put an end to his existence at New-Orleans, by poison—the cause unknown.

Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland.
At the general convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, held at Williamson's hotel on Monday the 4th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:
Robert Moore, M. D. President
George Frick, M. D. Recording Sec'y
John Revere, M. D. Corresp. Sec'y
Wm. W. Handy, M. D. Treasurer
P. Macaulay, M. D. Orator
Board of examiners for the Western Shore: Doctors Ezra Gillingham, George Frick & W. W. Handy, P. Macaulay, J. Buckler, S. K. Jennings, John Readler.
Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore: Doctors Eannals Martin, R. Goldborough, Handy Irving, Tristram Thomas, Theodore Deany.
Censors for the different Counties.
St. Mary's County—Jos. Stone, J. M. Briscoe.
Charles—W. Weems, Morgan Harris, Prince George's—S. Franklin, B. J. Semmes.
Calvert—Jos. Ireland, J. C. Dora.
Frederick—W. Hillary, Jacob Bear.
Washington—Hayes, W. Hammond.
Montgomery—Otho Wilson, J. P. Palmer.
Allegany—John M. Lawrence, S. P. Smith.
Anne Arundel—J. Hopkins, Jon. Waters.
Hagerstown—Frederick Dorsey.
Annapolis—John Ridgely, D. Claude.
Fredericktown—Wm. B. Tyler.
Baltimore county—Todd, D. Mace.
Harford—Jno Archer, Wm. P. Herbert.
Cecil—Wm. Miller, Robt. Archer.
Kent—M. Brown, P. Wroth.
Dorchester—Wm. Jackson, T. Welford.
Somerset—John King, Matthias Jones.
Worcester—John B. Martin, Wm. Selby.
Censors for the City of Baltimore.
1st Ward—S. B. Martin.
2d do Henry Johnson.
3d do Jno. B. Taylor.
4th do Michael D. Henderson.
5th do G. S. Townsend.
6th do A. Alexander.
7th do John Buckler.
8th do John Revere.
9th do H. Bond.
10th do Ezra Gillingham.
11th do Wm. W. Handy.
12th do J. Bain.
By order of the Society,
GEO. FRICK, Sec'y.
Baltimore, June 2.
COLDEN OR SHARPE.
There seems to be as much difficulty in determining who is elected to Congress in one of the Districts in the City of New York, as there was recently in one of the Districts of Kentucky. On that occasion we had to contradict ourselves, three or four times. Here follows report No. 3, in the New York case.—*Nat. Int.*
Mr. Colden's Election.—We have seen a letter from Samuel Sherman, Esq. the Clerk of Queen's County, in which, in a very handsome and candid manner, he acknowledges that he made an error in returning to the Secretary's office, 395 votes as given for Cadwallader Colden, which had been returned to him, by the inspectors of the town of Hempstead, as given for Cadwallader D. Colden. This puts the question of Mr. Colden's election clearly and indisputably at rest.
Com. Ad.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1.
An act of intrepid benevolence was performed this morning, which ought not to pass without commemoration. A person employed to clean a well in Fifth near Spruce street, on descending into it, fell lifeless to the bottom, owing to the foulness of the air. Money was offered to whoever would go to his assistance, in vain, until a Mr. Peter Scanlin, in the employ of Mr. Brady, morocco dresser undertook it gratuitously. He went down, fastened a rope to the other, and both were drawn up, Mr. Scanlin himself, being to all appearance dead. He however soon recovered. It is expected that the well-digger, who has also revived, will be restored to health with medical aid.
PHILADELPHIA, June 2.
U. S. BANK STOCK—1183-4 to 119 this forenoon. In New York yesterday, 1182 to 119.
Good grass Butter, 10 cents a pound, Feas 50 cents a bushel, and great variety of Vegetables, Fleas and Kist equally cheap in market this morning.—*Press.*
The following anecdote which we had somewhere read, was brought fresh to our recollection by a late theatrical occurrence in an eastern town:
The manager of a provincial theatre in England playing Richard the third, to a beggarly account of empty benches, was so "cut up" at the double disappointment of fame and profit, that it was with difficulty he could so far master his feelings as to proceed with the part. He however, got on, tolerably well, as far as the soliloquy of Richard the night before the battle, beginning with—"The now the dead of night," &c. when coming to this sentence: "I'll forth and walk awhile," he "walked" off the stage in good earnest, and never came back, leaving the rest of the dramatic persons and the audience to fight the battle in their own way.
Norfolk Herald.

BALTIMORE, June 12.
PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Flour, superfine, per bbl. \$4 00
Do fine 3 60
Wheat, white, per bushel, 83 a 85 cts.
Do red do 79 a 80
Rye do 37 a 40
Indian Corn do 31 a 32
Oats do 24 a 26
MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening the 12th inst. by the Rev. William Clark, Mr. James Tompkins, to Miss ELIZABETH C. QUALITY, all of this county.
On Thursday evening the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. South, Mr. BARBARA FRANKLIN, to Miss PARRA BARNEY, all of this county.
DIED.
In this Town, on Monday the 11th inst. So-
MASONIC.
A Masonic Procession will take place in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Sunday the 24th day of June, commemorative of St. John the Baptist, and asserion by a Brother delivered adapted in the occasion. Members of the Fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.
By order,
BENJ. W. LECOMPTÉ,
ARTHUR RICH,
J. R. W. FITZ,
Committee of Arrangement.
Cambridge Lodge, No. 66.
May 23, 1821. 5w
The above procession will certainly take place on Sunday the 24th instant. June 16.
Small Notes.
Some misunderstanding appearing to prevail with respect to the circulation of the small notes of the Banks of Maryland, after the first day of June next, we feel ourselves authorized to declare, that although, according to the Act of Assembly, such small notes cannot be issued or re-issued by the Banks after that day, yet they may lawfully remain in circulation for any length of time, and are afterwards receivable and redeemable by the Banks out of which they shall have issued, in the same manner as any other of the notes of such Banks.
ASSURANCE.
EASTON, May 12, 1821.
ANNUAL CONVENTION.
The Parishes in connection with the PRO-TESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the Diocese of Maryland, are hereby notified, that the Annual Convention of Clerical and Lay Delegates from said parishes, will take place in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, on Wednesday 20th June.
W. E. WYATT, Assis't Sec.
Baltimore, June 12th, 1821.
Editors of papers throughout the State, are respectfully requested to give the above an early insertion.
For Rent.
A FARM beautifully situated on Third Haven creek at present occupied by James Ben-
wood also the farm adjoining in the tenure of Woodman Leonard. These farms being situated on the water, furnishing in their season the luxuries of the table, render them desirable. To good tenants the terms will be accommodating; and possession given the first of January next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Easton.
M. MARIA KERR.
June 16—4f.
To be Rented.
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
At very reasonable Rents, payable in grain, or in money, proportioned to the present reduced prices of produce, several Farms in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, and one in Dorchester county. The large Farm in Poplar Neck will be let to a very good farmer on shares, if such an one should apply, together with Labourers, Stock and plantation Utensils; if desired. Satisfactory recommendations will be expected from strangers, and security if required. Applications are to be made to the Subscriber, or in absence, to Mr. John Donovan of Cambridge.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, June 16, 1821—1 oct.
NOTICE.
The Subscriber, being about to close his administration of the estate of Robert Goldborough, late of Cambridge, deceased, requests all persons having claims against the said estate, that have not yet been brought forward for payment, to present the same to him duly proved and authenticated, on or before the 15th day of July next. All claims that are not produced to him by that day will be excluded from payment—and all those indebted to the said estate are called upon to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r.
Shoal Creek, June 16, 1821—4w
The Editor of the Federal Republican will please copy the above, once a week for four successive weeks, and send his account to the administrator.
NOTICE.
By virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Judges of Worcester county Court, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on the 14th day of July next, all the real estate of James Tighman, of said county, deceased.—This estate consist-
ing of a HOUSE & LOT in New-Town, in said county—One half of a TEN-FARM adjoining New-Town—and also an unimproved LOT adjoining said New-Town.
The Sale will take place upon the premises, and the terms will be a credit of twelve months upon bond with approved security being given—upon the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed for the premises will be given, conveying all the estate therein of which the said James Tighman died seized.
The creditors of the said James Tighman, were requested to present their claims with the vouchers properly authenticated to the undersigned, or to the Clerk of Worcester county Court within six months from the day of Sale.
LEVIN GOTTINGHAM, Trustee.
Worcester county,
June 16th, 1821—3w 5

MARYLAND,
Kent County Court, &c.
IN CHANCERY.
Ordered, that the report of Henry Tilghman, trustee for the sale of Francis Smith's real estate, as made by the said trustee to this Court, and the sale of the said estate, be ratified and confirmed forever, unless cause be shown to the contrary in this court, on or before the 21st day of July next.
The said trustee reports, that he did, on the 24th day of December, 1820, sell at public sale, at Anns Breads Tavern, in Chestertown, an house and lot, belonging to the said Francis Smith, situate in Chestertown, to James Parish, who was the highest bidder, for the sum of four hundred and seventy five dollars and fifty cents, the said lot containing thirteen and a half perches of land.
And it is further ordered, that the said trustee cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Gazette for three successive weeks before the 21st day of July next, and the creditors of the said Francis Smith are hereby notified to exhibit and file their claims, authenticated according to law, in this court, on or before the 20th day of September next; or otherwise they will be precluded from all benefit arising from the sale of the said estate.
THO'S. WORRELL.
A true copy,
Attest, WM. SCOTT, CLK.
Kent county court.
May 16, 1821—3w
MARYLAND,
Kent County Court, &c.
IN CHANCERY.
Barney Corse and Henry Stuckney vs. Henry Tilghman, to this Court on the 5th Novem-ber 1820, of the sale made by him, as trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel W. Smith, deceased, and the said sale be ratified and confirmed forever, unless cause be shown to the contrary in this court, on or before the 21st day of July next.
The said report states, that the trustee did on the 27th May 1820, sell at public sale the residue of the real estate of the said Samuel W. Smith, not sold in the former sale, made and reported to this court, being part of a tract of land called "Fairfax," and containing twelve acres of land, to Samuel Joiner of Kent county, who was the highest bidder for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars.
And it is further ordered, that the said trustee cause a copy of this order to be published in the Eastern Gazette for three successive weeks, before the 21st day of July next.
THOMAS WORRELL.
A true copy,
Attest, WM. SCOTT, CLK.
Kent county court.
June 16, 1821—3w
In Council,
May 28th, 1821.
Ordered, That the Act entitled an act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of Government of this State as relate to the Division of such Anne's county in Election Districts, be published once in each week for the space of three months in the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Eastern Star and Gazette.
By order,
Ninian Pinney,
Clerk of the Council.
An act to Alter, change and repeal all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Queen Anne's county into Election Districts.
Whereas it is represented to this general assembly by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a fourth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the first and second so as to admit a fourth district between them;
1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety eight, which directs that Queen Anne's county shall be divided and laid out into three separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.
2. And be it enacted, That Queen Anne's county shall be divided into four separate election districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the first and second districts.
3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.
June 16—3m.
MARYLAND,
Caroline County, to-wit:
On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for the county aforesaid of Robert Green, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" passed at November Session eighteen hundred and five, and the several acts supplementary thereto on the terms therein mentioned, 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 Robert Green having testified me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years last preceding the date hereof within the state of Maryland and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delinquent on his property and given security for his appearance at the next county Court for Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Robert Green be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Caroline county Court, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and at such other time and times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, also by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in Easton, once a week for successive weeks and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House Door, and one of the Taverns in Denton three months before the said day, to appear before the said county court; for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Robert Green should not have the benefit of the said act and the supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this ninth day of March, A. D. 1821.
FRED'K. HOLBROOK,
June 16—4w

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. THE ISLE OF MATRIMONY.

A crazy attempt at the sublime and beautiful.
There is an Isle with winsome hills bedight,
Far bounded by a steen and dazzling water,
Buxom to view, fair Matrimony high—
Who lives, or who hath lived there—no
matter—
There, as Circe's Isle of olden day,
Pipe, tambourine, guitar, their notes do
pour,
To win the traveller from his course away,
And ay, once lured to that enchanting shore,
The wight, whate'er betide, can get from
thence no more.

Hail buxom spot, in awful beauty drest!
What heart has e'er approach'd thy magic
strand,
That did not thro' with passions unexpressed,
And leap enamoured of the lovely land?
Who hath not said, with rapture glistening
eye,
"Sure this is Cyprus, these the Cyprian
groves,

There domes of bliss and palaces of joy,
And here are droves of heaven descended
loves!
Here pleasure ever reigns and bliss each
hour improves."

All climates have their plagues—and so has
thine,
Fair Island rising o'er the boundless sea!
Some of thy habitants, I well divine,
"Quite happy are as happy e'er can be;
But some, alas! their pleasures scarce survive
The setting of thy little honey moon!
A life of wrinkled fretfulness they live,
With brain upturned and senses out of tune;
And even of dull content they scorn the
proffered boon.

Unhappy wights! in vain the flowery path,
The shade, the song, the grotto and the rill,
Invite to pleasure—blind with childish wrath
And passions obstinate, they seek the hill,
O'erhung with horrid crags, with brambles
rife,

Or sombre vale, mid pestilential dews,
And fiends, and serpents dire—a loathsome
life!
Where baleful fogs innumerable diffuse,
Hate, rancour, jealousy, heart-aching, and
the blues.

Fair matrimony! Isle of pure delight
To souls whom Nature kindly formed for
thee,
Oft do I pant for scenes so heavenly bright,
But ah! thy joys were never meant for me.
Too thin I to risk thy atmosphere,
Too well content to join thy ill-starred train;
Of bliss tho' small my humble pittance here,
Small are my plagues and smaller yet my
pain;

On Bachelor's dull coast I must, for aye, re-
main.
FUDGE & Co.

Sythe Cradling.

The Subscriber has furnished himself with a
complete stock of Timber for Cradling Sythes.
He will Cradle in the best manner for One Dol-
lar and Fifty Cents, and begs the patronage of
the public—He also has on hand a very large
stock of Timber, well seasoned for Cart
Wheels and Cart Bodies. The present prices of
his Wheels made in the best manner and of
the best timber, is only Nine Dollars.

CLOUDSBERRY KIRBY.

Easton, June 9th, 1821.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the
Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber
will sell at public sale at one o'clock on TUES-
DAY, 26th day of June next, at the New ex-
change, City of Baltimore.

ALL THAT FARM,

distance one and a half miles from Princess
Anne, Somerset county, Maryland; formerly
owned by the Rev. Hamilton Bell, and latterly
by Mr. Gideon Pearce, composed of the
tracts of land called, "Hamilton's Fortune,"
"Clover Fields" and "Walton's Improve-
ment," containing upwards of 1000 acres of
land.

This Farm lies about one mile from navigable
water, and has on it about 700 acres of
fine timber for ship building. The improve-
ments are of brick and there are fine
orchards on it. The situation is
healthy—the cleared land is good,
and the soil of the woodland is very
fine—the whole well watered. The county
academy, which is stated to be one of the
best in the state, is built on a part
of this land.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the Decree
are: one fourth cash, the balance in three
equal instalments of 6, 12, and 18 months—
notes with approved security being given with
interest from the date.

Any further information may be obtained
upon application at the office of the trustee,
corner of St. Paul's lane and Chatham street.
JNO. I. DONALDSON, Trustee.

June 9, 1821.—

The National Intelligence and Easton Gaz-
ette, will publish the above twice a week
until sold, and forward their accounts to the
trustee.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree (of the honorable the
Judges of Worcester county court) on the
17th day of Nov. 1820, will be sold at the court
house door on the third day of July 1821, the
real estate of Robert Smith, late of Worcester
county, deceased—the one third part of the Ta-
vera House at present occupied by the sub-
scriber, on a credit of twelve months the pur-
chaser giving note with approved security
with interest from the day of sale. The cre-
ditors of the said Robert Smith, are hereby
notified to exhibit their accounts, with their
vouchers thereon, to the clerk's office within
six months from the day of sale.

WILLIAM WALEY, Trustee.

June 9th, 1821.

Strayed or Stolen.

From the subscriber, on the third instant, a
BAY MARE with a black main and tail, a
blaze in the face quite down to her nose; one
hind foot white, from the ham; about fourteen
hands high, six years old, also, one fore foot
white. When said mare went away she had
a lump on the inside of her left thigh, about
the size of a common walnut. Whoever will
take up or secure said mare so that I get her
again shall be generously rewarded, and all
reasonable charges paid.

THOMAS OWENS,
Cambridge, June 9th, 1821.

Nanticoke Bridge.

The President and Directors of the Nanticoke
Bridge Company, have declared a dividend
of 26 cents, on each share of stock, in
said company to this date which will be paid
to the Stockholders or their legal representa-
tives on demand.

JERE COLSTON, Treasurer.
Vienna, June 9th, 1821.

An election for Ten Directors, for said
Company will be held, at the House of Mrs.
Douglass, in Vienna, on Tuesday 26th inst. be-
tween the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M.

JERE COLSTON.
June 9th, 1821.

Notice.

The undersigned, by virtue and in pursuance
of a decree of Worcester county Court,
sitting as a Court of Chancery, will expose at
public sale to the highest bidder, on Friday
the sixth day of July next, upon the premises,
between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, a
House and Lot in the town of Snow Hill, the
property of the late Patrick Waters, deceased.
The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve
months upon bond with approved security,
with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said Patrick Waters
are hereby requested to exhibit their claims,
with the vouchers thereof, properly authenti-
cated, to the undersigned, or to the Clerk of
Worcester county Court, on or before the ex-
piration of six months from the day of sale.

JOSEPH HUTCHESON, Trustee.
Snow Hill, 3w.
June 9, 1821.

§ 10 Reward.
Strayed away from the subscriber on Thurs-
day the 31st of May, a small

Black Horse,

with a white star on his forehead, he was a-
bout 13 hands high, short and well made, 4
years old the last spring. If he should be tak-
en up out of the county and delivered to me
the above reward will be given, if in the coun-
ty five dollars and all reasonable expenses paid.

ROBERT GRIFFITH,
Cambridge, June 9th, 1821.

NOTICE.

Was committed to my custody, on the 9th
inst. a negro man, who calls himself

Henry Lucas,

about 24 years old, 5 feet eight inches high,
had on when committed a cotton and yarn
jacket and trousers of a sooty color, coarse
shoes and stockings, and felt hat. He has a
small scar on his breast, and several on his
right arm, which appear to have proceeded
from burns; has some shoemaker's tools with
him. Says he is the property of William
King, of King and Queen county, Va. and by
him sold to Mr. Lawrence, in March, 1820,
from whom he made his escape in a few days.
He is not quite black. The owner of the above
negro is desirous to come forward, pay charges
and take him away, or he will be disposed of
as the law directs.

GEO. H. LANHAM, Shff.
of Prince George's County, Md.
May 26—2m

WOOL.

The subscriber wishes to purchase WOOL
washed or in the grease, common, mixed and
full blood for which he will give liberal prices
in cash.

SHOES.

He has for sale at his shop next door to
Jenkins & Stevens' store, a general assort-
ment of Men's Women's & Children's SHOES,
servants' do. at reduced prices for cash.

BENNETT TOMLINSON.
May 26 Sw

DRUMMER.

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

Drummer

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

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

JAMES DENNY.
March 10—1f

\$50 Reward.

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

Joe Paca,

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

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

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF CHEAP

SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green
Have just received from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore, and are now opening,
AN ELÉGANT AND ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
CHOICE FRESH SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Selected with great care from the latest im-
portations, and comprising an extensive as-
ortment of
BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA, &
AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All of which will be offered at the most re-
duced prices for Cash, or exchanged for Wool
and Feathers at the market prices. They re-
spectfully invite their friends and the public
generally to give them an early call.

May 22

SHOES.

Joseph Scull,

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

He has also a number of Easton Make, and
intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds
ALSO A VARIETY OF
GOOD TOBACCO,

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

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

MAY 14th, 1821.
The Stockholders in this Institution are
hereby notified, that a general meeting will be
held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the
23d day of July next, between the hours of 9
o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the
purpose of choosing sixteen Directors for the en-
suing year. By order,

J. PINKNEY, Cashier.

N. B. By the Act of Incorporation, not more
than eleven of the present board are eligible
for the succeeding year.
May 19—7w

The Easton Gazette, Hagerstown Torch
Light and Fredericktown Herald, will insert
the above and forward their accounts.

NOTICE

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

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

NEGROES

AT PRIVATE SALE.

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

The terms will be accommodating—applica-
tion to be made to Samuel Groome, Agent
or
ISABELLA SMYTH,
Adm'r of Wm B. Smyth, dec'd.
April 21, 1821—3wec4w

FARMS

To be Leased.

The subscriber offers to lease for a long
term of years after the present, a farm where
Col. Duffin formerly lived, situated in Dorches-
ter county, on Transquakin river eight miles
from Cambridge, containing about 2 hundred
& 30 thousand corn hills in each of three shifts,
exclusive of several large lots which may be
devoted to clover and tobacco. The soil is
well adapted to the usual crops of corn and
wheat; the lands are high and supplied with
excellent springs of water.

ALSO,

A Farm adjoining the above, and about one
half the size, very similarly situated.

The above Farms will be leased on the most
liberal terms, either for rents certain or casu-
al, as may best suit the views of an industrious
and enterprising tenant, and none need apply
but such as can produce testimonials compe-
tent to establish such a character.

JOS. E. MUSE,
Dorchester county, 5 Gw.
May 26, 1821.

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT

April Term, 1821.

Whereas a commission did issue from Dor-
chester county court at April term 1820, to
divide or value the real estate of a certain
Thomas Hinson deceased, in virtue of the act
entitled "An Act to direct, descents, and the
several supplementary acts thereto, & where-
as the commissioners appointed by the said
court, did make return at October term 1820,
of all their proceedings had on the said com-
mission, in which they determine and so re-
turn, that the real estate of the said Thomas
Hinson was incapable of division without loss
and injury to all the parties interested, and
that they did value the said real estate at the
sum of \$1200, which said return of the pro-
ceedings of the said commissioners hath been
confirmed by this court. And whereas Rich-
ard Hinson the eldest son of the said Thomas
Hinson, the person first entitled to make
election to take the real estate aforesaid at its
valuation, is absent out of the county, it is
therefore ordered by the said court, that the
said Richard Hinson be and appear in Dor-
chester county court on the second day of
the next term of the said court and make his
election as aforesaid, otherwise it shall
and he be lawful for the same proceedings to
be had thereon as if the said Richard
Hinson had appeared and refused to take the
said real estate at the valuation of the Com-
missioners—provided a copy of this order be
published in some one of the newspapers print-
ed in Easton, Md. for four weeks successively
before the first Monday in October next.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES B. ROBINS,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON,
The Copy E. RICHARDSON, CLK.
May 26—4w

HANDSOME AND CHEAP

SPRING GOODS,

The subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia and are now opening
A very handsome variety of
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
GERMAN,
RUSSIA and
INDIA,
Goods,
Selected with much care from the latest
importations.

GOODS,

ALSO—A VARIETY OF
Domestic Goods.

The above being added to those before re-
ceived renders their assortment very general
and complete.
The public are respectfully invited to call
and see them, as they intend selling at very re-
duced prices for Cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.
Easton, April 28th 1821—4f

Groome & Lambdin

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

SPRING GOODS,

Are now opening for ready money, at their
Store, opposite the Bank,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
HANDSOME & CHEAP GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Superfine and other
Calicoes
Bengal Stripes
Purimure Chintzes
4-4 & 6-4 Gingham
Gingham Robes
4-4 & 6-4 Camb. Mus-
lin

6-4 Satin striped do
4-4 Demi Cambrics
Plain & figured Benos
Sprig'd & plain Books
6-4 India do
6-4 British Mulls
British Shritings
Dom. steam power do
Riceh'd Waltham do
Bleach'd Ashw right do
Brown Waltham Shee-
ting and Shirtings
Dom. Plaids & Stripes
Do. Chambrays
White & col'd Denim
Apron Checks
Bedtickings
5-4 Country Tow Li-
nea

Russia and Flemish
Sheetings
Burlaps and Hessians
Tickenburgs
German Dowls
Brown Hollands
3-4, 6-4, 9-4 & 10-4
Irish Diapers
Russia do
5-4 Irish Sheetings
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens
Linen Cambrics
Long Lawns & Camb.
Handkerchiefs
3-4 & 6-4 Dimities
Levantine and Floren-
ces

Black, white, green,
blue, brown Satine
Black, white & green
4-4 Crapes
Black Canton & Nan-
kin Crapes
Blue and yellow Nan-
keens
3-4 dom. blue do
Striped and plain cot-
ton Cassimeres
Coloured Satteens
White & striped Jeans
Seersuckers and Cora-
donia
Wilmington Stripe for
men's wear
White Eng. Drilling
White and coloured
Marseilles
Black silk Florentines,
for vests

Ribbons, Gallons, Bindings, Hat Bandings,
Shirt Buttons, Silver Trimbles, Hooks & Eyes,
Beads, Bishop Chains, Watch Chains, Sewing
Silks, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Bobbins,
&c. &c.

4th Proof Cogniac
Brandy
Peach and Apple do.
Jamaica, and Antigua
Spirits
Old Bye & Corn Whis-
key
Holland Gin
N. E. Rum
Molasses
Madeira
Lisbon
Sherry
Port
Teneriffe
Malaga
Raisins, Almonds, Figs
& Prunes
Gun Powder
Imperial
Hyson
Hyson Skin
Loaf & Brown Sugars
Coffee and Chocolate
Rye for Coffee
Rice
Mould and dipp'd Can-
dles
White and Brown
Soap
Rush Lights
Lined Seed Sperm, and
—ALSO—
Brass Knob Locks, Chest Locks, Cupboard
Locks, Pad Locks, Chest Locks, Cupboard
Locks, Trunk Locks, Butt Hinges, H. Hinges,
Parliament Hinges, Flat and Round Bolts
Wrought and Cut Tacks, Round and Flat Head
Screws, Springs, Nails and Forks, Ivory Dibo
in Sets, Iron and Tatania Spoons, Shoo
Knives, Butcher Knives, Pen Knives, Scissors,
Coffee Mills, Warkel Irons, Claw Hammers,
Shoe Hammer, Hatchets, Pickers, Sho-
falk ditto, Snuffers, Commode Knobs, Screw
& Barrel Augers, Chisels, Bed Screws, Saw
Carpenters & Coopers' Adzes, Sheep Shears,
Curry Combs, Sad Irons, Brass and Iron Can-
dlenicks, Bells, Warming Pans, Brick Layers
Crowls, Drawing Knives, Garden Rakes,
Spades, Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Steelyards,
Grid Irons, Iron Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders,
Tea Kettles, Fryng Pans, &c.

Men's white and color-
ed half do
Ladies' kid and silk
Gloves
Men's heavier & buck
skin do
Morocco and calfskin
shoes
Chee, Morocco and
leather do
Men's and Boy's Wool
flats
Glazed Camb. for lin-
ings
Umbrellas & Parasols
Double and single
Sackings
Carriage Laces and
Tuffings
Gig and switch White
Cotton yarns from 3/4
to 20
Candle wick
Three-cord cotton
for knitting
Tortoise shell & mock
combs
Holt's balls and oz
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Silk and cotton Sus-
penders
Black and colored
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EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

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NO. 185

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five cents for every subsequent insertion.

A LOVING KINSMAN.

A duodecimo volume has lately been received here, which deserves notice as a sample of the kind of matter concerning the United States, that continues to be put forth in England, in the shape of information from tourists. It is entitled "Selections from Letters written during a Tour through the United States, in the Summer and Autumn of 1819, descriptive of the Sufferings of Emigrants and of the state of Agriculture" By E. Howitt.

Mr. Howitt, it seems is an Englishman, and a member of the Society of Friends, who, according to his own story was induced by tempting accounts of the advantages enjoyed by British emigrants in this country, to visit it in search of a settlement for a brother. The fruits of his peregrinations among us were personal disappointment, and the present book. The book concludes with the declaration, that emigration is folly—a declaration incapable of being denied by any one who attaches the least credit to the author's representations. We propose to give some specimens of his temper and strain in regard to the condition, manners and morals of the Creoles, as the native citizens of these states are styled by Godwin, in his recent Reply to Malthus. Mr. Howitt writes in such a way that it is impossible to believe him animated by motives of patriotism, or to ascribe his labours to deter his countrymen from emigrating to the United States, to any other internal impulse than some private interest. He has little of the charity, forbearance, and respect for truth, which distinguish the religious denomination with whom he classes himself. We are glad to have the opportunity of enabling those members of the Society in Philadelphia, from whom he acknowledges having received kind civilities, to appreciate the spirit of the man.

In his preface, he avails himself of the real or fabricated testimony of an acquaintance settled in Illinois. The following quotation is a sample of this testimony. "We hear of desperate characters in London; but these men (the backwoodsmen) beat them hollow, in all species of crime." "In this country, children from the age of six are taught to resent a blow with a knife, and are seldom seen here without a stab for the purpose." "Here children of six & seven years old set their parents at defiance, and are supported in their rebellion by their neighbours. This state presents a melancholy picture of human depravity; parents encouraging their children in vice, & children threatening their parents, like dogs." &c.

Mr. Howitt does not lag behind his acquaintance of the Backwoods. He has been but a few days in New York, where he landed, when he writes—"The emigrant will find, when he goes to make his purchases for his journey, that the Yankees are prepared to take every advantage of his ignorance or his haste. An Englishman is recognized in a moment. The want of the real Yankee slang or tone is sufficient; but their appearance is a still prior informant. You immediately distinguish English from Americans, who are generally dressed in light clothes, trousers down to their heels, and broad-brimmed chip hats; mostly tall, thin, yellow looking men, who have stood the test of a parching climate." Our traveller, as he proceeds from New York to Susquehanna county, in Pennsylvania, fares still worse than in the city, and goes through the most perilous and fearful adventures. Bears, wolves, panthers, and snakes abound on his route. On one occasion, "some wild animal, which the extreme darkness of the night prevented us seeing, came trotting into the barn where brother and I slept, and to our bed side."— Happily the savage unknown conceived some alarm and made his retreat, upon which the tourist makes a truly sage remark—"Sleep broken in this manner, affords but little refreshment." He met with an old American hunter, shortly afterwards, who could have defended him from all such mysterious invaders. This personage related that he had killed, the preceding fall, upwards of two hundred deer, and in his time had encountered and slain more than one thousand bears. In the new settlements which Mr. Howitt traversed on this excursion, "the women and children were real objects of pity, with looks as wild as the wilderness, and unsightly as the lizard that crawls into their houses." And as for the men, "some are democrats, some are federalists; but all are kings and nobles—every man a ruler, and yet nothing pleases."—Such is the happiness of this country.

Mr. Howitt generalizes about us in a fine vein of compliment, as the following extracts shall testify.

originate with them; prosperity or distress, wherever it is found flow from the influence of their all-potent country. The same conceit which teaches a Chinese to make a map of the world, by delineating their country at large, and sketching a few outlines for a few of the rest, causes the American to give his the same portion on the political chart."

"The American farmers are composed of men, or the descendants of them, who came over the water, artificers of all kinds and commenced husbandmen. They follow the practice of the first settlers, which was bad enough, implicitly, and in spite of reason and the efforts of the most enlightened of their countrymen, who perceive the evil, and have established Agricultural Societies to counteract it, but hitherto without effect. They follow them with that self pride and consequent obstinate obstinacy, which characterizes the vulgar of America, and few are the minds, which surrounded by them, can long resist the universal laugh and gibe, that attends a dissent from their notions. 'Ah! you'll teach us something, I guess: Let him alone! we shall see! he'll do something dreadful clever in awhile!' Such is the language a farmer hears on all sides, who presumes to act different from the sagacious, omniscient American. Besides nobody will assist such an heretic, the ban is upon him, and he is as effectually under the interdict of his neighbors' fire & water, as the proscribed Roman, till he condescends to amalgamate with the mass."

"The real Yankee deems himself authorized to indulge his own will, and to break the slavish bonds of decorum and respect. Like the Swiss peasant, who at the point of death, avowing his enmity to his murderer, and being asked by the priest if he meant to go to hell—in a passion which extinguished life, exclaimed; 'I am a free Switzer, and can go where I please,' the confirmed American is without bounds in his license and his pride."

"Their love of freedom shows itself in their vulgar effrontery. Considering their opinions as the oracles of wisdom, contradiction to them is intolerable; yet they will contradict with furious impetuosity. Their conceit is incredible, and of consequence their opinionate invincible. Do as you will, you are almost certain of giving offence, especially if you are known as an Englishman, for he is watched with an envious and malignant eye."

"Smoking and spitting are the luxuries of life, and I verily believe an American could not enjoy the thought of heaven, if he were not sure to find there, his whiskey and seegar. But this odious custom pervades all ranks and places. In elegant houses, in carpeted rooms, you are happy if you escape spitting upon, for an American is free, and can spit where he pleases."

In the months of June and July, 1819, we have our benignant observer at Philadelphia, with his brother who "had travelled upwards of 300 miles on foot without seeing any spot which he could approve as a settlement for himself and friends"—Mr. Howitt met with "a son of the late Walter Milfin, whose emancipation of his slaves is so affectingly described by Brissot;" and he went through "the Philadelphia market which is held in a shed, extending a mile along the centre of Market street." He visited Peale's Museum, which he found "wofully deficient in reptiles;" and this being an extraordinary circumstance, he accounts for it in this way—"Perhaps, Americans are not anxious to place very prominently, before strangers, the horrid army of those creatures with which their country is infested." He observes further, that the portraits exhibited by Mr. "Peel, the proprietor and painter," are numerous, "and estimated by the standard of the American school, very decent." Mr. Howitt could not well find fault with "the Pennsylvania General Hospital." He acknowledges that in some respects, "it is not, perhaps, inferior to any in England." He witnessed the celebration of the Fourth of July here, and informs the world that "in the evening the citizens diversified their amusement, and renewed the acumen of pleasure, blunted by so much feasting and display, by the refined and moral relief of making the lowest Irish porters and negroes drunk, and setting them to fight." He concludes his account of our disorderly city in rather a whimsical way, but not without a spice of truth to which we could wish all attention to be paid.

Before I leave Philadelphia, let me add, that I have lost a great deal of sleep in it, by the almost nightly alarms from fire; this arises from the old houses being built of timber, and such is the terrible uproar made by the fire-men and boys, dragging their patent hose or fire engines along the pavement, and their unceasing yell of fire, that no sleep can resist it but the sleep of death."

Mr. Howitt proceeded to Washington, and, as may be supposed, does not spare the seven leagued capital. "It stands," he says, "in an unthankful desert. The country to a great distance is one weak and barren wilderness. A hostile army

may advance to it and behold at a distance a few timid placemen flying before them." His bird's eye view of Washington is tolerably graphical. "A few scattered houses; an isolated giant building of two; a wide extent of projected, but yet ideal streets—commons cleared of trees and parched with the sun, and herds of cattle wandering over them—a few discontented emigrants and a horde of slaves—will afford you a tolerable idea of this city."

We find him after he has left the houseless metropolis, in New England, and full of anecdote concerning the *thievish* and *dirty* propensities of the Yankees. He reaches at length, "the awful and tremendous falls of Niagara, an object of great curiosity to foreigners, but of the utmost indifference to Americans, who are not very sensitive to natural beauty." On his way to Niagara, he found myriads of grass-hoppers devouring the land—"Kill millions, and millions supply their places, for millions of acres are full. Every step you take, they start up by thousands, and if you are not careful, jumping into your mouth. If a man only lays down his clothes in the sun, they are devoured immediately. A gun being laid down, the stock was nearly ruined in a few minutes, by being eaten in various places." How this most astonishing the London Gentry and "horribly" the Reviewers!—They were, no doubt, equally surprised, though not so such disgusted, to hear of water melons, of which a single one filled a wheelbarrow.

We regret that we have but little more space left for Mr. Howitt. He is another Fearon and we trust will find some other Lord Grey to quote him as "a gentleman," and an enlightened and impartial inquirer. On such witnesses do public writers and parliamentary orators depend. For us to set about refuting his statements or opinions, would be a work as unnecessary here, as fruitless in reference to Great Britain.—*Nat. Gaz.*

CHRISTOPHE'S CITADEL.

An American captain, named CONDRY, just arrived from St. Domingo, has published in the Newburyport Herald, an account of his tour to the city of Sans Souci, the residence of the late King (Christophe). After viewing the palace and the city, the captain, in company with a friend, travelled up a stupendous mountain on the summit of which the impregnable citadel of Christophe stands, to the amazement of the beholders below. It was a great favor to enter this castle, and view—

"The battlements, the donjon keep,
The loop-hole grates where captives weep,
The flanking walls, that round it sweep"—
as in the days of the tyrant, all strangers were strictly prohibited from entering it, and, of course, hitherto hermetically sealed from the curiosity of foreigners.

"A deep silence now reigned in the Citadel, which had long echoed to the din of arms and the tools of the wretched mechanics, who were doomed by the cruelty of Christophe, to drag out a miserable existence in slavery—obliged to spend their days in labor, and their nights chained in horrid dungeons, without being able to obtain a sight of their families or friends for whole successive years.

"It is impossible for description to give an adequate idea of this stupendous structure, which looks like the work of centuries; and its whole appearance has a character of sublimity and power which cannot fail to fill the mind of the beholder with wonder, admiration and awe. Its walls in some places are 30 feet thick, and the north east end is 250 feet high. The numerous pieces of artillery with which this fortress is furnished, are so heavy that it could hardly be deemed practicable to convey them by the steep and uneven road, which is the only passage to the summit of the mountain."

"The lower battery is mounted with seventy heavy thirty two pound pieces of bronze, each piece transverse with great facility to its given angle—on a second breast work are mounted about forty pieces of twenty four pound each, which are also of bronze, and arranged on the same principle as those below, with all their apparatus ready for use; in the third breast work, which remains unfinished, are embrasures, and arrangements for pieces much lighter than the others, and above that, about two hundred feet from the ground, barracks are constructed for the garrison. In short the whole plan is so well laid and executed, as to render it, as a military position, impregnable to all the forces of Europe; and for imprisonment and servitude, well worthy of the appellation of 'the Bastille of Hayti.'"

"Under the cover of its guns, vegetables may be cultivated to supply its garrison; and the large reservoirs that are constructed in many places in the exterior of the walls, are always kept filled. Many thousand barrels of flour are constantly kept in the vaults, in large French jars, air tight, which added to the pulse, rice and salted provisions, would have been sufficient to maintain the garrison for twenty five years.

"We visited the vaults, in which salt, wine, spirits, musket balls, &c. were stored; and also those of the treasury, in which are still remaining the coffers which but

a year before were crowded with gold and silver, to the amount (as reported) of fifty millions of dollars.

"In the area of the walls are the ruins of the Palace of the citadel, a spacious building, which in 1818, was destroyed with the commander and eight hundred of the garrison, by an explosion, occasioned by the electric fluid communicating with loose cartridges. [The conflagration, I was told, was arrested by a part of the Palace falling over on an adjacent mountain.] From the part of the building that remains, are suspended huge fragments of mason work, which threaten destruction to all who pass under them.

"It is the prevailing opinion, that from fifteen to twenty thousand people have perished in the building of this palace—many of whom were blown away by the strong winds that assail the top of the mountain in the afternoon, while laying the sheets of copper and zinc with which the roof is covered.

"Had Christophe lived, his inventive eye and active genius would, no doubt, have been employed in making constant additions to this strong hold, but all his fortifications could not protect him from the violence of his own hand. Nor could all his wealth afford him a coffin, or all his vaults a tomb. In the southern wing of the citadel, his body lies, where it was hastily thrown by, without the rites of sepulchre, and carelessly strewed with a little lime."

TEXAS.

From the St. Louis Enquirer, May 19.

There is no country it is believed, not even the much favored territory of Florida, which excites more general inquiry at this time in the Mississippi States, than does the province of Texas. Notwithstanding its relinquishment to a foreign Prince, and the obvious embarrassments to which Americans are subjected on that account—notwithstanding the boundaries and barriers that were erected to dam up the current of emigration, those feeble obstructions have yielded to the impetuous torrent from within, and the prescribed limits which were marked out, saying "thus far shall thou go," are virtually defaced by the numerous thoroughfares that are now made across them. The predictions of Darby (who is now writing on the cession of Florida) with respect to Texas, are literally fulfilled. The Spanish Treaty has only operated as a temporary check to the spirit of enterprise, and the Sabine is daily crossed at many places by adventurers who settle down and cultivate the soil, under the protection guaranteed to them by the new constitution; the same may be said of Red River, across which will pass the contemplated emigration from Arkansas or persons who have been dispossessed of their lands by the Choctaw treaty, and who have to make way for those savages.

A gentleman who had occasion to visit the capital of Texas, states that on his departure from Nacogdochez he found the American settlements to continue for about fifteen miles on the great road leading to the seat of government—and to his astonishment on his return which was in a month he met the advanced posts of those settlements at least seventy miles in the interior! However, these settlements were the first habitations of men he had seen, in travelling a distance of nearly five hundred miles. The old Louisiana road through the country is still discernible, though there is not the least sign of the abode of a civilized being for the whole way, after the traveller passes the American improvements until he arrives in St. Antonio. But the most important fact respecting Texas which has come to our knowledge, is that a concession of the immediate country at the mouth of the great river Colorado has actually been made to a gentleman of the West, by the Spanish authorities, on condition that he will cultivate the lands and bring with him a certain number of families. It is understood that a portion of the Arkansas emigration will embark in this enterprise.

The Colorado empties in the Bay of St. Bernard, and at the contemplated spot, will afford a fine harbor. A town, upon an extensive plan, is to be laid out, which will enjoy the advantages of a port of entry, agreeable to a late order of the Cortes establishing a port town at the "mouth of the Colorado." This recalls to our mind the assertion of the late Mr. Sampson of New Orleans, who, in speaking some years ago of the outlets of the Bravo and Colorado, pronounced them amongst the most eligible sites in North America for large commercial cities.

These facts naturally lead to some interesting reflections. What results will this state of things inevitably produce? To see the population of an adjacent province, (which is in the possession of a foreign power) made up of American emigrants, is altogether too extraordinary to be of long duration. We believe this is the most formidable invasion of Texas, which the sovereignty of Spain has yet had to contend with. Although they are invited thither by the new constitution, and their present intentions are purely pacific, still their emigration in our opinion presages a happy deliverance of that country from Spain, and its final attachment to the American Republic.

Neither Humbert, Lallajansire, nor Long, could ever obtain a foot hold in the country like these farmers; those military leaders could never retain their positions—they were always overcome by superior numbers, until at length they found out that an invasion of Texas was also an invasion of Mexico, since, now, we have lost that fine province, it behoves the western people to consider of the best means which may restore it to them. There are various ways, all of them just and honorable, which they might pursue to the attainment of this desirable acquisition. Our southern brethren congratulate themselves that they have recently had an accession which "rounds off" their territory; now that is exactly what the western people wish to have; they desire something that will "round off" their south-western territory. It will be some time, however, as matters now stand, before they can look with any hopes of success, to a consummation of this object; but rather than not have it at all the Western and Mississippi States should endeavor to elect a President, who would be known to urge the re-purchase of that ancient boundary of Louisiana—Could not the country between the Sabine and Rio del Norte be bargained for? Would not the purchase of Texas give immortality to some future Jefferson?

SOLUTION OF ANTIQUARIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The following remarks, from a Memoir of Ira Hill, Esq. at Manchester, Vermont addressed to Dr. Mitchell, are copied for the able research and ingenuity they contain. After delivering his sentiments geologically on the formation of the earth, mountains and rocks, by the agency, in an especial degree, of subterranean and suboceanic fire, he treats of alluvial formations. Having described the ancient mounds, and walls situated in the western country, Mr. H. thus proceeds:

But many of these walls and mounds, have doubtless been buried beneath alluvions, which have covered that part of the country, and buried the inhabitants, their fields & their dwellings, in one common ruin. These sites of villages and improvements, which now remain visible, were upon the eminences of land, or where the overwhelming torrent was broken from them. But, by far the greater part, was covered with a soil of many feet in thickness, in digging through which for wells, in some places, relics are found. Where the banks, of rivers are worn away, other remains of this primitive people appear in fire places, hearths, pottery and human bones.

At that period of the world, when these beings lived, the northern section of our continent had not risen from the ocean. At one explosion, the range of the Alleghany was vent through which the heat of fire was permitted—at another, the Stony Mountains were the crater through which the flame ascended. Near where the Alleghany terminates, were the bounds of the Continent. The lakes had not the same outlet they now have. They flowed either to the south into the Atlantic, south-west into the Gulf of Mexico through the vale of the Mississippi, or to the north into an Ocean which covered the northern part of the Continent. Southward of the lakes, the range of rocks which were raised by internal fires, runs nearly from north to south. This is the course of the principal mountains, and this is doubtless the way that the crater opened to emit the heat which raised the land. The Rocky Mountains, run in a similar direction, and extend further north. To the north and north west of lake Superior, the ranges of mountains and ledges of rocks run nearly from east to west; or, this is their general direction, if I have been rightly informed by members of the North West Company, who have traversed those extensive forests.

They say that the stratas of stone lie shelving to the south and north, in the same manner as they do to the east and west here. If this be a fact, it is evident that the crater which opened to emit the fire when the northern part of our Continent was raised, ran from east to west. When the solid bottom of an ocean several thousand miles in extent, is raised with all its ponderous mass of waters upon it; when the centre by being over the centre of the fire was raised fastest, we must suppose that the waters to the south of the centre would rush with amazing force and velocity to the south, inundating all the flats and plains which fell in their course. Some of this immense torrent turned to the east, passed over the Canadas, filling lakes and rivers with sands, and bursting its way to the sea.— But, the greater part pressed south, over the N. W. Territory, Michigan, Ohio, & all those flat countries—sweeping forests; filling valleys, lakes and ponds, with the soil now called alluvial, and passed off wherever passages could be found or formed, to the ocean. Fields, villages and cities were instantly overwhelmed and buried beneath the sand and mould which were raised and borne in the irresistible flood.

"As many cities in Italy were buried under the ashes and lava that proceeded from Mount Vesuvius, so was the greater

part of North America buried by this mass of mud, rocks, sand and water, which was raised from the Northern Ocean by internal fires.

If you, sir, were to see such a deluge as this, overspreading an extensive country, in some places covered with inhabitants, in some diversified by hills and dales, and in others divided by rivers and lakes, in what a situation do you expect that country would be found one thousand years afterwards?—Would you not form in imagination, an exact picture of Ohio, and most of our alluvial tracts?

In Ohio, at various depths below the surface have been discovered human skeletons, promiscuously scattered, and lying in every direction; not as in the manner of burial among any nation or tribe of whom we have a description, but as we should expect to find them, when overwhelmed by sudden destruction, and covered by a vast accumulation of earth in an instant. Millions of human skeletons may lie in the same manner below our alluvial soil; and we shall not discover them, unless by accident we happened to dig where some of them were strewn.

The remains of large cities may be concealed under hundreds of feet of solid matter, brought upon them as has been described. But as cities are not commonly built on the most elevated lands, we are to conclude the largest cities, if any cities there were, are now far beneath the surface of the earth. There is scarce a river channel of any depth in Ohio, but presents some curious remains of antiquity. Scarcely a well is dug, but some of the works of former ages are brought to light for the admiration of the curious. So common are instances of this kind, that they scarcely attract the attention of the resident inhabitants, particularly those of the older stamp. Stone walls curiously laid in mortar, have been discovered many feet under ground. So many remains of art have already been brought to light in that region that a doubt cannot exist that it was once as thickly peopled as is now any portion of the United States of the same extent," &c.

"IRA HILL."

EXTRACTS

From Professor Silliman's "Journal of Science and Arts," for May, 1821.

MAP OF MOUNTAINS

Cummings and Hilliard of Boston, have just published an engraving presenting at one view, the comparative heights of the principal mountains in the world, with corrections, and upwards of one hundred additions of the principal American mountains. We have a copy of this map and think it well worthy of being possessed, both for geographical and geological purposes, as it produces, at a coup d'oeil, an impression, for which no description can be an adequate substitute. The annexed heights, latitudes and names, give the most important particular information, and the map neatly mounted, colored and varnished, forms a handsome parlor picture.

Ivory Paper.—A Mr. Enslie of London has invented what he calls Ivory Paper, which is found in regard to hardness, smoothness and whiteness, in an ever as well as ivory in the hands of miniature painters. A premium of thirty guineas has been assigned to the inventor by the Adelphi society in London.

Salt.—The European salt mines and salt springs produce annually, as nearly as the estimate can be made, from twenty-five to thirty millions of hundred weight of salt.

Iron Boat.—The Iron passage boat on the Forth of Clyde canal, constructed under the direction of Henry Creighton, esq. formerly of Soho, has an extreme length of sixty feet, beam thirteen feet and depth five feet. With two hundred passengers it draws forty-eight inches of water. The weight of iron is twelve and a half tons, rather less than that of a wooden vessel of less internal dimensions. It is found to be more easily tacked than a wooden boat.

Artificial Water support Vegetation.—A fig-tree, seven and a half feet high, with a stem five and a half inches in circumference, is growing luxuriantly in the hot house of the botanic garden of Edinburgh, completely suspended from the ground, and without a particle of earth to nourish it. Water is thrown over it every day.

Auscultation.—This singular method of discovering the various disorders of the chest by percussion, was, we believe, first suggested by Avenbruggen, a physician in Venice, who published a work on the subject, since translated by M. Corvisart. A memoir has lately been presented to the French Academy, by M. Laeunec, detailing the various modes of employing this discovery.

Among others, Mr. L. recommends using a tube with thick sides, or a cylinder, pierced along its axis with a narrow aperture. This, on being applied to the chest of a person in good health, who is speaking or singing, produces a sort of trembling noise more or less distinct; but if an ulcer exists in the lungs a very singular phenomenon happens. The voice of the sick person can no longer be heard by the ear at liberty, the whole of the sound passing along the aperture of the cylinder to the observer. Commissioners appointed by the French Academy, have verified the experiment in various cases of consumption.

Languages.—M. Frederick Alding, councillor of state to the emperor of Russia, has lately published in one hundred and fifty-three pages, "A view of all the known languages and their dialects."

In this view, we find in all 937 Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African, and 1264 American languages and dialects enumerated, and classed, a total of 3064.

Temple of Jupiter Ammon.—After sixteen days of great fatigue employed in tra-

versing the deserts of Lybia and Marmotica, M. Frediani an Italian traveller, has at length succeeded in discovering the famous edifice called the great temple of Jupiter Ammon, which it is supposed has not been visited since the time of Alexander the great. M. Frediani was accompanied by an escort of two thousand men, and was obliged to open his way by force to this celebrated monument of superstition.

Bible Society of Athens.—A Bible Society has been formed at Athens in Greece, the direction of which is committed to twelve respectable inhabitants, all native Greeks.

Spontaneous Combustion.—A barrel of oat meal which had been left in a recess of the chimney of a house in Glasgow, took fire while the family were absent at bathing quarters last summer. Nothing remained but the iron hoops of the barrel and a few pieces of charcoal. The meal was probably a little moist.

Mildew.—Dr Cartwright has ascertained that a solution of common salt, sprinkled on wheat infected with mildew, completely removes the disease. Six or eight bushels of salt will serve an acre, the expense will be more than repaid from the improvement of the manure, arising from the salted straw. The efficacy of this remedy has been completely verified. Its operation is so quick, that in forty eight hours, the vestiges of the disease are hardly discernible.

The last days of Herculaneum,

In examining some late foreign papers, (says the New York Columbian,) we met with the following sublime description of the overwhelming of Herculaneum and Pompeii, by an eruption of Vesuvius. It is taken from a review in Baldwin's London Magazine, of a Poem on the "last days of Herculaneum," by Mr. Atherstone. Our readers will pronounce it one of the most beautiful pieces of descriptive eloquence they have ever seen.

"A great city—situated amidst all that nature could create of beauty and profusion; or art collect of science and magnificence—the growth of many ages—the residence of enlightened multitudes—the scene of splendor, and festivity, and happiness—in one moment withered as by a spell—its palaces, its streets, its temples, its gardens glowing with eternal spring, and its inhabitants in the full enjoyment of all life's blessings, obliterated from their very place in creation, not by war, or famine, or disease, or any of the natural causes of destruction to which earth had been accustomed—but in a single night as if by magic, and amid the conflagration, as it were, of nature itself, presented a subject on which the wildest imagination might grow weary without equaling the grand and terrible reality.—The eruption of Vesuvius, by which Herculaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed, has been chiefly described to us in the letters of Pliny the younger to Tacitus, giving an account of his uncle's fate, and the situation of the writer and his mother. The elder Pliny had just returned from the bath, and was retired to his study, when a small speck or cloud, which seemed to ascend from Mount Vesuvius attracted his attention. This cloud gradually increased, and at length assumed the shape of a pine tree, the trunk of earth and vapour, and the leaves red cinders. Pliny ordered his galley, and urged by his philosophic spirit, went forward to inspect the phenomenon. In a short time however, philosophy gave way to humanity, and he zealously and adventurously employed his galley in saving the inhabitants of the various beautiful villas, which studded that enchanting coast. Amongst others he went out to the assistance of his friend Pomponianus, who was then at Stabiae. The storm of fire, and the tempest of the earth, increased; and the wretched inhabitants were obliged, by the continual rocking of their houses, to rush out into the fields with pillows tied down by napkins upon their heads, as their sole defence against the shower of stones which fell on them. This, in the course of nature, was in the middle of the day; but a deeper darkness than that of a winter night had closed around the ill-fated inmates of Herculaneum. This artificial darkness continued for three days and nights, and when, at length, the sun again appeared over the spot where Herculaneum stood, his rays fell upon an ocean of lava.—There was neither tree, nor shrub, nor field, nor house, nor living creature; nor visible remnant of what human hands had reared—there was nothing to be seen but one black extended surface still steaming with mephitic vapour, and heaved into calcined waves by the operation of fire, and the undulations of the earthquake? Pliny was found dead upon the sea shore, stretched upon a cloth which had been spread for him, where it was conjectured he had perished early, his corpulent and apoplectic habit rendering him an easy prey to the suffocating atmosphere."

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

(Communicated for the National Gazette.)
Extract of a letter dated Lisbon, April 21.
Our Congress has come to the determination to prohibit altogether the importation of Flour to take place within two months from the 16th inst and in like manner, wheat, when the medium price of this grain, the produce of this kingdom, does not exceed Rs. 900 per alqueir. The duty on foreign wheat will then be Rs. 200 per alqueir, on the hard grain usually received from Egypt, Greece, and the Ports of the Mediterranean; Rs. 100 per alqueir duty on the soft wheat, produce of the northern ports, including the United States, imported in foreign bottoms; and if conveyed here by Portuguese vessels, to pay one half the duty herein specified. Indian corn to be prohibited in like manner unless the average price of the market exceeds Rs. 400 per alqueir, for the country grain, and the duty

on foreign, to be Rs. 120 per alqueir, and the one half of the duty if imported in Portuguese bottoms.

The following decree was unanimously approved in the Portuguese Cortez on the 31st March.

The general and Extraordinary Constitutional Cortez of the Portuguese nation, considering that he alone is a member of a society, who is disposed to submit to the fundamental law of that society declare that every Portuguese who refuses to take the oath simply and without any restriction whatever, to the constitution and to the bases of it, ceases to be a citizen and is immediately to quit the Portuguese territory.

From the Norfolk Herald, of June 13.
ARRIVAL OF THE PEACOCK.

The United States sloop of war Peacock, Thomas Brown, Esq. commander, arrived at this port on Monday afternoon, from the Mediterranean, and last from Algiers, whence she sailed the 8th of May, and left there the United States ship Columbus, Commodore Bainbridge; Ontario, Capt. Chauncey, and brig Spark, Lt. Comd. Gordon. Com. B. was in daily expectation of being relieved by the Constitution, when he would sail for the United States. The Ontario was going to Tangier, to carry Mr. Mulwony, the Consul for Morocco, and the Spark was under orders for Tunis, to take consul Stith and family to Leghorn—Commodore Bainbridge had appointed lieutenant Whipple, of the Navy, to the charge of the Consulate at Tunis in the absence of Mr. Stith.

All well in the squadron
The Peacock touched at Santa Cruz in the Island of Teneriffe on the 13th of May, where she remained two days and took in some wood and water—sailed on the 15th and took the southern passage by way of the Cape de Verdes, and thence to the West India Islands—June 1st, passed close by Anegada; Tortola and St. Thomas—same evening made the island of Porto Rico & hove too off the town of St. Johns, within a mile of the forts, and made signal for a pilot, but none coming off and night approaching, made sail for the capes of Virginia.

On arriving at Santa Cruz, capt. Brown offered to exchange a salute of 15 guns, gun for gun with the Governor, but he declined that honor with a Republic, though at the same time he tendered very cheerfully the hospitality of the port. Next day a French frigate arrived from Toulon, with whom a salute of 21 guns was exchanged, gun for gun, by the Governor. Captain Brown immediately sent his compliments to the French commander, and offered a salute gun for gun, which was promptly accepted and exchanged, each running up at his fire, as he fired, the national colors of the other.

We hear but little political news by this arrival. In Spain things remained tranquil, though great alarm for the safety of the constitutional system was excited in consequence of letters from France, stating that permission had been given by the French Government to the Russians to pass through France into Spain.

In Morocco the revolution was over; the rebel nephew of the Emperor having been abandoned by his followers, and forced to take refuge in a mosque.

The Peacock communicated with our Consul at Algiers, 27th April. All quiet with the Barbary Powers.

Richard Gatewood, Esq. of the house of Bolling, Leach, and Gatewood, merchants of Malaga, came passenger in the Peacock, to whose friendly attention we are indebted for the foregoing information, for a Gibraltar paper of May 5th, from which we give some interesting extracts—also, for the subsequent items of commercial and marine intelligence.

Officers of the Peacock.

Thomas Brown, Esq. Commander.
Lieutenants, Spencer, Evans, Wish, Bower, and Potter.
Sailing Master Drew,
Purser DeBree, Surgeon Cadle,
Midshipmen, Adams, Cocke, Lassalle, Shaw, Booth, Down and Potter.

ZANVILLE, Ohio, June 5.

A NEW SILVER MINE.

We received the following account of a silver mine a few days since, from a gentleman in Peru, Huron country, Ohio. It appears that the prospect was considered good enough to venture an experiment, and who knows but Peru in Ohio; may prove as celebrated a place for money as Peru in South America.

"A silver mine (supposed to be very valuable) has lately been discovered in this county, in the township of Ridgefield, about five miles north west from the new county seat. It lies on the bank of the Huron river, about fourteen miles from its mouth, on the premises of Jabez F. Irony and Martin London Slago. It was first discovered by Mr. Daniel Page, a respectable citizen of this place.—They have since formed a large company, and selected a committee consisting of three gentlemen of candor and respectability, who after mature deliberation, deemed it a matter of utmost importance, and therefore have made every exertion in their power to hasten a speedy excavation, in hopes to realize the benefits arising therefrom. They have now sunk about thirty feet below the surface, and have twenty feet further to dig before they find the hidden treasure; they have already found several large veins, which (upon trial) appear to be rich silver ore—and, notwithstanding the general cry against silver mines by the ignorant, the proprietors of this mine have the fullest confidence of its value, and feel in hopes that it will prove a complete antidote against hard times."

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING JUNE 23.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

At the late District Court holden for Talbot County, in May last, there were two trials for violations of the Election Law of the State.

The first case was that of a certain Aquilla Cummins, who was indicted for voting twice at the last October election—Mr. Cummins is a poor, illiterate, harmless man, who, it was proved to the Court, was very drunk at the time he voted and throughout the day—the Court enquired if he was an active man at Elections, or a busy man—they were informed, no, that Cummins was not an active man at Elections, he came up like most other common persons and voted.—The Court very properly fined him one dollar and sentenced him to imprisonment for two days.

Some few days after this came on the case of a certain John W. Sherwood, who was indicted for the same offence of voting twice at the last October Election—Mr. Sherwood is an active, enterprising mechanic of Easton—It was enquired by the Court whether Sherwood was a busy man at Elections—they were informed, yes, that he was a busy man at Elections—The plea set up by Sherwood was, that he was delirious from a fever and did not know what he was about—It was in evidence that Sherwood had voted early after the polls were opened, and that soon after, time not exactly specified, he came up and voted again—when in the act of voting, one of the Judges accused him of voting twice, and attempted to arrest the vote, Sherwood denied it, and the other Judge put the ballot in the box. From the first vote to this time is supposed not to be more than half an hour at furthest. The Sheriff of the county deposed, that he met Sherwood near the hustings just after this affair, and accosting him said, friend Sherwood I say you voted twice—to which Sherwood directly replied, aye, they say so.—The Sheriff said, he looked unwell, & that there was something unusual in his eye.

The attending physician was called who deposed, that he had on the morning of the Election seen Sherwood, and rather dissuaded him from going out, as Sherwood was very unwell and had been unwell for some time—the day was threatening.—The physician said Sherwood was by no means delirious when he saw him in the morning, and that he never knew him to be delirious at any time: what he was sick.—The fact of having voted twice was admitted, because it could not be denied.—The Court adjudged that Mr. Sherwood was delirious on the Election day, and ought not to be fined or punished, and dismissed him the court.

Thus the democratic candidates got the benefit of Mr. Sherwood's two votes, delirious as he was—no man in his best senses could have done more to advance his party ticket than Mr. Sherwood did in this delirium.—In every doubtful county we would recommend the democratic voters all to get a fever and vote in a delirium, then, with dispatchful Judges of Election, they would double their forces—and they need not fear the ministers of the law.

But this subject is too serious and awful to be talked of lightly—every man should take it to heart—it is one of the most appalling events that has yet transpired since the rage of party madness in this country.

It is the privilege of every man in this state freely to discuss the proceedings of any public tribunal.—It is his duty to drag before the public view for public condemnation every official act which threatens constitutional rights and is subversive of established systems—for this purpose the liberty of the press is secured to all and becomes the medium through which this duty is rendered.

It we do not charge the dismissal of Sherwood unpunished, as an act of favoritism upon the Court, all will at least allow, that there is a conspiracy of circumstances in the affair that gives it, not only the air of a "singular concurrence of events" but an imposing aspect of premeditated delivrance. The very contrast in the fate of the two cases where the same offence was charged, is passing strange.—Let us view it.—Mr. Cummins is an ignorant man, much addicted to drink—he cares little or nothing indeed about parties, for he knows nothing—he is a poor fisherman—he has been generally styled as belonging to the federal party, merely, no doubt, because he used to vote with some influential men who were federalists who were also personally kind and friendly to him.—But from his sad attachment to strong drink, he may become a voter with any side or any party, and it has been well understood, that at the last Election in October, federal as he has been accounted, he voted democratic ballots.—He was drunk when he voted—so far from the man's really knowing that he voted twice, it is most probable he was not conscious of having voted at all. But this is not an excuse for the violation of the law, and the court most justly and properly fined him a dollar and imprisoned him two days—the amount to be sure was small and the confinement short—the ignorance and the condition of the man considered, it was enough, and every one must approve the decision.

Mr. Sherwood was a shrewd, cunning man—in good circumstances in life—a rising mechanic—an active, influential man at Elections—a warm, an ardent partisan in the democratic party—of such distinction is he in the party that he has

been selected as one of the county committee men to meet a general committee of the congressional district composed of three counties, to nominate a Congressman and make party arrangements—there is not in Talbot County a more zealous, thorough-going party man than Mr. Sherwood—this is not said with intent to prejudice the man—it is a thing well known—what he himself not only admits, but prides himself on, and it is known to every man in the County who knows any thing of the general character of the inhabitants. Mr. Sherwood voted twice at the last Election in October—but he says he was delirious of a fever—the Court admit it, and dismiss the offender against the laws.—The poor, ignorant, drunken man, who knew not what he did, is fined—but the subtle, crafty, intelligent partisan who had a fever, is pardoned—and both committed the same crime on the same day.

The proof of this delirium is the Sheriff's testimony.—Says the Sheriff to Sherwood, friend Sherwood! they say you voted twice—what did Sherwood reply? Aye, they say so.—Could any man in his senses have given a more pertinent, and safe, and subtle answer? He perfectly comprehended the Sheriff's remark—he felt its drift—he would not admit it—he would not deny it—but cautiously got rid of it with no little address, viz. Aye, they say so.—I doubt whether any member of the learned Court, if he had been in Sherwood's shoes, with all their imputed long familiarity with right and wrong, could have given a better advised answer.—On this occasion Mr. Sherwood in a delirium was as wise as any man in his best senses.—But the Sheriff says, Sherwood looked ill, he had a strange appearance about the eyes.—It was well known that Sherwood was and had been sick, he was reduced, looked badly—but I presume it is as well known, that although the Sheriff is a good Sheriff and a good man, he is but an indifferent physiognomist, little skilled in that most dubious science of discovering the nature of the mind from the visage, & perhaps still less capable of deciding upon a passing glance whether a voter was delirious or not—the attending physician said, Sherwood was not delirious in the morning just before the polls were opened—nor was he delirious at any time that he saw him. The press of voting was immediately upon the opening of the polls—Sherwood's first vote was the 19th vote taken, and his second vote was the 50th—after this, he was walking about on the Green before the hustings, talking for the greater portion of the day—Is this the conduct of a man delirious with a fever? How long since, could men bear feverish delirium thus well?

But let us examine still more critically this wonderful delirium of Mr. Sherwood—when the Doctor saw him just before the polls were open, it seems, he was not then delirious—it is impossible he could have been delirious when he gave his first vote because it is in evidence, that at the first vote Sherwood carried up a man with him to vote who had formerly been his Apprentice, and whom the opposite party was trying to get to vote their ticket; but Sherwood took too good care of him and voted him—does this consistency of design and efficiency in performance look like delirium? Neither can we suppose him to have been delirious at his second vote, which was given in about half an hour after the first, as it is in evidence that about that time he talked, not only rationally, but expertly—for when accused by one of the Judges of Election of having voted before, he saw that the challenge was fatal to his project, and he then with a determined hardihood becoming the occasion peremptorily denied it—would not any man in his senses who attempted to vote twice do the same? The Ballot being put in the Box, the design was completed, the benefit done to his party was irrevocable—immediately after, when jocularly attacked by the sheriff, he meets the taunt with much address, and craftily evades the matter with an "aye, they say so"—After this he is seen walking about among the crowd before the hustings the greater part of the day—His attending physician, an intelligent man of most respectable standing in his profession, distinctly saw Sherwood when he voted each time, for the physician was employed as one of the Clerks of the Election, he was near to him—yet this physician, bound too by political sympathies to Mr. Sherwood, says, he never saw Mr. Sherwood delirious at any time.—When could this lucky delirium then have seized Mr. Sherwood? it must have been in the very nick of time, just as it was wanted, and when no body saw it.—yet the honorable court are convinced of it. It is an old saying "That it is well for a man to die in good time"—After this we shall think it no bad thing for a man to be delirious in good time. Thus from one man crazy with drink, and another quite delirious with fever (for so says the Court) making two voters, four democratic votes were given—this is certainly making the most of ones party.

At the time Sherwood alleges that he was delirious, suppose that the Judges, unconscious of his voting twice, had objected to receive his vote upon the ground of his being out of his senses, and had said no, Mr. Sherwood is delirious, he is out of his senses, non compos, and cannot be permitted to vote—that it is an act of malfeasance in a Judge of Election to suffer a man to vote who does not know what he is doing—we can receive the vote of a madman—Is it not more than probable that this would have acted as a febrifuge upon Mr. Sherwood and brought him to his senses? Does any body believe, that in such case, barring all objections arising from voting twice, if an action had been brought by Sherwood against the Judge

for an unjust deprivation of his constitutional rights, that the Judges would have been acquitted upon the allegation that Sherwood was actually crazy of a fever? I rather think if any person at the time had objected to Mr. Sherwood's vote upon the ground of his being delirious, that the Judges would have laughed at the objection, and that even friend Sherwood, inviolable as he was, and averse to broils and battles from religious scruples, would have been almost tempted to have squared himself for a knock or two.

This whole story then about Sherwood's delirium appears a miserable subterfuge to cover a preconcerted stratagem to vote twice, & the Court have become the refuge of the culprit and the shield to protect him from condign punishment. It was the wild delirium of party zeal, not the debilitating influence of febrile action—the former robs us of the most desperate efforts, the stoutest exertion—the latter parches the tongue, prostrates the system, and chains the unhappy sufferer to his bed.

After this, who will talk, who will indulge an idle thought upon the freedom and fairness of Elections? A subtle partizan, in an unaccountable manner and even in the very face of the Judges of Elections, tramples upon the law to subvert his party—a Grand Jury present the crime to the Court, and the Court dismiss this champion in the petty wars of party, under a cock & a bull story about his being deranged with a fever—If so much was not at stake, would it not be farcical? Would it not excite the contemptuous ridicule of every man? But the matter considered in its true light is awfully alarming—The wrangles at the Hustings & the casual warfare of Political sects are momentary tumults that soon subside without lasting effects—like summer gulls they may be supposed to purify the atmosphere of social life, though some fall victims to the bursting of their rage—but when a judicial tribunal, to which our property, our personal liberty and rights, & even our very lives are subject, thus shields a culprit from the just punishment of the law, our last and only hope is gone—society is reduced to a state little better than a den of thieves when the Ermined Arbiters of justice, who ought to be the scourge of vice and rescuers of innocence, are thus made the associated protectors of offenders, the very executioners of public liberty.

It is not long since a general feeling of indignation pervaded the state because the Executive had forebore detained from merited punishment a malefactor under sentence by this very Court—& now we see the Court throwing itself in between another malefactor and the law. Can these things be, and personal rights and security exist? Can these things be, and the various institutions under the state constitution be called free, fair, independent and upright? At such a time impartiality and independence are exploded—a favoritism becomes doctrine—If you are of the favoured party, you may riot on the law—do any thing you please to promote that party; you shall be safe—for any excuse you offer will be accepted, any crime you commit will be pardoned—at one time a partizan malefactor is rescued from punishment by the interposition of executive favour—Another partizan malefactor is saved by the blind indulgence of a Court—How outrageous is such abandonment of Justice! How shocking such influences of favoritism! How hopeless and yet how desperate is the condition of the proscribed!

When party is the criterion alone to select for office, the canker is laid—If they who are most prominent as partizans are first to be rewarded with office on that account, it serves as a premium for violence, it is a bribe to licentious rancour—in many stations much ill effect may not be felt except from incompetency, & the degradation of office—but if the bench of justice is ever filled with partizans, because they are zealous, or because they are partizans, the people hold all that is valuable in society: all that is dear to man, not under the sanction of the law, but at the capricious will of an exasperated or appeased tyrant—Our rights will not depend upon the steadfastness of established rule, but upon the good or ill humour of a Judge, and constitutional liberty may be supplanted by the ignominious and uncertain licence of a petulant or vindictive Court.

Have we not heard the present judiciary system threatened in case the democratic party in this state get a majority in both branches of the legislature? And what is the object of that contemplated change, but to displace Judges who are obnoxious on account of their political sentiments, as well as to reward certain partizan expectants of office. If in such times we discover partialities to the ruling power, are they not suspicious? but if we see favouritism open, glaring, and unquestioned, can we hesitate to what cause to ascribe it? It is substantially avowed by the mouth of a member of the present executive council, that if a man is a federalist in politics, it is enough to ensure his rejection or dismissal from office, if he can be reached—I particularly speak of places of distinction or emolument) no virtue, no talents, no services can avail him—Is it to be supposed then that this tremendous denunciation, these alarming threats, these proffered rewards will not have their effects upon the minds of most men? They alone who can resist such temptations are fit for judicial stations—yet how few are there that can?

The object of reporting these cases to the public is to appeal to the sentiment and feelings of the people upon so great, so momentous an occasion—It is a subject upon which every man must take a deep and serious interest—the men who officially indulge favoritisms, will gratify malice, revenge and hatred—Let no man consider himself safe un-

der the delusive supposition that he is of the favoured party and is therefore secure. The tyrannous exercise of power soon knows nothing but vengeance, soon delights in nothing but gluttony; it feeds on what it loves, and loves to feed still more; its appetite knows no satiety but grows upon indulgence. The call is imperious to every man, and in a republic constituted as ours is, the cause of each individual is the cause of the people at large—Think I beseech you to what a condition we shall be reduced when the sanctuary of public justice is defiled and profaned by the accursed intrusion of a base born party spirit—when the freedom of elections, the only popular corrective except rebellion, is done away under the connivance or open prostitution of judicial authority.

ARISTIDES.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Old men forget!—Yet not all forget.

Could a fair and impartial view be taken of the various political scenes through which we, as a nation, have passed since the adoption of our Federal Constitution, a useful and instructive lesson might be presented to the people, and posterity taught to know, and distinguish the aspiring demagogue from the real patriot; but such continue to be the party feelings, and unreasonable prejudices, which have distracted our country, and more than once threatened us with ruin, that the eloquence of a Cicero or a Demosthenes would pass as the idle wind, unless it accorded with party passions, or feelings; yet it is to be hoped, that the people will not always remain blinded to their true interest, and the merits of those who ought to have their confidence. In truth, if ruin has not resulted from the vile ambition and machinations of one of the parties (the democratic) in the early administration of our government, we owe it to a Washington under an overruling Providence that our Federal Union has been preserved; and in our late and democratic administrations, we owe it to our Federal Constitution, which has been so admirably framed as to bind us together as a nation; and not less to the patriotic spirit of the people under the same good Providence, that we have gradually risen in consequence, and hold an exalted rank among the nations of the earth.

But is it not strange, passing strange, that that party which in the early stage of our government got the name of anti-federal, and assumed at first the name of democratic, then the more fascinating one of republican, after arraying themselves in hostile ranks against the federal constitution, and the federal administration of Washington, should wrest the reins of government by artifice, fraud and deception from the hands of the supporters and friends of Washington's administration and rule without control in almost every state in the Union! and having executive power in this state, are lorded it throughout every county, proscribing and persecuting, as much as in their power, all who will not bow the knee of submission! The old and infirm revolutionary soldier is abused! A Col. Waters, who has devoted his early days in the field of battle, has distinguished himself at all times but more especially in sealing the ramparts of our old and yet inveterate foe at Stony Point, and always foremost in encountering danger in the revolutionary war, is now proscribed, and "laughed at in his estimation" by a governor and council, who were not in being, or were "muling and juking in their ruses arms" in those days which tried men's souls, whose fathers, perhaps, held honorable rank among torbes, horse jockies, &c. And whether their sons are better entitled to distinction than their progenitors, let those who know them, determine; or whether those who plaud them in the exalted stations of governor and council, are fitted for the rank of legislators, let the voters at the next election decide!

Perhaps, I have been hurried on too fast by a recollection of a late executive administration, but professing not to have forgotten the wrongs, which have been heaped upon us from the infuriate career of a crafty, ambitious, philosophical Jefferson, down to the prudent and wise recurrence of our present chief magistrate, to the good old Washingtonian principles. I shall attempt a retrospective sketch of democratic ambition, democratic deception and democratic misrule, from whence have flowed all the difficulties, all the distress, all the embarrassments, and all the other evils, which have harassed us and are it is to be feared, growing upon us from day to day, and from year to year, leaving it at the same time to the good people of the State of Maryland to judge, and determine, whether all might not have been avoided, or greatly diminished; had not the present ruling party got into power by misrepresentation, deception and such other means as would have ruined effectually any other government than that which was supported by a Constitution framed under the auspices of a Washington, which democratic rage has not yet destroyed, and it is to be hoped will stand the test of ages.

FEDERALIST.

The American Farmer of the 15th inst. states that in consequence of the absence of the secretary, John E. Howard, Jr. Esq. from Baltimore the publication of the detailed official account of the late Cattle Show and Fair held by the Maryland Agricultural Society is delayed until next week.

At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society of New-Castle county, Del. it was resolved that a piece of plate not exceeding twenty dollars in value, be awarded on the best written essay on the different properties and relative value of the Spanish or Merino, the Bakewell and the common American sheep—the essay to be delivered before the Society on the last Monday of November next.

Subscriptions for 1750 shares of stock at 100 dollars each were authorized to be opened at a meeting of the merchants and traders

of Philadelphia on the 11th inst. for the purpose of purchasing the site at the corner of Third and Dock streets and erecting an Exchange.

Wealth of the Mexican Church.

The Aurora informs us, that the church lands in Mexico are valued at \$44,500,000, and that the titles of the agricultural produce of the country amount to \$2,900,000 a year.

FROM THE BIRMINGHAM CORRECTOR, JUNE 11.

"Open to all parties, influenced by none." This maxim has been hitherto confined theoretically to politics; but it is now, perhaps for the first time, to be applied to religion near Savannah. On the 27th ult. the corner stone of a church was laid near Cherokee hill, 2 miles from Savannah which is to be open to all sects of christians. It is to be called "The Church of all denominations." This liberal institution sprang from no particular order of christians, & it is to be confined to none—but it owes its origin to a society which has always inculcated liberal sentiments, without being so fortunate as to meet with them in return—a society, which within the last three years has called down the wrath of the Baptists of Kentucky and the Presbyterians of Pittsburgh—a society, which, whatever be the mystery that surrounds it, has been conspicuous for its benevolence, has bound up more broken hearts than any other affiliation; and which owes to the very excellence of its principles more than to any other cause, the long life it has enjoyed. Need we specify the society of Free Masons? The corner stone of this temple, thus dedicated to the cause of toleration and benevolence, was laid under the immediate auspices of T. U. H. Charlton, Grand Master of the state of Georgia, attended by a large procession of Masons and other citizens. It must be confessed, that a more general spirit of liberality seems extending itself among the Christian sects. We understand that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston lately officiated in a Presbyterian Church in North Carolina—and we have seen in this city the ministers of a Baptist Association kindly and courteously introduced into the pulpits of Presbyterian and Methodist Churches.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

The Board of Commissioners for the examination of claims for spoliation under the Treaty with Spain, has been sitting for several days past. It is understood, we learn, that the Commissioners will not find it necessary, at present, to remain long in session. Few of the claims, it appears, are presented in such shape as would enable the Commissioners to settle even the preliminary question of their authenticity. It will be necessary, before proceeding to examine them, to prescribe forms and announce the testimony which will be necessary to establish these claims—which, it is supposed, must be such as would be received in a court of law, or at least the best that the nature of the case will admit of. We speak without information, and from conjecture only, when we suppose that it will be some months before the Board can proceed effectually, to the examination of the several claims presented.

By such a delay, however, the claimants will sustain no injury, but rather receive a benefit. Three years being allowed for the final settlement of these claims, it is presumed none of them can be paid until it is ascertained what the aggregate amount of allowed claims is, so as to graduate them or until it is ascertained beyond doubt, that the amount of real claims, settled on just principles, will fall short of five millions of Dollars. This we yet believe, as we have more than once before said, will prove to be the fact. Whilst, then, the claimants can receive no detriment by the delay, they will have the important advantage of time to procure testimony, and supply what is defective in that which they have already gotten.

Nat. Int.

WASHINGTON, (Ky.) June 6.

RELIEF.

Meetings have lately been held in Jessamine and Woodford, and at Hopkinsville, Christian County, a general meeting, it is said, of the citizens of that and four or five adjacent counties, to memorialize the Governor on the subject of relief; and to urge an immediate call of the legislature, for the purpose of relieving the people of the debts somehow. A property law is suggested and urged; together with a generous issue of paper from the Commonwealth's Bank. It is now urged that the Commonwealth's Bank is found by experience, to be entirely incompetent to relieve the people. This we do not doubt. At the very time when these very same men were crying in our ears that a bank issuing three, four, five, 6 or 10 millions, was the only horn of our salvation, we told them that such a measure would involve us more deeply in debt—that, like a draught of cold water to the parched & fevered patient, a momentary relaxation would be experienced, succeeded by a greater and more grievous pressure. This seems to be felt and acknowledged almost sooner than we had anticipated.—The draught has scarcely been swallowed, when we discover the doctor and the patient writhing, agonizing, and gnashing their teeth together. But more anon.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, June 19. The ship Hercules, arrived here last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th ult. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to Capt. Cobb for papers to that date, with London papers and Lloyd's Lists complete to the 15th May inclusive.

Advices were received at London, on the 17th, from Laybach, stating that orders had been issued to suspend all further movements, both of the Russian and Austrian armies. The allied sovereigns consider that the objects for which those armaments were assembled are accomplished. They mean, however, before the dissolution of Congress, to enter into a treaty, to bring those armies again into the field, should any cause of a similar nature require such another inter-

ference. The Congress will then break up, & both Emperors will pass a short period at Vienna, and assist at the celebration of the rejoicings for the successes of the movements against Naples and Piedmont.

The government at Naples have declared Gen. Pepe guilty of high treason.

A courier brings intelligence that it not being possible to overcome the resistance of the King Victor, Felix has been proclaimed King, and was to enter Turin on the 27th of April.—Paris Jour.

Departed this life on the 20th instant, at her dwelling in Talbot County, ELIZABETH MULLIKIN, the widow of Patrick Mullikin, aged 77 years.

On Friday the 22d instant after a very lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Thompson, consort of Richard W. Thompson, Esq. Principal of the Academy in this Town.

In this county on the 22d inst. Charles Gibson, Esq. Register of the Land Office for the Eastern Shore.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Marcellus" shall appear in our next.

Harvest Goods.

GROOM & LAMBDIN,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

SUITED FOR

Harvest Sales,

Which they will sell at the most reduced

prices for Cash. The public are invited

to call and examine for themselves.

Easton, June 23—3w

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on Saturday the 30th inst. for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the county tax.

By order,

J. LOCKERMAN, Ck.

June 29

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 12th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is

John Davis,

aged about 20 years—5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on his left elbow, occasioned by a burn, and a small one on his upper lip, thin visage, broad flat nose and thick lips; his clothing white pair of trousers, scarlet vest, old boot tops in the place of shoes and new chip hat, and says he was set free by a Mr. Diden, however—the owner is requested to come forward without delay, & prove said negro, pay charges and release him from Gaol, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.

June 26—8w

Public Sale.

In virtue of a decree of Dorchester county court, the subscriber as trustee for the sale of the real estate of Isaac Maguire, will offer at public sale on Monday the 9th day of July next, (at Mr. Platt's Tavern in Cambridge,) a tract of land situated on Transquakin River, and adjoining the farm of James Eccleston, Esq. near Buck Town, containing about 160 acres well timbered. The terms of sale are a credit of one, two and three years, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, and not before, a clear and indisputable title will be given by the subscriber.

THOMAS LOCKERMAN.

Cambridge, June 23, 1821.

MASONIC.

A Masonic Procession will take place in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Sunday the 24th day of June, commemorative of St. John the Baptist, and a sermon by a Brother delivered adapted to the occasion. Members of the Fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,

BENJ. W. LECOMPTE,

ARTHUR RICH,

J. R. W. PITT,

Committee of Arrangement.

Cambridge Lodge, No. 66.

May 22, 1821. } 5w

The above procession will certainly take place on Sunday the 24th instant.

June 16.

For Rent,

A Farm beautifully situated on Third Haven Creek, at present occupied by James Denny. Also, the farm adjoining in the tenure of Woolman Leonard. These farms being situated on the water, furnishing in their season the luxuries of the salts, render them desirable. To good tenants the terms will be accommodating, and possession given the first of January next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Easton.

MARIA KERR.

June 16—if.

Bank of Caroline.

June 19, 1821.

The stockholders in the Bank of Caroline are hereby notified that an Election for seven Directors to manage the affairs of said Bank for the ensuing year, will be held in the Court House in Denton, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. A general meeting of the stockholders is also requested on that day for the purpose of examining the affairs and management of the institution since the last general meeting.

By order,

JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

Caroline, July 23, 1821.

Sythe Cradling.

The Subscriber has furnished himself with a complete stock of Timber for Cradling Sythes; He will Cradle in the best manner for One Dollar and Fifty Cents, and begs the patronage of the public—He also has on hand a very large stock of Timber, well seasoned for Cart Wheels and Cart Bodies. The present prices of his Wheels made in the best manner and of the best timber, is only Nine Dollars.

CLOIS BERRY KERRY.

Easton, June 9th, 1821.

Small Notes.

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

ASSURANCE.

EASTON, May 12, 1821.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne Arundel County on Whit, Sunday morning last, the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man by the name of

James Hill,

about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion very humble when spoken to, but, when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasion by a bite. His clothing when he left the neighborhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke.

The other a likely boy, about 15 or 16 years of age, named

Daniel Hill,

brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Pumphrey, near Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges County.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

HENRY CHILDS.

N. B. All owners of vessels and others are forewarned from receiving, harboring, or carrying off said negroes at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

June 23d—if

The Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, the Maryland Republican of do. the Federal Gazette and Patriot of Baltimore, and the papers at Elkton and Easton, are requested to insert the above advertisement till forbidden, and forward their accounts to the post office at Friendship, Md. and their claims will be immediately remitted.

H. C.

MARYLAND,

Kent County Court, &c.

IN CHANCERY.

Barney Corse and Henry Stickey } In this case it is ordered, that the report made by Henry Tilghman, to the Court on the 5th November 1820, of the sale made by him, as trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel W. Smith, deceased, and the said sale be ratified and confirmed, forever, unless cause be shown to the contrary in this court, on or before the 21st day of July next.

The said report states, that the trustee did on the 27th May 1820, sell at public sale the residue of the real estate of the said Samuel W. Smith, not sold in the former sale made and reported to this court, being part of a tract of land called "Fairlee," and containing twelve acres of land, to Samuel Joiner of Kent county, who was the highest bidder for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars.

And it is further ordered, that the said trustee cause a copy of this order to be published in the Easton Gazette for three successive weeks, before the 21st day of July next.

THOMAS WORRELL,

A true copy, Attest, WM. SCOTT, Ck.

June 16, 1821—3w

MARYLAND,

Caroline County to wit:

On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for the county of said of Robert Green, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" passed at November Session eighteen hundred and five, and the several acts supplementary thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, 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 Robert Green having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided the two years last preceding the date hereof within the state of Maryland and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivring up his property and given security for his appearance at the next county Court for Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Robert Green be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Caroline county Court on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and at such other time and times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, also by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in Easton, once a week four successive weeks and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House Door, and one of the Taverns in Denton three months before the said day, to appear before the said county court, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Robert Green should not have the benefit of the said act and the supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this ninth day of March, A. D. 1821.

FRED'S HOLBROOK.

June 10—4w

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, being about to close his administration of the estate of Robert Goldsborough, late of Cambridge, deceased, requests all persons, having claims against the said estate, that have not yet been brought forward for payment, to present the same to him duly proved and authenticated, on or before the 15th day of July next. All claims that are not produced to him by that day will be excluded from payment—and all those indebted to the said estate are called upon to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r.

Shoal Creek, June 16 1821—4w

The Editor of the Federal Republican will please copy the above, once a week for four successive weeks, and send his account to the administrator.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Judges of Worcester county Court, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on the 14th day of July next, all the real estate of James Tilghman, of said county, deceased.—This estate consists of a HOUSE & LOT in New Town, in said county—one half of a TAN-YARD adjoining New-Town—And also an unimproved LOT adjoining said Tan-Yard.

The Sale will take place upon the premises, & the terms will be a credit of twelve months upon bond with approved security being given—upon the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed for the premises will be given, conveying all the estate therein of which the said James Tilghman died seized.

The creditors of the said James Tilghman, are requested to present their claims with the vouchers properly authenticated to the undersigned or to the clerk of Worcester county court within six months from the day of sale.

LRVIN COTTINGHAM, Trustee.
Worcester county,
June 16th, 1821—3w

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

At very reasonable Rents, payable in grain, or in money, proportioned to the present reduced prices of produce, several Farms in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, and one in Dorchester county. The large Farm in Poplar Neck will be let to a very good farmer on shares, if such an one should apply, together with Labourers, Stock and plantation Utensils, if desired. Satisfactory recommendations will be expected from strangers, and security if required—Applications are to be made to the Subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. John Donovan of Cambridge.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, June 16 1821—t. oct.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Court, &c. IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, the report of Henry Tilghman, trustee for the sale of Francis Smith's real estate, as made by the said trustee to this Court, and the sale of the said estate, be ratified and confirmed forever, unless cause be shown to the contrary in this court, on or before the 21st day of July next.

The said trustee reports, that he did, on the 24th day of December, 1820, sell at public sale, at Annes Heeds Tavern, in Chestertown, an house and lot, belonging to the said Francis Smith, situated in Chestertown, to James Parish, who was the highest bidder, for the sum of four hundred and seventy five dollars and fifty cents, the said lot containing thirteen and a half perches of land.

And it is further ordered, that the said trustee cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Gazette for three successive weeks before the 21st day of July next, and the creditors of the said Francis Smith are hereby notified to exhibit and file their claims, authenticated according to law, in this court, on or before the 20th day of September next, or otherwise they will be precluded from all benefit arising from the sale of the said estate.

THO'S WORRELL.

A true copy,
Attest,
Wm. SCOTT, Clk.
Kent county court.
May 16, 1821—3w

In Council,

May 28th, 1821.

Ordered, That the Act entitled an act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of Government of this State as relate to the Division of Queen Anne's county in Election Districts, be published once in each week for the space of three months in the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Easton Star and Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

An act to Alter, change and repeal all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Queen Anne's county into Election Districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a fourth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the first and second so as to admit a fourth district between, Therefore,

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety eight, which directs that Queen Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. *And be it enacted,* That Queen Anne's county shall be divided into four separate election districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the first and second districts.

3. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.
June 16—3m.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the subscriber, on the third instant, a BAY MARE with a black main and tail, a blaze in the face quite down to her nose; one hind foot white, from the ham; about fourteen hands high, six years old, also, one fore foot white. When said mare went away she had a lump on the inside of her left thigh, about the size of a common walnut. Whoever will take up or secure said mare so that I get her again shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid.

THOMAS OWENS.

Cambridge, June 9th, 1821.

Nanticoke Bridge.

The President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, have declared a dividend of 26 cents, on each share of stock, in said company to this date; which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

JERE COLSTON, Treasurer.

Vienna, June 9th, 1821.

An election for Ten Directors, for said Company will be held, at the House of Mrs. Douglass, in Vienna, on Tuesday 26th inst. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

JERE COLSTON.

June 9th, 1821.

Notice.

The undersigned, by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of Worcester county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, on Friday the sixth day of July next, upon the premises, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, a House and Lot in the town of Snow Hill, the property of the late Patrick Waters, deceased. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months upon bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said Patrick Waters are hereby requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the undersigned, or to the Clerk of Worcester county Court, on or before the expiration of six months from the day of sale.

JOSEPH HUTCHESON, Trustee.

Snow Hill, }
June 9, 1821 } 3w.

\$10 Reward.

Strayed away from the subscriber on Thursday the 31st of May, a small

Black Horse,

with a white star on his forehead, he was about 13 hands high, short and well made, 4 years old the last spring. If he should be taken up out of the county and delivered to me the above reward will be given, if in the county five dollars and all reasonable expenses paid.

ROBERT GRIFFITH.

Cambridge, June 9th, 1821.

NOTICE.

Was committed to my custody, on the 9th inst. a negro man, who calls himself

Henry Lucas,

about 24 years old, 5 feet eight inches high. Had on when committed a cotton and yarn jacket and trousers of a sooty color, coarse shoes and stockings, and felt hat. He has a small scar on his breast, and several on his right arm, which appear to have proceeded from burns; has some shoemaker's tools with him. Says he is the property of William King, of King and Queen county, Va. and by him sold to Mr. Lawrence, in March, 1820, from whom he made his escape in a few days. He is not quite black. The owner of the above negro is desired to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEO. H. LANHAM, Shff.
of Prince George's County, Md.
May 26—2m

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree (of the honourable the Judges of Worcester county court) on the 17th day of Nov. 1820, will be sold at the court house door on the third day of July 1821, the real estate of Robert Smith, late of Worcester county deceased—the one ninth part of the Tavern House at present occupied by the subscriber, on a credit of twelve months the purchaser giving note with approved security with interest from the day of sale. The creditors of the said Robert Smith, are hereby notified to exhibit their accounts, with the vouchers thereof, to the clerks office within six months from the day of sale.

WILLIAM WALEA, Trustee.

June 9th, 1821.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public sale at one o'clock, on TUESDAY, 26th day of June next, at the New Exchange, City of Baltimore.

ALL THAT FARM,

situated one and a half miles from Princess Anne, Somerset county, Maryland, formerly owned by the Rev. Hamilton Bell, and latterly by Mr. Gideon Pearce, composed of the tracts of land called, "Hamilton's Fortune," "Clover Fields" and "Walton's Improvement," containing upwards of 1000 acres of land.

This Farm lies about one mile from navigable water, and has on it about 700 acres of fine timber for ship building. The improvements are of brick and there are fine orchards on it. The situation is healthy—the cleared land is good, and the soil of the woodland is very fine—the whole well watered. The county academy, which is stated to be one of the best seminaries in the state, is built on a part of this land.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree are, one fourth cash, the balance in three equal instalments of 6, 12, and 18 months—notes with approved security being given with interest from the date.

Any further information may be obtained upon application at the office of the trustee, corner of St. Paul's lane and Chatham street.

JNO. I. DONALDSON, Trustee.
June 9, 1821.—t.

The National Intelligencer and Easton Gazette, will publish the above twice a week until sale, and forward their accounts to the trustee.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF CHEAP SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening,
AN ELEGANT AND ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
CHOICE FRESH SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Selected with great care from the latest importations, and comprising an extensive assortment of
BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA, & AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash, or exchanged for Wool and Feathers at the market prices. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.
May 22

SHOES.

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

He has also a number of Easton Make, and intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds
ALSO A VARIETY OF
GOOD TOBACCO,

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

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

MAY 14th, 1821.

The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 22 day of July next, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year. By order,
J. PINKNEY, Cashier.

N. B. By the Act of Incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the succeeding year.
May 19—7w
The Easton Gazette, Hagerstown Torch Light and Fredericktown Herald, will insert the above and forward their accounts.

FARMS

To be Leased.

The subscriber offers to lease for a long term of years after the present, a farm where Col. Daffin formerly lived, situated in Dorchester county, on Transquakin river eight miles from Cambridge, containing about 2 hundred & 50 thousand corn hills in each of three shifts, exclusive of several large lots which may be devoted to clover and tobacco. The soil is well adapted to the usual crops of corn and wheat; the lands are high and supplied with excellent springs of water.

ALSO,
A Farm adjoining the above, and about one half the size, very similarly situated.

The above Farms will be leased on the most liberal terms, either for rents certain or casual, as may best suit the views of an industrious and enterprising tenant, and none need apply but such as can produce testimonials competent to establish such a character.

JOS. E. MUSE.
Dorchester county, }
May 26, 1821. } 6w.

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT

April Term, 1821.

Whereas a commission did issue from Dorchester county court at April term 1820, to divide or value the real estate of a certain Thomas Hingson deceased, in virtue of the act entitled "An Act to direct descents and the several supplementary acts thereto, & whereas the commissioners appointed by the said court, did make return at October term 1820, of all their proceedings had on the said commission, in which they determine as follows, that the real estate of the said Thomas Hingson was incapable of division without loss and injury to all the parties interested, and that they did value the said real estate at the sum of \$1200, which said return of the proceedings of the said commissioners hath been confirmed by this court. And whereas Richard Hingson the eldest son of the said Thomas Hingson, the person first entitled to make election to take the real estate aforesaid at its valuation, is absent out of the county. It is therefore ordered by the said court, that the said Richard Hingson be and appear in Dorchester county court on the second day of the next term of the said Court and make his election as aforesaid, otherwise it shall and may be lawful for the same proceedings to be had thereon as if the said Richard Hingson had appeared and refused to take the said real estate at the valuation of the Commissioners—provided a copy of this order be published in some one of the newspapers printed in Easton, Md. for four weeks successively before the first Monday in October next.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES B. ROBINS,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

True Copy E. RICHARDSON, Clk.
May 26—4w

\$50 Reward.

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

Joe Paca,

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

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

HANDSOME AND CHEAP SPRING GOODS,

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

GOODS,

Selected with much care from the latest importations.
ALSO—A VARIETY OF
Domestic Goods.

The above being added to those before received renders their assortment very general and complete.
The public are respectfully invited to call and see them, as they intend selling at very reduced prices for Cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.
Easton, April 28th 1821.—4f.

Groome & Lambdin

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

Are now opening for ready money, at their Store, opposite the Bank,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
HANDSOME & CHEAP GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:
Superfine and other
Calicoes
Black & colored Silk
Velvets
Superfine and middle
Cloths
Cassimeres and Cassi-
nets
Cords and Velvets
White & colored Flannels
Carpeting and Carpet
Bindings
Black & colored Canton
Crape Shawls &
Scarfs
Cotton & Silk Shawls
Bandanna and Madras
Hankerchiefs
Black Love and Bar-
celona do
Men's and Women's
black worsted Hose
Ladies silk and cot-
ton do
Men's do do
Misses' white cot-
ton do
Men's white and color-
ed half do
Ladies' kid and silk
Gloves
Men's beaver & buck-
skin do
Morocco and calfskin
shoes
Cheil, Morocco and
leather do
Men's and Boy's Wool
Hats
Glazed Camb. for lin-
ings
Umbrellas & Parasols
Double and single
Sackings
Carriage Laces and
Tuftings
Gig and switch Whips
Cotton yarns from 3/4
to 30
Candle-wick
Three-corded cotton
for knitting
Tortoise shell & mock
combs
Holt's balls and oz
cotton
Silk and cotton Sus-
pender
Black and colored
Gimp
Silk and cotton Cords
Boot Webbing and
Cords
Writing & Letter Pa-
per
Slates and Pencils.

Russia and Flemish
Sheetings
Burlaps and Hessians
Tickenburgs
German Dowls
Brown Hollands
3-4, 6-4, 9-4 & 10-4
Irish Diapers
Russia do.
5-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Linen Cambrics
Long Lawns & Camb.
Handkerchiefs
3-4 & 6-4 Dimities
Levantine and Floren-
ces
Black, white, green,
blue, brown Satins
Black, white & green
4-4 Crapes
Black Canton & Nan-
kin Crapes
Blue and yellow Nan-
keens
3-4 dona. blue do
Striped and plain cot-
ton Cassimeres
Coloured Sateens
White & striped Jeans
Seersuckers and Cora-
donis
Wilmington Stripe for
men's wear
White Eng. Drilling
White and coloured
Marseilles
Black silk Florentine,
for vests
Ribbons, Galloons, Bindings, Hat Bandings,
Shirt Buttons, Silver Thimbles, Hooks & Eyes,
Beads, Scissor Chains, Watch Chains, Sewing
Silks, Threads, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Bobbins,
&c. &c.

4th Proof Cogniac
Train Oil
Spirits of Turpentine
Sifted Meal and Flour
Mustard and Cayenne
Pepper
Blown Salt
Mace, Nutmegs, Cin-
namon, Cloves, Al-
spice and Pepper
Race and ground Gin-
ger
Salt Petre and Starch
English Glue
Indigo and Fig Blue
Paints of all kinds
Hackled and switched
Flax
Raw Cotton
Window Glass and
Putty
Powder and Shot
Spanish and Country
Segars
Nice Chewing To-
bacco
Hamilton & Garrett's
Snuff
Macabau & Rappee do
Leading Lines and
Red Cords
Iron and Rope Traces
Brushes of all kinds.

ALSO—
Brass Knob Locks, Closet Locks, Stook
Locks, Pad Locks, Chest Locks, Cupboard
Locks, Trunk Locks, Butt Hinges, Hinges,
Parliament Hinges, Flat and Round Bolts
Wrought and Cut Tacks, Round and Flat Head
Screws, Springs, Knives and Flat Head
Screws, Iron and Tutannia Spoons, Shoe
Knives, Butchers Knives, Pen Knives, Scissors,
Coffee Mills, Warfel Irons, Claw Hammers,
Shoe Hammers, Hatchets, Pi-cers, Shoe
Tacks, Awl Blades, Brass Knob Latches, Nor-
folk duto, Snuffers, Commode Knobs, Screw
& Barrel Augers, Chisels, Bed Screws, Savs,
Carpenters' & Coopers' Adzes, Sheep Shears,
Curry Combs, Sad Irons, Brass and Iron Can-
dlesticks, Bells, Warming Pans, Brick Layers
Trowels, Drawing Knives, Garden Rakes,
Spades, Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Steelyards,
Grid Irons, Iron Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders,
Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c.

ALSO A VARIETY OF
QUEEN'S WARE, GLASS AND CHINA,
Easton, May 19—4f

ALSO—
Black & colored Silk
Velvets
Superfine and middle
Cloths
Cassimeres and Cassi-
nets
Cords and Velvets
White & colored Flannels
Carpeting and Carpet
Bindings
Black & colored Canton
Crape Shawls &
Scarfs
Cotton & Silk Shawls
Bandanna and Madras
Hankerchiefs
Black Love and Bar-
celona do
Men's and Women's
black worsted Hose
Ladies silk and cot-
ton do
Men's do do
Misses' white cot-
ton do
Men's white and color-
ed half do
Ladies' kid and silk
Gloves
Men's beaver & buck-
skin do
Morocco and calfskin
shoes
Cheil, Morocco and
leather do
Men's and Boy's Wool
Hats
Glazed Camb. for lin-
ings
Umbrellas & Parasols
Double and single
Sackings
Carriage Laces and
Tuftings
Gig and switch Whips
Cotton yarns from 3/4
to 30
Candle-wick
Three-corded cotton
for knitting
Tortoise shell & mock
combs
Holt's balls and oz
cotton
Silk and cotton Sus-
pender
Black and colored
Gimp
Silk and cotton Cords
Boot Webbing and
Cords
Writing & Letter Pa-
per
Slates and Pencils.

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EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1821.

NO. 186

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

THE CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The Cattle Show and Fair advertised by the Maryland Agricultural Society, was held pursuant to notice on the 7th and 8th days of June, at the Maryland Tavern, four miles from the City of Baltimore, on the Frederick-Town turnpike road.

The weather was exceedingly warm, but otherwise propitious. Public expectation had been excited for some time, and many persons sanguinely expected to enjoy the high gratification of viewing a very large collection of fine and valuable animals.

Nor were these persons disappointed in the smallest degree, for the stock was both numerous and valuable. The crowd of spectators was embarrassingly large, and far out ran any calculation on this point. We had the pleasure to recognize many most zealous, enterprising and intelligent Farmers, with some distinguished Breeders and Graziers, from every section of this state, and several from the District of Columbia, and the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Delaware.

The animals chiefly arrived the day previous to the Fair, and were safely and judiciously placed in the stables and uncovered pens allotted to them; but the number of animals so far exceeded the expectations of the Committee of Arrangement, that they had to construct many pens for their reception even on the first day of the fair.

The pleasant shade under which the animals were displayed, on the very margin of a copious stream of fine water, contributed in a great degree to allay the heat of the day, and afforded other actual and striking conveniences, which, when properly improved, will ensure to the Society, an highly eligible position for its future exhibitions.

When the Society had pretty generally assembled, the President took the chair, and the various committees were appointed to examine the stock, to award the premiums, and to report thereon. When the members of the Society had paid their respective contributions, which were voluntary and liberal, they proceeded with the committees and spectators, to view the different animals and implements exhibited for their present gratification and future advantage.

The Horses were paraded, in the presence of an immense assemblage, before the committee appointed to examine them.

It was difficult to repress the curiosity of the crowd, so far as to have sufficient room for the movements of all the horses. It was truly an interesting scene to behold fifteen to twenty noble steeds, in repressed exercise, exhibited to thousands of admiring spectators. After the exhibition of the Horses, the company sat down to a good dinner, prepared for their refreshment, by Mr. Stone—and then repaired to the pens in which the other animals were exhibited, and to the lot in which the implements were displayed, and passed the rest of the day in reviewing more minutely and leisurely the several articles brought for exhibition.

On the 8th day of June, the members of the Society and a very large number of spectators, repaired to the Show and Fair, being still favoured by good weather.

After the reports of the several committees, on the animals exhibited and entered for premiums, had been delivered to the President, the company were assembled on an eminence, and the successful candidates called near to the President to receive the most flattering evidence of the merits of their animals. The delivery of the premiums was prefaced by the following remarks made by the President in behalf of several of the committees.

"Gentlemen—The Committees have, in common with their fellow members of the Maryland Agricultural Society, been highly gratified in viewing the animals which have been exhibited to the public, and entered for our premiums on the present occasion, for in number they have fully equalled, and in excellence they have greatly surpassed our most sanguine expectations.

In several instances the committees have found it difficult to decide between animals, which in every important point so nearly equalled each other, that each of them, would in their opinion, have been entitled to a premium, if the funds of the Society were adequate to the occasion.

But they proceeded in the performance of the duty that has been assigned them, placing a just reliance upon the liberality of those whose laudable zeal has led them to become competitors. The committees are persuaded that the owners of stock have been induced to exhibit them, more from their desire to call the public attention, by comparison, to the present state of our domestic animals and to point out the advantages and the means of making important, necessary and general improvements, than from the mere desire of obtaining the premiums. And since the chief objects of all seem to be assured by the spirit which has been manifested on the present occasion, the committees confidently hope that whatever unpleasant feelings their decisions may create, will be but momentarily indulged by those, who are at this time unsuccessful competitors more from the paucity of our means, than from any deficiency in their animals."

The President then delivered the premiums, in obedience to the will of the Society, and in accordance with the following Reports of the several Committees.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Maryland Agricultural Society, at their June meeting, to view the horses entered as competitors for the Society's premiums, and to award the same; beg leave to report that, they have performed the duty assigned to them, and have decided as follows:—

For the Stallion Columbia, he being the best calculated to improve our stock of COACH HORSES, they award to Thomas Sheppard, of Frederick county, the Silver Pitcher, valued at \$30

For the Stallion Arrow, he being the best calculated for the Saddle and general Farm purposes, they award to Nimrod Owings, of Frederick county, a pair of Silver Goblets, valued at \$20

For the best Brood Mare, they award to Joshua Gist, of Frederick county, the Silver Butter Boat, valued at \$10

The Committee viewed with great interest the Mare exhibited by Mr. Dudderar, of Frederick county, as she had proved to be a most valuable animal, having been the Dam of 12 colts, 11 of which are now living—four of these, fine large horses that drew his wagon to the Show—whilst the mare brought her youngest colt sucking at her side.

The Committee are of opinion that the Stallion "Messenger," offered by W. R. Stewart, is highly worthy of distinction, and they regret that they could not award him a premium, as he was not bred within this state.

The Stallion "Young Tom," offered by D. Williamson and John S. Skinner, of Baltimore county, attracted their particular notice, but not being made to exhibit all of the requisites prescribed, they could not award him one of the premiums.

The Stallion "Young Friendship," owned by Col. Hood, of Anne Arundel county, is esteemed by the Committee, as eminently well calculated to improve our stock of horses for the Saddle; but not possessing all of the requisites exacted by the Committee of Arrangements, they could not award him either of the premiums.

The Committee noticed with great satisfaction, four very beautiful and highly promising Blood Colts—two exhibited by Gen. Charles Ridgely of Hampton; and the others by Richard Caton, Esq. They were also particularly pleased with the beautiful spotted Colt, exhibited by Mr. Mabury, of Frederick county, which excited the universal admiration of the spectators.

The Full-Bred Virginia Horse Clifton, was likewise shown and greatly admired, but not having been raised in Maryland, he was not a candidate for any premium.

In closing their Report, the Committee congratulate the Society on their prospects of future usefulness, as evinced by the specimens of fine stock exhibited on this occasion.

EDWARD LLOYD,
ROBERT LYON,
FRISBY TILGHMAN, } Committee.

OF ASSES AND MULES.

The Committee appointed to examine the Asses and Mules, presented for the premiums and notice of the Society, report, that they have found great satisfaction in looking at these animals.

For the best Jack Ass, they award O. H. Stull, of Washington county, the premium of a Silver Can, valued at \$10

For the best Jennett, they award to R. J. Jones, of Queen Anne's county, the premium of a Silver Can, valued at \$10

For the largest Mule of the very excellent pair offered by O. H. Stull, they award the premium of a pair of Goblets valued at \$20

The Mules respectively offered by Henry Thompson, Wm. Patterson, R. J. Jones and George Calvert, were all very good, and they richly deserve premiums; but as one alone had been offered by the Society, for this description of stock, more could not therefore be awarded. The Mule offered by Jacob Hollingsworth, was particularly deserving of a premium; being only two years old, 16 hands high, with great bone and muscle.—The team of Mules offered by Geo. Howard, Esq. made truly a fine display of the excellence which may be attained by care in breeding and raising these very serviceable animals.

*One of which out of an Oscar mare by the celebrated Tuckahoe, three years old, is fifteen hands three inches high.

The uncommonly large and valuable Maltese Jack Sencho, shown by Mr. Skinner, attracted and deserved our particular attention, but being an imported animal, he was not considered a candidate for the premium.

EDWARD LLOYD,
ROBERT LYON,
JAMES NABB, } Committee.

NEAT CATTLE.

The Committee appointed by the Maryland Agricultural Society, to examine and award premiums for the best Neat Cattle, present the following Report.

OF BULLS.

For the best Bull, not less than two years old, they award to John Green, of Baltimore county, the premium of a pair of Silver Goblets, for his very large and fine Bull of the Holland breed.

For the best Bull, under two years old, they award a Silver Can to Major Thomas Emory, of Queen Anne's county, for his Young Bull of the Irish and Holderness Cross.

The Committee noticed and admired a very fine Bull of the Bakewell breed, exhibited by George Calvert, of Prince George's county; and a very fine Bull of the Bakewell and Holland Cross, exhibited by General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; who also, showed a full bred Alderney Bull Calf, of fine form, stated to be five months and six days old, and to have attained the very extraordinary weight of 672 lbs.—They also noticed with great pleasure, Major Isaac McKim's two year old full bred Alderney Bull Mark Anthony, a descendant of the very valuable stock imported by Mr. Creighton—he is certainly a fine specimen of that valuable breed. They also remarked the very beautiful Holderness Bull Calf Columella, obtained from Massachusetts by John S. Skinner—he is descended from the British Stock, owned by Gorham Parsons, of Brighton, that have been extolled by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Columella promises to be a very valuable acquisition to the state.

The Committee were particularly pleased with a fine Bull Calf of Geo. Calvert's, and a young Bull exhibited by Essex Sterrett, a half bred Alderney, of good figure, from a very valuable Dam.

OF COWS.

The Committee were highly gratified by the great number, and very fine appearance and character of the Milch Cows, submitted to their observation; in every respect their highest hopes were realized in this display. Those severally presented by Martin Eichelberger, Henry Thompson, Joseph Patterson, Robert Smith, and Mr. Whitmore, are considered peculiarly valuable; but they have felt it to be their duty, to award the Silver Tumbler to General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; for his cow, the best out of four very fine ones of the Dutch and Bakewell Cross which he presented to their view.

Several very fine Calves descended from the Devon Cattle, presented by Mr. Coke, of English Norfolk, to Mr. Patterson of Baltimore, from a philanthropic desire to advance the Agricultural interest of America, were exhibited and universally admired. They were eagerly enquired after by every body, and by many from a desire to purchase.—It is a matter of regret that these fine animals cannot be more rapidly diffused through the state; and that some of the Bulls have not been offered to the public use; for the interest which they excited, was truly gratifying to those who knew and appreciated the laudable intentions of the generous donor. Many Calves of improved breeds, and half bred Alderneys and Bakewells, were shown, and served clearly to establish the great advantages that attend even the first step towards the improvement of this most valuable species of domestic animals.

The Committee admired the heifers of William Gibson—they are truly fine specimens of our best country breed—the half bred Alderney Calf, of Job Smith; from an excellent dam, is a beautiful and uncommonly fine one; but they have awarded the premium of a Silver Cream Pot to Henry Thompson, for his Cow Calf, being a very beautiful Heifer of the Alderney and Devon Cross.

And under their authority to take into consideration the qualities of stock, offered for discretionary premiums, the Committee further report, that in their opinion the Teawater Bull Bergami, owned by John S. Skinner, of Baltimore, merits in the highest degree, the notice of the Society; and they particularly recommend him to the Agriculturists of the state of Maryland, as possessing all of the qualities most requisite to improve the stock of Neat Cattle in this state. Their attention was also particularly attracted by a Teawater Bull Calf, belonging to Lloyd N. Rogers, and by the form and Beauty of a Teawater Cow, of Dr. Allen Thomas. They recommend these three animals, as severally worthy of a discretionary premium.

EDWARD LLOYD,
JNO. WOODEN, of Jno. } Committee.
ROGER BROOKE,
JAMES NABB.

OF OXEN.

The Committee regret that there were

but two Yoke of Oxen exhibited for the premium, and also that suitable arrangements could not be made, to try these at the plough; however, they were otherwise enabled to decide that the pair exhibited by Jos. Trimble, were entitled to the premium of six table spoons, valued at \$25.

The yoke exhibited by Levi Hartly, were also very fine animals, and had been well broken to labour.

The Committee will not pass by in silence, the uncommonly large steers brought for exhibition by Mr. T. C. Miller, from Adams county, Pennsylvania; measuring in height upwards of six feet.

There was also a very beautiful, young Steer, of uncommon great growth, and fine form which had been raised by Mr. Gibson

ROGER BROOKE,
WM. GIBSON, } Committee.
JNO. YELLOT, Jr.

OF HOGS.

The Committee were much surprised and highly gratified by the excellent display of Hogs, of different and good breeds. OF BOARS—there were some remarkably fine ones exhibited—one by each of the following persons, Jacob Hollingsworth, Roger Brooke, David Frame and Thomas Lewis. The Boar which Mr. Hawkins, of Queen Anne's county, exhibited, was of a breed well calculated to give great weight at an early age; but for the exhibition of the Boar of Colonel Potter, likewise possessing this profitable disposition in a high degree, added to a peculiarly fine form the Committee have thought it their duty to award the premium of a Silver Goblet, valued at \$10.

The Committee observed with great pleasure, the Boar-Pigs exhibited by David Williamson, & think that they are of a breed well calculated to improve our stock of Hogs—these pigs were however considered by them, as too young to contend for the premium offered for the best Boar.

Several of the Sows presented to the view of the Committee were certainly very good ones; they particularly noticed those offered by William Gibson, Jacob Hollingsworth and Stephen Griffith, as being severally very good; and likewise some very fine Sow-Pigs offered by Roger Brooke and David Williamson; but the Committee are of the opinion, that John S. Skinner, is entitled to the premium of a Silver Goblet, valued at \$10, for the exhibition of his Breeding Sow, she being a very good one, having farrowed 30 pigs at two litters, and of which she raised 27.

There were two Barrows of enormous weight, offered at a curiosity to the view of the spectators by Mr. Canowles—they were so large and fat, as to be scarcely capable of moving.

GEO. CALVERT,
JAMES STEUART,
B. W. HALL, } Committee.

OF SHEEP.

The Committee appointed to inspect the Sheep exhibited to the Society are of the opinion that, the Merino Rams are not of that superior character, which should alone entitle them to distinction. But out of them, they award under the terms of the Show, the premium of a silver Can, valued at \$10 to R. Brooke, of Montgomery county. They are also of the opinion that Col. Edward Lloyd is entitled to the premium of the silver Can valued at \$10 for the exhibition of the best six Wethers; which were uncommonly fine: they had been fed during the Winter and early spring; on corn; generally in the ear but sometimes chopped; with clover hay and corn fodder, no turnips, and since upon a good pasture of natural grasses.

A very fine Dishley Ram was exhibited by Lloyd N. Rogers, and the committee regret that they could not award him a premium, the Ram not having been raised within the state.

SAMUEL OWINGS,
THOMAS EMORY,
W. R. STEUART.

RECAPITULATION.

STATED PREMIUMS.

For the best STALLION, for the breed of COACH HORSES, to Thos. Sheppard of Frederick County, a silver Pitcher, valued at \$30

For the best STALLION, for SADDLE & FARMING purposes, to Nimrod Owings, of Frederick County a pair of silver Goblets, valued at \$20

For the best BROOD-MARE, to Joshua Gist of Frederick County a silver Butter-Boat, valued at \$10

For the best JACK ASS to Mr. O. H. Stull, of Washington County, a silver Can, valued at \$10

For the best JENNETT, to Mr. Richard J. Jones of Queen Anne's County, a silver Can, valued at \$10

For the best MULE, to Mr. O. H. Stull of Washington County, a pair of silver Goblets, valued at \$20

For the best BULL to John Green of Baltimore County, a pair of silver Goblets, valued at \$20

For the best BULL CALF, to Thomas Emory of Queen Anne's County, a silver Can, valued at \$10

For the best MILCH COW, to General Charles Ridgely of Hampton, a pair of silver Tumblers, valued at \$20

For the best COW-CALF, to Captain Henry Thompson of Baltimore, a silver Can, valued at \$10

For the best YOKK or WORKING-OXEN, to Joseph Trimble, six silver Spoons, valued at \$25

For the best BOAR, to Colonel Potter, of Caroline County a silver Goblet, valued at \$10

For the best BREEDING SOW, to John S. Skinner of Baltimore, a silver Goblet, valued at \$10

For the best MERINO RAM, to Roger Brooke of Montgomery County, a silver Can, valued at \$10

For the best SIX FAT WETHERS, to Colonel Edward Lloyd of Talbot County, a silver Can, valued at \$10

Discretionary Premiums.

For the Teawater Bull of John S. Skinner, a silver Can, valued at \$10

For the Teawater Bull of Lloyd N. Rogers, of Baltimore County a silver Can, valued at \$10

For the Teawater Cows of Doctor Allen Thomas, a silver Can, valued at \$10

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

The committee appointed to examine the Implements of Husbandry exhibited to the Maryland Agricultural Society, have the honor to report—

That the extent and variety of the articles exhibited was very great. Of PLOUGHS, specimens of the invention or manufacture of eight different persons were shown—of Mr. Chenoweth, Mr. Sinclair, and Mr. Ford of the city of Baltimore; Mr. Hinks of Baltimore county; of Mr. Davis of Georgetown, D. C. of Mr. Wood, by Mr. Barnard of Philadelphia; and of Mr. Murray of Hagerstown; all, in the opinion of the Committee, well constructed and valuable instruments. Of the particular of relative merits of most of them, as there were no means of submitting them to efficient trial, nothing can be said with certainty. It would, however, be improper not to remark that, two of those ploughs, are of recent introduction, and likely to be found advantageous: that is to say, the Hill-side Plough made by Mr. Sinclair, on the principle of Col. Randolph's Plough, with shifting mould boards; as being easily managed and well calculated for the important purpose of horizontal ploughing on hill sides; and Mr. Davis' cast iron shovel plough on a new construction, as a cheap & efficient cultivator.

OF STRAW CUTTERS.

There were five exhibited, one each by Mr. Sckevestzer, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Davis, Mr. Eastman, and Mr. Barnard. These were all carefully tested by actual experiment, and the committee was of opinion that, the one manufactured by Mr. Barnard is the most operative, & from its simplicity, best calculated for general use.

OF WHEAT FANS,

There were two kinds, one exhibited by Mr. Watkins, the other by Mr. Beatty.

The committee determined that the one made by Mr. Watkins of Hagerstown is decidedly to be preferred—it works with three screens, and it was deemed an exceedingly valuable improvement in this necessary implement.

A HARROW

Of peculiar construction made by Mr. Barnard, from an English design, to expand and contract at the will of the operator, appeared to the committee to be an adjustment not only curious but useful.

There were several other very ingenious improvements on English implements, to adapt them to the use of this country—such as Mr. Sinclair's machine for sowing plaster of Paris, grain, and grass seeds—his corn planter, for drilling Indian corn & garden seeds.

Mr. Bernard's turnip drill; Mr. Ford's roller, and the scarifiers made by each of these artificers.

Mr. E. S. Thomas of Baltimore had on the ground a large and valuable collection of imported agricultural implements, such as ploughs, drills, hay-makers, apple-mills, turnip slicers, many of which seem to be well adapted to their several objects, and which may possibly be used with advantage in our husbandry.

The committee presuming that it is within the sphere of the duties assigned to them beg leave to mention that there was exhibited a little machine for domestic manufacture—a wool spinner, worked by hand, drawing six threads, invented by a Mr. Brown of Rhode Island; it is simple and easily kept in order—they believe that it will be a valuable acquisition in Family.

JOHN MASON,
J. H. FOWELL, } Committee.
SM. OWINGS.

*Notableness improved.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT ITS JUNE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society, held at the Maryland Tavern, on the 7th and 8th days of June, the following proceedings were had:—

The president having taken the chair, the various committees were appointed to inspect, and report on the animals exhibited for premiums.

The subscriptions of the old, and many new members of the Society were then received.

The Society spent the rest of the day in viewing the various, beautiful and valuable animals and implements collected for their gratification & the public good.

SECOND DAY.

The society met and received the reports of its several committees on the Stock exhibited & the President delivered the premiums to the successful candidates as awarded by the committees.

The election was then held and the officers of the last year were re-elected—to wit:

- ROBERT SMITH, President. EDWARD LLOYD, Vice President. JOHN E. HOWARD, Jr. Secretary. J. S. SKINNER, Corresponding Sec'y Board of Agriculture for the Western Shore of Maryland.

- Charles Ridgely, of H. Henry Wilkins, John T. Mason, Elisha De Butts, Frisby Tilghman, John Yellott, Jr. Virgil Maxcy, and Wm. E. Williams, Jacob Hollingsworth. George Calvert, James Stewart.

The following resolutions were then adopted by the Society.

Resolved, That the president and vice-president of this Society be authorized to appoint one agriculturist in each county in the state, and one from the District of Columbia, to form a Convention to meet in the City of Baltimore, on the 2d Monday in Sept. next, whose duty it shall be to revise the present Constitution of the Agricultural Society, & to make such amendments thereto as may be deemed necessary, or proper—and further that said convention shall have full power to make all such arrangements as they may deem necessary, more effectually to promote the objects for which this Society has been established.

Resolved further, that if any person appointed should not be able to attend, that he have full power to depute some other in his stead, the object being to ensure the representation of each county in the State.

Resolved, That the Secretaries of the Society be requested to attend the meetings of the above Convention.

On motion of the Honourable Edward Lloyd,

Resolved unanimously by the Society, That in their opinion the "American Farmer," edited by John S. Skinner, Esq. is a publication justly entitled to the patronage and support of every farmer and planter, and that its Editor deserves our approbation for his judicious and zealous efforts to advance the interests of agriculture.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be offered to John S. Skinner, Esq. and to the members of the Committee of Arrangement for the able and meritorious manner in which they have conducted all of the arrangements that were necessary to be adopted for the purpose of holding the Cattle Show and Fair, which have been so gratifying to all who compose the said Society.

Resolved, That the discretionary premiums be given as recommended by the Committee on Neat-Cattle, in their report.

Resolved, That of the funds in hand, there be appropriated Forty Dollars to be given in four premiums of silver plate, for the exhibition of such implements as shall be reported as worthy of receiving them, by the Committee on Implements; and that John S. Skinner, Esq. be authorized and requested to have them made and delivered.

The Society, honoured by the company of distinguished agricultural visitors from the adjoining States, then partook of a dinner which had been provided for them; and afterwards adjourned to attend the offer of some valuable animals and useful implements at Public-Sale before they left the Ground.

In reviewing the circumstances of this Exhibition, we cannot help congratulating the agriculturists generally upon the good consequences likely to result from it. The beneficial tendency of such displays is universally acknowledged; nor will it be long before the influence of the Maryland Society will be felt in the most unequivocal manner. The view of our best Live-Stock, & the practical knowledge gained, as to the points which the most eminent breeders have found it most important to encourage in each description of domestic animals, will correct the erroneous notions generally entertained, and often indulged even by experienced farmers. It is difficult to convince us that favorite animals have real defects, after we had exercised our partial judgments in selecting, and paid almost parental care in raising them; but when some of the best animals of this and foreign countries are grouped before us so as to be easily compared, seeing then becomes delusive, and we are compelled to yield up our opinions by the force of ocular demonstration. We offer the following illustration, and we know that we shall be forgiven, since we only use it in confirmation of our preceding remarks. A farmer brought to the present show a Bull of his own raising, and confidently recorded him as a candidate for the first premium—this animal had been considered a very fine one in the neighborhood in which he was bred—and the owner & his

neighbour believed that he would deserve & take the prize—But, upon comparison, this Bull was seen to be only a middle sized & coarse animal, marked it is true by strong points, but these were rather defects, such as we should strive to obliterate. The worthy owner went home satisfied that his knowledge had been defective; that the true principles of breeding Stock can only be discovered by critical comparison and judicious observation. It is the chief object of these meetings to afford suitable opportunities for the farmers, who repair to them, to make these important examinations upon the subject of their business: that, instead of passing through the inexperience of agricultural infancy, they may be enabled to commence at once in the vigour & strength of manhood. The general interest excited by these public spectacles has another salutary effect; it rouses our attention and determines it to agricultural subjects. "Why," said a gentleman distinguished among us for public spirit, who was a few days after the show riding over the fine estate of a member of the committee of arrangements, and was admiring the beauty and expatiating upon the superior excellence of the different breeds of animals before them, "Why," said he, "as often as I have visited you, I never before knew that you had such fine animals as we now see here!" "Tell me, how has this happened?" "It was," the other modestly replied, "because, my friend, you never, until this day have felt the least desire to see my stock." "I wish your understanding now wishes to possess, and intends to import and to raise animals, as valuable as those owned by his judicious friend.

It is in this manner that a laudable emulation will be excited and directed, that our Wealthy citizens will become generous competitors, proud of securing real advantages to the State, and of distinguishing themselves as the importers of the best animals, from all parts of the world—they may thus become true benefactors of their country. The individual who claims the merit of having first introduced the culture of cotton as a crop in the Southern States, yet lives in Georgia, and he is justly more proud of the honor of having thereby saved the planters of the South from ruin, than he could be of a Nabob's wealth.

In conclusion, we would take passing notice of the great facility with which persons from some distance, attended the meeting—from Philadelphia several of the members of their agricultural society—from Delaware several proprietors of their rich meadows, on which the celebrated cattle and sheep are fattened—from the E. Shore our Vice President, and some of its distinguished agriculturists—from the District of Columbia, and its neighborhood, citizens, public officers and warriors who have long been known and universally esteemed—from beyond the Blue Mountains some of the most eminent of those who till that fertile and productive valley—in short, from every quarter the access was so easy or direct, that leaving home on the day or the evening preceding and some even on the morning of the Show—the company assembled on the ground, and went through the business of the day without complaining of fatigue, or feeling any inconvenience from the undertaking.

The distance from which Ploughs and other large implements were brought for exhibition, as noticed by the Committee, is very remarkable; especially, when it is considered that the plan of the exhibition did not at first offer any direct rewards for the best that should be displayed; and, although the Committee upon Implements have not awarded the premiums placed at their disposition—still we understand and are happy to hear, that the interests of their makers have been substantially benefited by the exhibition, some sales were made, and in some instances many orders given for approved implements—the consequences will, we are persuaded, be mutually and greatly beneficial to the Artists and Farmers.

J. E. HOWARD, Jr. Sec'y.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, on Saturday night last, Negro BILL, who calls himself BILL ROBERTSON; he is about 25 or 26 years of age, remarkably black, has a muddy looking eye, has a scar forming a ridge in the direction from the ear towards the corner of the mouth, I think it is on the left side—he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, slim made, very large hands and feet, prominent thick lips, his face very full of small bumps or pimples. His clothing cannot be distinctly described; he has several shirts with him, a black broadcloth Coat, a pair of green cassimere Pantaloon, a pair of cinnamon colored worsted pantaloons, a yellow striped and black striped Jacket, &c. also a cross barred cambric handkerchief, with a small red border marked with the letters W. G. It is also probable that the gentleman has a blue Umbrella with him. He has a mother living at Baltimore, her present residence I think is in Whiskey alley, in a yellow framed house, with high steps, her name is Beck, or Rebecca Robertson, he has also several relations about Baltimore, who are said to be employed as sailors or boatmen; & an uncle who lives a little beyond Baltimore, he has a sister living with Mr. Nicholas Mercier, then on Elkridge: I think it probable he will either be found about Baltimore, or he will attempt to pass into Pennsylvania.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person, who will lodge him in Baltimore goal, or in any goal in the state of Maryland, so that I get him again; if taken in the state of Maryland and one hundred dollars if taken out of the state of Maryland, and secured so that I get him again. I furnished him with a pass at Easter holidays to go to Baltimore to see his mother, the time allowed was specified. I think it probable he will furnish himself with a false one.

GUSTAVUS WARFIELD. The Fredericktown Herald, Easton Gazette, and Lancaster Journal, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to the Federal Republican office.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING JUNE 30.

We are indebted to the American Farmer for the very full and interesting account of the proceedings of the Maryland Agricultural Society, during the Cattle Show and Fair, held on the 7th and 8th inst. In order to lay it entire before our readers we are under the necessity of excluding several articles prepared for this week's paper.

From the National Intelligencer. MARYLAND.

On the first Monday in September next takes place, in the state of Maryland, the quinquennial election, which determines, for five years to come, the political complexion of the Senate of that state. On that day each county chooses two electors, and the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis each one. These electors meet on the third Monday of the same month, and, by a majority of votes, are to elect, from their own body, or from the people at large, fifteen Senators, to compose the Senate for five years ensuing. Vacancies occurring in the Senate are filled by the body itself. It is thus apparent that the Senate must always, when parties exist, be unanimously on one or the other side, and that a majority of the Electoral College, if it be a majority of one only, must determine that point. Unconcerned readers, who have never attended to this feature of the constitution of Maryland, will hence comprehend the causes of the pervading interest which attends this election, and the occasional ardor of contest for the mastery which it gives rise to.

Maryland is one of the few states in the Union in which the old Federal party can be said to remain in being. The present campaign has been opened, with apparently great effort, by the Federal Republican, in Baltimore, which seems to have dug up the hatchet solemnly interred a year ago, by general consent of all the great chiefs of the wigwam. This paper has a coadjutor on the Eastern Shore, which seems steadily to have refused the calumet, and to have continued to wage war with great zeal, when every where else was peace.

We imagine, however, that all the zeal displayed by these prints, on the present occasion, must be entirely misapplied. We do not indeed see, under what banner an opposition to the republican candidates can be rallied. We are not aware of any part of the policy of the present administration of the general government to which they are seriously opposed. The federal papers indeed, now tell us, that, for reasons good unto them, they have been steadily opposed to the republican administrations, and they are determined to persist in opposition. Their courage is good, but what shall we say of their cause? Without examining the merits of their reasons for opposition hitherto, it is sufficient to say, that they apply, not to what is, but to what has been. We confess, it appears to us to be presuming very much upon the easiness of the people of Maryland, to suppose that they can be induced to vote against their present known sentiments by these has been arguments. And when the people are told, by electioneering declaimers, that the times are hard, and their produce will not command its former prices, do not the people very well know that this is the necessary consequence of the general peace? There was a peace-party during the late war, to which we did not belong, whoever did. We are of the peace-party now, whoever is not, because our country is at peace. We are not for changing the national policy, and resorting to futile expedients, for the purpose of changing a state of things which is the work of Providence, and which no legislation can change, unless to make it more afflictive. We have seen no other grounds than these, in relation to general politics, on which the Federal party place themselves; and a few words are sufficient to show how untenable these are.

It is far from our intention to meddle with popular topics, peculiar to Maryland, or any other state in the Union, if such exist, desiring rather to confine ourselves to such as are national in their character. But, feeling much interest in the prosperity of that state, it can be arrogating little to remark, that we have seen nothing in the administration of the state government which would justify an opposition to it on its own account, any more than on the score of general politics. We therefore cannot doubt that, after the next Election the Senate will be, as the Majority of the people of the state is known to be, republican in its politics.

The Maryland Election and the Court Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Our columns were engaged the last week, and of course we were prohibited from paying any attention to an unusually clumsy editorial article in the National Intelligencer, which we have inserted above, on the subject of the constitution of the Maryland Senate—the approaching election for that body—and the state of parties. The style in which the constitution of the Senate is treated seems to be marked with insidiousness; for fair commentary is as scrupulously forbore to be employed, as all those traits, from which unfavorable conclusions could be drawn, are artfully and emphatically given; and all this too without one word of relief.

It is the habit of Court Editors, in all

their intermeddlings, to avoid committing themselves by too much frankness, and slyly to effect that, which they who are not fettered by Court employment, would openly and manfully attempt. These Editors in the Palace Livery would desire us to believe, that nothing less than national can arrest their attention, and if they should condescend to dabble a little in a Maryland Election, that nothing but the deep interest they take in the prosperity of that state, could induce them thereto. We have long remarked these evidences in the National Intelligencer of the peculiar interest of its Editors in behalf of the internal concerns of the states, which we have unhesitatingly ascribed to a fear in the Palace Guards for the cause of their confederates in the states, and particularly in the instance before us, to a wish to give all the aid in their power to their Maryland friends, who from their general weakness in argumentative controversy are so incompetent to defend themselves. Thus by means of volunteers from the Palace Retinue, aided by contributions from its Magazines, we are hereafter to consider the State of Maryland, as long as she is "one of the few states in which the old federal party can be said to exist," as under the especial & holy protection of the high mightiness of the Empire—a condition about as honorable as that of the Neapolitans under the surveillance and controul of an Austrian army—or that of continental Europe under the dictation of the Holy Alliance—for power or interference, unduly exercised, is as bad in the hands of a fair professing Republican, as of an Autocrat.

We next find these gentlemen of the Court, these Volunteer Partizans in the Maryland Election, engaged with such things as "fancy weaves," and which they seem to put forth with all the solemnity of fact—We would earnestly question these Editors, whence have they the fact, that the "Hatchet was interred a year ago by general consent of all the great chiefs of the wigwam" (meaning the federal party) which the "Federal Republican of Baltimore seems, with apparently great effort, to have dug up?" Or what can justify the assertion, that this Gazette has ever once, much less steadily, refused the Calumet? Was the Calumet of peace ever presented? Will the men now in power in Maryland ever agree to a political armistice and pacification? They know too well the character of themselves to suffer things to settle down upon the respective merits of men—and you Mr. Editors, in making these assertions, have been either gulfed by your brethren, or you know nothing about them and therefore help them hap-hazard, or else, enlisted in their behalf, you are playing off the "arts of able editors" with an effrontery belonging to the cause. No gentlemen, hear the facts as they occurred, and be convinced of your errors from first to last—When the democrats in Maryland gained the Elections last fall, it was a general remark, for it had long been a general sentiment among the federalists, that this eternal contest in the state was a hindrance to the pursuit of useful state objects, because in such a nicely balanced condition of things, neither party was able to undertake any plan of state advancement, least it might have an influence upon the popularity of their friends—They were therefore willing, in case the democrats would act with moderation, discretion and fairness, no longer to oppose them—In withdrawing opposition from the measures of the General Government they had given an earnest of the sincerity with which they would act towards the democratic party of the state, provided they would pursue a sound and honest course—and of this sentiment they made no concealment—Early in the session of the General Assembly a young democratic member threw out the idea, that he and (we believe) his friends were disposed to bury the hatchet and to cast into oblivion all former party differences. At the moment, this agreeable suggestion, although coming from a young member who could not be supposed to be clothed with plenary powers from the party, was well received indeed, and with many obtained confidence. Soon after this it was agitated among the federalists, (that there might be a common understanding,) whether a general party exertion should be made at the next election; and such was the force of the sentiment above stated to be entertained by the federalists, and such was the expectation cherished from the suggestion of the young democratic member, that a disinclination was generally discoverable to another contest, and some most respectable individuals were prepared in their own

ministry to dissuade against the policy and propriety of further opposition.

From this state of uncertainty, but, on the part of the federalists, fondly wished for reconciliation, we were roused with mortification by explanations from the very mouth that had uttered the former welcome suggestion—we were given to understand that "oblivion of party differences" & "burying the hatchet," meant, that federalists should not only abandon the field of controversy, but even the common exercise of citizenship, unless under the dictation of the Democratic Party—and that having followed abjectly and submissively in their rear for some long, probationary and indefinite time, some one of them perhaps be lifted, occasionally, to the full rights of citizenship.

We witnessed at the same time in their appointments to office not only a continued thoroughgoing party persecution & proscription, but we saw in the selection among their own men, appointments to office, reflectively canvassed and deliberately made, of the most profligate, unworthy and unfit.

We had it from the mouth of a democratic delegate upon the floor of the House, that the Democrats of that house had conspired and combined secretly to assail and destroy the fair fame & faithful services of a federal gentleman who had been employed by a former Executive to negotiate with the general government for the recovery of a large sum of money advanced by the state to carry on the late war—we were told by the same democratic member that they were base enough secretly to instil in the minds of the unsuspecting, who were strangers to him, that this agent had wantonly trifled away his time and intentionally deferred recovering the money, when he could have recovered it, for the purpose of embarrassing the then Democratic administration of the State, although the whole amount, excepting a very small balance, had by this very agent been brought into the state treasury—and the object of this foul conspiracy and fraud could have been nothing else than to rob the agent of his good name and of the just perquisites for his Services. Could we feel any confidence in such men? Could such men be held by any fair bond of Faith?

We had strong reasons to believe also that the Executive of the state was not wholly exempt from participation in the above plot, as a branch of it seemed to bear, in blushing silence, the imputation of honors which it knew it had not merited, because it knew it was incompetent to deserve them.

We saw in the course of legislative narrow minded, unfit, and bad policy pursued—and particularly was there a party, popularity seeking attempt, in unjustifiably extending reservations of property from execution or distress, which were limited by the Senate to fifty dollars in extent,—a great amelioration of the evil, and perhaps under the circumstances, as great as it could be supposed that the Democratic House would permit a federal Senate to make, but still the measure is obnoxious to much censure.

We still found the same dissatisfied condition existing among the democratic party towards the present constitutional institutions of the state, and although restrained probably by artful policy not to make too frequent open disclosures of their plans, yet they would never give either assurance or hope that the independence of the judiciary (even such as it is in some parts) should not be assailed—that the system of elections, as now held, should be retained—that the present long tried and sound principles of representation should not be destroyed—or that the great leading principles of the present constitutional system should not be overturned—without all of which, compromise in us would have been as wicked, as the abandonment of the controversy would have been unworthy.

With this exposition gentlemen, will you still "imagine that all our zeal is misapplied?" And can you not now see, under what banner an opposition to the democratic candidates can be rallied? If you cannot, we will more explicitly tell you; that this opposition is forced upon us, it is reluctantly undertaken—but undertaken with feelings and a determination that cannot be subdued. Self-preservation from wrongs, from contumely, from injustice, and perhaps from personal violence, for such experience teaches us in the last resort of your friends here, pursuing possibly in this as in other things, the course prescribed to them from the Palace or from some of its livery men—To rescue the

state and its well tried institutions from that unnecessary and hurtful change which is designed the better to answer the party purposes of a temporary preponderating power.—To preserve an upright and independent administration of justice—to retain a fair and safe Representative Legislature—to maintain the present salutary checks and balances so essential to produce constitutional resistance when it is useful, and to curb power that is disposed to be licentious—These and such things alone are the objects which rouse our "courage" and we presume that they are sufficient to make even you, Mr. Editors, now declare in your hearts, however sceptical you professed yourselves before, that our "cause" is good and worthy of our courage.

When, again we demand, has this Gazette or any other federal paper in Maryland (for we presume in this instance you refer alone to Maryland) ever "determined to persist in opposition, because, for reasons good unto them, they have been steadily opposed to the Republican Administrations?" This bold assertion is unjustified by any thing that has come under our view.—For this Gazette, we deny the assertion altogether; and as for ourselves, we disclaim a sentiment so irrational, so Jacobinical, and so entirely connected in principle with all that system of political things, which have been and will ever be the object of our undeviating, uncompromising aversion. What has or has not appeared elsewhere we do not pretend to say—but we have seen no such sentiment advanced in any federal paper, and we do not believe that such a sentiment was ever advanced by any federal paper in Maryland. The Court Editors appear to be very timid lest a recurrence should be had to times & things that have been, or to arguments used in times past—this shows a degree of ingenuous consciousness of errors that have been committed by some of the gods of their idolatry in the shape of men, most unexpected to us, and we will forbear—for where even such ingenuousness exists, all cannot be dead in sin.

"There was a peace party," say these Editors in the Palace livery, "during the late war, to which they did not belong, who ever did"—Ah! Gentlemen—the peace party were sincere in their opinions, they were poor & had nothing to bestow—they could not expect such adherence.—The war party drew from us all our wealth and all our means—money, you know, constitutes the sinews of war—perhaps it may be a powerful ingredient too in the great political cataplasm that is used to draw to a head all the morbid humours necessary to form a large war party. Ask Mr. Comptroller of the United States Treasury if he can tell you how many, if any, were caused to adhere to the war party, by the disbursement of those 15 Millions of Dollars which he stated to Congress at their last session were still unaccounted for in the hands of public defaulters.—As you are also convenient and upon the spot, we pray you to tell us at the same time gentlemen; how many persons belong to the peace party who are upon that monstrous list of Public Defaulters. Pardon this digression gentlemen, we were only led from our path by the obliquity of your course.

In taking our leave of you for the present Mr. Editors, we would remark, that we do not mean to rebuke you for touching upon every public subject that comes into view, be it state or be it national; but we object to & dislike a pretended mealy mouthed interference with state topics, when all the world knows that you are completely salivated by drafts from "The phials of Wrath": of all kindness or even toleration for any thing like federalists or federalism, or whatever will not fall down before the golden calf of your idolatry.—Be honest, and as far as is consistent with contract, be sincere—your opposition will be less objectionable, yourselves will be less contemned. A frank and open discussion of state questions (though it may be deemed impertinent) will not cause the federalists of the country to reject the National Intelligencer, but we cannot undertake to say how far this covert, insidious, bush fighting sort of system may. After this cunning little interposition to aid your friends in Maryland, the argument & the presumption is much weakened against the position of Governor Clinton, that the General Government intermeddles in State Elections. This adventurous interference of yours is a high proof that Governor Clinton's assertion is true, for it would be as unkind and uncourteously to you as it would be violent against common sense to suppose, that any thing would appear in the National Intelligencer which would not receive the sanction of the Administration, their Retinue and Guards.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Cambridge, June 25, 1821.
"Yesterday, the 24th instant, the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, was celebrated in this place by a Masonic procession and sermon. About 11 o'clock the Lodge and visiting brethren, decorated with the insignia of their respective grades, moved from the Lodge Room, to the Methodist church, which was very kindly and charitably opened for their reception. Great praise is due to the members of that church for the magnanimity and liberality of sentiment, they displayed on the occasion. The procession and accompanying ceremonies were truly solemn and impressive.—To view a band of brothers divesting themselves of all sordid views, associated for the purposes of general benevolence and to alleviate the cares and misfortunes of the wearied and distressed, offering up their homage and adoration at the altar of the Great Architect of the Universe, must always be a spectacle inexpressibly gratifying & consoling to the heart of every philanthropist.—An appropriate sermon and very feeling masonic address, were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Owens.—After which the Brethren partook of some refreshments prepared by Mr. Flint—they then dispersed—nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the day, or in the least to impair the solemnity and religious grandeur of the scene.—As a stranger, who viewed the whole with the deepest interest, I must be permitted to pay this slight tribute of respect to an institution which commands my greatest veneration, and is entitled to the respect of every friend of the human race."

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
No. 4.
"History is philosophy teaching by example"

It is a delightful task to dwell on the memory of Washington. It is both pleasant and mournful to the soul. His character is a beacon and a landmark to direct and guide his favored countrymen to the latest posterity. It is so elevated above that which commonly appertains to mortals, that in contemplating such transcendent excellence, we appear to breathe the atmosphere of Elysium and to hold converse with a spirit of a purer sphere.

From what we can collect both from private and public documents, it is evident, that his motives were of the purest and most exalted nature; and that his mind was entirely freed from those shackles that usually enchain the thoughts, and prevent their free and legitimate exercise.—Nothing selfish—nothing mercenary—nothing habitually immoral or vicious ever clouded the perpetual sunshine and serenity that reigned in his virtuous breast. He lived not—he acted not for himself, but felt his high destination—felt that he was born for his country and mankind.

At the time that Jay's treaty was under discussion, before he had affixed his signature to the instrument, which he knew to be extremely unpopular and disagreeable to a powerful minority, if not to a majority of the people at large; we find him expressing himself in the following manner in a letter to Gen. Knox. "As I have hitherto found no better guide than upright intentions and close investigation, I shall adhere to them while I keep the watch; leaving it to those who will come after me, to explore new ways, if they like or think them better."—p. 635. Here we believe he spoke the language of his heart; and here he has left his successors an example and advice from which they can never deviate without transgressing the laws of the awful intelligence that he adored.

Some of the objections to the treaty were well grounded, in censuring which, the President and his advisers concurred. The principal objection arose from the provision order, (as it was called,) which was a renewal of the order of 1793, "for the seizure of provisions going to French ports." Shortly after its arrival, the treaty was laid before the Senate and met the approbation of that body, "by precisely a constitutional majority." It was now in the power of the President to affix or withhold his signature; and he doubtless bestowed upon it that "investigation" and deliberation which the importance of the case demanded. Although, as was before observed, it was strongly objected to, yet in his opinion, and in that of the rest of the executive, "its objections were over balanced by its advantages." Therefore, regardless of the obloquy he was sure of encountering—regardless of the impassioned invectives with which he was continually assailed—he resolved to ratify it: because he thought that the interests and happiness of his country demanded such a procedure—"for he did not swerve from the path of duty although it was becoming rugged." The ratification was accompanied by a strong memorial against the provision order.

By this course the views of the executive were happily accomplished. The order was revoked, and the ratifications of the treaty were exchanged.—p. 633. Previous to this event, the political enemies of Washington had exercised some decorum in their animadversions on his administration; but this measure "gave increased acrimony to the opposition," and brought into view sentiments which had long been ill concealed. "The calumnies with which he was assailed were not confined to his public conduct; even his qualities as a man were the subject of detraction. That he violated the constitution in negotiating a treaty without the previous advice of the Senate, was openly maintained, for which an impeachment was publicly suggested; and that he had drawn from the treasury for his private use more than the salary annexed

to his office was unblushingly asserted," Mr. Hamilton, the late Secretary of the treasury, disapproved; to the satisfaction of the public, the infamous allegation; and "its propagators were frowned into silence." The motives which produced such a diabolical attempt to alienate the affections of the people from their great chief magistrate must have originated from a hatred and detestation of his unrivalled and envied excellence, or from the desire felt by the opposition to "bring about a revolution of the government." Not content with using all honest and constitutional means to effect this object, they descended to such as are here recorded on the historic page. During his life the irresistible majesty of his character dispelled the gathering storm, which soon after his death drove his political followers to the shades of retirement.

After the treaty had passed the Senate and been ratified by the President, it had yet to pass through a fiery ordeal in the lower house. A warm and animated debate there arose on the "Bill for making appropriations to carry into effect its several stipulations." It had been ascertained that there was a majority in the house against the bill; nevertheless they "called for its discussion." The debate that ensued evinced a great "display of argument, eloquence and passion; and never had a subject been discussed in which all classes of their fellow-citizens took a deeper interest." By the one party it was believed, that, if the bill should fail, war with Great Britain was inevitable; and that an alliance with France was not only probable but unavoidable. Both events were dreaded as alike ruinous. The subject was so deeply interesting to all Americans, that "the whole country was agitated; meetings of the people were again held throughout the United States; the strength of parties was once more tried; and the voice of the nation was pronounced unequivocally with the minority in the house of representatives. The question was taken in committee of the whole, and was determined by the casting vote of the chairman, in favour of the expediency of making the necessary laws. The resolution was finally carried thus: fifty-one voting in the affirmative, and forty eight in the negative." Thus was settled this important question which had so long distracted and divided the nation. In this manner was finally settled our friendly relations with Great Britain which proved of such vast advantage, and tended so materially to the advancement of our national wealth and glory.

"In the indefatigable research for testimony which might countenance the charge that the executive was unfriendly to France and under the influence of Great Britain, certain forged letters, purporting to have been written by Gen. Washington in the year 1776, were drawn from the oblivion into which they had sunk, it had been supposed forever, and were republished as genuine."—p. 676. Although no necessity existed, as it regarded the opinion of the people at large, yet in consideration of his and their future fame he addressed a letter "on the day which terminated his official character" to the Secretary of state which contained the following testimony: "I have thought it a duty that I owed to myself, my country and to truth, now to detail the circumstances above recited, and to add my solemn declaration that the letters herein described are a base forgery, and that I never saw or heard of them until they appeared in print. The present letter I commit to your care, and desire it may be deposited in the office of the department of state as a testimony of the truth to the present generation and to posterity."

Posterity will indeed view with indignation and amazement, the industrious malice exercised by the enemies of this great and truly good man. But the disgraceful tale yet remains half untold. I yet intend, if circumstances permit, to bring forward in a future number some additional testimony on this subject: It shall be derived from such a source that scepticism itself can not doubt its authenticity. I will "nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice." Truth shall be the scope and object of all my labours—of all my wishes. From this sublime principle I would never voluntarily deviate. To this would I dedicate every faculty of my soul.

As the time appointed by the constitution for the election of President and Vice President approached, Gen. Washington made known his determination to retire from the toils and inquietudes of public life. Notwithstanding the violent animosity every where exhibited against his administration, there is sufficient ground for believing, that he would have the third time received the unanimous voice of his country, had he remained a candidate for the office. But his resolution had been taken and was unchangeable. In anticipation of this event, he had prepared a valedictory address, which he has left as a legacy to his political offspring. It abounds in sentiments worthy a statesman and a sage; and contains directions and advice which will forever continue to be valuable to citizens of every description, from the chief magistrate down to the most subordinate. It is, in fact, a master-piece, both in sentiment and phraseology, which proves that it was the production of a vast and comprehensive mind, and a pure and conscientious heart. It will be read and admired as long as the flower of liberty flourishes in this land, as long as virtue and patriotism shall find a votary here. So long as we shall be governed by its maxims; so long shall we be independent, prosperous and happy. When it was publicly understood that he who alone could unite the voices of all had "declined a re-election, the two great parties in America respectively

brought forward their chiefs. By the federalists, Mr. John Adams and Mr. Thos. Pinckney, the late Minister at London were supported as President and Vice President: the whole force of the opposite party was exerted in favour of Mr. Jefferson." This terrible contest, the first that had been witnessed in this country for the important office of President, proved how vast was the difference between him, in whose favour all hearts were united, and every other individual in this extended empire. He was truly the first among mankind. He reigned unrivalled and alone in the affections of all. This was not only a contest for men, but for principles and measures. For "to motives which usually impel men in a struggle to retain or acquire power, were added on this occasion, others of vast influence. Upon the choice of the chief magistrate was believed greatly to depend, not only the continuance or the change of those principles, on which the internal affairs of the United States had been administered; but of the conduct which had been observed towards foreign nations. By one party the system pursued by the existing administration with regard to the belligerent powers, had been uniformly approved; by the other it had been as uniformly condemned." But at this time the Washington policy prevailed. Mr. Adams was chosen President by that party of citizens which had evinced their attachment to those principles that were sanctioned by his approbation.

Certain events transpired during this election, which are worthy of notice; because they exhibit the feeling that prevailed in France, and prove that there existed a hope of engaging America in the contest. The minister of France, Mr. Adet, whilst the election was pending, addressed a letter to the Secretary of state, in which he reproached the government in terms of great severity with violating those treaties which had secured its independence, with ingratitude to France and partiality to England." The measures that were adopted and sanctioned by the executive and both branches of the legislature, and likewise approved by a majority of the people at large; was so inimical to the views and wishes of France, that the French Directory suspended the ministerial functions of Mr. Adet, which suspension "was to last until the government of the United States returned to sentiments and to measures more conformable to the interests of the alliance, and to the sworn friendship between the two nations." Not content with thus insulting the nation, he attempted to influence the minds of the people by publishing the following recollections in the journals of the day. "Alas! time has not yet demolished the fortifications with which the English roughened this country—nor those the Americans raised for their defence: Alas! the soldiers who fell under the sword of the Britons are not yet reduced to dust; the labourer in turning up his field still draws from the bosom of the earth their whitened bones; while the ploughman with tears of tenderness and gratitude, still recollects that his fields, now covered with rich harvests have been moistened with French blood. You whose hearts have always vibrated with your companions in arms: consult them to day to know what they experience. Let your government return to itself, and you will still find in Frenchmen faithful friends and generous allies."

What could have been the motive for such an appeal? What could have produced this insolent and unparalleled interference in the internal concerns of a great, free and independent nation. What but the consciousness that, if a man should be chosen to preside over the destinies of his country, who had uniformly and unequivocally disapproved the course of policy pursued towards foreign nations, a change of measures would be certain and inevitable. It was the dread of this change that prompted the friends of Mr. Adams to unusual exertion, and produced much inquietude in the breast of Washington. But the insidious designs of France were baffled, and all his wishes realized by the success of the federal party.

MARCELLUS!
Corn in Wilmington (N. C.) very readily brings \$1 25 per bushel

From the Boston Daily Advertiser we learn, that the Macedonian frigate, which has been absent more than two years, on a cruise in the Pacific ocean, arrived at that port on the 20th instant, bringing information from Valparaiso to the 18th March, and from Rio Janeiro to the 13th May, which, however, contains no news of much importance. News had been received from Peru to the close of February, at which time Gen. San Martin was at Huanca, distant about 80 miles from Lima, with an army of 7 or 8000 men, while the Spanish force, consisting of about the same number was at Lima, no general engagement was, however, expected. During her absence the Macedonian has been at the mouth of Columbia river, and has rendered important services to the American shipping in that quarter. She has brought 343,232 Spanish dollars, and 30,441 ounces of silver, of the dollar, 52,000 are for the U. S. bank, and the remainder for merchants in Boston, Providence, New York and Baltimore.

MARRIED
On Thursday evening, the 14th inst. at the residence of Mr. Richard C. Tighman, Queen Anne's county by the Rev. Mr. Wooly, Mr. James WOODRUS, to Miss SARAH RICEWOOD. On Tuesday the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wooly, Mr. SAMUEL T. FROST, Merchant, Centerville, to Miss MARIA NICOLE, only daughter of the late Samuel Nicols. On Thursday the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. WILLIAM MERRI, to Miss ANN SMITH, both of Queen Anne's county. In this town, on Wednesday the 27th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Mr. JOHN BAOW, of (Sol.) of Caroline county, to Miss MARY ANN daughter of George Martin, Esq. of this town.

BALTIMORE, June 27.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.	
Flour, superfine, per bbl.	\$4 00
Do fine	3 80
Wheat, white, per bushel,	83 a 85 ct
Do red	do 80 a 81
Rye	do 37 a 40
Indian Corn	do 40 a 43
Oats	do 24 a 25

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND:
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
20th JUNE, 1821.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the court house in Easton, on the first Monday in August next, (6th) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.
By order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.
June 30—6w.

FOUNTAIN INN.
The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description. Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.
EASTON, June 30th, 1821.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

To be Rented,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
A Farm in the Bay Side, two miles below St. Michaels. The farm is beautifully situated on Miles river, nearly opposite the mouth of Wye River; the land highly manured and very productive—for the last ten years it has averaged upwards of 600 bushels of wheat per annum. Three good horses and three hinds are sufficient for its cultivation.—The farm will be shown to any person wishing to view it, by Benjamin Richardson, the present manager. For terms apply to
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
June 30—4w.

Land for Sale.
The subscriber offers for Sale, on account of dating terms the farm whereon he now resides—This Farm contains in all, two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber; lying about 4 miles from Easton; and directly on the road leading to Centerville.—It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms, viz. It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd.—It has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees.—The dwelling and other convenient out Houses are in good repair, with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further as persons wishing to purchase will call and view the property, and make themselves acquainted with the terms.
THOMAS DENNY.
June 30—3w.

To Rent
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The Farm called "Dobbin" situated in Talbot county, about 11 miles from the Town of Easton, on the road leading to Centerville.—This farm is laid off in three shifts, each shift containing about four hundred thousand corn hills, and well cultivated for the cultivation of wheat, corn, &c. &c. To an approved tenant the rent will be low.
PERRY EMORY,
Near Queenstown,
Queen Anne's County, June 30—3w.

Public Sale.
Will be offered at Public Sale on Tuesday the 24th of July next ensuing, on the premises at 3 o'clock P. M. that well known house occupied for many years by the subscriber as a Tavern, on the west side of Washington street in Easton, in the house there are two rooms above and two below stairs, with a kitchen adjoining and a covered alley, six feet wide extending back to the garden all in good repair.—The garden is extensive and fertile. The house is on a lease of ninety nine years; renewable for ever. The terms will be made known on the day of Sale.
JAMES RUE.
Easton, June 30—16.

MARYLAND,
Kent County Court, st.
IN CHANCERY.
Barney Corse and Henry Suckney vs. Rebecca Smith & others. In this case it is ordered, that the report made by Henry Tighman, to this Court on the 5th Novem. ber 1820, of the sale made by him, as trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel W. Smith, deceased, and the said sale be ratified and confirmed forever, unless cause be shown to the contrary in this court, on or before the 21st day of July next. The said report states, that the trustee did on the 27th May 1820, sell at public sale the residue of the real estate of the said Samuel W. Smith, not sold in the former sale made and reported to this court, being part of a tract of land called "Fairlee," and containing twelve acres of land, to Samuel Joiner of Kent county, who was the highest bidder for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars. And it is further ordered, that the said trustee cause a copy of this order to be published in the Easton Gazette for three successive weeks, before the 21st day of July next.
THOMAS WORRELL,
A true copy,
Attest, WM. SCOTT, Clk.
Kent county court
June 16, 1821—3w

POETRY.

From the Port Folio.

An Epistle from Philip Fudge, Men's Mercier, in Boston, to his former partner at Philadelphia.

And so I'm delighted, you're pleased to suppose,

"Cause Polly goes with me, wherever I go;
Two hundred good dollars I put in my purse
When I took the dear maiden, "for better or worse!"

But since we are off, and have left you behind,

What a marvellous change on a sudden I find!
You said I should ne'er feel the least melancholy

When I stepp'd in the gig and ran off with Molly!

All a'n't gold that glitters—you know my dear Bill,

I was cursedly bit when I swallowed that pill!
Instead of a girl, blushing, tender, and coy,
I'm chain'd to a vixen and must pay for my toy!

Ah! Billy you thought we should both be so glad

When you heip'd us to 'scape from charity old dad—

Between me and you I would give our best goose

If I once from the bargain could see myself loose.

The shears that were wont to run smoothly a-long,

And danc'd with soft clicking the broad cloth among,

Thou knowest, my partner, if she were but there

It was pleasant to look at, 'twas music to hear.

But now how she's alter'd—she sits by my side,

And still as I flip she does nothing but chide,

Must scissers be happy while I am in pain?

Cease, cease with your cutting and hear me complain!

I thought we should ride in my neat little buggs,

As nice as two kittens wrapped up in a rug;

But sure as we two get into 't together,

We're certain to quarrel 'bout something or other,

If slow I be driving, she gets in a passion,

And vows I know nothing of driving or fashion,

And if I go faster, she makes such a clatter,

That the people to pass us ask "What is the matter?"

Will no pitying mortal that hears me complain,

Come and take my dear Molly and soften my pain?

Of my nine lives, already full eight she has taken,

And no way seems left now of saving my bacon,

So if I should die in the midst of a groan,

Put, I pray you, dear Billy, these words on my stone.

"PHILIP FUDGE
No more he'll budge;

Farewell to his thimble, his needle & goose,

A victim he fell to the conjugal noose;

To marriage, oh! reader, if you e'er should incline,

Trust not to your lives, though outnumbering nine;

If your quiet you value, beware of a railer,

Or soon you will sink like this done-over Taylor."

J. E. H.

AN IRISHMAN'S INITIALS.

An Irishman meeting an acquaintance one morning, after the usual salutations, addressed him as follows:—"So, Barney, I see that my coat has made a d—l of a mistake this morning."

"Mistake! how?" replied the other. "Why, man, it has by some mistake or other, got on your back when it should have been on mine."

"Thunder and Tomstones! you tef, me stak your coat!—Blood and buttermilk! if you dares wag your muzzle to that tunc again, I'll make every bug on your body a cripple for life."

The first, intimidated by the threats of his opponent, quickly replied, "No squalls, Barney, no north-westers, but just be aisy, and give my coat, or here is his Worship the Justice, and he shall decide whose coat it is."

At that instant the magistrate made his appearance—

and Paddy, without any circumlocution, lodged a detainer against the portion of his wardrobe he found astray, and the other as loudly asserted his right to the garment in question.

The magistrate having at length obtained a hearing, by silencing these noisy litigants, addressed the complainer in the following terms:—"What is your name friend?"

"Pat Purdie, please your honor."

"Well Mr. Purdie, what proof have you that the coat in question is yours?"

"Please your honour, my initials are on it."

"Your initials! let me see them!" Pat took out his knife, & ripping up a part of the sleeve at the wrist, took out two peas which he placed in the magistrate's hand with an air of triumph.

"What do these mean my friend?" was the first question.

"Mans, your honour? why isn't there Pae for Pat, and Pae for Purdie? sure."

It is almost unnecessary to add, that the evidence was considered conclusive in Pat's favour, and the coat restored to its right owner.

The late Dr. Darwin had an impediment in his speech. He was sent for by a lady who was ill of a violent cold.

She was a constant church goer in all weathers.

The doctor observed that she might thank the Jammed church for her cold.

The lady appeared quite shocked; the Doctor saw his error, which he rectified by saying—"madam, I said you might thank the d—d—damp—damp church for your cold."

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, being about to close his administration of the estate of Robert Goldborough, late of Cambridge, deceased, requests all persons, having claims against the said estate, that have not yet been brought forward for payment, to present the same to him duly proved and authenticated, on or before the 15th day of July next. All claims that are not produced to him by that day will be excluded from payment—and all those indebted to the said estate are called upon to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r.
Shoal Creek, June 16 1821—4w
The Editor of the Federal Republican will please copy the above, once a week for four successive weeks, and send his account to the administrator.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Judges of Worcester county Court, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on the 14th day of July next, all the real estate of James Tilghman, of said county, deceased.—This estate consists of a HOUSE & LOT in New-Town, in said county—one half of a TAN-YARD adjoining New-Town—And also an unimproved LOT adjoining said Tan-Yard.

The Sale will take place upon the premises, & the terms will be a credit of twelve months upon bond with approved security being given—upon the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed for the premises will be given, conveying all the estate therein of which the said James Tilghman died seized.

The creditors of the said James Tilghman, are requested to present their claims with the vouchers properly authenticated to the undersigned or to the clerk of Worcester county court within six months from the day of sale.

LEVIN GOTTINGHAM, Trustee.
Worcester county, }
June 16th, 1821—3w }

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LEVIN GOTTINGHAM, Trustee.
Worcester county, }
June 16th, 1821—3w }

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

At very reasonable Rents, payable in grain, or in money, proportioned to the present reduced prices of produce, several Farms in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, and one in Dorchester county. The large Farm in Poplar Neck will be let to a very good farmer on shares, if such an one should apply, together with Labourers, Stock and plantation Utensils, if desired. Satisfactory recommendations will be expected from strangers, and security if required.—Applications are to be made to the Subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. John Donovan of Cambridge.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, June 16 1821—t. oct.

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

At very reasonable Rents, payable in grain, or in money, proportioned to the present reduced prices of produce, several Farms in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, and one in Dorchester county. The large Farm in Poplar Neck will be let to a very good farmer on shares, if such an one should apply, together with Labourers, Stock and plantation Utensils, if desired. Satisfactory recommendations will be expected from strangers, and security if required.—Applications are to be made to the Subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. John Donovan of Cambridge.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, June 16 1821—t. oct.

MARYLAND.

Kent County Court, &c.
IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, the report of Henry Tilghman, trustee for the sale of Francis Smith's real estate, as made by the said trustee to this Court, and the sale of the said estate, be ratified and confirmed forever, unless cause be shown to the contrary in this court, on or before the 21st day of July next.

The said trustee reports, that he did, on the 24th day of December, 1820, sell at public sale, at Amos Reeds Tavern, in Chestertown, an house and lot, belonging to the said Francis Smith, situate in Chestertown, to James Parish, who was the highest bidder, for the sum of four hundred and seventy five dollars and fifty cents, the said lot containing thirteen and a half perches of land.

And it is further ordered, that the said trustee cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Gazette for three successive weeks before the 21st day of July next, and the creditors of the said Francis Smith are hereby notified to exhibit and file their claims, authenticated according to law, in this court, on or before the 20th day of September next, or otherwise they will be precluded from all benefit arising from the sale of the said estate.

THO'S WORRELL.
A true copy,
Attest, Wm. SCOTT, Clk.
Kent county court.
May 16, 1821—3w

In Council,

May 28th, 1821.

ORDERED, That the Act entitled an act alter, change and repeal all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State as relate to the Division of Queen Anne's county in Election Districts, be published once in each week for the space of three months in the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Easton Star and Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

An act to Alter, change and repeal all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Queen Anne's county into Election Districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a fourth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the first and second so as to admit a fourth district between, therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety eight, which directs that Queen Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Queen Anne's county shall be divided into four separate election districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the first and second districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 16—3m.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

CHEAP

SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening,

AN ELEGANT AND ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

CHOICE FRESH SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Selected with great care from the latest importations, and comprising an extensive assortment of

BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA, & AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All of which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash, or exchange for Wool and Feathers at the market prices. They respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

May 22

SHOES.

Joseph Scull,

Has just returned from Baltimore with a General Assortment of

PRUNELLE, MOROCCO and LEATHER SHOES.

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

ALSO A VARIETY OF

GOOD TOBACCO,

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

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

May 14th, 1821.

The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified, that a general meeting will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 22d day of July next, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year. By order,

J. PINKNEY, Cashier.

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

May 19—7w

The Easton Gazette, Hagerstown Torch Light and Fredericktown Herald, will insert the above and forward their accounts.

FARMS

To be Leased.

The subscriber offers to lease for a long term of years after the present, a farm where Col. Daffin formerly lived, situated in Dorchester county, on Transquakin river eight miles from Cambridge, containing about 3 hundred & 50 thousand corn hills in each of three shifts, exclusive of several large lots which may be devoted to clover and tobacco. The soil is well adapted to the usual crops of corn and wheat; the lands are high and supplied with excellent springs of water.

ALSO,
A Farm adjoining the above, and about one half the size, very similarly situated.

The above Farms will be leased on the most liberal terms, either for rents certain or casual, as may best suit the views of an industrious and enterprising tenant, and none need apply but such as can produce testimonials competent to establish such a character.

JOS. E. MUSE.
Dorchester county, }
May 26, 1821. } 6w.

\$50 Reward.

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

Joe Paca,

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

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

NOTICE.

Was committed to my custody, on the 9th inst. a negro man, who calls himself,

Henry Lucas,

about 24 years old, 5 feet eight inches high. Had on when committed a cotton and yarn jacket and trousers of a sooty color, coarse shoes and stockings, and felt hat. He has a small scar on his breast, and several on his right arm, which appear to have proceeded from burns; has some shoemaker's tools with him. Says he is the property of William King, of King and Queen county, Va. and by him sold to Mr. Lawrence, in March, 1820, from whom he made his escape in a few days. He is not quite black. The owner of the above negro is desired to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

GEO. H. LANHAM, Sgrf.
of Prince George's County, Md.
May 26—3m

Bank of Caroline.

June 19, 1821.

The stockholders in the Bank of Caroline are hereby notified that an Election for seven Directors to manage the affairs of said Bank for the ensuing year, will be held in the Court House in Denton, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. A general meeting of the stockholders is also requested on that day for the purpose of examining the affairs and management of the institution since the last general meeting.

By order,
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.
Caroline, July 23, 1821.

HANDSOME AND CHEAP

SPRING GOODS,

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and are now opening

A very handsome variety of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, RUSSIA and INDIA.

Selected with much care from the latest importations.

ALSO—A VARIETY OF

Domestic Goods.

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

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

THOMAS & GROOME.
Easton, April 28th 1821—4f.

For Rent,

A Farm beautifully situated on Third Haven Creek, at present occupied by James Denny. Also, the farm adjoining in the tenure of Woolman Leonard. These farms being situated on the water, furnishing in their season the luxuries of the sea, render them desirable. To good tenants the terms will be accommodating, and possession given the first of January next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Easton.

MARIA KERR.
June 16—4f.

Public Sale.

In virtue of a decree of Dorchester county court, the subscriber as trustee for the sale of the real estate of Isaac Maguire, will offer at public sale on Monday the 9th day of July next, (at Mr. Flint's Tavern in Cambridge,) a tract of land situated on Transquakin River, and adjoining the farm of James Eccleston, Esq. near Buck Town, containing about 160 acres well timbered. The terms of sale are a credit of one, two and three years, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, and not before, a clear and indisputable title will be given by the subscriber.

THOMAS LOCKERMAN.
Cambridge, June 23, 1821.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 12th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who says his name is

John Davis,

aged about 20 years—5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on his left elbow, occasioned by a burn, and a small one on his upper lip, thin visage, broad flat nose and thick lips; his clothing, white pair of trousers, scarlet vest, old boot tops in the place of shoes and new chip hat, and says he was set free by a Mr. Didenhoover—the owner is requested to come forward without delay, & prove said negro, pay charges and release him from Gaol, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.
June 26—3w

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on Saturday the 30th inst. for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the county tax.

By order,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
June 26

Harvest Goods.

GROOME & LAMBDIN,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

SUITED FOR

Harvest Sales,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Easton, June 23—3w

MARYLAND,

Caroline County to wit:

On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for the county aforesaid of Robert Green, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" passed at November Session eighteen hundred and five, and the several acts supplementary thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, 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 Robert Green having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided the two years last preceding the date hereof within the state of Maryland and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property and given security for his appearance at the next county Court for Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Robert Green be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Caroline county Court on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and at each other time and times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, also by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in Easton, once a week four successive weeks; and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House Door, and one of the Taverns in Denton three months before the said day, to appear before the said county court, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Robert Green should not have the benefit of the said act and the supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this ninth day of March, A. D. 1821.

FRED'K HOLBROOK.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.
Easton Point, Feb. 17—4f.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a Co-partnership in the business of the above Vessel with Capt. John Beck with, takes this opportunity to tender to his friends and customers, his grateful acknowledgments for their liberal support, and at the same time to assure them that do exertions shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

THE JANE & MARY

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.
Easton Point, Feb. 17

Easton Mail Line.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

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