

EASTON GAZETTE

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the Federal Republican.
PLASTER OF PARIS.

Mr. Editor,
While on an excursion to the east a few weeks since, I was confidently assured by practical farmers there that the plaster after a few years use, exhausted, or, as they termed it, ran out their land; and as I was moreover informed by one gentleman, (that after a good many years experience, it was latterly found to produce the same effects on the fine bottom lands of the Connecticut river—where, at first, and for a considerable time, it had been followed by its usually astonishing powers of fertilization, I could not, &c. would not but be for some time incredulous, until the testimonies to the fact thickened upon me to such an extent, that I determined in my own mind, and so assured several that I would do, to make the inquiry here, if the plaster had been known to fail and ultimately injure land in any other quarter.

Such, sir, is now the object of this communication; and any gentleman who can throw light on a fact of such incalculable importance to our country, will do a public service by communicating through the same medium I employ, the knowledge, or experience he may have on the subject, & no doubt his suggestions would be promptly welcomed into the columns of any public print.

PUBLIC GOOD.

P. S. Query—May there not be something in the system of cropping essential to keep the plaster in its full efficacy any where or may not some particular succession of crops or mode of culture, be essential to that end on particular soils?

The following is given as an instance of the value of the potato in fattening of cattle:—21 acres were planted, from the produce of which 40 fat beasts have been kept from the first week in February, to the present time, also seven cows, many pigs, &c. &c. There still remains sufficient for the beasts for three weeks to come, and seed for 21 acres. The gentleman who made the experiment, considers one acre of potatoes equal to two of turnips, with the advantage, that when the potato begins to germinate it is even more nutritious than when first taken out of the ground; the beasts average 50 st.; cost per acre, 40 s.

From the Connecticut Courant.

THE WETHERSFIELD BONNET.

At the last Annual exhibition of domestic manufactures of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, it will be recollected that a Grass Bonnet, of superior fabric, was exhibited by the Misses Woodhouse of Wethersfield, for which they received a premium from the society. It was afterwards purchased by a gentleman, for the sum of \$30, and has since been forwarded to London, where the business of its texture, and the elegance of its colour, have been universally admired. It is ascertained that materials for the manufacture of bonnets, in imitation of those of Leghorn, are to be obtained in abundance in this country, which will ultimately supersede the necessity of foreign importation. As an additional incentive to the ladies of Hartford county, we publish the following extract from a letter written by a gentleman in London.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this City dated April 23, 1821.

"I received the Bonnet by the Radius, a few days since in perfect order, and what is very remarkable, it quite meets my expectations in every respect. I cannot find a Leghorn hat in any of the shops equally fine and beautiful. I have been requested to lay it before the society of Arts in order to obtain a medal for Miss Woodhouse, and which I have every prospect of getting, although it being a foreign production must render it more doubtful, as they reward no fine merit only by their rules; yet the thing is so highly meritorious, and would be so very important to this country as a manufacture, I am quite sure it will be rewarded."

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Farm called "Owl's" 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 calculated for the cultivation of wheat, corn, &c. &c. To an approved tenant the rent will be low.

FERRY SMORY.

Near Queenstown,
Queen Anne's County, June 30—3w

From the New York Literary Journal.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD SOLDIER.
I entered the army at the commencement of the Revolution, a private soldier, and left it on the establishment of our independence, a Major and a cripple.

I know not whether it was owing to my Yankee inquisitiveness, or to any better quality I possessed, but wherever I wandered, I contrived to meet with, or hear more adventures, and obtain a knowledge of more secrets than any of my comrades.— Indeed I was in the confidence of half my regiment, and was the faithful deposit of many a love affair.

It is the common remark of an old man, that times are changed for the worse, and his young days, &c. But these days, when men pursue their daily routine of business or pleasure without interruption, eat in peace, and take their rest in security, are happily different from those when our food was eaten "with each man his staff in hand, and his lions girded," and when the sleep which nature claimed after days of danger and fatigue, was but the slumbers of watchfulness.

The various scenes, the adventures that befel me, and which I witnessed around me, have filled my memory with recollections, the recording of which has often assuaged the languid hours of solitary age. It has afforded me some gratification to "fight my battles o'er again," and should they be deemed worthy of notice, your attention will sometimes be intruded upon by—the recollections of an old soldier.

It was a lowering summer day; dark clouds piled on each other, frowned over the earth, and distant peals of thunder announced the approaching tempest, when Major H. and Captain Seymour, at the head of a small reconnoitering party from the English camp, found themselves bewildered in a thick wood, without the prospect of shelter. It was one of those extensive forests with which our country abounds; but paths which intersected in every direction, indicated that it was often travelled, though the confusion of the roads might well perplex the traveller. Taking the path they thought most likely to lead them to the high road, from whence they had wandered, the party hastened on for the space of an hour, when they heard the rushing sound of a water-fall, and presently they stood on the side of a narrow stream, which after dashing down some high rocks, murmured away, and was lost in the woods. At any other moment Major H. would have paused, to taste the lovely beauties of the scene; to make the contrast between the white foam of the water, with the dark moss which spread its velvet covering over the rocks, and inhale the fragrance of the locust, whose white blossoms hung in wreaths over the stream. But he hurried impatiently by, for almost concealed by the trees, stood a log house which desolate as it appeared, still afforded the hope of shelter.

A thin stream of smoke, which rose from the chimney, alone betokened that this miserable abode harboured a human being.

Major H. knocked at the door; but receiving no answer, he burst with his foot the slender fastening. They entered a room which was dark and cheerless; the roof afforded a slight protection from the weather, though its many apertures served to light the apartment.

It was not till they had stood a moment in the room, that they perceived a female bending over the ember which warmed the hearth. Her gray hair hung irreverently about her face and neck; her shrivelled frame seemed bent with age or disease, and despair was marked on the wrinkled countenance that met the officers' view, as she turned to look at them; and hastily averting her head, muttered "murder abroad again!" "Good dame," said Major H. "will you direct us to the main road?" She returned no answer. The officer repeated the inquiry; but the old woman did not appear to notice him. "D—d the old crone," he said, and placing his hand on her shoulder, in so gentle manner, "Woman, do you hear me?" She raised her eyes—the light shone through the crevices of the roof fall on the martial form of the officer. The old woman gazed on him, and as the lightnings which flashed around them seemed to illumine the hut, it revealed her haggard features, agitated by the strongest emotion. She clasped her hands convulsively, and said, "hear you?—I know you too, what seek you here? I have never another child!" Then she presently yielding to recollections, which his form recalled, she busied herself in sweeping the hearth, while she muttered, "make the best room ready and get it nice, my dear; for he is the King's officer, and we must honor the King. What have you done, foolish wench, to make your hands so bloody?" Oh, sorrow, sorrow—she own child too!" she muttered and hid her head upon her hands. "The devil take the hag," exclaimed Seymour, "I will try to get a direct answer at least." Coming close to her, he put his lips to her ear, and said, in a loud voice, "Belinda, where will this road lead us?"—The woman awoke, as from a trance, and started on her feet.

"Where?" she said, readily—"to a sudden, and bloody end; it is, she continued pointing with her trembling hands to Major H. "you, who look strangely on the man of my, you will die in sorrow, and the curse of the widow weigh upon you; then raising her shrill, broken voice, she sang without seeming to heed her astonished auditors, what appeared to be the stanza of some popular song:

"Veer, many a youth, with a heart of pride,
And cheek with glory flushing,
Full low has laid an even tide,
While fast the blood was gushing,
Thy arm of strength, and thy sword bright,
Naught, naught will now avail thee,
Gay, gallant! ere fall the dews of night,
Thy light of life shall bill thee."

"Let us go," said Major H. "the howlings of the tempest are not worse than the ravings of a maniac." The officers left the house in silence, and calling to their men continued the narrow path which led them from it. The storm still raged with the utmost violence: a peal of thunder, which caused them involuntarily to stop, was followed by a bullet, which whistling through the trees, lodged itself in the bosom of Major H.; and with the noise of the tempest came the sound of many footsteps.

"That treacherous hag!" said Major H. "It is the enemy; by Seymour, save the men: do not regard me," he exclaimed, seeing his friend hesitate, "I am dying." Seymour obeyed, and his party, diving into the wood, was soon lost sight of, except one soldier, who would not leave his commander, but endeavoured to hide him in the bushes, while he crouched beside him. The American troops marched in sight; but not perceiving the wounded man, passed on. The agonies of his wound, which fear for his comrades' safety had while suspended, now overcame Major H.—"Thompson," said he, perceiving the faithful soldier, "support me to you but, inhospitable as it is." The soldier obeyed; but the door was already fastened in some manner so as to resist his efforts to open it. At last a sharp voice asked who troubled her. "Open the door if you have any pity—my mercy," implored the soldier, "I have come to the wrong house," said the old woman. "My master is dying," said the man. The door was opened, while she exclaimed, "death is welcome." He laid his fainting body on the bed, and endeavored to staunch the blood which flowed from the wound. His fastness started when she recognized the features of Major H. and was silent for some moments. She passed her hand over his brow, and put aside the dark wet locks that shaded it.

"Said I not the hour would soon come?" she exclaimed—"disgrace, murder, threatened gallows, branded name, all, all are avenged." The dying man had written under her touch, and now raising his spirit, he said, who are you?—how have I injured you?"—The old woman opened a door at the foot of the bed, and led into the room a form of exquisite beauty. Every charm united to adorn the face which no ray of sense illumined; there was no expression save the vacant stare and idiotic smile. As her mother led her to the bed, Major H. knew her, and stretching out his hands, cried in a fearful voice "Ellen! Ellen!" "Aye, said the mother, you know your victim." "Oh!" he exclaimed, for one hour of life to do this injured one justice!" justice, repeated the old woman, mournfully, "can you restore her reason or her innocence?" "Cesse woman, torment me not with your reproaches." "Ha!" said the old woman, walking up to the bed, "do you shrink?—You could leave her when she lay at your feet, and begged you to stay, even for the love of God and the unborn infant that would be fatherless.—You dared to do this—do you fear to hear of it?—You talk of atonement—how would you give us gold, whom you have robbed of peace! gold to tempt another spoiler?" At that moment Ellen, who had laid her hands on the bleeding breast of her destroyer, and aimed them with his blood, held them up, and looked wistfully in her mother's face; who started, and said, in a tone of piercing anguish—"Just so she looked when—" "When what?" faintly demanded Major H. "When she murdered her babe," was the abrupt reply. A deep, long drawn groan from the bed announced that the cord of life was broken.

Nonpareil, June 22.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

We stated a few days ago that the statue of Washington, executed at Rome by Canova, for the state of North Carolina, was put on board the Columbus, which ship is probably now under passage to the United States. Having promised to give a more particular notice of that superb piece of sculpture, we now proceed to the task.

It is intended to represent the immortal hero in the act of writing his farewell address; he is seated in an ancient Roman chair, his right leg drawn up, as in the usual sitting posture, the left carelessly extended along. In the right hand he holds a pen, and in the left a scroll—at his feet the baton of a field marshal and a sword, of the shape of the old Roman fashion, turned at the point. He is clad in the Roman costume, the head and neck bare, a close vest and breeches, with a girdle

around the waist upon which is displayed Medusa's snake head and other emblem of Roman taste. The toga or cloak, is drawn close round the neck and descends in luxuriant folds to the floor. The legs are bare to the knee, and the feet shod with sandals.

The statue is of white marble of the finest kind. It rests upon a pedestal of the same kind of marble upon the sides of which are represented in emblematical figures of the richest workmanship, the four principal events of Washington's life: his taking the command of the American armies—capture of the British army at York Town—resigning all his public trusts, and lastly, his retiring to private life in the tranquil occupation of a farmer.

It is said the artist has exercised his own taste entirely in the position and costume of the statue. It was represented to him that it was intended to be placed in the Hall of the Legislature of North Carolina, the dimensions of which were sent to him; and it was stated to have been wished that the likeness should be taken at full length, as in the act of delivering an address. But the proportions of the monument with the apartment it was to occupy a place in, were of primary importance to a just exhibition of it, and he found that they could not be preserved in any other way than by reducing the statue to a sitting posture.—With regard to the dress, it is said he could not hazard his reputation by attempting any other than that which was most familiar to him and which is best adapted to his taste and genius.

In the opinion of amateurs this is Canova's happiest effort.—So he has been heard to declare himself, and the Pope and Cardinal Consalvi have expressed the same opinion. It is related of this accomplished artist that he expressed the most heartfelt satisfaction at having had an opportunity of executing a statue of Washington, and he is said to have wrought more upon it with his own hand than he was ever known to do upon any similar work.—He generally reserving to himself in such works, only the finishing stroke, or coup de grace. As an example of the estimation in which his statue of Washington was held in Rome, many English and other travellers of taste and fortune would have given four times the contract price to have possessed it.

The likeness we understand was taken from a portrait of the General in the possession of the American Consul at Leghorn, esteemed an excellent resemblance.

From the Norfolk Beacon, June 28.

Our experience as conductors of a public journal, furnishes no parallel point of numberous insect and fraudulent purposes, to the case detailed in the following communication, which is furnished us from a source well informed upon all the circumstances connected with it, as far as they have come to light.

THE SLOOP NORFOLK.

For particular reasons, silence has been preserved relative to this vessel, but as these reasons no longer exist, the public will expect an account of a transaction, extensive in its views, and infamous in design.

The Norfolk arrived in this port on the 15th of this month, under circumstances as stated in the following extract from the Beacon of 16th inst.

"Between the Forts—Sloop Norfolk, Robinson, from Philadelphia, bound to New Orleans—put in in distress. The Norfolk left the Cape of the Delmarware on the 10th inst. and on Thursday last, 14th inst. in lat. 35, 54, long. 74 55, at 1 A. M. the mate being below in his berth, found himself almost suffocated with smoke; he immediately gave the alarm, when all hands being called, on examination the smoke was discovered to proceed from the after hold, and search being made, it was found that the fire originated from some boxes and kegs containing oil of vitriol, which had been shipped at Philadelphia, without the contents of the packages being known to capt. R. The bottles bursting set fire to the articles with which the vitriol came in contact. The extent of the damage to the cargo is not yet known; some few articles were thrown overboard, and many others somewhat burnt. It is hoped the injury may not be considerable. Capt. R. deemed it prudent to bear away for this, as the nearest port, as his situation at sea did not admit of his ascertaining whether the fire was entirely extinguished.

The captain and mate suffered much from heat and smoke, in their efforts to extinguish the fire. The cargo will be discharged."

When information of the vessel being wrecked Philadelphia, some alarm was excited, which was increased by finding that upwards of \$30,000 had been insured in the office of that City, on the cargo, and that goods and specie, attached to be on board to a very large amount, were uninsured, or elsewhere insured. A confidential Agent residing here, was requested to look into this business, on the part of the Insurance Companies, who reported his opinion. Meanwhile, the Insurance Companies having collected some material evidence, sent on a special Agent, who in conjunction with their Agent here,

proceeded on Monday last to go into a full investigation, by an examination of the Cargo, when a plan of unexampled villainy was developed.

The first examination took place at the Virginia Bank, of four kegs, which instead of specie, contained lead in bars. About sixty packages were then opened and found to contain each two or three pieces of pig-iron and filled up with hay; according to the invoices, these packages should have contained goods to the amount of 25,000 dollars. On deck stood a case which was stated to contain the box of a carriage, intrusted at 900 dollars; upon opening it, nothing was found but hay, some hoops and staves which had bound the hay in bundles.—It is but justice to state here, that Messrs. Watson & Co., Merchant Tailors of Philadelphia, had six or seven packages in the vessel, which were found to contain what they purported, and these are the only packages on board which were not shipped with a fraudulent intention.

The other shippers, according to the Bills of Lading and Manifest, were J. Haine, Humphrey Green, Daniel Scull, and E. L. Hollingshead; for the three first, insurances were effected; the latter does not appear to have been insured in Philadelphia. By Bills of Lading he appeared to have shipped seventeen packages of merchandise and 5 kegs of specie.—Scull appeared to have shipped and insured two kegs of specie; but only the four kegs of bar lead were found on board.—Yesterday the Agent from Philadelphia, with the Master, set out for that city, where a full investigation will be made and the guilty parties, it is hoped, be punished.

Various opinions are entertained upon this occasion, and it is not a little difficult to arrive at a correct conclusion of the origin of this abominable transaction; and perhaps at present it might be well to hazard no conjectures. The mate and crew, (with the exception of the cook, who deserted on the 17th inst.) remain on board, but from whom nothing particular has been collected.

It may however be stated that the destruction of the vessel by fire, and by that way only, was planned in Philadelphia.

The property represented to be on board, was between 50 and 60,000 dollars.

Copy of a letter from one of the Shippers, dated,

Philadelphia, June 31, 1821.

Capt. James Robinson.

Dear Sir—I am extremely sorry that you should have been so unfortunate with the sloop Norfolk. My desire is that you leave the cargo on board, and suffer no one to steal or take it away from you, or have any part of it landed on any account whatever; but let all remain as it is, and I will come on as soon as I possibly can, and direct what shall be done, and pay the expenses. I am, respectfully, your obedient humble servant,
DANIEL SCULL.

There is no fact which we publish this week, more interesting and extraordinary than the appearance of Shad in the Ohio River. No instance, we believe has before occurred of that fish being taken in the western waters. It is probable, we think, that the numerous obstructions, placed in our eastern rivers, for purposes of improving the navigation and for mills, has driven them to the necessity of seeking new haunts, and more eligible places to deposit their young. Many years ago Shad were abundant in our Brandywine, but some have appeared in it for a long time. The Salmon was so abundant twenty-five years ago in the Connecticut river that the fishermen would sell an hundred shad unless the purchaser would take a reasonable proportion of Salmon at a few coppers a pound. I well remember when the Stage from Hartford to Norwich had a large piece of bagging fastened underneath the body for the purpose of bringing Salmon from the former to the latter place. But this delicious fish is now so long known in those waters. Perhaps they may make their appearance in the Mississippi and Ohio. In Lewis and Clarke's Journey to the Western Ocean, they speak of the abundance of Salmon taken near the Rocky mountains in the Columbia river. Would it be possible, (or is the distance too great) to bring some of them across and place them in the head streams of the Missouri!—This is rather a remote speculation.—Village Record.

CRUELTY.

This morning a man was brought to the Police Office, who had a cow and a calf at the Fly Market, for sale. Several of our citizens observed that the cow apparently had a large bag of milk; and the calf not sucking had the curiosity to examine it, and discovered that its tongue was tied at its root so as to prevent its sucking. The man, together with the cow and calf, were brought to the Police, and the string was taken from off the tongue of the calf. The man was committed for examining and cruelly treating the beast and for the intent to cheat and defraud. New York paper.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph at Staten Island, recently erected by the merchants of New York, under the direction of Capt. Samuel C. Reid, being now completed a committee of Merchants proceeded to the signal hill, on Saturday, for the purpose of testing its efficiency and utility.

By way of experiment, the committee directed the following communication to be made to a lad stationed at the Battery flag staff.

- 1st—"Nothing off"—meaning no vessels in sight.
- 2d Signal, "A. W."—Light winds from the eastward.
- 3d—"Foggy at Sea."
- 4th—Signal "N." (one schooner) in sight.

A party of ladies who were taking an airing on the heights, among whom was the lady of the Vice President, having called in, it was announced by telegraph.

5th—"Lady Tampons is here."

6th—"We have done."

On comparing notes with the observer in town, the committee and other gentlemen present were gratified to find that scarce a single misunderstanding occurred, though the lad who received the communications had received but a single hour's instruction. The simplicity of this machine, and the ease with which it is conducted, exceeds perhaps any thing of the kind, which has been got up in this or any other country. It consists of an upright of a centre, which may be managed by a boy 12 years of age. The alphabet is divided into four parts, with a distinct representation for each division, so that only six motions are required to exhibit the 24 characters made use of. The alphabet is devoted to three distinct purposes—1st, substituting letters for private signals, which are much easier exhibited. 2d, references to arbitrary significations; and 3d, telegraphing in the usual manner of spelling & making sentences. Such of the subscribers to this establishment, as have not yet taken out letters for their vessels, are advised not to let their vessels go to sea without them—as it has already been proved that the fore-top-sail can be seen even before the hull of the vessel, and a vessel may be known in coming into the outer roads before she has crossed the bar.

POSSESSION OF FLORIDA.

We have received a letter, dated on board one of the United States Transports at Cumberland Sound, June 14, of which the following is an extract:

"We have been detained in this neighborhood since the 15th of last month, waiting the movements of the tardy Spaniards, to arrange the manner of taking possession of St. Augustine. We have at length received advice that the governor is ready to deliver it up. If the wind will permit, we shall sail early to-morrow morning; at all events we shall sail the first fair wind. The sloops of war *Borpoise*, captain Ramague, and *Tartar*, captain Paine, are to accompany us to St. Augustine. The former vessel has been designated by government to act as a convoy to the ship which is to take the Spanish troops to Havana.

"Our men are in remarkably fine health, notwithstanding their confinement for forty-five days, and the transition from a cold to a warm climate. Until very recently we have been led to believe, that we were to take possession of a dismantled fortress; we are now satisfied that all the ordnance, &c. &c. will be delivered over to us. It is understood there are not less than 50 pieces mounted. By the first opportunity, after the ceremony of exchanging flags has taken place, I will inform you of it."

Dem. Press.

INDIAN MARRIAGES.

"The Chickasaw women have discovered that our forms of matrimony are more binding than the Indian forms; but what is of still more importance, a marriage with a citizen of the United States, exempts them from raising corn, a service they are obliged to render an Indian husband; and as they have become very careful, they prefer white husbands. There was a number of handsome women in this nation, the descendants of white men, rich in cattle and horses, and as to land, the choicest of any age a country as there is in the world, lies before them. An acquaintance of mine from Kentucky has been made rich in a few years, by his marriage with a fine woman, almost white, by whom he has two charming children, and lies under the protection of the nation. What must the balance be in his favor, when contrasted with what his situation was in Kentucky, or with that of thousands now there? You may expect me to make some engagements for you myself—but let me tell you, overtures of that sort are not fashionable; courtships are limited to a few words, and as to engagements there are none. You must be ready to marry at the close of the courtship, or you may suffer severely by the delay. An acquaintance of mine lost a fine girl in this way; he visited the nearest States to settle some business, and at his return he was distressed to find her married, although he used the precaution to leave her in charge of his own house."—*Kentucky Gaz.*

A FIRE ESCAPE AND SCAFFOLDING LADDER.

Has lately been patented by a Mr. Gregory, of Ireland, and is said to possess several very peculiar properties; one of which is that it will stand aloof, requiring no support from any building, so that a fireman may ascend to any height at any distance from a house, and direct the engine pipe with great effect to any particular part of the fire on any story. An exhibition of it was lately made in pre-

sence of the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin. A ladder 40 feet high, detached more than 50 yards from any building, was raised perpendicularly by a small wheel, in less than a quarter of a minute. Upon the top of this ladder a ladder 15 feet long was raised with celerity, hooked on the top, and declined about 14 feet from the base, to the summit of which a man ascended with perfect safety. On the ladder being lowered, the Cradle and Pulley were fixed to make it a fire-escape, and then raised and leaned over the uppermost part of a building, when, on the cradle being drawn up to the top, a man jumped into it, & was lowered down in the stable yard where the experiment was made. His Excellency and the numerous assemblage present gave it the most decided approbation.—*New York Amer.*

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING JULY 7.

Let censure extend no further than it ought!

In a communication made for the Federal Republican of the 3d of July, we see the just and indignant feelings which are excited by the publication of the trial of John W. Sherwood for voting twice at the late election.—On so occasion could such sentiments be more properly vented, and they are good evidence in what light the whole transaction will be viewed wherever it is known. But we wish to correct an error into which we find the author of this communication has fallen with respect to the Physician referred to by Aristides.—As nothing was ever suspected of this Gentleman but what was perfectly correct, for such has been his uniform conduct in life, and as nothing was said or thought of on the trial in relation to his proper or improper conduct, we presume the omission of Aristides to relate every thing concerning the Physician that appeared, was owing to a perfect conviction that he had acted properly and was not in any way implicated in the case—for it was well known and we believe appeared in Court, that the Physician of Sherwood, who acted as Clerk did object at the same moment that one of the Judges did, by saying that he (Sherwood) had voted before, but finding the objection made by the Judge, and he as Clerk having once audibly declared that Mr. Sherwood had voted before, and the second ballot being deposited in the box, there was neither occasion or propriety in the Clerks saying any thing more, for the matter was then at an end, and no whisper of censure was ever made where the transaction and the parties were best known against the Physician—his conduct throughout was blameless and we are sure that Aristides, as he said nothing implicating the Doctor, had not the least idea that he could in any way be open to censure.—We hope the Editor of the Federal Republican will be good enough to insert the above to dissipate error and to shew the opinions held by those who were immediate witnesses to the case, respecting the Physician who acted as Clerk of the Election.

Endowment of Public Seminaries of Learning.

We have had much pleasure in witnessing the general good reception of Mr. Macey's able Report in the Senate of Maryland, upon the subject of appropriating a portion of the public lands to the sustenance of Public Seminaries of Learning for the purpose of a "wider spread" of useful and scientific information. The arguments in the report is a good one and cannot be shaken—the project is founded in justice and in fairness—and has in view the noblest pursuit of human exertions.—The plan is feasible and easy of execution.—It is the application of the property of all the citizens of this great confederated republic for the benefit of all the citizens without exception.—It has been practised with the most beneficial results in some states, and can with equal ease be practised in all. It deserves universal encouragement and ought to command universal attention and co-operation.

In a great and useful scheme of this sort, pregnant with so much good to all men, we not only enjoy the pleasure of anticipating its completion, but we feel some degree of state pride that it should have originated with and been first prosecuted by men of Maryland; for the garland which adorns the brow of the Victor in a contest of who shall do most good to the republic and the people, is certainly a prize of highest honor and most imperishable celebrity.

We were forcibly struck with this proposition when first made by the late Governor of Maryland, the Honorable Charles Goldborough of Dorchester, in his communication to the General Assembly in

December 1810.—It was then suggested and pressed as a matter of right, of justice and of unquestioned public utility, and carried with it a force and a conviction that could not be resisted—and the Report of Mr. Macey last winter, devoted to this subject, has given the clearest view of it founded upon an irrefragable argument, that is now making its way through the different states by an appeal to their own good sense as to what is right and proper.—We wish it all possible success, for we know of no measure since the organization of the government that more deserves the aid, the approbation and applause of the American people than this.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Federal Republicans of Maryland!

By the democratic papers I find the opponents of your cause, are about forming meetings for the purpose of adopting such arrangements, as in their opinion may tend to aid them antecedent to the coming contest.—From this early step, it is quite apparent, they are determined to be on the alert—they are determined to put early in execution all means that may be conducive to their interest. From this, and from the scene exhibited throughout Cecil, at the last October Election, you may calculate with surety, that the major part of the arrangements they may adopt, will be concerning corruption and intrigue, and secret instructions to their democratic judges throughout Maryland.—It now becomes a bounden duty on your part, to make use of such measures as will counteract the dishonourable means which they do doubt will pursue.

To render fruitless, all their base attempts, I will suggest a method, which in my opinion, will be of much importance to the elective franchise, and at once cramp the evil notions of ambitious democrats,—which is as follows:—

1st.—The immediate formation of a committee, consisting of three persons, of respectability, in each election district; throughout all the doubtful counties of the state.

2d.—The duty of this committee should be, to see and notice all persons introduced into their election district, since the last election—to take a minute of their admission, and provided they attempt to vote, and according to the laws of the land, they are not entitled to that privilege, they make it known to the Judges of the election district, and object to their right of voting.

3d.—That on the election in September next, said committee attend to the polls of their district, and see whether any illegal votes are taken, and if any person not a legal voter attempts to vote, said committee must tender their objections, and take a memorandum of the proceedings of the Judges on all illegal cases.

4th.—This committee previous to the election, must endeavor to instil into the mind of every Federal Republican voter the necessity of his vote, and urge his attendance at the polls.

Federal Republicans.—The necessity of the adoption of the above rules is obvious—your adversaries have the power of acting with deception—of trampling on the elective franchise in their own hands, & they will embrace the opportunity, without you are watchful on your part, and adhere to the rules which are above designated.—You are well aware of the loss you sustained in Cecil, owing to the rapacity of your opponents at the October Election, it therefore is essential, that you should be active, in order for the future, to prevent a repetition.

Recollect!—The September Election is all important.—On its result depends the fate of Maryland.—See that justice is done you.—See that your rights are not intruded on.—Repair to the polls, and by your suffrages testify that MARYLAND IS FEDERAL.

THEODORE.

Annapolis, June 30, 1821.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

A singular occurrence on the 4th of July.

THE DAY CELEBRATED.

On that day (Wednesday last) the Fish called the Sheepshead, assembled in a particular spot in the River Choptank, as though they had agreed not to be behind with the Sons of Freedom, in celebrating that memorable day.—An expert Fisherman, who for twenty years never experienced or heard of such an occurrence, might hazard an opinion that for forty years past a similar event has never taken place in the aforesaid river. As on that day, in the short space of twenty minutes, four were taken in one vessel and the fifth brought along side; the four taken weighed nearly sixty pounds.

ERROR CORRECTED.

The Newport, Rhode-Island Mercury says:—"The 12th inst. completed the term of 85 years since the establishment of this paper; it having been first published on the 12th of June, 1738, by JAMES FRANKLIN—and is now the oldest newspaper establishment in the United States."

We have a valuable paper in this state, which upon reference to the manuscript history of Maryland by Thomas W. Griffith, esq. we find to be thirteen years older. It is the MARYLAND GAZETTE, which was first established in 1725 by Jonas Green, esq. and which is now very ably continued by Mr. Jonas Green, who is a descendant from the original proprietor. It is now 76 years old and a real seventy-year old.

THE ADDRESS.

Of Messrs. DeCompte and Travers, Candidates for Electors of Senators, to the people of Dorset; is one of those strong, and nervous, and able political papers to which we can call the attention, not only of the freemen of Dorset but of Maryland, as being worthy of their most diligent personal and serious reflection. It is a manly and fair exposition of things as they are, and appeals with frankness to the good sense of the state. It is gratifying to see men selected by their fellow-citizens as fit candidates for important stations, thus ably exhibiting their own correct and enlarged views of public affairs.—It is an argument at once that such men are capable and proper to be trusted—they act from their own independent opinions, they are capable of forming opinions both as to men and measures, unlike those Automotons who can neither write or utter or form opinions for themselves, but stamped with the seal of party, they vote right on, just as they are bid, and receive the only and miserable recompense of being greeted by the chief jugglers as "very good fellows, up to the hub-men."—Of such men, in former days, the celebrated Mr. Pinkney said, when they talked of obedience to instructions, that it would be as well to send Broomsticks to the General Assembly with Negative and Affirmative marked upon the handle.—Of this sort of Broomstick politicians, party is the great manufactory—it gives consequence without merit, and influence without capacity.

We beg our Patrons to read this Address again and again—revolve its wholesome truths and clear reasoning in their minds, then give it to men of fair minds and pure intentions who will dare to think for themselves, and who have courage to triumph over error however it may be enforced by party.

To the Voters of Dorchester County, FELLOW-CITIZENS,

At the solicitations of a great number of the voters of this county, we present ourselves to you as Candidates at the approaching election for electors of the Senate of Maryland.

In comparing all the elections which you are called upon to make, there is certainly no one of them, of more importance than this.—It is in the formation of this branch of our government that the wisdom and the foresight of the founders of our excellent constitution are eminently conspicuous. A mixed government of checks and balances, is both our pride and our enviable lot. If the House of Delegates is the fresh and glowing expression of the popular will, the Senate is no less the faithful friend of the people—the wise counsellor of their welfare—and the prudent restrainer of those impetuous and irregular feelings which often honestly belong to republicans. It is to the Senate we ought to look for sound discretion in times of state conflicts and it is here we ought to expect calm reflection and judicious action amidst the storms and tempests of political warfare. Hence the deep and earnest solicitude with which the election of this branch of our government should be regarded.

It would be almost useless for us to lay before you any political creed, or opinions as entertained by us, since both we and our opinions have been so long and so familiarly known to you. But as we ask a trust of vast importance at your hands it is fit, that we should still give you every assurance in our power, that we have never ceased to cherish and maintain and admire those principles which were handed down to us by the illustrious founders of this federal government, & that course of administration which was adopted by Washington and his associates.

As it regards the general government, our fundamental principles are devotion to the federal union of the states and war against any measure, that can in any way tend to their severance. We believe that the union of these states, under a general government with powers limited by a written constitution, such a one as we are now happily blessed with, is essential to the general welfare—the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

As citizens of Maryland we early imbibed and have unconsciously cherished those established maxims of liberty and the rights of man, which are inculcated in our bill of rights, and laid down in our excellent state constitution. We hail our fellow-citizens, the PEOPLE, as the only legitimate source of power—we hold the right of free and independent suffrage, as the golden fruit of the tree of liberty, and we acknowledge the responsibility of all public agents to be essentially necessary to good government and the public happiness.

The preservation of the judiciary from all unessential or wanton change and the consequent uprightness and independence of the Judges, we hold indispensably necessary to public justice—to public order and security—to the preservation of private rights and property—to individual comfort and social enjoyment—changes in political men or in political notions are of little amount provided the great pillars of the state are left untouched and unassailed. Party contests like the storms of the ocean, may rage and buffet with their billows the opposing rocks, but soon all is calm again and no essential injury occurs. But when corruption once taints the seat of justice,

as it must do, when the judiciary is made to fluctuate with the tide of public opinion—when party feelings mingle in the judgment, and courts of justice become instruments of party malice or oppression—there is no longer any security—Liberty, reputation and property, instead of being held by the secure and stable tenure of the constitution & the established laws of the land, would be at the mercy & expense of every popular demagogue. Justice would be trodden under foot and our happy country become the scene of indescribable misery and wretchedness—Guilt will go unpunished, and innocence will find no security.

The privilege conferred on every citizen of our happy country of perfect freedom of religion, the right to worship God, in the way his conscience shall direct, is one of the most consolatory enjoyments afforded to man.—The doctrine is founded in the greatest wisdom and heaven-like benevolence.—It is itself an illustration of all the kindness and goodness of the gospel. It is the operation of God's mercy in kindness from man to man. Grant that it may be the eternal inheritance of every American citizen! Great and glorious as this privilege is, we are only able to appreciate it by contrasting our condition with that of other—it is then we feel our enviable state.—What is the condition of the Irish Catholics? Wretched—suspected—degraded—has not the common privilege of a common subject of his native country because he is of another church—he cannot be trusted, because oppression has made revenge a duty! Look to England—there none but those of the high church can enjoy honor, emolument or office. In France, Spain, Italy and other nations of Europe, the sacred principle, recognized and established by our bill of rights "that is the duty and the right of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him" is equally or more unknown and unregarded.

The situation of these celebrated nations reminds us of our happiness. Although art, science, taste and literature adorn them—possessing too as several of them do, great advantages of soil and climate—yet they want that toleration, that freedom of religion and of the press, that spirit of liberty, and personal independence, that happy condition of things, which make AMERICA superior to them all.

In the zeal which we entertain to promote our country's welfare we shall, we are sure, be pardoned, if on this occasion we indulge ourselves in a latitude of remark rather greater than usual. The times seem to demand it. If great mischief is at hand, (which we fervently implore that heaven may avert!) we mean not only to fall guiltless, but with the reiteration of a warning voice flustering upon our lips.

We fear in case of a change of things—a change of system—we have reason to fear it, for the demonstrations have been too strong to be disregarded. At all events we will discharge our duty and we will warn our countrymen of permitting frequent or important changes in our constitution and form of government.—Many are contemplated by a certain set of men if they ever gain power. And if these changes are accomplished we anticipate the greatest injury and mischief to the best and most important interests of the people of this state. Among others—the representation in the House of Delegates is to be changed.—The delegation by Counties is to be abandoned and that by population is to be substituted.—The mode of electing the Governor is to be altered.—He is to be elected by a general ticket, or as they speciously title their proposed alteration "by the people."

Let us here remark that it is the usual course of ambitious men to mask their purposes under the specious appearance of zeal for the rights of the people. This is one of the most obvious lessons of history—let its annals be examined from Julius Cæsar, to Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte. It is a truth, as has been justly remarked by a distinguished writer & statesman of our own country, "that of those men who have overturned the liberties of republics, the greatest number have begun their career by paying obsequious court to the people—Commencing demagogues and ending tyrants." Whilst the terms "liberty and equality" flowed from their lips—Ambition and self-aggrandisement filled their hearts and minds.—And why fellow citizens are these changes in our constitution and form of government to be made? because Baltimore city has most population and want most influence. A scheme of madness originating in party violence and party ambition, which is destined to produce in Maryland the most calamitous and distressing scenes. We will not undertake to describe all that we anticipate from this most mischievous & destructive scheme, but from our hearts, we implore the people of Maryland, with one heart and voice to put it down—to meet the progress of evil before it is too late and to sustain with undivided will the contrary influence of the counties in the legislative body, and in the mode of electing the executive of the state. In the name of common sense why should you give power to men whose are eager and anxious to make this change? Has any evil arisen to the state or to the people from the present mode of representation by counties, or from the present mode of choosing the executive? What injudgment is there to the change—except to give to Baltimore city more power in the state—indeed we may say, absolute control in the state. Is this wise? is it just? is it necessary? As not the controlling power of the state better and more safely lodged in the hands of the stable and fix-

ed agricultural and country people, than in the mixed and changing population of a large commercial city? Are not the people of the country to be trusted with their own self-government, or must they place themselves under the guardianship of Baltimore? Even the thought is humiliating and the condition would be wretchedly disastrous.

As a great commercial city, containing an opulent and enterprising population, as the great fountain of wealth to the state, we would desire to do every thing for Baltimore consistently with a just regard to the interests of other portions of the state, to advance her riches, her growth, her improvement and her welfare. In all this the state at large has with her a common interest—but as to political power and control we would not increase that one atom—we would foster Baltimore as the favorite child of the state, but we will not give her power to govern & tyrannize over the state. It is unnecessary to do so—it is unwise to do so. Baltimore has not heretofore possessed this vast increase of power—yet what city in the Union has flourished more than she has? If a shadow has passed, or now hangs over her, it has been owing to the unexpected and unprecedented state of the times—or to the misconduct of some of her own citizens—and not to the absence of this projected increase of political power. This project was conceived not for the purpose of advancing the real and substantial interests of the city of Baltimore, but alone to gratify party purposes. This must be obvious to every man, who will dispassionately reflect upon the subject. We can approve of no such schemes, and in the unaffected language of our hearts we implore you fellow citizens to prevent it.

Not only do we deprecate these important and fundamental changes in our state constitution which if carried into effect we fear will subvert the liberty and happiness of our people, but we frankly avow that we hold as wrong those frequent attempts at change, these tamperings with, and we may say these annual projects of altering the constitution, which are constantly practised, we dislike this course of things, as well because the changes contemplated are almost always of very doubtful efficacy, often evidently bad, as because it tends to render us too familiar with the habit of impairing and altering the great charter of our liberties which from its own intrinsic excellence and the wisdom of those who framed it, ought to become hallowed in our eyes and consecrated in our hearts. That the constitution was without fault or blemish, no man pretends—it was the work of man, and partook of his imperfection—but let us pay a just tribute to the virtues of those fathers of our country by acknowledging, that if the constitution they framed and transmitted to us, was not perfect, it was as nearly so, as the human mind could be supposed to make it. Some few changes which practical experience has rendered necessary, we approve, but of the thousand projects which have been offered, there is scarcely one, we would even consider. Yet so little is the reverence for that sacred instrument, that every session of the legislature teems with propositions for its alteration and thus the great charter of our rights instead of being revered and held sacred by all, instead of being regarded by us with a sort of filial affection as the emanation of the love and patriotism of our forefathers, has become the common butt of raillery, the mere target for the exhibition of skill, or the procurement of a little short-lived fame, or the accomplishment of the more hateful purposes of party rancor & personal aggrandizement. This course of things we dislike. Those measures we shall always resist. Change in our constitution & form of government should be the result of experience—of an actual perception of mischiefs and errors—not the effect of a mere love of change, or a spirit of restlessness—much more should we deprecate all those alterations and schemes, which have no other object, than the accomplishment of the hateful purposes of party hostility or personal ambition. Whenever a people possesses a government intrinsically and absolutely good—to that government they should firmly and steadfastly adhere. Let "well enough alone" is a maxim, the observance of which is no less salutary in public, than in private affairs. New plans and schemes and changes, however well intended, are often productive of the most fatal consequences.

These are the general views and principles we entertain upon the subject of government, and we have endeavored to present them to our fellow-citizens as concisely as we could without being rendered obscure. To the friends of Doctrines we submit them, our cause and ourselves, under a hope that they will meet the approbation of enlightened freemen of men who can have no other objects at heart than the good of their country and the wise and faithful administration of public affairs. We are more interested in the result of this great question than any other two members of this community. We are called on to enter the contest—to engage in your service. We acquiesce and now appeal to our fellow citizens as arbiters in our cause. Of those who may be disposed to oppose us we only ask a hearing, with minds willing to be convinced and hearts not predisposed against us. We desire that they will throw off prejudices and former displeasure and in the character of fair, impartial, independent republicans—decide and act according to the best dictates of their reason and their judgment, and that they will not suffer themselves to be misled by the angry

feelings and unjust prejudices of party spirit. We are satisfied that few of them are wilfully wrong—there is no reason or motive why they should be so. They must desire to promote their own good & the good of their common country—but this is an important election—impending in a variety of views—calculated to excite much public discussion—a torrent of angry and malignant passions are as usual to be let loose—every thing that ingenuity can devise—the exaggeration and distortion of facts—personal calumny, and direct falsehood—appeals to ancient prejudices and pride of party—all these are to be resorted to for the purpose of embittering your minds and misleading your judgments and understandings. These considerations have prevailed on us, to put you on your guard. Whatever your decision may be—we most earnestly pray, that it may not be to you hereafter a cause of lamentation and grief.

To our friends we look with gratitude and anxiety—Gratitude for former confidence in us and anxiety for their noble exertions to save the state from jeopardy, her institutions from violation; and all her best systems of things from fatal revolution. If with us you believe the present time portentous of great events, we hope to see that belief exemplified in your strenuous exertions to resist the uprooting storm that is gathering to burst on the good people of the state. The fate of Maryland may depend on you, and Dorchester will remember, notwithstanding remorse, that the sentiments of her people were not represented last year in the House of Delegates because of apathy, because of fatal security, because her energies were not exerted. No man acquainted with the sentiments of the people of Dorchester, but must admit that had there been a full vote, the result of the election would have been different—This thing should not occur. It is the fundamental principle of republicanism and of our government, that the sovereign voice of the people should be heard through the representation of the real majority. The people of Dorchester should ever bear this principle in mind. To accomplish this, every man must be an active agent and a hust. Mutual dependence in matters of public concern, is always dangerous. Let no man trust that to another which he can do himself. In doing good service to the state let jealousy of each others merit exist even among friends. Let friend contend with friend who shall do most good. The cause is common—common be the exertion—The fate of every man is at stake, let every man do his duty. The federalists of Maryland again enter into the field of political contest not for office and its emoluments—but for the preservation of the state—for the protection of her republican constitution—for the maintenance of her judiciary—for the defence of the rights of the counties against the overwhelming influence of the city of Baltimore, and for the sovereign rights of the people. These are in danger.—They are to be assailed—we boldly aver it. Suffer yourselves not to be deluded by flattering pretences—Be not lulled by the cry of "peace!" "peace!" when there is no "peace!"

Our forefathers who framed our constitution have left us a rich and noble inheritance in our republican institutions. Let us prove ourselves their worthy descendants and successors by valiantly defending them to the last moment, with all our power. Let us do all that the constitution enjoins on us—Let us do all that our love and admiration of it, prompts us. If after that, we fail, we shall fall in the noblest of causes—the cause of the constitution and of the people, but if we succeed, we shall wear in our hearts a rich and ample reward, of having served our country faithfully and successfully in the hour of utmost need.

We have adopted this course to make known our views and opinions to our fellow citizens, as it is highly probable from the imperfect health of both of us, we shall not be able to make those personal exertions, usually expected from candidates for the public favor.

We are fellow citizens respectfully,
Your humble servants,
BENJAMIN W. LECOMTE,
MATTHIAS TRAVERS.
June 1831.

From the Federal Republican.
TIMELY NOTICE.

Never were a people called upon in a louder voice, to preserve their rights, than are the freemen of Maryland; at this moment. If the present opportunity is suffered to pass by, without their saving intervention, the ancient charter of their government, under which they have lived and prospered from the year 1776, will be subverted in its most radical provisions. It has been openly avowed and repeated, by the democrats, that in case of their success at the next election, they mean to alter the scale of representation, in the House of Delegates. According to this process, and allowing a member to each five thousand souls of the population of the counties, to make up the present number of Delegates—Maryland would be reduced to one, Calvert to the same, Caroline would be barely entitled to two, Kent would not be entitled to three, whilst Montgomery, Cecil, Dorchester, and Worcester would each be stripped of one. This will infallibly be the case, or instead of it some other equally unjust and arbitrary abridgement of the relative importance and ancient chartered rights of those counties will take place, upon an equivalent scale. This being admitted, is it necessary to ask the men of those counties, whether they are prepared to yield to such a sacrifice—whether they mean to exhibit a spec-

tacle of tameness and submission to wanton oppression, which would bring upon them unnumbered disgrace? We know they are not, and that they will manfully and strenuously resist the attempt. This is therefore the time and the season for action. If they are unimpaired they never will again return, and the enumerated counties, when disfranchised, may in vain deplore their present want of guidance and activity, for it is the determined intention of the Democrats to place the state in such a transmuted form, in case they succeed at the ensuing contest, as will reflect them from all necessity of again contending with us for power. After they gain it, they mean to fortify it, by altering and obliterating the constitution, wherever it interferes with their plans, so as to render their authority irreversible, permanent, and forever inaccessible to Federalists.

Such is the prospect before us. Such is the vital interest we have at stake. It must be confessed, that it is in a most critical situation, but at the same time it may with certainty be secured by the exercise of timely and proportionate exertions. Again we say, let those counties in particular lose no time, and spare no endeavors, in contributing to render the federal cause triumphant through the state, which is indispensable to their own political immunity.

From the Federal Republican.
No III.

To the Citizens of the several counties of Maryland, respectively.

Fellow-Citizens—The commissioning a non-resident by the Executive of our state, in a transaction in which you are individually, as well as collectively interested. The citizens of Prince George's do not know how soon a person from Anne Arundel may be appointed to fill a civil office in their county; nor do those of Kent, Caroline or Talbot know how soon a person may be called from Queen Anne's to fill a civil office in either of those counties. On referring to the 40th article of the constitution of Maryland, you will be able to judge of the legality, or rather, constitutionality of this act. As to the policy of the transaction, there can be but one opinion. There are certain rights delegated to the states individually; so are there certain rights delegated to the respective counties of each state. The citizens of the counties ought to be as jealous of any infringement of their rights, and they should as pertinaciously support and contend for them, as do the citizens of any one state for theirs.—There is no right which has been delegated to the residents of any county in our state, which is more valuable, and which should be contended for with more energy, than that their own civil officers shall have a residence of six months in their county, immediately preceding their appointment to office. Were the citizens of Kent county to elect their next sheriff a then resident of Queen Anne's county, the governor would, in my opinion, act as correctly in commissioning him, as the Executive did in appointing Mr. Warfield to be tobacco inspector. Frederick, Prince George's, and Talbot counties, are peculiarly interested in this transaction. If the constitution of our state has been disrespected, it has been done by officers from these respective counties. The citizens of these counties are, therefore, implicated in the transaction. In the language of the Declaration of Rights of our state: "all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government, are the trustees of the public, and as such, accountable for their conduct." The citizens of these counties have a means of wiping off this foul stigma; they have a constitutional mode of redress; and we strongly suspect that they will rise in the majesty of their power, and show the world that they are not prepared to consider the constitution of their state a mere dead letter—a document that means any thing or nothing. We strongly suspect, that at their next election, they will say to those gentlemen who have sworn to support the constitution of their state, but who have in two late instances, elected men from Anne Arundel county to fill civil offices in Baltimore county, "we want your services no longer; you may stay at home, and indulge in the pleasing reflection which your late act will conscientiously afford you. If you take a pleasure in taking bread out of the mouth of an old soldier, and that, in disregard of an article of the constitution of our state, you must not enjoy that pleasure as officers of our state."

To the citizens of the counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but more especially to those of Caroline, Talbot, Dorset, Worcester and Somerset, we appeal to redress the injury that the Executive have inflicted on their countrymen. Col. Waters is a native of one of the counties specified. It was in one of these counties that he first drew the breath of life; that he was raised to manhood; thence he went into the army, where he helped to gain our liberty, our independence and our happiness. After the war terminated, he returned to the place of his nativity, and was received with those warm feelings of honest gratitude, which at that period animated the breasts of his fellow countrymen.—Yes, who were then old enough to feel, have not forgot your emotions on that memorable occasion, and you who were not, must have inherited some of the feelings of your sires; and, my countrymen, you are now called upon to suit hand and heart, and redress the grievance of a poor old soldier, your countryman.

The doctrine of non-resistance (says the Maryland Declaration of Rights) against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, unjust and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind. The counties specified are, more or less, tobacco grow-

ing counties. Their citizens, are, therefore, interested in another point of view. Any citizen in either of those counties was as much entitled to the office which Mr. Warfield holds as he was; but none of your resident citizens were entitled to it, neither was Mr. W. There never has, since my knowledge of Baltimore, been a tobacco inspector in this city, a native of your shore, except Col. Waters. Why an Eastern Shore man, who had been many years resident in Baltimore, should not be as fairly entitled to the office of tobacco inspector as those from any other part of the state, is a question which I cannot solve. There are now four tobacco warehouses here, and yet a native of your shore is not permitted to be inspector, although he had a majority of votes and is one of the fathers of American freedom and independence. The oppressive treatment is meted to your countryman, is calculated to arouse you to a due consideration of your rights and privileges: not can I doubt, that at the ensuing election, you will constitutionally declare to your fellow citizens, your determination to do justice to your countryman and to the old soldier.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.
Bank of the United States Dividend.—We understand that this institution, this morning, declared a dividend of one and a half per cent.

On Saturday last, several persons were brought before Alderman Badger, charged with being concerned in an attempt to defraud the Underwriters, by fictitious shipments of merchandise, &c. on board the sloop Norfolk. They were severally bound over to appear, and bailed \$8000 each. We understand, that heretofore they have sustained a respectable standing in society.—Poulson's American.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.
The stock of this institution consisted of 40,000 shares, at 25 dollars a share, on each of which 15 dollars were paid, so that the actual capital paid in was 600,000 dollars. Its affairs have been winding up ever since its failure in 1819, and its notes have for some time past been paid, and are now paid, in specie, on demand. But the situation of the stockholders is most miserable; the value of the shares is estimated at about 5 dollars, if certain things happen—but their selling price, which is the surest test of their value, is only three dollars; thus causing a loss of four-fifths of the money invested, an aggregate of four hundred and eighty thousand dollars to this institution only, besides the interest upon that sum for two years—57,600 dollars more; at 6 per cent. per annum! There is not any parallel for this in the whole history of unscrupulous banking. It is the "cap-sneak," the "number one" of wretched mismanagement, or "land privatizing."—Miles's Register.

We are just informed that the price of the scull-cap, at some of our apothecaries shops, is as high as \$5 per lb. In the autumn it was purchased at \$1 or \$1 50. One shop alone, we are informed, has sold 180 lbs. This is mentioned that those who are in possession of it in the country, may bring it to town.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

A person calling himself Alexander Champlain, was arrested on the 13th inst. at Chambersburg, Penn and committed to Bedford jail for attempting to pass counterfeit bank notes. There were found concealed in his saddle and clothing \$471 of counterfeit paper, consisting principally of 50 dollar notes of the Bank of Philadelphia, letter E.—five's of the Bank of Pennsylvania, letter C. (these notes are printed on an imitation of Murray, Fairman & Co's steel die plates)—and two's of the Branch Bank at Easton, Md.

Baltimore, July 2.—Wheat White 85 to 87 Red do. 82 a 84—Corn 40 cts. Oats 24 cts. Rye 40 cts.

DIED.
In this town, on Wednesday the 4th inst. Viartram T. Martin, aged twenty years.

NOTICE.

The return of the Commissioners on the commission issued on the petition of Thos. Wyatt, to divide and view and value, &c. the lands of Joannes Gland deceased, having been ratified and confirmed by the court, and notice having been published agreeably to the order of the court, the said Thos. Wyatt a purchaser from one of the heirs of the said Joannes Gland, comes into court, and refuses to take the lands in the return mentioned, at the valuation of the commissioners, but Elizabeth the daughter of the said Joannes, though called does not appear, thereupon it is ordered by the court that the lands mentioned in the said commission and return be sold by the said commissioners in the following manner, and upon the following terms, to wit: At public Auction, one third of the purchase money to be paid down, one other third of the purchase money to be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest from that day, and the residue of the purchase money to be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest from that day. Four weeks notice of the said sale to be given by advertisement in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and by advertisement set up at the Court house door of Caroline county. By order,
JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

In pursuance of the above order the undersigned commissioners appointed will expose at public sale on the premises on the second Monday in August next, to the highest bidder, all the lands mentioned in the above mentioned commission and return, being and being in the county of Caroline, on the terms prescribed by the above mentioned order.
Richard Huggett,
Seth Godwin,
Samuel Culbreth,
Wm. M. Hardcastle,
Thos. Goldborough,
Commissioners.
July 7—4w

NOTICE.
The persons who became indebted for property sold at the vendue of Col. Wm. B. Smyth, deceased, on 14th September last, are hereby notified, that their notes became due on 14th June last, and are earnestly requested to pay the same without delay to
SAMUEL GROOME, Agent.
For Isabella Smyth, Adm'rx.
Easton, July 7—3w

Union Tavern.
The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public.—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call. His table will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors. His stables are supplied with the best Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Outlers.—Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavour of the subscriber, to please all those who may give him a call.
CHARLES W. NABB.
July 7—1f

Cambridge Ferry.
The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, who may wish to cross said Ferry, (his boats being now in complete repair and conducted by careful hands) that there will not, for the future, be the least delay in crossing or recrossing the Ferry, and that every attention will be paid to the convenience and comfort of the passengers.—He also informs them that he has a Hack and Single Carriage, that will be ready at a moments warning, for the conveyance of passengers to Easton or elsewhere.
The Public's Ob't Serv't.
THOMAS JONES.
Cambridge Ferry, July 7—4w

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, 1831.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
20th JUNE, 1831.
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, (5th) 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

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. Fliet's Tavern in Cambridge,) a tract of land situated on Tranquas River, and adjoining the farm of James Eccleston, Esq. near Buck Town, containing about 100 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, 1831.

Land for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating 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 be Rented,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
A Farm in the Bay Side, two miles below St. Michaels. This 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 hands 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
EDW. S. HAMILTON.
June 30—4w

POETRY.

THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

What hadst thou done to sink so peacefully to rest? Childs Harold. Calmly he died, the gallant youth.

I heard the roll of muffled drum— I heard the bugle's lonely wailing— As to the church-yard they were come.

Prancing along with hoof of pride, Unconscious of the sad disaster, Unmounded, led on either side.

Then slowly mid the new dug ground, I saw the sable bier descending; The grave fill'd up, his comrades round.

Yea! there they left him; daisies grow Upon the turf that wraps his bosom, And round the evening breezes strew.

Yea! all must die, and pass away— The fair—the noble—and the brave! 'Tis desolate—I dare not stay.

Preservation of Meat in warm weather. We are indebted to a friend for the following communication, which we expect will be acceptable to a number of our readers.

In the evening of a very hot summer day, a foppish young gentleman was loitering in one of the boxes of a London tavern.

An honey! (said an Irishman to his friend one day,) pray can you lend me ten pence?

A lady having the misfortune to have her husband hang himself on an apple tree, the wife of a neighbor immediately came to beg a branch of that tree, to have it grafted into one in her own orchard.

An upright ruler asks, what recommends a man; a corrupt ruler who.

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.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r. Shoal Creek, June 16 1821—4w

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.

In Council, May 28th, 1821. Whereas, 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 Eastern Star and Gazette.

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 directed 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.

\$ 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 black lips, his face very full of small bumps or pimples. His clothing cannot be distinctly described, he has several shirts with him, black broadcloth Coat, a pair of green cassimere Pantaloons, 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 in White Key alley, in a yellow framed house, with high steps, her name is Deck, or Rebecca Robertson; he has also several relations about Baltimore, who are said to be employed as sailors or boatmen; he has an uncle who lives a little beyond Baltimore; he has a sister living with Mr. Nicholas Merrett, 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.

The Fredericktown Herald, Eastern Gazette, and Lancaster Journal, will insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to the Federal Republican office. June 30—4w

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Harvest Goods. GROOME & LAMBDIN, HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, SUITED FOR Harvest Sales.

\$50 Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber on the 12th of March, a Black Boy who calls himself Joe Paca,

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

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Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on Tuesday the 24th of July next, 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.

For Rent. A Farm beautifully situated on Third Haven Creek, at present occupied by James Denny. 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 salt, render them desirable.

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, being annexed to his petition, and that he and appear before the Judges of the said 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 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.

Public Sale. Will be offered at Public Sale on Tuesday the 24th of July next, 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.

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NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DAYS. 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.

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

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EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1821.

NO. 189

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 Telescope.
COLUMBIA, S. C. June 18.

Mr. CLIVE,
Sir,—I received a few days since, the following method of destroying weevils in flour, wheat, rice, and other grains, either in the barn or in barrels, of preventing or curing the rust in wheat or in cotton, which the writer says positively is owing to small insects; and also for destroying rats in barns, granaries and elsewhere.

This was sent to me as Chairman of the Board of Curators of the S. Carolina Agricultural Society, by Mr. Jas. M'Lain, of York district, South Carolina, and he very liberally allows me to publish it as often and in any manner I please.

Mr. M'Lain says, that the rust in wheat is occasioned by small yellow worms, to be found mostly in the hollow of the stock between the top joint and the head; they are so very small that they can scarcely be seen by the naked eye.

The rust in cotton is caused by multitudes of insects on the underside of the leaves.

I am well aware that sulphur has been frequently recommended for the above purposes; but whether it has had a full trial is doubtful, particularly in the manner and time of using it as directed by Mr. M'Lain, viz: by making matches of the brimstone or sulphur, sticking them after being lighted, in the field infected by the insects between day-light and sun-rise when the air is still and the dew on the plants. This being done for three successive mornings will destroy the insects, and restore the wheat and cotton in perfect health and vigor. Now it is very possible that the smoke of the brimstone impregnating the dew on the plants may have a wider effect than it is used under other circumstances.

One pound of brimstone is sufficient for ten acres each morning of wheat or cotton.

To preserve wheat, rice or other grains, and flour in barrels from weevils and worms, wet the inside of the barrel and turn it down over a burning match; let it stand about ten minutes, take it off and put in your wheat, rice, flour, &c. immediately.

To preserve corn, &c. in cribs and granaries from rats, weevils, &c. dig holes sufficiently large to contain a match of the sulphur of brimstone and let it stay about thirty minutes.

When we consider the enormous ravages and the great destruction caused to farmers, cotton and rice planters, merchants and others, by insects and rats, it excites surprise that certain means of destroying them have not yet been found out, or very fully and repeatedly tried. Should the sulphur, used according to Mr. Jas. M'Lain's method, prove effectual, his name deserves to be handed down to posterity with the highest honor and praise for the liberal and disinterested manner in which he made the communication.

I am, respectfully,
Sir, Your's &c.
N. HERBEMONT.

PEACE AND PLENTY.

Mr. Darby in a late introductory lecture stated that the year 1820 was the most peaceful year in the annals of mankind. During the period of the War which arose out of the French Revolution, 30 years, there was always complaint in some part of Europe of a scarcity of provisions, especially bread-stuff, and it often happened that such complaints, issued from the mouths of millions of people, and were heard over immense tracts of fertile country. The two following facts which have very recently occurred, in very distant parts of the world, exhibit in a remarkable manner the great abundance of vegetable food, now on sale, and it is confidently believed, that animal food is abundant, and of course cheap, in the same proportion.

At Murfreesburg in the state of Tennessee, a farmer offered 200 barrels of Corn, each containing five bushels at the rate of 50 cents a barrel and was not able to obtain it.

In the south of Ireland, in April last, 30 tons of Potatoes were sold for ten pounds, which is at the rate of about a half penny for 14 pounds weight. We submit the facts, as affording matter for much serious reflection.

Dem. Press.

In very warm weather, as far as possible, exposure to the sun should be avoided, and when unavoidable, we should endeavor to perform our duties in uniform and regular manner; with as little excitement of mind and of body as possible; or as the vulgar say, cool and easy. Our food should be

well cooked, with moderate seasoning—vegetables well boiled or prepared are very proper; and among other things we recommend the moderate use of the tomato. Fruit perfectly ripe is not only innocent, but salutary when not eaten to excess. And here let me advise dining on good plain soups two or three times a week.

For those that can afford it, no drink is preferable to weak punch. Pure water will not satisfy the thirst alone, as well as when combined with something acid or spirituous. The only thing to be avoided is using spirituous drink too strong or in too great quantities—for nothing can be more hurtful.

From a Virginia Paper.
Effect of Flannel worn in contact with the skin.
TO THE EDITOR

Having been frequently questioned on the propriety of wearing flannel next the skin, &c. I have always esteemed it a highly injurious habit, carried to the extent it is at the present time. I think it my duty for the benefit of enquirers, and as many others as it may concern, to make public my opinion, and my reasons therefor.

From persons of debilitated habit, having been relieved of disease by wearing flannel next the skin—more especially affections of the lungs, the practice has been adopted not only as a remedy for; but it is without restriction, advised as a preventive of such complaints; and it is even advised to those in perfect health and frequently adopted by them, I suppose, to render them more healthy.

Flannel worn in contact with the skin, is undoubtedly a highly advantageous remedy in many winter diseases, more especially catarrh and rheumatism; and I have no doubt but that persons of a consumptive constitution, have had their lives prolonged by wearing flannel, through the whole of the cold seasons of the year.

But such persons have been for some years past, much in the habit of abusing this remedy by continuing the application of it through the year. Emaciated, as they may be, they suffer themselves to be still more reduced, by an excessive and constant perspiration, induced and kept up by the heat and friction of flannel, in addition to the heat of summer.

In the winter of 1813, I was a student of medicine, being considerably alarmed at a cold, I had contracted of unusual severity and duration; I was induced to resort to the use of a waistcoat, and drawers of flannel, from which I derived considerable advantage. At the commencement of the ensuing summer, being somewhat apprehensive of a breast complaint, in consequence of the severity of my winter's attack, I was induced to believe in conformity with the general received opinion, that it was necessary to continue the use of the flannel through the summer, for the more complete restoration of my health. In the course of a few weeks the waistcoat became so intolerable that I threw it off, but continued the drawers. In a few more weeks, I perceived the skin, that was in contact with flannel, had a less healthy appearance than that of the rest of my body; and the muscles were softer—these appearances continuing to increase, I, in a short time threw them aside.—More effectually to convince myself, whether this really was the effect of the flannel, in the summer of 1814, after examining both my arms, and having them examined by some of my fellow students, their appearance being the same I drew a flannel sleeve on one of them next to the skin and wore it six weeks, in the months of July and August; on withdrawing the sleeve, the difference in the appearance of the two arms was remarkable—the skin of the arm that had been enveloped in flannel was pale, flaccid and papillous, somewhat resembling the skin of a picked fowl; the muscles were softer, and less elastic than those of the other arm, which was in every respect, of a healthy appearance. On removing the flannel, the flesh in a few days recovered its natural appearance.

The result of the above experiment, gives only a miniature view of the emaciating effect of flannel, worn in contact with the whole body; for in this case besides the primary effect it has on the skin itself, and the superficial muscles, it has a secondary effect, on the vitals; especially on the stomach and lungs by sympathy. The sympathy existing between the skin and those parts, is evinced by the effect produced on them from various applications made to the skin. Tobacco leaves for example, applied to the skin, affect the stomach so much as to produce vomiting; and to stop obstinate vomiting, laudanum and other anodynes, are frequently applied to the skin over the region of the stomach, with the happiest effect. To prove a sympathy between the skin and lungs, (if such a thing is questioned) we need only refer to the effects of flannel, which being worn next to the skin, will generally in the course of twenty hours loosen phlegm in the lungs, and break a

cough. If a remedy has the power to effect such a change, as this in the lungs, it must, if long continued, without intermission, have the effect gradually to deteriorate, and at last, to destroy the natural actions of the part, unless the constitution opposed to it, be unusually the robust.

I am very firmly of opinion, that the increased number of deaths from consumption, that we perceive in the lists of mortality, is owing in a great measure, if not principally, to the abuse of the remedy in question.

From the lists of mortality in seaport towns, we perceive upon an average, that about one third of the deaths are from consumption; and a greater number to the south than to the north. In former times, the converse of this has been always remarked. Flannel, as a remedy, has been in use about twenty years, and its good effect in winter, has encouraged its abuse in summer.

Almost any constitution may be ruined, from the constant and ill-judged use of medicines, taken inwardly, and the same will, almost as certainly, though more slowly, ensue from the abuse of outward remedies.

W. M. A. McDOWELL.

Many other illustrative physiological facts could be adduced, but a physiological dissertation, is foreign to my purpose.

From the London New Monthly Magazine for May, 1821.
LOSS OF GUIDES IN THE ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

About twenty minutes after the change in our direction the difficulty of breathing gradually increasing, and our thirst being incessant, I was obliged to stop half a minute to arrange my veil; and the sun being at that moment partially concealed by a cloud, I tucked it up under the large straw hat which I wore. In this interval, my companion H— and three of the guides passed me, so that I was now sixth in the line, and of course the centre man. H— was next before me; and as it was the first time we had been so circumstanced during the whole morning, he remarked it, and said we ought to have one guide at least between us, in case of accident. This I over-ruled by referring him to the absence of all appearance of danger at that part of our march, to which he assented. I did not then attempt to recover my place in front, though the wish more than once crossed my mind, finding, perhaps, that my present one was much less laborious. To this apparently trivial circumstance, I was indebted for my life. A few minutes after the above conversation, my veil being still up, and my eyes turned at intervals towards the summit of the mountain, which was on the right, as we were crossing obliquely the long slope above described, which was to conduct us to the Mont Maodit, the snow suddenly gave way beneath our feet, beginning at the head of the line, and carried us all down the slope to our left. I was thrown instantly off my feet, but was still on my knees endeavoring to gain my footing, when, in a few seconds, the snow on our right, which was of course above us, rushed into the gap thus suddenly made, and completed the catastrophe by burying us all at once in its mass, and hurrying us downwards towards two crevasses about a furlong below us, and nearly parallel to the line of our march.

The accumulation of snow instantly threw me backwards, & I was carried down, in spite of all my struggles. In less than a minute I emerged, partly from my own exertions, and partly because the velocity of the falling mass had subsided from its own friction. I was obliged to resign my pole in the struggle, feeling it forced out of my hand. A short time afterwards, I found it on the very brink of the crevasse. This had hitherto escaped our notice, from its being so far below us, and it was not until some time after the snow had settled, that I perceived it. At the moment of my emerging, I was so far from being alive to the danger of our situations, that on seeing my two companions at some distance below me, up to the waist in snow, and sitting motionless and silent, a jest was rising to my lips, till a second glance shewed me that, with the exception of Mathieu Balmat, they were the only remnants of the party visible. Two more, however, being those in the interval between myself and the rear of the party, having quickly reappeared, I was still inclined to treat the affair rather as a perplexing though ludicrous delay, in having sent us down so many hundred feet lower, than in the light of a serious accident, when Mathieu Balmat cried out that some of the party were lost, and pointed to the crevasse, which had hitherto escaped our notice, into which, he said, they had fallen.

A nearer view convinced us all of the sad truth. The three front guides, Pierre Carrier, Pierre Balmat, and Auguste Tairray, being where the slope was somewhat steep, had been carried down with greater rapidity and to a greater distance, and had thus been hurried into the crevasse, with an immense mass of snow upon them, which rose nearly to the brink. Mathieu Balmat, who was fourth in the line, being

a man of great muscular strength, as well as presence of mind, had suddenly thrust his pole into the firm snow beneath, when he felt himself going, which certainly checked, in some measure, the force of his fall. Our two hindmost guides were also missing, but we were soon gladdened by seeing them make their appearance, and cheered them with loud and repeated hurrahs.— One of these, Julien Devoussoux, had been carried into the crevasse, where it was very narrow and had been thrown with some violence against the opposite brink. He contrived to scramble out without assistance, at the expense of a trifling cut on the chin. The other, Joseph Marie Couttet, had been dragged out by his companions, quite senseless, and nearly black from the weight of snow which had been upon him. In a short time, however, he recovered. It was long before we could convince ourselves that the others were past hope, and we exhausted ourselves fruitlessly, for some time, in fathoming the loose snow with our poles.

When the sad truth burst upon us, our feelings may, perhaps be conceived, but cannot be expressed. The first reflection made involuntarily by each of us—"I have caused the death of those brave fellows," however it was afterwards overruled in our calmer moments, it was then replete with unutterable distress. We were separated so far from one another by the accident, that we had some distance to come before we could unite our endeavours. The first few minutes, as may be readily imagined, were wasted in irregular and unsystematic attempts to recover them. At length, being thoroughly convinced, from the relative positions of the party when the accident happened, that the poor fellows were indeed in the crevasse, at the spot pointed out by Mathieu Balmat, the brother of one of them—in our opinion, only one thing remained to be done, and that was to venture down upon the snow which had fallen in, and, as a forlorn hope, to fathom its unknown depths with our poles. After having thus made every effort in our power for their recovery, we agreed to abandon the enterprise altogether, and return to the Grand Mulet. The guides having in vain attempted to divert us from our purpose, we returned to the crevasse, from which, during the consultation, we had separated ourselves to a short distance, and descended upon the new fallen snow. Happily it did not give way beneath our weight.

Here we continued above a quarter of an hour, to make every exertion in our power for the recovery of our comrades. After thrusting the poles in to their full length, we knelt down, and applied our mouth to the end shouting along them, and then listening for an answer, in the fond hope that they might be still alive, sheltered by some projection of the icy walls of the crevasse; but, alas! all was silent as the grave, and we had too much reason to fear, that they were long since insensible, and probably at a vast depth beneath the snow on which we were standing. We could see no bottom to the gulf on each side of the pile of snow on which we stood; the sides of the crevasse were here, as in other places, solid ice, of a cerulean colour, and very beautiful to the eye.—Two of the guides, our two leaders, had followed us mechanically to the spot, but could not be prevailed upon to make any attempts to search for the bodies. One of these soon proposed to us to continue the ascent. This was Marie Couttet, who had escaped so narrowly with his life; but Julien Devoussoux loudly protested against this, and resolutely refused to advance.

All our endeavors proving fruitless, we at length tore ourselves from the spot, towards which we continued to direct many a retrospective glance, in the vague hope of seeing our poor companions reappear, and commenced our melancholy descent. After a silent march of nearly three hours, which we performed, not as before, in one unbroken line, but in detached parties, Dr. Hamel being at some distance behind & H— in the front, we regained the Grand Mulet, where we found our tent just as we had left it in the morning.

Nothing remarkable occurred during our rapid descent to the chalet, excepting that we found a young chamois in the glacier, which appeared to have made a fruitless endeavor to cross it, and lost its life by a fall. Our thirst continued as violent as ever, and we drank every five minutes at the delicious drippings of the glacier. Ever since breakfast, we had been in a high state of fever, which our mental agitation had no doubt much increased. Dr. Hamel's pulse was at 128 in the minute, and H—'s and mine were probably at nearly the same height.

I will add a few words in explanation of the immediate cause of the accident. We were taken so completely unawares, and so speedily buried in the snow, that it is no great wonder that our accounts do not in all points agree. Dr. Hamel, according to his own account, besides the impediment of his veil and spectacles, was wholly engrossed in counting his own steps. He was last in the line, and at some distance from the rest, and the suddenness of the accident made

him suppose it was produced by an aralanche from the summit of the mountain. H— had the same idea, and accordingly made some abortive attempts to get out of the way, by following the decent of the slope. This probably, united with his subsequent self abandonment to the force of the snow; caused his being carried down so much nearer the crevasse than myself, who, from the very short distance between us, should have emerged about the same spot. The following I believe is the most correct statement of the process of the misfortune. During two or three days a pretty strong southerly wind had prevailed, which, drifting gradually a mass of snow from the summit; had caused it to form a sort of wreath on the northern side where the angle of its inclination to the horizon was small enough to allow it to settle. In the course of the preceding night, that had frozen, but not so hard as to bear our weight. Accordingly, in crossing the slope obliquely, as above described with the summit on our right, we broke through the outer crust, and sunk in nearly up to the knees. At the moment of the accident a crack had been formed quite across the wreath; this caused a lower part to slide down under our weight on the smooth slope of snow beneath it, & the upper part of the wreath, thus bereft of its support, followed it in a few seconds, and was the grand contributor to the calamity. The angle of the slope, a few minutes before the accident, was only 23°. Here, perhaps, it was somewhat greater, & in the extreme front probably greater of all, since the snow fell there with greater velocity, and to a greater distance.

Expense of an English Military Education.

In a debate that lately took place in the British Parliament, on the resolution for granting a sum not exceeding £16,915 10s. 4d. sterling for the Royal Military College.

Mr. Hume stated in his place, that in the five years ending in 1820, the expense of the Royal Military College had been £115,280 sterling; and that the education of one hundred and sixty cadets, who had been admitted within that time, cost the public no less a sum than £720 10s. each.

Mr. Hume, in the further discussion of the subject, in reference to the Staff Department, made the following remarks: "Who that knew any thing of the process of education, would say that a Military Staff, at an annual expense of £6,457, was necessary to take care of 290 young men? There was no vote, in the whole of the Estimates, half so extravagant as this. There was a governor and a lieutenant governor, the one at £1,500, the other at £1,095 a year. There was a major, four captains, a quarter master, a pay master, (who had a salary of £300 to pay thirteen thousand pounds) a Librarian, (who, he believed, also acted as chaplain) a surgeon and an assistant surgeon. What necessity there could be for two surgeons for 290 boys, when half a regiment of 1000 men were committed to the care of one, he was utterly at a loss to conceive. There were four professors of French, and six of Fortification and Drawing, when it was evident that half the number would be sufficient. Then there were five clerks and twenty-four men servants, to attend on young men who ought to have been made soldiers of, and accustomed to all the hardships of a military life. On the whole, he had no hesitation in saying, that there was no establishment, the expenditure of which was so profuse."

At the same sitting the following resolutions were agreed to: viz.

A grant of £15,970 to defray the charges on the In-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital of Kilmalsham.

£945,000 for the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.

£215,222 for the Out-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital of Kilmalsham

£32,226 to defray the expenses to the Royal Military Asylum.

£31,561 for the super-annuation of persons connected with civil offices.

FREDERICKTOWN, July 4. GREAT RAIN.

On Sunday evening last, a little before dark it commenced raining and continued during the night and on Monday until about 1 o'clock, P. M. at which time the water poured in torrents from the mountains. In a few hours the whole of the meadows adjoining the town were covered with water to the depth, it is supposed, of nearly six feet. The cellars of many of the houses at Patrick-st. were completely filled, and in some instances the water reached the floors—the bridge on that street was rendered impassable on foot, the water running over it at least 18 inches deep. This immense body of water had no other vent than through the town creek, which was swollen to such a height as to carry away nearly one half of the stone bridge on Market-st. The stream in its progress swept away fences, lumber, &c. and otherwise did considerable damage.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING JULY 14.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN
Electoral Ticket for Prince-Georges
NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,
GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.
THOMAS K. CARROLL,
Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL.

For Calvert.
RICHARD GRAHAME,
Dr. JOHN DARE.

Montgomery.
THOMAS DAVIS,
GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany.
WILLIAM HILLBARY,
WILLIAM RED.

For Kent.
JEREMIAH NICOLS,
CAPT. NATH. COMEGYS.

For Dorchester.
BENJAMIN W. LÉCOMPTE,
Capt. MATTHIAS TRAVERS.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis,
Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.
William Knight, James F. Brown,
J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.
Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray,
John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne

At a meeting of the Federal Republicans of Worcester County, held, pursuant to notice, in the Court-house, at Snow Hill on the 3d instant, for the purpose of nominating their candidates for the Elections on the first Monday of September and October next—

SAMUEL R. SMITH, Esq. was called to the chair, and
SAMUEL HANDY, Jr. Esq. appointed Secretary.

On motion, A committee was appointed to select two persons as candidates for the Electoral College, and four others to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland—which committee after retiring, returned, and reported as the Electoral Ticket

E. K. WILSON, and
T. N. WILLIAMS,
and as Candidates for the next General Assembly,

CHARLES PARKER,
WILLIAM TINGLE, Jr.
THOMAS HOOPER, and
DR. JOHN STEVENSON,

which report was accepted by the meeting, and thereupon

Resolved, That this meeting will, by all fair and honorable means, support the elections of the above Gentlemen for the purposes above expressed.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Easton Gazette.

SAMUEL R. SMITH, Chairman
SAMUEL HANDY, Jr. Secretary.

Early, or Rare Ripe Wheat.
If the enterprising Editor of "The Farmer" could, in the course of his extensive communications, procure a few bushels of the Early Wheat which used to be grown among us some twenty years ago, and was then called "The rare ripe" it would probably be a great advantage to us in these times. "The rare ripe" or Early Wheat is a fine white grain, heavy, fair to view, plump, makes very fine flour, and yields to the acre upon an average in good land as much as the present Red Bearded Wheat. It will bear to be seeded as late as any wheat—in Virginia it has yielded saving crops when seeded after winter commenced—and its early growth in spring, much earlier than any other wheat, would put it more out of the way of the spring fly which now seems to be our greatest pest.

When the Rare Ripe Wheat was generally in use among us, the ravages of the fly were not by any means equal to what they are now, and have been, for seven or ten years past. The reason why it was discarded, may be said to be, that it was thought not to be so productive as the Old White Wheat, and it was not considered to grow so well in poor land—about that time too several new wheats were introduced, viz: the Red Chaff Bald—the Blue Straw—the Red Chaff Bearded—all of which had their advocates, and all were tried.

It is believed, in the more improved and improving state of our lands, that the objections against the Rare Ripe Wheat would decline, and that its bearing late seeding, and growing off early in the spring, would render it a valuable acquisition now.

If the Editor of the Farmer could either procure this wheat or inform us where it may be had, it would be another added to the many benefits he has rendered the agricultural interest.

For the Easton Gazette.
FARMERS DIG FOR MARLE.

Continued evidences are arising to show the advantages of this manure. Fatal as this year has been to the Grain of the Wheat Crop, it is generally if not universally true, that the grain on warled land is good, whilst that along side of it is indifferent and in many instances almost worthless. Instances are frequent of poor lands, manured exclusively with Marle, producing double and treble crops. This manure is to be found on most lands—let no man be discouraged by not finding it at once—Dig seven years as I have done,

and if you find it then, it will repay you for all time, trouble and expence. There are very few farms in Talbot, perhaps I might say on this whole peninsula, where Marle cannot be found—it lies deeper in some places than in others—in Queen Ann's it is dug up from fifteen to twenty odd feet below the surface of the earth, and pays handsomely for the labour and expence. A copious bed of Marle doubles the value of your farms.—I say therefore, Dig.—

ARATOR.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham,
I was so much gratified by a short eulogium on the Attorney General, pronounced by General Marriott, in the trial of a case before the Court of Appeals, that I have sent you the substance of it for publication—If it is acceptable to a reader, how infinitely more pleasing must it have been to those who heard it delivered? The press may give the sentiments of the Orator, but cannot convey the fascinating effect, that graceful delivery, and real eloquence, never fail to produce.

One of your Subscribers.

Let it be remembered by your honours, who composed the General Court at the time of the decision in the case of Nicholson against the State, they were, as I have been informed, Judges of the first eminence; and who was the Attorney General? This question, serves to remind us, what poor, frail, perishable creatures we are. It serves too, to recal to our recollection what Mr. Martin once was, and what he now is. The gigantic intellect which disease has now palsied, needs not to be described by me. It has been exhibited for more than forty years upon a theatre, where no man can long pass for more than he is worth, and its vast power has been universally acknowledged. As a Lawyer, none has surpassed him, few have equalled him in professional knowledge, and unwearied application to the business of the bar in all its varieties. The lustre of his great talents is now being a melancholy cloud, and time had before, a little shorn it of its beams; but even I can remember, when it astonished by its blaze, and filled all who witnessed it, with a just admiration of its brightness. But alas! he whose almost unrivalled abilities put every thing within his reach in the days of his prosperous fortune, is now overtaken by age, and poverty and disease: he is tottering under the pressure of complicated calamity, and the time is not far distant when he must sink forever.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Old men forget! yet not all forget.
It is an established maxim in morals, as well as in law, that the heart of man can only be known by his actions, and the motives of those actions. In attempting a retrospective outline of democratic deception, democratic doings, and democratic misrule, and imposition upon the American public generally, and the good people of Maryland more particularly since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it is greatly to be lamented, that the motives of the party have not been the most pure and patriotic. Either General Washington, the purity of whose motives no man will at this time dare to call in question, or the early opponents to his administration, who have held the principles of the present democratic faction, have not been governed by the principles of true patriotism, even such as were displayed by the Greeks and Romans, who in the early days of their republican form of government, were very little better than barbarians! If I have not forgotten what I have read of these renowned republics, the respect for their founders, was general and in some instances amounted to adoration, even while living. But alas! I wish, I could forget, that even Washington who achieved the independence of America and laid the foundation of the Federal Constitution, has been traduced by a set of men whose crime has been a wicked ambition; by a combination of men who had no scruple to sacrifice their country's best interest to gratify that ambition; by men who could and did descend to the meanest deception as well as the grossest misrepresentation to get into power, and when firmly fixed, had the cruelty and audacity to drive from office the best men in the country, the friends and associates of that great and good man; and at the same time to commence and finally to complete the destruction of all the noblest institutions and best establishments that could be devised for the support of government, and the protection of its citizens!

Can these things be forgotten? I am sure all cannot forget. Can we see such impious men and such as have been formed at this time by such principles, bearing away, and not feel indignant? Can we behold men struggling for posts of honour and profit, who have not one virtue, not one qualification to recommend them but the vile principles of a ruling faction, and not cry out with the noble Roman, age thou art ashamed, Maryland thou hast lost thy best blood!

Washington had his enemies in the old revolutionary congress who hated him and affected to despise him, because his virtues and his talents placed him above them, but it pleased an over-ruling Providence to thwart and disappoint such men in all their wicked designs, and to save America from British tyranny, and cruel bondage. Whether these men retained their envy and malice against the saviour of their country, and mixed the leaven of wickedness and strife, after the new congress was established, amongst younger politicians, it is not for an individual to determine at this late period, but so it was, & all have not forgotten that an opposition was formed in congress and a faction

sprung up in that neighbourhood during its first session, which was composed almost exclusively of anti-federalists, or such as were opposed to the principles of the Federal Constitution! It cannot be forgotten by all, that the friends of the adoption of the Federal constitution and of Washington's administration had become synonymous, while their opponents, who had obtained the name of Anti-federalists, were hostile to the latter, and uniformly cried down his administration with the exception, however, of a few good men, who could never for a moment be opposed to the good of their native or adopted country. A virtuous people, who can have nothing in view beyond the public good, were far from being opposed to the virtuous and wise administration of their well-tried and faithful friend, George Washington, but there were a set of men, a combination of men, who could not be satisfied under that government however upright, while they were excluded from the least chance of participating in the emoluments of office, or in gratifying their wicked ambition to the fullest extent, discovering that the name of anti-federalists had become odious and unpopular, assumed in the first instance the more imposing one of democrats, and came out; proclaiming themselves the exclusive friends of the people; but not long after they had formed their plans and organized themselves into societies, which were called democratic, and had commenced their diabolical machinations against the measures of President Washington's administration, with the aid of that prince of impostors, T. Jefferson behind the curtain, that great and good man deemed it his duty to make a communication to Congress in which he complained in very severe terms of "certain self created societies," meaning these same "democratic societies," and that they were poisoning the minds of the people, and endeavouring to make them hostile to the measures of government, which might ultimately be subversive of even the constitution; these malecontents and wickedly ambitious men conceived it most prudent to disclaim the name of democrats and try the influence of a more high sounding one, which had begun to excite no small interest among all ranks and classes of people; for the French people had determined to throw off the shackles of monarchy; and about this time had plunged into anarchy and called themselves Republicans! Gracious God! what a delusive name! a name which seemed to lift the ignorant above themselves, & to rank them with the great nation, who were seeking, as Thomas Jefferson afterwards said, "their long lost liberties." It is probable there is nothing so imposing among the ignorant as names which they cannot possibly understand the meaning of! Even in science, terms which seem to be appropriate, though they carry little or no meaning with them more than the sound, settle down the minds of the learned! and how much more the unlearned and ignorant, who are pleased with bubbles, even after they have burst, and may have dragged thousands in delusive ruin, such for instance as the democratic rage for non-intercourse, embargoes, dry docks, gun boats, &c. &c.!!

Having thus far sketched out democratic opposition in its early stage to General Washington, I shall as time & convenience may suit, trace the party with some irregularity as to the order of time through all their wiles, merely from memory without reference to any other authority, professing not to have lived so long as to have forgotten their abominations. And though Thomas Jefferson has retired in otium dignitate as his partizans seem to think, the people shall have a retrospective exhibition of this old fox, cautiously mounting the ears of wicked ambition, teaching others to "ride in the whirlwind," while he was "directing the storm."

FEDERALIST.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

POLITICKS OF MARYLAND.
The approaching election is so full of interest, that it every day becomes more important for the good people of this state, to deliberate upon and calmly weigh the measures of the democrats. The anxious concern and alarmed fears of that party have driven them to desperate contrivance, and unable to sustain their avowed and favorite policy, you find them abandoning fair reason, for miserable artifice, and attempting to deceive the people when they cannot convince them. To propitiate such views the aid of foreign hirelings is called in, and the Editors of the National Intelligencer, in the imposing garb of disinterested concern for our welfare, offer us a soothing and deadly poisonous as it is insidious. Whatever be the intention of those editors—whether to calm the troubles of political strife, or subvert the views of an apostate, already too-high in Executive favor, they are either mistaken in their opinions, or corrupt in their principles; for the whole paragraph is distinguished, not merely for its dearth of faithful reflection and honest candour, but an entire ignorance of our political differences. Are the independent voters of this state, to be duped, misled, deceived and defrauded by the venal writings of a Court Gazette? Does the public weal require this uninvited advice and protection of those Swiss-politicians, who are hired by executive money, and fed on governmental pap? Are the citizens of Maryland so poor in intellect and so humbled in spirit, as to be incapable of reasoning for themselves, or possess not independence to exercise that reason? The next election will determine; and we trust that the pure stream of the elective franchise, is neither to be turned aside or polluted by the insinuating influence of the national administration. As it regards

the general government, we have but little to say. After a wild career of misery, extravagance and almost ruin; after plunging the people in all those distresses growing out of embargoes, non-intercourse and war; after drawing them by taxes, of that substance that industry had acquired, and which might have served them in this hour of need, they have gone back to old federal principles, and adopted the policy they once pretended to decry. It is the tribute that vice pays to virtue, and the sacrifice, that a vicious venal administration have offered to a wise and superior policy. But it affords no reason why the federal party should be proscribed and abandoned by their fellow citizens, when experience has proved the purity of their hearts, and established the wisdom of their principles.

Our solicitude for the issue of the election for electors to the electoral college, is not at all connected with the conduct of general government; but it is important that the public eye should be directed to the mischievous policy and dangerous measures of the present ruling party in this state. Among the most objectionable we consider the bill introduced in 1818, by a democratic member from Frederick, to subvert the constitution of the state and new model the elective franchise; it passed the lower house then democratic and was rejected by a federal senate. The bill contained three features:—to give to the people the election of the governor, by ballot; abolish the council, and perpetuate his term of service for three years. Thus, the influence the county now exercises through her representatives in the lower house and the senate, in the election of the chief magistrate of the state, would have been by one blow, destroyed; and the power, wrested from the country, conferred upon the growing population and increasing strength of the city of Baltimore. In the wavering and nicely balanced condition of the state, the votes derived from a population of seventy-two thousand, would enable that city at any time to elect the governor; and being elected by the preponderating power of Baltimore, he would become dependent upon her will, subservient to her interests, and obedient to her inclinations. Still further to endow Baltimore with this dangerous and all-controlling power, until assurance was rendered doubly sure, the executive council was to be swept away; and with it, the only check the country could retain, upon the ambition, depravity, or city partiality of a licentious magistrate.

Another measure of the democratic party, nearly allied to the former, and equally fatal to the best interests of the country, is their scheme of representation according to population. This has not been announced upon the legislative floor, because they well knew the Senate would discard a system, so inimical to the well-being and welfare of the state. But it has been the favourite theme of their popular declaimers, and rung in the ears of the people, and echoed by all their political papers; from the Baltimore Gazette, down to that fondling of the cabinet, the Maryland Republican—generated as it has been, and nourished by the warm sun of executive bounty. Upon the present plan of representation each county is entitled to four delegates and the city of Baltimore to two; thus the balance of power is preserved, the interests of the state fortified, and the pulse of the country felt in the house of delegates. But model it according to the scheme proposed by the democratic party, and you give to Baltimore city and county more than seventeen members in the lower house, while the counties are reduced some to two and others only to one representative; demolishing the constitution under which we have prospered forty years, and rearing upon its ruins the towering influence of a commercial city. We are aware that this measure has been presented to the people in the specious and imposing shape of a fair republican representation. It is a fraud upon their political rights, and calculated to mislead them by a false and fatal delusion. A moment's reflection convinces us, that the interests of a county cannot depend upon its extent or population; for the counties of Talbot, Caroline, Dorset, Somerset, Worcester and others, though greatly inferior in population are surely as much concerned in the pure administration of justice, the safety of the laws, and the preservation of their independence, as the over-grown and expanding population of Baltimore, can be. The political, domestic and personal welfare of the farmers and mechanics of the small towns is interwoven with that due influence, the country now exercises in the legislative department; while a large portion of the city of Baltimore, are mere sojourners and birds of passage—men who have no peculiar interest in the land, the laws or the constitution. And for what good in this unhallowed work of innovation to be commenced?—Is it to advance the public interests, and strengthen the sinews of the state? If so, though the policy were condemned, the motive might be appreciated; but it is to acquire political aggrandisement, and secure unlimited power to the democratic party. Will the people sanction such measures, by voting for those who advocate and support them? The next election will decide this question. A federal Senate has hitherto presented a barrier to their proposed innovations, give them that body, and their work of ruin and devastation will commence. Bestow upon them the weapons you now hold for your own protection, and after using them upon you, they will smile at your unsuspecting confidence, and despite you, for your political devotion.

Let your first lesson with your children be obedience. The next may be what you please.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
No. 5.

"History is philosophy teaching by example."

Whilst the election between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson was still pending, General Washington met both houses of the legislature for the last time. He then made his last communication to Congress, in which he drew a flattering and true representation of the situation and resources of the nation—of the happy issue of the negotiations with some foreign nations—and the probability of the same friendly termination of "those still pending with Algiers and Tripoli." He adverted with much concern to the hostile disposition of France, and to her depredations upon the commerce of the American citizens in the West Indies. He then advanced and established the maxim as indisputable, that a navy is absolutely and indispensably necessary to secure respect and ensure obedience to existing engagements with foreign nations. "To an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indispensable"—this is manifest with regard to wars in which a state is itself a party—but besides this, it is in our own experience, that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war, by discouraging beligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may first or last, leave no other option. The increasing progress of their navigation promises them "at no distant period, the requisite supply of seamen, and their means, in other respects favour the undertaking. It is an encouragement likewise, that their particular situation will give weight & influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be advisable, to begin without delay, to provide and lay up materials for the building & equipping of ships of war; and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our resources shall render it practicable without inconvenience, so that a future war of Europe may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state in which it was found by the present?" I have given so much of this able message in order to give a correct idea of Washington's views and anticipations on this subject. It was evidently a favourite scheme with him and those that were friendly to his administration—nor is the above the only proof of it—for, (as has been noticed in a former number,) he had before urged the necessity of such a policy. His patriotic endeavours had then met with some success, because there was a majority of Federalists in Congress, and party spirit had not, as at the time he resigned his office, clouded in more than midnight darkness the rays of sober reason.

It would appear as if his political opponents felt a pleasure in thwarting his plans & propositions, & in proving to the world that they wished none of his council and disapproved his friendly admonitions. But it is to me a matter of rejoicing that even I have witnessed the triumph of the sound principles of this son of wisdom, over the childish theories of distempered folly. His premises are so plain and self-evident, and his conclusions so striking and satisfactory, that they must stamp conviction upon every heart truly American. We might also be induced to think that his thoughts flowed from the spirit of prophecy. For what he predicted has actually become part of our history. Had his fatherly advice been pursued—had we been in possession of as many armed vessels during Mr. Jefferson's administration as we now can boast of, I doubt not but many of our misfortunes might have been prevented, or at least our situation during the great European conflict might have been ameliorated. We have likewise seen in a paper of a very recent date, the address of a number of American citizens residing in Valparaiso to Capt. Downes of the Macedonian frigate, testifying to the fact, that the presence of an American armed vessel in "those distant seas had saved from absolute loss to the owners, a much greater sum than the amount of the expenses incurred in maintaining the ship while on that station." Here we have evidence that a single ship in the great Pacific, some thousands of miles from home, could ensure protection to our commerce, amidst the fury of a bloody revolutionary war. When we have such multiplied and daily proofs of its utility and "absolute necessity," is there one human being in this nation who doubts the policy of employing a respectable navy?

By reference to the congressional proceedings of that day, we find that no steps whatever were taken to carry into effect this part of his message. The reply of the Senate "approved every sentiment it contained, and attributed the national prosperity to the virtue, firmness and talents of his administration—evinces regret at his retirement from public employment—and contains the sincerest wishes for his personal happiness that sensibility and attachment can express." But in the House of Representatives, the same expressions of regret for his retirement from office—of attachment to his person—and of the wisdom and firmness of his administration met with the warmest opposition. Mr. Giles said "that with respect to the wisdom and firmness of the President he differed in opinion from the answer. He believed on the contrary that it was from a want of wisdom and firmness that we were brought into our present critical situation: that he was one of those citizens who did not regret the president's retiring from office.—He hoped he would return to his country seat, and enjoy all the happiness he could

wish. The our govern attend u to their g a thousand capable well as p. 723. Mr. C. ments of they are character the wand that I a he has n nions, a unrivalle in war, of his p the polit exercise pinions, been sim pated the ment, a sures th that tru who cal ton eat pressed. After of Mr. ington On his respect very w retir-m sses fro classes sense "notwit larity of any im capped t. But of the that wh of the con famous consci trinsic confus of thir tion w home enorm revenue gard t and firmly comm ing rarr with Great—and acquir ings w party their from willin order had f and a dance ish a parrie. Su illust signe privy ty & dom the a ed; c ration ed; m many sign with polic sanc brac F that whic whic 207, men pow abou lowi oppo barr view phil cou man sold appe unthi Gen thei coi fre me rep Th ded Fr dat lic the to to pre Un ing lat mi evi me flow zes

wish. The people were competent to their own government. What calamities would attend us, if one man alone was essential to their government! he believed there were a thousand men in the U. States who were capable of filling the presidential chair as well as it had been filled heretofore."

Mr. Giles undoubtedly spoke the sentiments of many of his representatives. But they are such as affixed a stigma upon his character which nothing but the tears of repentance could wash away. These were the wanderings of a noble mind. I rejoice that I am enabled to record the fact, that he has made a public recantation of his opinions, and expressions, and assented to the unrivalled excellence of him who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." At that time when the political excitement had prevented the exercise of candid investigation, the above opinions, or at least a part of them might have been sincere; but now, when time has dissipated the passions and prejudices of the moment, and all are enabled to view the measures that were adopted through a medium that truly represents them; should any man who calls himself the countryman of Washington entertain such sentiments as were expressed by Mr. Giles, let him be accused.

After the solemnities of the inauguration of Mr. Adams were completed, Gen. Washington hastened with joy to Mount Vernon. On his journey thither the same tokens of respect and affection for his person were every where manifested. "Long after his retirement he continued to receive addresses from legislative bodies, and various classes of citizens, expressive of the high sense entertained of his services. Yet notwithstanding the extraordinary popularity of the first President, scarcely has any important act of his administration escaped the most bitter invective."

But if we take a view of the situation of the nation at large, and contrast it with that which it exhibited at the commencement of the Federal Government, we are led to the conclusion, that the cause of these infamous invectives did not proceed from a conscientious belief that they were intrinsically wrong. For instead of the confused, unsettled and dangerous state of things that existed when the constitution was adopted, a sound credit both at home and abroad had been obtained—an enormous floating debt funded—an ample revenue provided—the difficulties with regard to internal taxation, surmounted—and the authority of the government firmly established. The agricultural and commercial wealth of the nation was making rapid progress—treaties had been made with the principal Indian Tribes, with Great Britain, Spain, Algiers and Tripoli—and the free navigation of the Mississippi acquired from Spain. But all these blessings were not sufficient to satisfy a certain party in this country. If we may credit their assertions, which may be collected from the newspapers of the day, they were willing to forego all these advantages in order to succor France, whose soldiers had fought by the sides of the Americans, and aided in establishing our independence. But wisdom, prudence, patriotism and common sense disclaimed such paracidal—such preposterous principles.

Such was the state of things when our illustrious chief magistrate voluntarily resigned the cares of ruling, and became a private citizen. That this state of prosperity & happiness may be traced to the wisdom and unbending firmness with which the affairs of the union were administered, can not now admit of a doubt in any rational and unprejudiced mind. He guided the vessel of state in safety through many furious political storms, and resigned the helm of state to his successor with the hope, that the same course of policy which had received the decided sanction of his judgment, would be embraced by him. Nor was he disappointed.

Feeling strong impressions in favour of that system with regard to foreign powers which had been adopted by himself, and which was faithfully pursued by his successor, he could not be inattentive to the immense and continued exertions made by a powerful party to overturn it. His letters abound in paragraphs not unlike the following.

"Therefore, however much I regret the opposition which has for its object the embarrassment of the administration, I shall view things in the 'calm lights of mild philosophy,' and endeavour to finish my course in retirement and ease."

"But the designs of France were soon manifested in a form which to the veteran soldier and statesman of Mount Vernon, appeared to be too dangerous as well as unequivocal, to admit the preservation of this equanimity."

The French Directory announced to General Pinckney, the American minister, their haughty determination, "not to receive another minister plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redress of grievances demanded of the American government, which the French republic had a right to expect from it. This message was succeeded, first by indecorous verbal communications, calculated to force the American minister out of France, and afterwards by a written mandate to quit the territories of the republic. On giving him his audience of leave, the president of the directory addressed to him a speech, in which terms of outrage to the government were mingled with expressions of affection for the people of the United States and the expectation of ruling the former by their influence over the latter, was too clearly manifested to be misunderstood. And to complete the evidence of their hostile disposition, American vessels were captured wherever found, and condemned as lawful prizes."

The tenor of this language and these threats brings to mind the conduct of Mr. Genet before related, which was so extraordinary as to induce the belief that we have the instructions that were then given him here plainly avowed. Nothing could have been more insulting to one nation, and more unbecoming the dignity of the other than these proceedings. It had always been part of the policy of the French Government, from the time that war had commenced between that nation and Great Britain, to engage, if possible, this country in the conflict. When she discovered that the neutral position assumed by the American executive was hostile to the views of a formidable party in the country, they threw all their influence into that scale, with the hope, that, from the nature and as they imagined the weakness of the government, a change of rulers might be effected, and consequently a change of measures. And it is more than probable that the "magic of a name" alone prevented the fatal consequences that would have ensued.

When the President received the above information, he issued his proclamation requiring the meeting of congress. His message contained language temperate yet firm, and such as the occasion demanded. The following is an extract. "The speech of the President of the Directory contains sentiments more alarming than the refusal of a minister, because more dangerous to our independence and union; and, at the same time, studiously marked with indignities towards the Government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people from their Government; to persuade them that they have different affections, principles & interests from those of their fellow citizens whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns; and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace."

Although the feelings of wounded honor and insulted dignity would have authorized the cessation of all friendly intercourse with France, yet the wish was still retained by the executive to preserve peace and amity, and again to try the effect of negotiation. He therefore soon after dispatched three envoys, two chosen from the Federal and one from the Democratic party, at the head of whom Gen. Pinckney was placed.

Certain expressions in the reply of the lower house to the President's message, approving the conduct of the executive with regard to foreign nations, met with the most serious opposition. But these efforts at this time proved unavailing; and a reply was carried that was every way worthy of an American Legislature.

It will appear in our next what success attended this friendly embassy.

HEALTH OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 9, 1821.

In consequence of a considerable degree of alarm having been excited in the public mind, owing to several cases of death having occurred from malignant fevers, the Board of Health deem it their duty to furnish the citizens of Baltimore with a correct account of the present state of health in that part of the city, in which the disease existed.

The Board have to state, that several cases of malignant fever have occurred about some of the wharves. The two first cases, which can be traced, occurred on the 26th of June—one of them on McClure's dock and the other at the lower end of Spear's wharf. Between this period, and the 3d of July several cases occurred in Commerce, in Pratt, between South and Gay streets, in Gay Street, south of Water street, on Spear's and Smith's wharves, in Frederick, south of Water street and on Dugan's wharf. The whole number will be seen by reference to the Bills of Mortality.

The Board deeply impressed with the value of the lives of the many worthy citizens, who inhabit that part of the city, which was supposed to be unhealthy, and aware of the usual mortality attending the disease supposed to prevail, deemed it advisable to call into council twelve of the physicians, who were known by the consulting physician to have seen cases, supposed to have been malignant. In compliance with an invitation from the Board, a majority of the physicians attended a meeting of the Board on Saturday morning the 7th of July. From the information afforded by the physicians individually and a more general account from the consulting physician, the Board were induced to believe a measure which they had in contemplation, and which was recommended by most of the physicians present, ought forthwith to be carried into effect, which was the removal of the inhabitants from the parts known to be infected.

In consequence, however, of the necessary delay in procuring notices to be served on the heads of families and the intervention of Sunday, the Board were induced to defer carrying this measure into effect until Monday morning, the 9th instant.

warehouses, &c. they trust they will in all probability arrest the disease.

The board, relying under a kind Providence, on the efficiency of the means which they have been using and intend to carry into effect, for the removal of the cause of the disease, earnestly invite the citizens to cooperate with them in using every endeavour to banish this destructive foe; and they cherish the hope, that the owners of property will deem nothing a sacrifice that will add to the security of human life. The board under this belief, are determined to pursue active measures, but none other than those that are well advised.

On the part of the inhabitants, they hope to find a willing compliance with the following advice—Let all the lower apartments be whitewashed; all yards and cellars freely strewed over with fresh lime daily; avoid throwing any refuse into the streets; let every lower apartment be well ventilated daily, from a very early hour in the morning, to a late hour in the evening.

PETER FOY,
JOHN WILLET, } Committee
JAMES MARTIN, } of Health.
9th July, 1821, approved,
JOHN MONTGOMERY, RY. Mayor

HEALTH OFFICE, BALTIMORE, July 10, 1821.

The Board of Health have the satisfaction of announcing this morning, that nothing has come to their knowledge, since their report of yesterday calculated to excite alarm. A few cases of bilious fever have occurred in that part of the city where a few cases of malignant fever occurred last week; but they are few, and of a mild grade.

The board are, however, of opinion, that energetic measures ought to be persevered in. They conceive it necessary to repeat that "all lower apartments, as well of dwellings as of warehouses, should be ventilated daily from an early hour in the morning to a late hour in the evening," and hope attention will be paid to all the measures advised yesterday.

The Board have experienced a high degree of satisfaction in learning the fact, that notwithstanding the present state of alarm, there have been fewer deaths, during the last four weeks, than during the same period of time last year. By reference to the bills of mortality it appears, that from the 20th of June to the 11th of July, 1820, a period of four weeks, there were 135 deaths. During the same period of the present year, from the 19th June to the 10th of July, there have been but 112 deaths—a difference in favor of the present year of twenty-three, in the short period of one month.

It is hoped this fact so different from what the public have apprehended will tend to quiet all alarm. But it should not induce the citizens to slacken a vigilant attention to the removal of all nuisances, and the board on their part are determined to enforce the most efficient measures in their power to prevent a return of malignant fever.

By order **P. REIGART, S.**

REPORT OF INTERMENTS, In the City of Baltimore, for the last week ending Monday Morning July 9.

Consumption	4
Cramp Cholera	1
Typhus Fever	2
Intermittent Fever	1
Inflamatory "	1
Bilious Remittent Fever	3
" Malignant "	7
Drowned	2
Dysentery	2
Cholera Infantum	3
Liver Complaint	1
Cancer	1
Ulcer	1
Teething	1
Dropsy	1
Palsy	1
Convulsions	1
Childbed	1
Tumour	1
Total	35

One year and under	5
Between 1 and 5	2
Between 10 and 15	2
Between 15 and 21	4
Above 21	22—35
Of the above 9 were colored.	

Deaths in Philadelphia, last week, 82.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

HORRID MURDER.

Yesterday morning was found in the bushes by the side of the road leading from the Potomac Bridge to Alexandria, and not far from Sebastian Spring, the body of Mr. Wm. Seaver, a respectable merchant and grocer of this city. He was shot through the head, and had his throat cut! His pockets were empty—and were doubtless rifled. He had been to Alexandria to purchase goods, and was on his return; and, it is supposed, was shot on Friday evening about sunset, as a report of a gun or pistol is said to have been heard about that time. May swift justice overtake the foul murderers! The bloody deed was committed in the county of Alexandria, and it is earnestly hoped the people there will be able to trace the miscreants. We have not heard all the circumstances; but suspicious are abroad as to the perpetrators of this deed, it being supposed there were more than one. We are sorry to say that Mr. S. has left a wife and several children, to bear most heavily the shock of that atrocious crime, which a just Providence will not permit to pass unpunished.—*Nat. Int.*

The Petersburg Intelligencer of June 26, says—"We continue to hear from the neighboring counties, the most gloomy news as to the prospects of the present wheat crop.

We are informed that in some instances, to such extent is the growing wheat destroyed, that the farmers have determined to plough it again into the earth. It is generally thought that taking the country through and through, only half a crop can be made, with the best management."

OUR CENSUS.

The following table shows the relative importance of the different states according to their population.

1820:	
New-York,	1,379,989
Pennsylvania,	1,046,844
Virginia,	No returns.
Ohio,	581,434
Kentucky,	514,371
North Carolina,	No returns.
Massachusetts,	523,287
South Carolina,	No returns.
Tennessee,	422,507
Maryland,	407,300
Georgia,	344,773
Maine,	279,839
New-Jersey,	277,575
Connecticut,	275,248
New-Hampshire,	244,161
Vermont,	238,748
Louisiana,	155,309
Indiana,	147,600
Alabama,	No returns.
Mississippi,	No returns.
Rhode Island,	83,059
Delaware,	72,749
Missouri,	66,607
Illinois,	50,345

We should be glad to have the power to give the census of all the states; but not having the returns of all, we have arranged some by conjecture. It is a little surprising, that the census for 1820 has not been completed in several states; and they, though in default, have been allowed by act of congress to perfect their returns in this year, which will give them an advantage over the punctual states in the representation. By the returns received, it appears that two states, Ohio and Kentucky, admitted into the Union since the revolution, are the fourth and fifth states in point of population.—*Fed. Rep.*

MARRIED

At Woodbury, the residence of John Leigh, Esq. on Tuesday evening 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Monnelly, Mr. PHILIP GREENWELL, to Miss SEBASTIA CADDEEY, all of St. Mary's County.

Take Notice,

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Doctor John Murray, late of Dorchester county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to James Chaplain of Cambridge, on or before the 25th of January next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness our hands this 10th day of July 1821.

SOPHIA MURRAY and 2 Ex'ors.
WM. V. M. ROBERTSON.

July 14 3w

Turtle Soup.

Will be served up on Tuesday next, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Easton Hotel, in the best style, an elegant Sea Turtle, together with every variety and delicacy of the season.—Dinner and Club not to exceed one dollar each.

The Public's Obed't. Serv't.
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, July 14th, 1821.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The House, lot and improvements, whereon the subscriber now lives, situated on Goldborough street. The many conveniences attached to the premises and its pleasant situation should render the place very desirable; possession will be given the first day of January next, or sooner if required—further particulars made known by the subscriber on the premises. Also, on the fourth day of September next, I will offer at public sale, all my Household and Kitchen Furniture, likewise an excellent milk cow, a canvass top chaise and harness, &c.

Terms of sale will be cash for all sums under five dollars, for five dollars and over, a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the date; no property to be removed until the terms of sale are fully complied with.

GEORGE MARTIN.
N. B. Persons desirous of purchasing any articles that may suit them, may be accommodated at private sale, at any time between this and the day of public sale.
G. M.
Easton, July 14, 1821.

Union Tavern.

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

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

CHARLES W. NABB.
July 7—tr

NOTICE.

The persons who became indebted for property sold at the vendue of Col. Wm. B. Smyth, deceased, on 14th September last, are hereby notified, that their notes became due on 14th June last, and are earnestly requested to pay the same without delay.

SAMUEL GROOME, Agent
For Isabella Smyth, Adm'rx.
Easton, July 7—3w

A CARD.

MISS H. A. LODGE
Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that she has taken her residence at Mrs. Thompson's, corner of Goldborough and Harrison streets, for a few weeks only, for the purpose of giving lessons in Theorem painting, on Velvet, Satin and Paper; taught in twelve lessons. The advantages of this kind of painting over all others, are its peculiar delicacy of shading, the facility with which it may be acquired, and the shortness of time necessary in learning it. Specimens may be seen as above. Terms \$5.
Easton, July 14th 1821 3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the Subscriber of Worcester county has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Burbage, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before 16th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate—Given under my hand this 9th day of July 1821.
JOHN BURBAGE,
Adm'r of Wm. Burbage.

July 14—3w

MARYLAND,

April Term, Anno Domini 1821.

Ordered by Dorchester County Court, that Levin W. Chillingworth an insolvent debtor, be and appear before the Judges of the said Court on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer the allegations of his creditors.—The same time & place is appointed for his creditors to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Levin W. Chillingworth, should not obtain the benefit of the insolvent laws.

True Copy,
E. RICHARDSON, Clk.
July 14—4w

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, in the recess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the fourth judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Levi Clark, Thomas Busick, Abraham Church, Green Stanley, Babinton Thomas, John Page, Betty Brown, and John White, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, in the terms mentioned on the said acts—and the said Clark, Busick, Church, Stanley, Thomas, Page, Brown and White, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Clark, Busick, Church, Stanley, Thomas, Page, Brown and White, be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Clark, Busick, Church, Stanley, Thomas, Page, Brown and White, to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Clark, Busick, Church, Stanley, Thomas, Page, Brown and White, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 4th day of June, 1821.

True Copy
WILLIAM B. MARTIN.
July 14—4w

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court by petition in writing of John Chillingworth, Henry C. Kennedy, John W. Mitchell, Rachel Brickell, Mary Thomas, John Besepitch, John Mills, Daniel Parker, Zachariah Tregue, William Timmons, John Jackson and James Robinson, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Chillingworth, Mitchell, Brickell, Thomas, Besepitch, Mills, Parker, Tregue, Timmons, Jackson and Robinson, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Chillingworth, Kennedy, Mitchell, Brickell, Thomas, Besepitch, Mills, Parker, Tregue, Timmons, Jackson and Robinson, be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Chillingworth, Kennedy, Mitchell, Brickell, Thomas, Besepitch, Mills, Parker, Tregue, Timmons, Jackson and Robinson, to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Chillingworth, Kennedy, Mitchell, Brickell, Thomas, Besepitch, Mills, Parker, Tregue, Timmons, Jackson, & Robinson, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 27th day of June 1821.

True Copy
ARTHUR RICH.
July 14—4w

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, by petition in writing of John Orem, and Thomas C. Smith, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Orem and Smith, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Orem and Smith, be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Orem and Smith, to attend and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Orem and Smith, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 13th day of June 1821.

True Copy
LEVIN MARSHALL.
July 14—4

POETRY.

From the New Brunswick Times.
A Farmer's life's the life for me;
I own I love it dearly;
And every season, full of glee,
I take its labor cheerily—
To plough or sow, to reap or mow,
Or in the barn to thresh, sir;
All's one to me, I plainly see
'Twill bring me health and cash, sir.

To customers, the merchant shews
His best broadcloths and satins;
In hopes to sell a suit of clothes,
But lo! they beg a pattern—
Which pinned on sleeve, they take their
leave—
"Perhaps they'll buy—since low 'tis!"
And if they do, the sale he'll rue,
When paid, sir, with a "notice!"
The Priest has plagues, as undesir'd,
When flatted with a call, sir,
For tho' he preach like one inspir'd,
He cannot please them all, sir,
Some wanting grace, laugh in his face,
While solemnly he's prosing;
Some sneeze or cough, some shuffle off,
And some are even dozing.

The Lawyer leads a harass'd life,
Much like a hunted otter,
And 'twixt his own and others' strife,
He's always in hot water.
For foe or friend, a cause defend,
However wrong must be, sir,
In reason's spite, maintain 'tis right—
And dearly earn his fee, sir.

The Doctor's styl'd a gentleman,
But this I hold but humbug;
For like a tavern-waiting man,
To every call he's "coming."
Now here, now there, must he repair,
Or starve, sir, by denying;
Like death himself, unhappy elf,
He lives by others' dying.

The Soldier deck'd in golden lace,
Looks wondrous fine, I own, sir,
But still I envy not his place,
When battered to the bone, sir;
To knock my head against cold lead,
I never had a notion;
It that's the way to rank I say
Excuse me the promotion.

The Sailor lives but in a jai,
With all the risk besides, sir,
Of pillage, founder, and of gale—
This cannot be denied, sir,
While I so snug, enjoy my mug,
Or kiss my wife, and so forth—
When rain and storm the nights deform,
And duty bids me go forth.

A Farmer's life, then let me live;
Obtaining, while I need it,
Enough for self, and some to give
To such poor souls as need it.
I'll drain and fence, nor grudge expense,
To give my land good dressing;
I'll plough and sow, or drill in row,
And hope from Heaven a blessing.

A learned lady inquired why chemistry,
geography, algebra, languages, &c. were
not as becoming in a woman as a man? I
will not say, replied a wit, they are entirely
unbecoming; but I should think a very
little would answer the purpose. A woman's
knowledge of chemistry might extend to
the melting of butter; her geography to a
thorough knowledge of every hole and
corner in her house; her algebra to the family
expenses; and as for languages, Heaven
knows that one is quite sufficient.

FRUIT BASKET.

A gentleman, but a few months married,
as he was bearing home a cradle one day,
was met by a friend, who exclaimed with a
smile—"Ah, these are the fruits of matrimony."
"No," returned the other, "this
is only the FRUIT BASKET."

A JUROR'S EXCUSE.

At the London Sessions on the 4th
Dec. on the names of the gentlemen summoned
to serve on the Petit Jury being called over,
one claimed to be excused, on the grounds
that he had only been married the day before,
and was by no means in a fit condition to
deliberate upon a jury.—The court seemed to
be startled at this novel objection, but upon a
moment's consideration, they allowed it to be
a good one, and excused the individual.

A gentleman who returned from the
East Indies, enquired of his neighbour
after a former acquaintance of his, who
it seems, had been hanged for forgery.
The gentleman was informed, that he had
made some speculations, and died soon
after. "And did he continue in the grocery
line?"—"Oh no, (answered the other) he
was quite in a different line when he
died."

Cambridge Ferry.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the
public generally, who may wish to cross
Ferry, (his boats being now in complete
repair and conducted by careful hands) that
there will not, for the future, be the least delay
in crossing or recrossing the Ferry, and the
every attention will be paid to the conveni-
ence and comfort of the passengers.—He also
informs them that he has a Hack and Stage
Carriage, that will be ready at a moment's
notice, for the conveyance of passengers to East-
on or elsewhere.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
THOMAS JONES.
Cambridge Ferry, July 7—4w

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 Centreville—
This farm is laid off in three shifts, each shift
containing about four hundred thousand corn
bills, and well calculated for the cultivation of
wheat, corn, &c. To an approved tenant
the rent will be low.
PERRY EMORY,
Near Queenstown,
Queen Anne's County, June 30—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 Hun-
ting 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 stran-
gers, and security if required—Applications
are to be made to the Subscriber, or in his ab-
sence, to Mr. John Donovan of Cambridge.
C GO DSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, June 16 1821—t. oct.

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 pub-
lished 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 Gov-
ernment of this State, as relate to the Di-
vision of Queen Anne's county into Elec-
tion Districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general
assembly by the petition of sundry inhabitants
of Queen Anne's county, that they experi-
ence 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 constitu-
tion and form of government, made such by
the act of seventeen hundred and ninety
eight, which directs that Queen Anne's coun-
ty 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 Ma-
ryland after the next election of delegates, in
the first session after such new election, as
the constitution and form of government di-
rects in such case this act, and the alterations
herein contained, shall constitute and be con-
sidered a part of said constitution and form of
government, to all intents and purposes, any
thing herein contained to the contrary not-
withstanding.
June 16—3m.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the
upper part of Anne Arundel county, on Sat-
urday night last, Negro BILL, who calls him-
self 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 cassi-
mere Pantaloon, a pair of cinnamon colored
worsted pantaloons, a yellow striped and black
striped Jacket, &c. also a cross barred cam-
bric handkerchief, with a small red border
marked with the letters W. G. It is also prob-
able that the gentleman has a blue Umbrella
with him. He has a mother living at Balti-
more, her present residence I think is in Whit-
key alley, in a yellow framed house, with high
steps, her name is Beck, or Rebecca Robert-
son; he has also several relations about Balti-
more, who are said to be employed as sailors
or boatmen; & an uncle who lives a little be-
yond Baltimore, he has a sister living with
Mr. Nicholas Mcriver, 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 gaol, or in any
gaol 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 Ga-
zette, and Lancaster Journal, will insert the
above once a week for six weeks, and forward
their accounts to the Federal Republican
office.
June 3^d

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.
Easton, June 30th, 1821.

The subscriber being aware of the
importance of the time, & intends regulating his
prices accordingly.

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.

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—t.

\$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 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, Sheriff,
of Prince George's County, Md.
May 26—2m

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 cloth-
ing, 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.
hoover—the owner is requested to come for-
ward 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

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near
Friendship, Anne Arundel county on Whit-
sunday morning last, the 10th inst. two ne-
groes, 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, occasioned by
a bite. His clothing when he left the neigh-
borhood, 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, belong-
ing to the estate of the late John Whittington,
about the same complexion. Has no particu-
lar marks. They will, no doubt, remain together.
Their clothing not recollected. They have
two brothers belonging to Mr. John
Pumphrey, near Upper Marlboro', Prin-
ce George's County.

The above reward will be given for appre-
hending 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
forwarned from receiving, harboring, or car-
rying off said negroes at their peril, as they
will be dealt with according to law.
June 23d—t.

The Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, the
Maryland Republican of do, the Federal Ga-
zette 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 im-
mediately remitted.
H. C.

For Rent,

A Farm beautifully situated on Third Haven
Creek, at present occupied by James Denny.
Also, the farm adjoining in the tenure of
William Leonard. These farms being situ-
ated on the water, furnishing in their season the
luxuries of the salts, render them desirable.
To good tenants the terms will be accommo-
dating, and possession given the first of July
next. For further particulars apply to the
subscriber living in Easton.
MARIA KERR.
June 16—t.

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.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on Tuesday
the 24th of July next ensuing, on the premi-
ses at 3 o'clock P. M. that well known house
occupied for many years by the subscribers 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 re-
pair.—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—ts

NOTICE.

The return of the Commissioners on the com-
mission issued on the petition of Thomas Wyatt,
to divide and view and value, &c. the lands of
Joannes Gland deceased, having been ratified
and confirmed by the court, and notice having
been published agreeably to the order of the
court, the said Thomas Wyatt a purchaser
from one of the heirs of the said Joannes
Gland, comes into court and refuses to take
the lands in the return mentioned, at the val-
uation of the commissioners, but Elizabeth
the daughter of the said Joannes, though call-
ed does not appear, thereupon, it is ordered
by the court that the lands mentioned in the
said commission and return be sold by the
said commissioners in the following manner,
and upon the following terms, to wit: At public
Auction, one third of the purchase money to
be paid down, one other third of the pur-
chase money to be paid at the end of nine
months from the day of sale, with interest
from that day, and the residue of the pur-
chase money to be paid at the end of eighteen
months from the day of sale, with interest
from that day. Four weeks notice of the
said sale to be given by advertisement in one
of the newspapers published at Easton, and
by advertisement set up at the Court house
door of Caroline county. By order,
JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

In pursuance of the above order the un-
derigned commissioners appointed will expose at
public sale on the premises on the second
Monday in August next, to the highest
bidder, all the lands mentioned in the a-
bove mentioned commission and return, lying
and being in the county of Caroline, on the
terms prescribed by the above mentioned or-
der.

**Richard Hughlett,
Seth Godwin,
Samuel Culbreth,
Wm. M. Hardcastle,
Thos. Goldsborough,**
Commissioners.
July 7—4w

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale, on accom-
modating terms the farm whereon he now re-
sides—This Farm contains in all, two hundred
and thirty five and three fourth acres of land,
with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying
about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the
road leading to Centreville—It offers many ad-
vantages that are rare to be met with in small
farms, viz It has an inexhaustible stream of
water running through the centre of the fields,
with a meadow ground attached to the same,
which affords abundance of natural grass, and
might with very little labour to clear it, pro-
duce abundance of Timothy and Herd—it has
a prime young apple orchard containing near
two hundred well selected fruit trees—The
dwelling and other convenient out Houses
are in good repair, with a spacious Barn suffi-
cient to cure a pretty considerable crop of
Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary
to say any thing further as persons wishing to
purchase will call and view the property, and
make themselves acquainted with the terms.
THOMAS DENNY
June 30—3w

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
A Farm in the Bay Side, two miles below
St. Michaels. This farm is beautifully situ-
ated 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 houses and three
hands 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
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON.
June 30—4w

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

20th JUNE, 1821.
Notice is hereby given to the stockhold-
ers 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.

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 Au-
gust next, between the hours of 10 o'clock
A. M. and 3 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 25, 1821.

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF HAVES Easton Mail Line.



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

The Proprietors have provided good Stages
and Horses together with careful Drivers, and
as this line is the most speedy mode of con-
veyance, and we may add the most economi-
cal, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will
be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six
dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia,
with the above advantages we hope for a full
share of the public patronage. The above
line passes through Centreville, Church Hill,
Chesertown, George Town, M. Roads, Head
of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Pas-
sengers and others can be supplied with Hor-
ses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Car-
riages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton,
or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.
**SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chesertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.**
Proprietors.
March 24, 1821—1f.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET. THE SCHOONER Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a
Co-partnership in the business of the
above Vessel with Capt. John Beckwith, takes
this opportunity to tender to his friends and
customers, his grateful acknowledgments for
their liberal support, and at the same time to
assure them that no exertions shall be want-
ing 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 inst. 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 gran-
ary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk
will regularly attend every Monday at Doc-
tor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for
the reception of orders.
Easton Point, Feb. 17

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—t.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND,

Will continue to run as heretofore until the
last day of the present month. But after-
wards she will take her routes as follows: On
Sunday, the first of April she leaves Easton at
3 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 Chesertown
and arrive there in the afternoon; and on
Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock she will leave
Chesertown & return to Baltimore, touching
in both routes at Queen's Town to take and
land Passengers.
She will take freights from and to the res-
pective places above mentioned so as not
to inconvenience the Passengers, their Horses,
or Carriages.
Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia
will find it the most convenient and expedi-
ous route, as she meets the Union Line of
Steam Boats, and can be put on board and ar-
rive in Philadelphia next morning by 9 o'clock.
All Baggage, of which due care will be tak-
en, will nevertheless be at the risk of the
owners as heretofore.
CLEMENT VICKARS.
Easton, March 17, 1821.

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

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1821.

NO. 189.

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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.
ARRACACHA.

vegetable of South America, superior to the Irish Potato, which it resembles. We are endeavouring to collect the best information we can, respecting a vegetable called Arracacha, said to be a native of South America, and to be more valuable than the Irish Potato, which it resembles. We propose to place the result of our enquiries into the hands of some of our public spirited merchants, trading in that country, in the hope of introducing the vegetable into our own. A letter was addressed to Doctor MITCHELL on the subject, expecting from his universal knowledge, and his amicable relations, & scientific correspondence with all quarters of the world, to derive the desired particulars of information. The Doctor referred us to Mr. Robinson, as a person most likely to satisfy our wish, and from very interesting letter received from Mr. Robinson on some other subjects, we extract what relates to this. We add that we find on the same topic in that valuable work of Dr. Mease's, "The Archives of Useful Knowledge," and we treat the attention of our merchants to the subject. By some of their captains or supercargoes these vegetables might be had, and they themselves may acquire the best of all kinds, that which springs from doing solid good to their country. The object in view would be the more readily attained, if some of the editors in the sea port towns would have the goodness to copy this.

Extract from Mr. D. W. Robinson's letter.

I regret that I cannot answer satisfactorily your enquiry respecting the Arracacha of South America further than that I have several times eaten a root produced in Guatemala, which is not merely a substitute for the yam and potato, but in my opinion far superior to either. I do not remember the Indian or Spanish name for the root in question, but it was represented to me as an indigenous production of Guatemala, & has been transplanted to the province of Oaxaca in Mexico, where it thrives as well as in its native regions. It is about two to three pounds weight, but is said to have been produced as large as to weigh ten pounds. I have seen it of various colours, particularly purple and violet, but the white is most preferred by the Creoles—it is as mealy as the finest Irish Potato, and contains I think more nutritive qualities—I have heard some extraordinary statements of the quantity of this root raised in a fanega of ground, but one fact is certain that it produces a return to the planter or farmer, far greater than any thing known in South America.

I conceive it an object of such importance as to justify your adopting every practicable means to get it introduced into the United States, and I am in hopes that before long an intercourse will be opened for trade to Guatemala, which will enable you to effect the point.

But I think that if you were to address some intelligent individuals at Havana, you could obtain precise information on the subject, because there is a considerable intercourse between Guatemala and Havana.

There is an infinite variety of productions, vegetable and animal, in South America and Mexico, that have hitherto been scarcely noticed, and which opens an interesting field for the scrutiny of the naturalist and philosopher—how many indigenous productions of those vast regions may be transplanted to other countries, and there flourish in the same manner as the potato and tobacco plant has done?

New-York, May 19, 1821.

Extracted from the Archives of Useful Knowledge, Vol. 2, page 298.
TO MERCHANTS TRADING TO THE SPANISH MAIN.

The merchants who trade to Caracas, and other parts of the Spanish Main, are requested to endeavour to introduce into this country, a very valuable South American plant, an account of which was given by Mr. Vargas, in London, and published in the Annals of Botany, No. 2, p. 400. The popular name in South America, is Arracacha, & it is one of the most useful plants in that country—Order, Umbelliferous; in its habit it resembles an Apium, and therefore some times called Apio. Its stalk generally divides from the upper part of the

root into several stems, thickly beset with large orbicular leaves, gathered into several sinuses, and supported by large tubular petioles, exceeding a goose quill in thickness—the roots immediately divide into four or five branches; and each of these, if the soil be light and the weather favorable, will grow to the size, and have nearly the shape of a large cow's horn. This root yields a food which is prepared in the kitchens in the same manner as potatoes. It is extremely grateful to the palate, more close than mealy; it is so tender that it requires little cooking, and so easy of digestion that it is the common practice of the country to give it to convalescents and persons with weak stomachs; being thought much less flatulent than potatoes. Of its fecula is made starch, and a variety of pastry work; reduced to a pulp this root also enters into the composition of certain fermented liquors, supposed to be very proper to restore the lost tone of the stomach. In the city of Santa Fe, and indeed in all places of this kingdom, where they can obtain the Arracacha, they are of full as universal use as the potatoes are in England. Its cultivation requires a deep black mould, that will easily yield to the descent of the large vertical roots. It is propagated by cutting the roots in pieces, each having an eye or shoot and by planting these in separate holes. After three or four months the roots are of sufficient size and quantity to be used for culinary purposes; but if suffered to remain six months in the ground, they will acquire an immense size, without any detriment to their taste. The colour of the root is either white, yellow, or purple; but all are of the same quality. The most esteemed are those of Liparon, about ten leagues north of the capital (S.Fe.) Like the potato, it does not thrive in the hotter regions of the kingdom, for there the roots do not acquire any size, but throw up a greater number of stems, or at best they will be but small, and of indifferent flavour. It thrives best in the elevated regions of the mountains, where the medium heat is between 58 and 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale; here it is that these roots grow most luxuriantly, and acquire the most delicious taste. Mr. Vargas believes it peculiar to the province of Caracas and kingdom of Santa Fe, as he has met with it in no other part of America where he has been, nor is it spoken of by any writer on America, except by Alcedo, who mentions it in a few words at the end of his Diccionario Geographico—Historico de las Indias occidentales de America.—It is indeed surprising, that such a useful vegetable should not yet have found a writer to make us acquainted with its history, or a Sir Walter Raleigh to convey it as a valuable present to other regions, as it might easily be conveyed by seeds or roots.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

We have seen the new British work on this country, entitled "Views of Society and Manners in America, by an English woman." It is understood to be the production of a lady who visited the United States about a year or two ago, in company with a sister and without any regular companion of the other sex. She printed, if we mistake not a poetical drama and some other verse among us, but did not we believe, inspire the American reader with a high idea of her qualification for that department of composition. Her prose, in the present volume, is far superior to the poetry to which we refer, and her kindness for America is even beyond what could have been expected from the most benignant temper and liberal spirit.

She paints every thing *couleur de rose*; treats of our intellect, morals, manners, education, religion, political history and institutions, scenery, &c. and makes the most favourable report of us on every topic. This lady is the opposite of the Ferrons, Howitts, and all the slanderous race of vulgar British travellers. She is as much distinguished from them by dignity of tone and refinement of mental taste and pursuits, as by her amiable and even enthusiastic feeling towards the United States. Her book will be read with interest and we think with some profit in this country. The American people must be pleased with so strong a testimony borne in their favour, although even the most self-complacent among them cannot fail to deem her representations rather too vivid and uniformly encomiastic to be strictly faithful.

We annex some extracts from "The Views," to exemplify their tenor. The amusing account of the fate of the Post Bag in the back settlements of New York does not appear to be meant to disparage the country, and is not, we apprehend, liable to the charge of much exaggeration. "The manners of the women strike me as peculiarly marked by sweetness, artlessness & liveliness—there is about them, at least in my eyes, a certain untaught grace & gaiety of the heart, equally removed from the studied English coldness and indifference, and the no less studied French vivacity and mannerism. They enter very early into society, far too early, indeed, to be consistent with a becoming attention to the cultivation of their minds. The

society, I mean by this, that which is collected into large evening assemblies, is almost exclusively composed of the unmarried young. I ought not to omit a remark not merely on the elegance of the dress of these young gay creatures, but what is far better, on its modesty. It may be sometimes more showy and costly than is wise or befitting in the daughters of a republic, but it never mocks at decency, as does that of our English ladies who truly have often put me to the blush for their own and nation."

"I had been led to expect that the citizens of Philadelphia were less pretentious in courtesy to strangers than those of New York. Our experience does not confirm the remark. We have only to bear testimony to their civility. There is at first something cold and precise in the general air & manner of the people. This coldness of exterior, however, wears off in a great measure upon further acquaintance, and what may still remain you set down to the ruling spirit and philanthropic father of the city, and respect it accordingly."

"The children of the peaceful and benignant William Penn, have not only inherited the fashion of their patriarch's garments, but his simple manners his active philanthropy, his mild forbearance, his pure & persevering charity, thinking no evil, taking no praise."

"The Americans are very good talkers, and admirable listeners; understand perfectly the exchange of knowledge, for which they employ conversation and employ it solely. They have a surprising stock of information, but this runs little into the precincts of imagination—facts form the ground work of their discourse. They are accustomed to rest their opinions on the results of experience, rather than on ingenious theories & abstract reasonings, & are always wont to overturn the one, by a simple appeal to the other. They have much general knowledge, but are best read in philosophy, history, political economy and the general science of government. The world however is the book which they consider most attentively, and they make a general practice of turning over the pages of every man's mind that comes across them, they do this very quietly, & very civilly, & with the understanding that you are perfectly at liberty to do the same by them. They are entirely without *mauvaise honte*. The constant exercise of the reasoning powers gives to their character and manners, a mildness, plainness, and unchanging suavity, such as are often remarked in Europe in men devoted to the abstract sciences. Wonderfully patient and candid in argument, close reasoners, acute observers, and original thinkers, they understand little the play of words, or as the French more distinctly express it, *badinage*. This people have nothing of the poet in them, nor of the *bel esprit*. On the other hand they are well informed and liberal philosophers, who can give you in a half hour more solid instruction and enlightened views, than you could receive from the first corps *litteraire et dramatique* of Europe by listening to them for a whole evening. It is said that every man has his *forte*, and so, perhaps, has every nation, that of the American is clearly good sense—this sterling quality is the current coin of the country, and it is curious to see how immediately it tries the metal of other minds. In truth, I know no people who sooner make you sensible of your own ignorance."

"It was finely answered by an American citizen to a European, who, looking round him exclaimed—"Yes; this is all well. You have all the vulgar and the substantial, but I look in vain for the ornamental. Where are your ruins and your poetry?" "There are our ruins" replied the Republican, pointing to a revolutionary soldier who was turning up the globe, and then extending his hand over the plain that stretched before them, smiling with luxuriant farms, and little villas, peeping out from beds of trees—"there is our poetry."

"There is something truly sublime in the water scenery of America; her lakes spreading into inland seas, their vast, deep & pure waters, reflecting back the azure of heaven, untaunted with a cloud—her rivers, collecting the waters of hills and plains interminable, rolling their massy volumes for thousands of miles, now broken into cataracts to which the noblest cascades of the old hemisphere are those of rivulets, and then sweeping down their broad channels to the far off ocean, the treasures of a world. The lakes and rivers of this continent seem to despise all foreign auxiliaries of nature or art, and trust to their own unassisted majesty to produce effect upon the eye and the mind; without Alpine mountains or moss grown ruins they strike the spectator with awe. Extent, weight, depth—it is by these intrinsic qualities that they affect him; their character is one of simple grandeur—you stand upon their brink, or traverse their bosom, or gaze upon their rolling rapids and tumbling cataracts, and acknowledge at once their power and immensity, and your own insignificance and imbecility. Occasionally you meet with exceptions to this rule. I recall at this moment the beautiful shores of the Passaic—its graceful cas-

cades, its walls of rock, shelving into a glassy peaceful flood, its wooded hills, and rich and varied landscape, all spread beneath a sky of glowing sapphires—a scene for Claude to gaze upon.—These, north-western waters, however, have nothing of this character—you find them bedded in vast level plains, bordered only by sable forests, from which the stroke of the axe has but just started the panther and the savage."

"The mode in which the contents of the postbag are usually distributed through the less populous districts had often before amused me. I remember, when taking a cross cut in a queer sort of a caravan, bound for some settlement on the southern shore of Lake Erie, observing, with no small surprise, the operations of our charioteer; a paper flung to the right hand, and anon a paper flung to the left, where no sight or sound bespoke the presence of human beings. I asked if the bears were curious of news; upon which I was informed, that there was a settler in the neighborhood, who ought to have been on the look out, or some of his children for him. "But when I don't find them ready, I throw the paper under a tree; and I warrant you they'll look sharp enough to find it, they're always curious of news in these wild parts;" and curious enough they seemed, for not a cabin did we pass that a newspaper was not flung from the hand of this enlightener to the wilderness—Occasionally making a halt at some solitary dwelling, the post-bag and its guardian descended together; when, if the assistance of the farmer, who here acted as post-master, could be obtained, the whole contents of the mail were discharged upon the ground, and all hands and eyes being put in requisition, such letters as might be addressed to the surrounding district, were scrambled out from the heap; which, being then again scrambled together, was once more shaken into the leathern receptacle, & thrown into the wagon: but it sometimes happened, that the settler was from home. On one occasion, I remember, neither man, woman, nor child, was to be found; the stage-driver whistled and hallooed, walked into the dwelling, and through the dwelling, sprang the fence, traversed the field of maize, and shouted into the wood; but all to no purpose. Having resumed his station, and set his horses in motion, I enquired how the letters were to find their destination, seeing that we were carrying them along with us, heaven knew where? "Oh! they'll keep in the country any how; it is likely indeed, they may go down the Ohio, and make a short tour of the states; this has happened sometimes; but it is a chance but they get to Washington at last, and there they'll commence a straight course anew, and be safe here again this day twelvemonth maybe, or two years at farthest."

"At Carthage we found the post-master, very naturally fast asleep; after much clatter against his door and wooden walls, he made his appearance with a candle, and according to custom, the whole contents of the mail were discharged upon the floor. The poor Carthaginian rubbed his eyes, as he took up one letter after another from the heap before him;—but his dreams seemed still upon him. "Not a letter can I see," he exclaimed, as he again rubbed his eyes and snuffed his candle, "Friend, lend me your eyes; or you may just take the whole load away with you." "I am none of the best at decyphering hand writing," replied the driver. "Why then I must call my wife, for she is as sharp as a needle." The wife was called, and in gown and cap, soon made her appearance; the candle and the papers placed in the middle, wife, husband, and driver, set about decyphering the hieroglyphics; but that the wife had the character of being as sharp as a needle, I should have augured ill of the labours of this triumvirate. Whether right or wrong, however, the selection was soon made, and the budge: once again committed to the wagon."

"The mode in which the contents of the postbag are usually distributed through the less populous districts had often before amused me. I remember, when taking a cross cut in a queer sort of a caravan, bound for some settlement on the southern shore of Lake Erie, observing, with no small surprise, the operations of our charioteer; a paper flung to the right hand, and anon a paper flung to the left, where no sight or sound bespoke the presence of human beings. I asked if the bears were curious of news; upon which I was informed, that there was a settler in the neighborhood, who ought to have been on the look out, or some of his children for him. "But when I don't find them ready, I throw the paper under a tree; and I warrant you they'll look sharp enough to find it, they're always curious of news in these wild parts;" and curious enough they seemed, for not a cabin did we pass that a newspaper was not flung from the hand of this enlightener to the wilderness—Occasionally making a halt at some solitary dwelling, the post-bag and its guardian descended together; when, if the assistance of the farmer, who here acted as post-master, could be obtained, the whole contents of the mail were discharged upon the ground, and all hands and eyes being put in requisition, such letters as might be addressed to the surrounding district, were scrambled out from the heap; which, being then again scrambled together, was once more shaken into the leathern receptacle, & thrown into the wagon: but it sometimes happened, that the settler was from home. On one occasion, I remember, neither man, woman, nor child, was to be found; the stage-driver whistled and hallooed, walked into the dwelling, and through the dwelling, sprang the fence, traversed the field of maize, and shouted into the wood; but all to no purpose. Having resumed his station, and set his horses in motion, I enquired how the letters were to find their destination, seeing that we were carrying them along with us, heaven knew where? "Oh! they'll keep in the country any how; it is likely indeed, they may go down the Ohio, and make a short tour of the states; this has happened sometimes; but it is a chance but they get to Washington at last, and there they'll commence a straight course anew, and be safe here again this day twelvemonth maybe, or two years at farthest."

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, July 12.
By the Ann Maria, Capt. Watkinson which arrived yesterday, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers of the 12th of June, Lloyd's List to the 8th and London papers to the evening of the 10th. They contain but little political news.

The London Courier contradicts the rumour of a contemplated change in the British cabinet.

The Coronation of George 4th, is to take place on the 10th inst.

The trial of Mr. Patmore, charged with being a party to the murder of Mr. Scott, took place on the 8th June, when he was acquitted.

The city of Manchester contains a population of 108,000, having increased 28,557 in the last 10 years.

London, June 10.

The Queen's visit to the Mansion House—Yesterday, the Lord Mayor had the honor of entertaining her Majesty and a select party at the Mansion House to dinner. Her Majesty arrived in the city a little before four o'clock, in her state

carriage, accompanied by Lady Anne Hamilton. She was handed from her carriage by the Lord Mayor, amidst the cheers of a numerous concourse of spectators, and conducted to the state drawing room.—A number of ladies had obtained admission into the Mansion House, for the purpose of testifying their respect for Her Majesty.

A long discussion took place in the House of Commons on Wednesday, on a proposition of Mr. Courtenay, for granting a compensation to the American Loyalists. This subject has been so frequently debated, that no new arguments were brought forward. Mr. Vansittart opposed it, on the ground that the public could not afford to appropriate 150,000l to this purpose. The Right Hon. Gentleman, however found a strong argument against him in the simple argument of eye and no; for on a division, the numbers appeared—For the motion 77, against it 60. The claims of these unfortunate individuals, it is understood, will now, after a lapse of 40 years, be submitted to a committee to decide on their justice.

On Monday, a meeting of Portuguese Noblesse and Merchants residing in this country, took place at the London Tavern; when, after an animated discussion, addresses to the King and Cortes were agreed to, approving of the late Revolutions, and the Constitution as at present established.

POSTSCRIPT.

A passenger in the British ship Harmony, which arrived yesterday in 24 days from Swansea, has favored us with a London Courier of the 11th June. He brought the London Traveller of the 13th, but it was mislaid and could not be found on his arrival. He informs that the paper contained an account of the death of Buonaparte and also an account of the American squadron having fired upon a Turkish fleet in the Mediterranean. The Harmony left Swansea on the 15th of June.

The paper of the 11th, contains only the following articles that are worth extracting. Prince Oscar of Sweden, was dangerously ill, so that his death was apprehended.

PARIS, June 8.

Letters from Bayone, state that the Ecclesiastics, from Spain continue to arrive there. On the morning of the 26th six Capuchins arrived.

MADRID, May 28.

An amnesty is spoken of for those condemned at Alava, and other provinces when the insurrection broke out before the passing of the law against infractions of the constitution.

A Lieut. of a Neapolitan ship of war, of 12 guns, has written to the Cortes that he had entered the port of Barcelona, filled with emigrants. He offers his vessel to the nation, the crew and its leader offer their services to Spain. The Cortes have expressed their satisfaction with the petition.

A court of claims had been held in the painted chamber of the House of Lords, to secure and dispose of claims to perform certain services at the crowning of the monarch, and at the succeeding coronation festivals. The Earl of Harrowby took the chair, when the customary proclamation, was read, commanding "all persons to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment," and claimants to appear forthwith. Among a great number of petitions presented we select the following.

The Canopy.—The Barons of the Cinque Ports claimed to carry the Canopy over the King in the procession, and to have the same, with the white staves and silver bells for their fees, and to dine in Westminster Hall near the King. The Barons of Corfe Castle, by H. Banks, Esq. M. P. Mr. Banks, &c. claimed to assist the former Barons' Claims of the Cinque Ports Barons allowed, but that of the latter adjudged not to be made good.—The Barons of the Cinque Ports to have the fees claimed, except the vestments.

Anointing Oil.—The next application was of a very singular character—it was the petition of Messrs. Godfrey and Cooke, of the Strand, Chemists praying to be allowed to prepare and supply the oil for the purpose after consecration, of anointing his Majesty. The petitioners applied to be allowed to fulfil such service, because their house had supplied the Anointing Oil used at the Coronation of George III.

Great Spurs.—The Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, claimed the heritable right of carrying the King's great spurs before his Majesty; and prayed to be allowed to appoint a Deputy. Claim allowed, but the appointment of Deputy pronounced to be with his Majesty.

Glove and Sceptre.—The Duke of Norfolk, as Lord of the Manor of Worksp, claimed to find the King's right hand glove and to support his right arm while he held the sceptre. Allowed, without fees.

Chief Butler.—The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl of Arundel, and Lord of Kenninghall Manor, in Norfolk, likewise claimed to perform the office of Chief Butler of England; and to have for his fees the best cup of gold and cover, with all the vessels ap-

wine remaining under the bar, and all the pots and cups, except those of gold and silver, in the wine cell: after dinner. Allowed, with the fee of a cup and ewer only.

Grand Almoner.—The several claims of the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Exeter, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Blundell, as seized of several parts of the Bafony of Bedford, to execute the office of Grand Almoner; and, as the fees of the office to have the Silver Alms' Basin, &c. were allowed, with a reference to the King to appoint which his Majesty may please, with a sub-jure to the other parties.

Chief Lardener.—The claim of Mr. Le Moyne, as Lord of the Manor of Easton and Montem, Essex; of Lord Abergavenny, as Lord of the Manor of Scoulton, Norfolk &c. to perform the office of Chief Lardener, and to have for fees the provisions remaining after dinner in the larder, were admitted, with the right of the King to nominate one of them.

Basin and Ewer.—The claim of Mr. Wells, as Lord of the Manor of Wyndford, to serve the King with water for the hands, and to have the Basin and Ewer for fee, was disallowed, as not sufficiently proved.

The claim of Mr. Soane, as Lord of the Manor of Heydon, Essex, to hold the Basin and Ewer to the King, when he washes for dinner, by virtue of one moiety, and the Towel, by virtue of another moiety of the Manor, and to have the articles as fees, was allowed, with the fee of the Towel only.

King's Champion.—The Champion claims to have a Gold Cup and Cover, with the horse on which he shall ride, the Saddle, Armour and furniture, with 20 Yards of Crimson Satin allowed, excepting the Satin for a mantle.

Waffer.—The claim of John Campbell, Esq. as Lord of the Manor of Liston, Essex, to exercise the office of making wafers for the king, and presenting his Majesty with the same, on the day of his Coronation, was allowed.

Cup Bearer.—Mr. Wiltshire, as Lord of the Manor of Great Wymondly, Hertfordshire; claimed as Cup-Bearer, to present the King with the first cup of silver gilt at dinner, to have the cup for his fee. Claim allowed.

The Court then, at near four o'clock, adjourned to Saturday the 10th. There remains only 2 or 3 cases to be disposed of.

New-York, July 14.

One day later from England.

The British Brig Mary, Capt. Townsend, in 29 days from land to land—having left the Downs on the 10th and the land on the 14th of June, arrived at this port this forenoon. A passenger informs us that on the eve of his departure, he conversed with a gentleman who had just arrived from St. Helena, who stated, that the life of Bonaparte was despaired of, and that a British East Indianman was detained four days, for the purpose of bringing the account of his death. The Mary brings no papers, and we have no dates for the above rumor.

Com. Adv.

MOSQUETOS.

An English paper announces that a principal road in America, is become impassable from a species of non-descript Mosquito: they attack both man and horse, and their stings so destructive as to cause death in three hours. They ought surely to have told us where these horrid insects are to be found, so that we may avoid the fury of their attacks, and the poison of their stings. We are curious to know whether these are the same kind of mosquitos, as those which carry brick-bats under their wings to whet their bills upon?

During a thunder storm in England, an old man who had been unable to walk for six days before, from rheumatic pains, received such an electric shock, that he jumped out of bed ran down stairs, and recovered the use of his limbs—he was as well the next day as ever he was in his life!

NEWARK, (N. J.) July 9.

Interesting Trial.—On Wednesday morning, June 20th, a cause of an interesting nature was commenced in the Court of Common Pleas of this county. It was an action of slander, brought by Miss Eunice Hall of Elizabethtown, against Dr. Robert Grant, of the state of Georgia.—The plaintiff had formerly been principal of a Seminary for the instruction of young Ladies, and in connection with it kept a boarding house. In the year 1819, one of the pupils, a Miss Houston, was taken ill, and at length died. The defendant, through a non-resident, occasionally visited Miss H. in his professional character—and the suit was brought for actual words said to have been spoken by the defendant in relation to her treatment of the young lady, and the incompetency of Miss Hall as an instructress. The examination of witnesses did not close till Monday evening of last week.—On Tuesday Messrs. Halsey and Frelinghuysen, summed up the cause on the part of the defendant—and Mr. Halstead closed his argument on the part of the plaintiff. On Thursday afternoon the jury retired after being addressed by R. Stockton, Esq. for about four hours in behalf of the plaintiff. In about two hours afterwards the jury returned into court with verdict for the plaintiff of two hundred and fifty dollars. The trial occupied the Court six days and a half—and we believe no other jury trial took place during the term.

A trial for slander took place the week before last, at the Chemung circuit, before Judge Van Ness. Miss D. Morgan, vs. Levi Sherwood and wife. The defendant's wife had called the plaintiff a thief, whereby she lost her marriage. An attempt to justify the charge failed. Verdict for plaintiff, one thousand dollars.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING JULY 21.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN
Electoral Ticket for Prince-George's
NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,
GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.
THOMAS K. CARROLL,
Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL.

For Calvert.
RICHARD GRAHAME,
Dr. JOHN DARE.

For Montgomery.
THOMAS DAVIS,
GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany.
WILLIAM HILLEARY,
WILLIAM REID.

For Kent.
JEREMIAH NICOLS,
CAPT. NATHL. COMEGYS.

For Dorchester.
BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ,
Capt. MATTHIAS TRAVERS.

For Worcester.
EPHRAIM K. WILSON,
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis,
Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.
William Knight, James F. Brown,
J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.
Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray,
John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester.
Charles Parker, Thomas Hooper,
William Tingle, Jr. Dr. John Stevenson.

The Federal Republicans of Caroline County are requested to meet in the Court House in Denton, on Tuesday the 7th of August next, for the purpose of selecting two Candidates as Electors to elect the Senate, and four Candidates as Delegates for the next General Assembly.

Denton, Caroline County, July 17th.
N. B. A general attendance is required.

YELLOW FEVER.

Too much praise cannot be given the Board of Health of Baltimore, for their early, open, and candid information relative to the malignant fever which has appeared there. This is the proper course to take; this is the honest course, when we can rely on the statements of a Board of Health, we then know exactly how far we can venture, and men generally are inclined to venture as far as they ought. This candid avowal and precise statement will have a good effect upon the business of Baltimore, because men will not be deterred from uncertain or unfair accounts, but knowing the real extent of the calamity, they know where and how far they can trust themselves.

The conduct of the Board of Health is wise and politic as well as just.—The country around is deeply interested in the good health of our great commercial city, and what concerns her welfare is of vast importance to us. Assured that this high minded, honest and politic course will be pursued, we shall all, no doubt, regulate ourselves by the reports of the Board of Health, and to their vigilance and scrupulous fidelity we shall anxiously look.

We sincerely sympathize with our fellow-citizens of Baltimore upon the appearance of the present calamity, & with them, we dread the effects that it may produce. We fear some blame must attach to the city itself for the recurrence of these malignant scourges. We truly hope that the evil will produce a correspondent exertion at the earliest proper moment to look into the sources of these calamities, and to dry them up; and we offer up our fervent prayers to the Great Author of the Universe, to visit our brethren lightly with affliction, and to cause their sufferings to be converted into the means of future preservation and deliverance from these awful visitations.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor and Council of this state, Register of the Land Office for the Eastern Shore, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Charles Gibson, Esq.

THOMAS F. BERRY, Esq. has been appointed Judge of the Orphan's Court for Talbot county, to supply the place of Lambert Clayland, Esq.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Citizens of Maryland!
The adherents of democracy wish to convince you that federalism has "no claim on your gratitude." This course of conduct towards the party who have preserved your rights and liberties—whose forefathers were the men who asserted, and fought and bled for the independence you now enjoy—must by you be viewed as nothing more than a course of malignity, only calculated to arrest your suffrages from the party who truly merit them. As it is stated, that "Federalism has no claim on your gratitude," it is no more than justice, that your memory should be refreshed with a detail of events, which may prove to you the party, and above all, how appropriate, the assertion is towards the Federal party.—In the first

place, in order to prove at once the correctness and generosity of the democratic remark, I shall appeal to our revolutionary struggle.—I shall appeal to that important epoch, when our forefathers convened around the American Banner, and proclaimed themselves independent—with a fixed determination of throwing off the shackles of British tyranny and oppression or fall in the cause of freedom. These were the patriots who formed the principles of federalism.—At this momentous period, there was nothing like democracy. The patriots of the revolutionary war, fought not for democratic principles; it was for the independence, and for the federal constitution of the general government which you now are endowed with. The spirit of democracy was not in the hearts of our countrymen during our revolutionary struggle—its spirit did not march over frozen ground barefooted, suffering with hunger—its spirit did not achieve our independence—the voice of the illustrious WASHINGTON, did not command it to battle.—This hero at that time, knew nothing of democracy, nor none of his compatriots. LIKE THAT glorious luminary, whose genial rays vivify and invigorate all nature, WASHINGTON was looked up to by his countrymen, for support against injustice—his political principle was their polar star, and his voice called them to battle. They fought and conquered. Our independence—our general constitution, formed on the basis of confederacy, was obtained for us by their loss of blood, and it was left for us to cherish and support.

In the second place, citizens of Maryland, I shall resort to the convention.—I ask you what were the major part of the members of the Convention? Were they not Federal Republicans? Were they men of that principle.—Marylanders, I ask you do you not owe your freedom to Federal Republicans?—Are not all the states formed on principles of confederacy? Now then, how is it that democracy can have a claim on your gratitude?—The memory of our departed revolutionary heroes demand that we should cleave to confederacy. They knew nothing of democracy and I am at a loss where to date its rise in our beloved country.

It is no more than probable, that after the atrocious affair of Robespierre in France, when the murder of men, women and children took place, that some of his auxiliaries of democracy, found their way into this country, and united themselves with ambitious and unprincipled men.—That they founded democracy, and by exaggeration and perseverance have deceived honest men, and have thus formed themselves into a democratic party. This certainly must be the origin of democracy in America. What a pleasing reflection to Americans—to know that they are ranked with the associates of Robespierre—and that they deserve no other appellation than that of his disciples.—O! what a glorious prospect awaits them—How magnificent was the scene of Robespierre in France. How great his glory, and that of his followers.—God forbid! that democracy should ever bring about such a pleasing and magnificent scene in America.

Too long have the democrats asserted that federalism is fraught with aristocracy. It is now necessary that we should come to the point.—Let those auxiliaries of Robespierre canvass the subject.—I ask them to inform the public, whether the federal constitution of the United States, countenance anything like aristocracy?—That it does not, is apparent to every citizen of common understanding.—I appeal to democrats to refute if they can, that our happy republic is not formed on Federal Republican principles? This is a matter beyond doubt.—An attempt on their part to deny any thing of the kind, would be a sure proof of their ignorance.—Too long have democrats declared that Federalists are enemies to the poor. An investigation of federal measures will prove the assertion to be a glaring falsehood.

Marylanders—you have only to bring to your remembrance, the exertions of federalists, as it respects free schools. They have strove—they have been diligent towards the establishment of those institutions, and Maryland stands indebted to the Federal party for their adoption. Look at the masterly Report of VIRGIL MAXCY, esq. one of the Senators of Maryland, relative to the appropriation of a part of the public lands of the United States, for the purposes of the EDUCATION OF THE POOR, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.—There has been no procedure of this kind brought about by democrats. If there has, the report of Maxcy forced them to it. How does this argue?—It by no means argues that federalists are enemies to the poor.—It furnishes sufficient grounds for every citizen to believe that federalism has been active towards the EDUCATION OF THE POOR—that federalism has attended more to the education of the poor man's son than democracy—that federalism has been making exertions for the prosperity of Maryland, while democracy has been

Extract of a letter from General George Washington to Charles Carroll of Carroll, Annapolis, dated

MOUNT VERNON, August 23d, 1798.
"That the French nation have been deceived in their calculations on the divisions of the people of the United States; and the powerful support it expected from the democratic party in this country, is reduced to a certainty, though it is somewhat equivocal still, whether the democratic party, who have been the curse of their country, and the source of the expense we have to encounter, may not be liable to continue their delusion.—What a pity it is, this expense could not be taxed upon them."
The letter of Washington.

Several of the legislatures have adopted this report.

busy in MOBS, & in the MURDER of PATRIOTS of the REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—Of Americans Pause!—Pause!—Let the murder of LINGAN be never forgotten.—Hard—Hard was it, that the man who shed his blood for your independence—who encountered all the vicissitudes of war—who in the evening of the day of a hard fought battle, had nothing more for his bed than the cold earth—and nothing more for his covering than the canopy of Heaven, should be basely MURDERED BY A DEMOCRATIC MOB.—Spirit of sympathy descend from Heaven and shed a tear over the tomb of poor LINGAN. I shall proceed somewhat farther towards a delineation of the perfidy and illiberality of democrats. It should not be forgotten, that previous to the late war, democracy had the ascendancy in the state.—How is it then, that federalism was called to the helm?—It appears, the people of Maryland, found destruction was coming upon them—they found democrats had declared war, and had not wisdom enough to manage their affairs.—The people became convinced that they were deceived, and that the state was partly ruined.—During this dilemma, all eyes were fixed on federalism.—The expressions of the incompetency of democrats held forth by federalists, it was perceived, was justly exemplified.—The suffrages of the people placed federalism at the helm, at a moment when the state was invaded, and a portentous storm arising.

Here I can assert with safety that federalism has elevated the character of Maryland—Here I can assert that federalism saved the state from desolation.—Look at the numerous difficulties which surrounded Maryland—Bring to remembrance the enemy on our shores—Bring to remembrance, troops ordered to march in the dead of winter, without a shoe to their feet—without a cent in their pocket. Here, on this occasion, as well as on many others, was federal liberality displayed.—It was owing to the federalists that money and shoes was procured for those troops in the service of the general government.—Let this be denied, and I will furnish a regular detail of the fact.—(Bring to remembrance the immense sum of money paid to troops by the State of Maryland, in the service of the United States, together with the many exploits of Federal heroes on land, and see whether those exploits will realize the democratic cry, that Federalists are enemies to their country.—Bring to remembrance the many gallant actions fought on the ocean, and it will be found, they redound to the credit of Federal Republicans—it will be found the greatest share of glory achieved, falls to Federal commanders—it will be seen they never shunned danger, when their country's honor and interest commanded they should sally forth to action.—How ungenerous is it then, that they should be styled as enemies to their country!—Where is the true born American to be found who will tread the authors of the base epithet with his suffrages?

Marylanders!—I shall go no farther towards a delineation of the depravity of democrats.—I will only remark, that in the midst of peril you placed confidence in Federalists, you now above all, ought to do the same in the hour of peace and safety.—They piloted you through the chequered windings of adversity, into which democracy had drawn you, and situated you in the path of prosperity. As the gathering storm which so long hung over you, was dispersed, by the exertions of Federalists, you certainly will not be so lost to justice, to honor, and to all that is noble, as to abandon now, your deliverers. If at the coming contest you forsake them, you may bid farewell to your liberty, for oppression will fall upon you. Let democracy have the next Senate, and you will see how your representation will be diminished.—You will see how the city of Baltimore will rule the whole state.—You will see the same game practised against the state of Maryland, as has been against the general government. Remember the TWENTY MILLIONS!—Democracy has robbed one, and she only wants an opportunity to rob the other. The Treasury of Maryland as yet, is safe. Citizens of Maryland, ponder well on the conduct of democrats. You have only to shun their evil temptations, and frown indignant on their hypocrisy, if you wish to see MARYLAND FLOURISH, and the CONSTITUTION PRESERVED INVIOLETE.

THEODORE.

The following Toasts were received last week, but too late for publication.

COMMUNICATED.

TOASTS

For the celebration of the 4th of July, 1821 at Rockhill, Roads, General Philip Reed, President, and James Ringgold, Esq. Vice-President.

1. The day we celebrate—may the present and future generations preserve the principles of republicanism transmitted to them by the patriots of 76.

2. The declaration of Independence—the instrument which severed the shackles of tyranny from the American people. We unite in celebrating this glorious event with feelings of joy, harmony and neighborly good will.

3. The Constitution of the United States.—To secure it against the machinations of secret intrigues, or the more open assaults of some coming Caesar, will require the exercise of all the patriotism, vigilance and firmness of its best supporters.

4. The President of the United States.—May the Noble example he has set in softening the rancor of party spirit, be succeeded with its entire abolition.

5. The constituted authorities of the United States.—May virtue and integrity be their polar stars.

of the memory of George Washington—long as virtue, gallantry and patriotism are held in estimation, his name, faithful and glorious services will be remembered.

7. The departed heroes and patriots of the revolution—May their services be held in grateful remembrance.

8. The surviving officers of the revolutionary army—May their services be daily rewarded, without distinction of party.

9. The Constitution of Maryland—May no innovations be made in it prejudicial to the welfare and interests of the people.

10. His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable the Council of the state of Maryland—May all appointments be made with a view to the public good.

11. The Judiciary—That power which protects every right we enjoy, and stands sentinel at every man's door.

12. The Militia—The great military establishment of the nation duly conducted, will be equal to all proper objects.

13. The Army and Navy of the United States—They deserve well of the country.

14. Agriculture and Commerce, the sisters, the main pillars of our prosperity, their merit and should receive the most liberal consideration of the government. May the cultivator of the land assume that rank to which his labors so eminently entitle him.

15. Manufactures—May they flourish and increase according to the exigencies of the country, but not forced the expense of agriculture and commerce.

16. Our sister States north of us, who philanthropy it is to deprive us of our fugitive slaves; the receiver is as culpable as the thief.

17. Economy, the order of the day—Let it extend to every branch of our domestic and public association, and let the dispenders of more than 15,000,000 of the public treasure, as exhibited by the report from the treasury department, be made to gorge, or be punished with the utmost rigor.

18. The Arts and Sciences—They lighten our understanding, polish our manners, refine our taste, and bring together the great family of mankind, from the remotest ends of the earth; the diffusion of learning merits the highest regard of every republic.

19. Party spirit—May it cease to disturb society and social intercourse, and longer extinguish all the better feelings and charities of the heart.

20. The Fair Sex—They humanize the heart, and like the arts and sciences, they polish the manners and refine the taste; like charity, they diffuse happiness & bind up the broken heart.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

A respectable lady in the neighborhood sent the following toast, in writing, with request that it might be given:

General Philip Reed, a revolutionary officer, the worthy statesman and brave defender of his country in the late war.

By Dr. Thomas Wilson: John Skinner, the Editor of the American Farmer. His exertions in promoting the interests of agriculture, merit the decided approbation and liberal patronage of the farmers of Maryland.

By Richard Frisby, Esq. of Baltimore: My fellow citizens of Kent county, may they live to witness many happy returns of this glorious anniversary; may each return find them cordially united as a band of brothers.

By Wm. Everett Esq. of Baltimore: The citizen soldiers of Kent, brave & vigilant in war, may they show themselves as judicious in the exercise of that most important franchise, the right of suffrage.

By Mr. Henry M. Hyland: The United States. Falsely to the brain that should plot to dismember, leprosy to the hand that would not draw to defend the Union.

By Mr. John Morgan: I am a lover of liberty & truth, an enemy to tyranny, either in church or state, and one who detests party animosities and factious divisions, as much as I wish the peace and prosperity of my country.

By Mr. James Gate: The patriotic inhabitants of the neighborhood of Rockhill, may they always afford a good dinner, and a plenty of good frog on the 4th July!

By Mr. Marine, Long may we live and happy may we be, Blessed with content and from necessity free!

By Mr. Wm. H. Ringgold: Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, as eminent for his scientific & literary attainments, as his political wisdom; he has retired from the busy pursuits of life & can look back with pleasure on scenes long past.

By Mr. Wm. Crane: The President and Vice-President of the day. We thank them for their services.

COMMUNICATED.

Sketch of a State Bank, with Branches in the Cities and Counties, for the emission of a Public Currency for the security of the Real Estate: Presented for the consideration of the People of Maryland.

1st. A general valuation of the real estate to be made, as the foundation of the public currency.

2d. A Court of Commissioners to prepare the money, and control the concerns of the Corporation.

3d. A Board of Finance, and a Treasurer, in each of the cities and counties, to pass on applications, and disburse loan-

4th A Law-officer in each of the cities and counties, to investigate and report on titles.

5th Any proprietor, on the favourable report of the Law-officer, may receive an amount, not exceeding half the value of his real estate.

6th The interest of loans to be paid half-yearly, and the principal to be repaid by ten equal annual instalments.

7th The proceeds of interest to be all applied to the exclusive use of the cities and counties—for the support of the poor—for primary schools—and for various objects of public utility.

8th All payments on the public account, and all process for the recovery of money, to be discharged by the public currency.

9th It will relieve debtors by facile means, without the sacrifice of feeling or property.

10th It will promote enterprise, and stimulate industry in every department.

11th It will satisfy the public officers, and lessen the labours of their collections.

12th It will open the book of knowledge at every door, and essentially encourage every improvement.

13th Its copious supplies will remove the need of a county levy or a poor tax.

14th Its immediate offices, and various agencies, will create employments for useful citizens.

15th It will enhance the wealth of the people, and of the state, equal to the emissions of every year.

16th It will dispel the gloom of despair, and introduce the smiles of plenty.

17th It will dispel the gloom of despair, and introduce the smiles of plenty.

18th It will dispel the gloom of despair, and introduce the smiles of plenty.

19th It will dispel the gloom of despair, and introduce the smiles of plenty.

20th It will dispel the gloom of despair, and introduce the smiles of plenty.

21st It will dispel the gloom of despair, and introduce the smiles of plenty.

real estate.—THE BOUNDLESS FOUNTAIN OF GENEROUS NUTRITION—LET US SAVE THE STATE, AND SECURE OUR INDEPENDENCE. A CITIZEN OF SOMERSET. Princess-Anne, July 4th, 1821.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY. Niles' Register states, that the United States have already lost seven hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars, by the mismanagement of the Bank of the United States.

This sum is the difference between the interest government has paid on that part of the bank stock which was composed of five per cent U. States' stock and the dividends declared, including the last, of 1 1/2 per cent.

Verily, if Uncle Sam had not good credit, as well as a long purse, he must have come to want long ago, through the roguish tricks and carelessness of his overseers!

The national treasury has been, this long time, accessible to every knave, that chose to thrust his hand into it, provided he was of the true political stamp.

Collectors of the customs, clerks of courts, district attorneys, military officers and contractors, postmasters, national commissioners, &c. have vied with each other in cheating the people, who, meanwhile, are studious and artfully kept in the dark about the business, by those who have managed, through deceit, perfidy and falsehood, to obtain their confidence, with a view to abuse it for their own advantage.

In this they have succeeded to a degree never before patiently sustained by any civilized nation. Nay, so mysterious and shameless does their management appear, that they either are, or affect to be, ignorant of the state of the finances.

For the president, the secretary of the treasury, and the committee of ways and means, have each presented to congress a complete verid, differing from each other by several millions!—Such is the competency, and such the candor and integrity of our public characters of the highest rank and confidence!

When a man casts his eyes over the black list of the deficient fifteen millions, already before the public, but which embraces only the delinquencies of the military department; when he endeavors to gain, by even a modest and restricted effort of anticipation, the amount of what is missing and squandered in the other branches of the public service; when he surveys the extent of the plunder of the Bank of the United States by the chosen agents of democracy; when he endeavors to count the hosts of useless officers sent among us to "eat out our substance" according to law, when even they forbear to do it under the rule of right, which is common to them and the midnight house-breaker—such a man, glancing over the maddening scene, must surely exclaim—"we have had enough of democracy; it is time to sweep the unfaithful servants from their high places, and to fill them with others."

Certainly, the necessity of acting with promptness and decision, whenever an opportunity offers for correcting the procedure in any degree, must be felt to be so overruling on the occasion of our approaching polls; that there is no honest, considerate, and patriotic citizen, but must fly to them, for the only remedy to the existing abuses and oppressions. It is true, that by the success, which must crown our exertions on the present occasion, if faithfully made, we shall, in the first instance, only secure an immediate and salutary reform in this state. But this, it must be admitted, though it will constitute a grand and most conspicuous result of our triumph, will not be the limit of good with which it will be attended.

Such an event, instead of affording countenance and encouragement to the enemies of our prosperity, which neglect and supineness on our part would produce, will alarm their fears, and perhaps, cause them in some measure to retrace their steps. At any rate, it will reflect on the federalists of Maryland the credit, which they have on many memorable occasions enjoyed, of being foremost in the race of honor and patriotism.

We are mortified when we hear hollow-hearted pretenders to the distinction of federalist ask, why should Maryland contend single-handed against the numerous retainers to democracy in other states? and whether she can be presumptuous enough to expect to overturn its empire, and originate a new dynasty? We answer, that she is bound at all events to do her duty, let what may come of it. She is bound to set a good example, whether it is followed or not by others. Every thing, that is beneficial to a nation, must have a beginning, which often happens to be a small one; and who mistakes to say, that the enormous and galling corruptions of democracy are at length not become apparent and painful to other sections of the union, as they are here? If so, we shall not be long isolated in the laudable contest. But at any rate, the struggle is indispensable to the vindication of our equal rights at home, and to prevent them from being ravished from us forever.—Ed. Rep.

General Jackson's Proclamation. A printed sheet, containing the Proclamation, of General Jackson, reached us by mail on the 29th ult.—it was evidently forwarded before the consummation of the event it announces—but that the transfer was made on the 23rd (the date of the proclamation, we have no doubt.—Georgia Recorder July 3d.

By a gentleman of this county who returned from a western tour a few days since, we have been informed of one of the most shocking occurrences that has fallen to our lot to record. A man near St. Clairville, who had his smoke house robbed frequently by some person unknown, undertook to detect the thief by robbing arsenic over a piece of bacon, and leaving it in a convenient place.

The next day a whole family was taken ill in the neighborhood, and the wife and

three children of the thief had died, and all the rest, consisting of two or three children and himself, were lying at the point of death when our informant passed. West. Pa. Reg.

BALTIMORE, July 17. REPORT OF INTERMENTS, In the City of Baltimore, for the last week ending Monday Morning July 16.

Table with 2 columns: Disease, Number. Includes Consumption (4), Cramp Cholera (1), Bilious do (1), Fever (1), Typhus Fever (2), Bilious Fever (3), Malignant Fever (11), Drowned (4), Cholera Infantum (7), Dropsy (3), Convulsions (1), Dropsy in the head (1), Casualty (1), Infantile unknown (2), Abscess of the Lungs (1), Asthma (1), Intemperance (1), Worms (1), Whooping Cough (1), Inflammation of the Stomach (1), Teething (1), Old Age (4).

Total 53. One year and under 11. Between 1 and 5 3. Between 5 and 10 2. Between 10 and 15 4. Between 15 and 21 8. Above 21 25-53. Of the above 12 were colored. *But one of this number sickened within the last week.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11. On Saturday last Mr. Daniel Scull, the author of the letter to the captain of the sloop Norfolk, and one of the persons charged with intending to defraud the insurers, arrived in this city from Norfolk.

Yesterday two constables went to the farm house of Mr. Hollingshead, near Holmsburg, another of the persons accused of being concerned in the fraud, and there inquired for Mr. Scull. They were assured that he was not there. They showed their warrant and proceeded to search the house.

The first latch they lifted they found the door fastened on the inside; they burst it open and found Mr. Scull, who is now in jail in this city.—Dem. Press.

THE BITER BIT. When the Constables called at Hollingshead's house, in quest of Scull, they met the former at the door, and enquired whether he could inform them, where they could find the latter? He said, "I cannot tell—I wish I had the damned rascal—I'll give any man fifty dollars, who will bring him to me." "Will you so?" says one of the constables? "Yes," replied Hollingshead. "Well," rejoins the other, "I'll soon bring him to you. He is, I know, in this house—And I have a proper warrant for him." Hollingshead turned pale with terror. The constable went upstairs—forced the door—and brought Scull down. "Here he is for you. I claim the performance of your bargain." The other shuffled off the business as well as he could. But the Constable was not to be trifled with—and sued him on Tuesday before Alderman Bartram—when by the advice of his lawyer, Hollingshead confessed judgment and gave security for the payment of the sum stipulated. The reader may rely on the correctness of this anecdote. Demo. Press.

Mr. Sully has returned from Monticello, where he had been for some weeks, to paint a portrait of Mr. Jefferson for the Cadets at West Point. Those who have seen the head speak of it as an admirable likeness. The figure and drapery are not yet finished; when they are we may be assured it will be very much the best portrait of Mr. J. which has ever been painted.

COMMODORE BARRON.—The Court of Enquiry in the case of Commodore Barron, has closed its sitting; and, if we are correctly informed, there was not a shadow of evidence in support of the surmises against this gentleman's character.

The President of the United States has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars, for each principal, concerned in the murder and robbery of William Seaver, committed in the county of Alexandria, D. C. and one hundred and fifty dollars for each accessory before the fact, who shall be apprehended after the date of the proclamation, and brought to justice, to be paid upon his conviction of the crime or crimes aforesaid. In addition to the above, the mayors of Washington city, Alexandria, & Georgetown offer a reward of five hundred dollars to any person who shall afford information whereby the murderer can be brought to justice.

OBITUARY. Died in Kings Creek on the 9th instant, JOHN FARROTT, son of Mr. Aaron Parrott, late of this county deceased, in the 23d year of his age.

He was taken from this scene of anxious trouble & affliction by the irresistible hand of an all-wise Providence, by an acute & rapid disease which he bore with great fortitude and resignation. Like an incipient flower, just unfolding its fragrant petals to the radiant sun, bows to the perceptive touch its drooping head, and immediately withers into non-existence; so he, just entering on the stage of action, and unfolding his exemplary qualities in the bloom of life, was early called by his Creator to inherit that most exalted seat at his right hand, and to participate the exuberant pleasures and felicity of an assumed eternity. While instant he was affectionately beloved by his

connections, highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him; had his life been spared he bid fair to be both a comfort and a blessing to his relatives, and a highly respectable and useful acquisition to society. We much lament his exit from this life, but we sincerely rejoice that Heaven has received another bright and shining star.

When the vital current was about to congeal in the purple vein, the feeble and palpitating heart to renounce its wearisome office, a trembling and sinking pulse to announce impending dissolution; he was heard to utter in a tone of confidence an assurance of his acceptance with God, which ought to be as a welcome cordial to his distressed relatives, a solace to their sighs, and a healing balm for every care.

I should not hesitate to say, that Angela wings conveyed him through the expanding portals of Heaven, under the smiles of a reconciled Saviour.

He has left behind him to lament his loss his tender parent, a fond brother and an affectionate sister, who will long bear in remembrance the fatal moment which deprived them of him.

Rejoice for a brother deceased, O'Loss is his infinite gain; A soul out of prison released, And freed from its bodily chain; Our brother the haven hath gained, Out flying the tempest and winds His rest he hath sooner obtained, And left his companions behind."

NOTICE. A stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the Eastern Shore Bible Society will be held on the first day of August next at the Court House in the town of Easton, when it is intended to consider the question, whether it shall be recommended to the several counties on this shore to form societies for distributing the Bible in their several counties independent of this board if they shall see fit so to do. Punctual and general attendance is particularly desired. By order T. H. DAWSON, Sec. Sec'y. July 21st.

NOTICE. The undersigned petitioners to Worcester county court for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, having severally complied with the requisites of said laws, do hereby give notice to their creditors respectively that the first Saturday of the next November term of said court, is the time appointed for the hearing of each of the said cases, of which all persons concerned will please to take notice.

William Ennis, Jonathan Adkins, Daniel Ruack, Jr. William Butler, William Dorman, John Adkins, Daniel Haeman, John Holland, John Ayres, William Brettingham, William Hales, Lemuel Henderson, John S. Shockley. Worcester County, July 21st, 1821.

MARYLAND, Dorchester County, to wit: On application to me the Subscriber, in the recess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the fourth judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Levi Clark, Thomas Busick, Abraham Church, Green Stanley, Babinton Thomas, John Page, Betty Brown, and John White, stating that they are in actual imprisonment, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, in the terms mentioned on the said acts—and the said Clark, Busick, Church, Stanley, Thomas, Page, Brown and White, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Clark, Busick, Church, Stanley, Thomas, Page, Brown and White, be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Clark, Busick, Church, Stanley, Thomas, Page, Brown and White, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Clark, Busick, Church, Stanley, Thomas, Page, Brown and White, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 4th day of June, 1821. True Copy. WILLIAM B. MARTIN. July 14-4w

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.

A CARD. MISS H. A. LODGE. Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that she has taken, her residence at Mrs. Thompson's, corner of Goldsborough and Harrison streets, for a few weeks only, for the purpose of giving lessons in Theorem painting, on Velvet, Satin and Paper; taught in twelve lessons. The advantages of this kind of painting over all others, are its peculiar delicacy of shading, the facility with which it may be acquired, and the shortness of time necessary in learning it. Specimens may be seen as above. Terms 25. Easton, July 14th 1821. 3w

MARYLAND, April Term, Ann's Domain Court, 1821. Ordered by Dorchester County Court, that Levin W. Chillington an insolvent debtor, be and appear before the Judges of the said Court on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer the allegations of his creditors.—The same time & place is appointed for his creditors to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Levin W. Chillington, should not obtain the benefit of the insolvent laws. True Copy, E. RICHARDSON, CLK. July 14-4w

BOARDING. Parents who are desirous of sending their Daughters to School in Baltimore, may hear of a very desirable situation for Boarding in the family of a Lady, (where every attention will be paid to the department of the young ladies and great care taken to preserve their health and promote their comfort, and where their education will be superintended by the head of the family, a gentleman of liberal education, who has had long experience in the instruction of females,) by making application to the Editor.

N. B. The Situation is one of the most healthy in Baltimore. Baltimore, July 21st, 1821.

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

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

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

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

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

Yours with respect, J. A. SMITH. Market street, Fell's Point. LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH. Warranted to cure by any application, free from Mercury or pernicious ingredients.—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety to the most delicate pregnant lady; or on a child a week old.

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

Mr. Noah Ridgely—Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman of this place which cured him in two days. Steubenville Ohio. LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE AND NERVOUS CORDIAL. A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT of Mustard, an infallible remedy for spasms, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c. &c. LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—and improving the complexion. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, a certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which give immediate relief. LEE'S TOOTH POWDER, which cleanses and purifies the teeth. LEE'S EYE WATER, a certain cure for sore eyes. LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR, for the cure of head aches. LEE'S CORN PLASTER, for removing and destroying corns. The above highly valuable Medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail by NOAH RIDGELY, Proprietor.

At his Dispensary, No. 62, Hanover street, Baltimore. And by his appointment by THOMAS H. DAWSON, Easton. Who has just received a fresh supply from Baltimore. *Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines, without the signature of the Proprietor. NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee & Co. July 21-4w

Printing. Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
SHALL I MARRY, OR LIVE SINGLE.
 The man who lives a single life,
 Oft times laments, he wants a wife,
 And e'en declares, a wife he'll have,
 To smooth his passage to the grave.

But penury obstructs his way,
 Drives his fair hopes far, far away,
 And makes him fear his means too scant
 To save a wife from pinching want.

From this, distracting thoughts arise,
 And sobs, with tears, bedew his eyes:
 The' soon, more easy he will be,
 Since living single, he lives free.

Besides a woman's scolding tongue,
 Not seldom in his ears has rung,
 He doubts not then, a single life
 Is better than a fretful wife.

His luckless stars deny him wealth,
 And oft he mourns the want of health,
 No friend he has, his heart to cheer,
 Or soothe his grief, or part his care.

He's even weary of his life,
 Nor faucies cure but in a wife,
 He never hopes to please his mind
 Since a good wife's so hard to find.

B. L. S.
 Talbot County, July 20th.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
 The House, Lot and improvements, whereon the Subscriber now lives, situated on Goldsborough street. The many conveniences attached to the premises and its pleasant situation should render the place very desirable; possession will be given the first day of January next, or sooner if required—further particulars made known by the subscription on the premises. Also, on the fourth day of September next, I will offer at public sale, all my Household and Kitchen Furniture, likewise an excellent milk cow, a canvas top chaise and harness, &c.

Terms of sale will be cash for all sums under five dollars, for five dollars and over, a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the date; no property to be removed until the terms of sale are fully complied with.

GEORGE MARTIN.

N. B. Persons desirous of purchasing any articles that may suit them, may be accommodated at private sale, at any time between this and the day of public sale.
 G. M.
 Easton, July 14, 1821

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, by petition in writing of John Orem, and Thomas C. Smith, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the said Orem and Smith, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Orem and Smith be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Orem and Smith, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Orem and Smith, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.
 Given under my hand the 12th day of June 1821.

True Copy
 LEVIN MARSHALL.

July 14-4

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court by petition in writing of John Chillington, Henry C. Kennedy, John W. Mitchell, Rachel Brickhill, Mary Thomas, John Besepitch, John Mills, Daniel Parker, Zachariah Tregue, William Timmons, John Jackson and James Robinson, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Chillington, Kennedy, Mitchell, Brickhill, Thomas, Besepitch, Mills, Parker, Tregue, Timmons, Jackson and Robinson, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Chillington, Kennedy, Mitchell, Brickhill, Thomas, Besepitch, Mills, Parker, Tregue, Timmons, Jackson and Robinson, be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Chillington, Kennedy, Mitchell, Brickhill, Thomas, Besepitch, Mills, Parker, Tregue, Timmons, Jackson and Robinson, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Chillington, Kennedy, Mitchell, Brickhill, Thomas, Besepitch, Mills, Parker, Tregue, Timmons, Jackson, & Robinson, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.
 Given under my hand the 27th day of June 1821.

True Copy
 ARTHUR RICH.

July 14-4w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscriber of Worcester county has obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Burbage, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at or before 10th day of February next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate—Given under my hand this 9th day of July 1821.

JOHN BURBAGE,
 Adm'r of Wm. Burbage.

July 14-3w

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.

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 said 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.

\$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 blue broadcloth Coat, a pair of green cassimere Pantaloons, a pair of cinnamon colored worsted pantaloons, a yellow striped and black striped Jacket, &c. also a small red bordered handkerchief, with a small red border marked with the letters W. G. It is probable that the gentleman has a blue Umbrella with him. He has a mother living in 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 Merover, 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 gaol, or in any gaol 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.
 June 30 -

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.

NOTICE.

The persons who became indebted for property sold at the vendue of Col. Wm. B. Smyth, deceased, on 14th September last, are hereby notified, that their notes became due on 14th June last, and are earnestly requested to pay the same without delay to

SAMUEL GROOME, Agent
 For Isabella Smyth, Adm'r.
 Easton, July 7-3w

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.

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—t.

\$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.

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 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, Shff.
 of Prince George's County, Md.
 May 26-2m

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 trowsers, scarlet vest, old boot tops in the place of shoes and new chip hat, and says he was set free by a Mr. Biddenhoover—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 26-2m

\$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, occasioned 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 Humphrey, near Upper Marlboro', Prince George's 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 -t.

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.

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 16-4f.

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.

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 30-4s

NOTICE.

The return of the Commissioners on the commission issued on the petition of Thos. Wyatt, to divide and view and value, &c. the lands of Joannes Gland deceased, having been ratified and confirmed by the court, and notice having been published agreeably to the order of the court, the said Thos. Wyatt a purchaser from one of the heirs of the said Joannes Gland, comes into court and refuses to take the lands in the return mentioned, at the valuation of the commissioners, but Elizabeth the daughter of the said Joannes, though called does not appear thereupon, it is ordered by the court that the lands mentioned in the said commission and return be sold by the said commissioners in the following manner, and upon the following terms, to wit: At public Auction, one third of the purchase money to be paid down, one other third of the purchase money to be paid at the end of nine months from the day of sale, with interest from that day, and the residue of the purchase money to be paid at the end of eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest from that day. Four weeks notice of the said sale to be given by advertisement in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and by advertisement set up at the Court house door of Caroline county. By order,
 JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.
 In pursuance of the above order the undersigned commissioners appointed will expose at public sale on the premises on the second Monday in August next, to the highest bidder, all the lands mentioned in the above mentioned commission and return, lying and being in the county of Caroline, on the terms prescribed by the above mentioned order.

Richard Hughlett,
 Seth Godwin,
 Samuel Culbreth,
 Wm. M. Hardcastle,
 Thos. Goldsborough,
 Commissioners.
 July 7-4w

Take Notice,

That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Doctor John Murray, late of Dorchester county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to James Chaplain of Cambridge, on or before the 25th of January next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Witness our hands this 10th day of July 1821.
 SOPHIA MURRAY and J. Es'ors.
 WM. V. M. ROBERTSON, J.
 July 14 3w

Bank of Caroline.

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.

Cambridge Ferry.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, who may wish to cross said Ferry, (his boats being now in complete repair and conducted by careful hands) that there will not, for the future, be the least delay in crossing or recrossing the Ferry, and that every attention will be paid to the convenience and comfort of the passengers.—He also informs them that he has a Black and Single Carriage, that will be ready at a moments warning, for the conveyance of passengers to Easton or elsewhere.
 The Public's Obedt. Serv't.
 THOMAS JONES.
 Cambridge Ferry, July 7-4w

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public.—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call.
 His table will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.—His stables are supplied with the best Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Ostlers.—Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all those who may give him a call.
 CHARLES W. NABB.
 July 7-4f

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DAYS. Easton Mail Line.



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

The Proprietors have provided good Stage and Horses together with careful Drivers, and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centerville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town, M. Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Love, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.
 SOLOMON LOVE, Easton,
 JOHN KEMP, Chestertown,
 CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
 ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
 Proprietors.
 March 24, 1821.—4f.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER
Jane & Mary.

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

THE SLOOP
Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.
 Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.
 The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.
 All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.
 EDWARD AULD.
 Easton Point, Feb. 17-4f.

THE STEAM-BOAT

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 5 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 it is 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 and 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 inconvenience 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 VICKARS.
 Easton, March 17, 1821.

PRINTING

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

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1831.

NO. 190

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum, payable half yearly in advance.
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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

CORN.

AND ITS FODDER, HOW BEST TO SAVE IT.

Sir,
Much has been said in your valuable paper about the cutting of corn in the fall. I have for fifteen years past, cut mine off, & will continue to do so. When your corn will bear the pulling of blades and taking the tops, you may then cut and put it on to butts, and as much together as will let stand firmly in cocks, keeping the lower part a little open to admit air. My system is to have no more ratters than I have hands to follow & cock, as fast as it is cut down. If your corn is late, & you fear it will be injured by frost, by placing it in cocks it is secured against it. There is less corn trampling, managed in this way, than by pulling your blades and taking the tops in the usual mode. My corn is hauled in to the field and the cocks doubled and so they stand until fed away during the winter & spring—the quantity of feed for your stock is more than doubled, & the manure more than trebled—the whole is carried out in April and May on your tobacco lands, and ploughed in and the crop much improved by it. My mode of feeding it to draw much into the horse-yard as will last the horses for the night—in the morning the cattle go in and are feeding, through the day, much of the stalk is eaten—this is continued as long as the fodder lasts, and then we feed our hay on the top—straw ought not to be given to your stock in the same yard—it will prevent the stalks from being cut fine by your stock.

My corn loft is fourteen feet in width—will hold about 450 barrels, and for some years I had much corn moulded and injured in it—I placed a ventilator through the middle, since then I have never seen an injured ear in the house. There has been strong prejudices in the neighborhood against my system—they are wearing off, and its right they should, as I raise live hives the manure my neighbours do, who pursue the old way of securing their fodder and feeding. Your fodder will not bear rickling or putting in large bulk in a house—it will injure in either way—let it stand in the field and feed it away in the manner mentioned. If your cocks are kept on their butts the fodder will not injure—I speak from experience—Those who will go on in the old track ought not to let the dew fall on tops in the field, but take them out as they are cut, and that the same day leaving each end of their house open that the air may circulate freely—by doing so they will cure quite green and sweet—if they lay in the sun and dew they will be much injured by sun-burning, &c.—a wet spell while they are on the ground is ruinous to them and the blades also.

A MARYLAND PLANTER.

Speech of Counsellor Phillips

At the last annual dinner of the London Orphan Asylum.

Mr. Phillips having been called upon by the Royal Chairman, the Duke of Sussex, rose amidst general cheering. He felt, he said, after the call which had been so unexpectedly, and indeed unnecessarily made on him, that it was quite impossible not to say a few words in obedience to it. "The call, however," continued Mr. Phillips, "has been most unnecessary, for it is impossible, to my mind, to add any thing to the lucid statements of the Royal Personage who fills the chair—statements most eloquently made and powerfully aided, if and they wanted, by the influence of his example. However, sir, on such a subject silence would be almost criminal. It is utterly impossible to peruse the records of this noble institution without being filled with admiration at its benevolence. To shelter those who are without a home—to cherish those who are without a parent—to protect the innocent which can have known no crime—to rescue misfortune from the temptations which surround it—to substitute education for ignorance, morality for vice, and religion for infidelity—these are its objects, and they are objects of which every creed and every party and every human being that wears a heart must unite in the admiration. Its positive advantages are too obvious to be overlooked, and yet perhaps they are not manifested so clearly in the benefits conferred as in the evils which it may have been the instrument of averting. The statement made by your worthy Sheriff early in this evening has not too much truth in it. Let any one who has traversed the streets of this immense metropolis, how many he has

met, even in his daily progress, who seem to have been apprenticed from their very infancy to crime—the path down of innocence scarcely faded from their cheeks, the mysteries of crime familiar to their senses! Unfortunate wretches, whom the very cradle seems to have heaved into a frightful and almost miraculous maturity of vice! And yet perhaps, though now the heirs of shame, the foundlings of the scaffold, they might have crowned manhood's virtue with the reverence of age, had they been taught to lug even religion's alphabet. But alas! their heads were pillowed on a parent's grave, and there was no light to guide them in the desert of their orphanage—Let any man reflect in his hours of relaxation, how much has been clouded and amusement overcast, by the melancholy spectacles he has been compelled to witness! How the shadow of what once was health and youth and loveliness, has flitted athwart him, like a spectre risen from the tomb of virtue! How his spirit has been bowed down—how his heart has been afflicted, as he saw before him the gaudy ruins of life's noblest ornament, woman; in purity, the world's paragon, in her depravity, its shame and degradation—the bane or the blessing of civilized society—the charm of man's existence as its curse—without any modification, either almost an angel or a fiend! And yet, that almost outcast, if her infancy had known a moral guardian, might have been the centre of her domestic paradise, diffusing light and joy and luxury around it—the lover's happiness, the infant's guide—the living temple of chastity and beauty, the fairest, the purest, and the loveliest, in which vestal spirits nursed the flames of Heaven. Such are the blessings this charity may confer such are the calamities it may be the instrument of averting. Many a breaking heart will bless it upon earth; many a soul redeemed will bellow it hereafter; the wounded soldier will think upon his orphan and bless it ere he dies, and the last tear which dims the eye of virtuous misfortune will be illumined and exhaled by the ray of its consolation. Happy are they to whom fortune gives this luxury of benevolence! happy and proud, and glorious is the country, in which inclination thus anticipates ability; in which the merchants have been said to be Princes, and we see to night that the Princes, amid the pageantries of rank, require no monitor to remind them.

This, in my mind, is the peculiar glory of our country; and if I wished to-morrow to display her to the foreigner, I would not turn him to her crowded harbour, to her garden landscape; to her proud metropolis, to her countless marts of opulence and commerce. I would not unfurl for him, her trophied flag, or unroll even the immortal charters of your liberties. No; but I would lead him to institutions such as this; I would show him the Monarch's brother, exalting the people in the service of philanthropy; I would show him her missionaries at the tropic and the pole, her Samaritan benevolence, pouring its oil upon the wounds of the sufferer, her hereditary Howards, her Buxtons, and her Freys, holding their fortunes but as the trustees of misery, her sun-like charity that knows no horizon, that centre here, expands over the world, wherever there is want to be relieved, or injury to be redressed or sorrow to be comforted; now depopulating the pirates' dungeon, now unfastening the distant African; Conquering with Victory herself a captive, a willing captive in the triumph of Humanity. This is her eulogium, far brighter than ambition's crown, far more lasting than conquest's acquisitions; these are the deeds of genuine, permanent, indisputable glory. 'His is the pillar of her imperishable fame, which shall rise to heaven from its island base; triumphant and eternal, when empire's monuments are in dust around it. Go on then, first of nations, in the van of charity. The flowers of earth and splendours of eternity shall bloom and beam around you in your progress, and for you her champions in this trophied enterprise, your country will honour you; your hearts will thank you; when you approach your homes; you will be welcomed there by the spirits of the homeless, to whom you have given shelter, when you embrace your little ones, the orphan's blessing will make their eye its throne, and smile upon you the light of its retribution; and if hereafter "the hour of adverse vicissitudes should arise," if that home should be desolate and those dear ones parentless, may a spirit will put its prayer that the universal Father may look upon their orphanage, and sooth and shield it with the grace of his protection."

Mr. Phillips was heard throughout with the most profound silence, and when he had concluded the cheering continued for a considerable time.

Selections from English Papers received at the Office of the American.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

WESTMINSTER, June 7.

Budd vs. Duggin.—Mr. Turton opened the declaration on this case. It was an action for a breach of promise of marriage. The damages were laid at \$1000.

Mr. Sergeant Fell had the plaintiff's case before the jury. They had heard, he said, from the opening of Mr. Turton, what the nature of the case which they had to try was. It was an action brought by the plaintiff, Anne Sophia Budd, against the defendant, Thos. Duggin, to recover compensation for the breach of an engagement into which he had entered with her. The plaintiff, who was a very young woman, was the daughter of the treasurer to the Richmond theatre; and he would challenge the strictest and most severe scrutiny into her conduct, moral and religious; although her father and mother were both dead. Deprived of their protection at an early age, she was brought up to business in the hat line, in which she had been employed since their death. The defendant was a hatter, and kept a shop in Newgate-street, where he had a respectable share of business. In the early part of 1819 the plaintiff became acquainted with the defendant—she was then intimate with the family of a man named Salt, whose son was at one time disposed to enter into a serious engagement with her. She had not, however, accepted of him, although he wished by all fair means to gain her affections. An intimacy then commenced between her and the defendant, during the continuance of which she had every reason to expect that she would become his wife. In some time, however, his love began to cool—whether it was that prudential considerations had checked the current of his affections towards her whom he had destined to be his wife, or not, it was impossible to say; but in the course of the last year he gave her to understand that she need not expect him to fulfil those intentions towards her which he had before expressed. He should now read some of the correspondence which had taken place between them; parts of which were indicative of strong attachment; and parts of a most ludicrous description—and it were well if this young man could mend the character and style of his address, before his next correspondence took place with a young lady.

The learned Sergeant then read some extracts from the defendant's letters, (they were *verbatim*, but not *literatim*); we do not affect to give the orthography of the original, (as follows:—The first was dated the 15th of February, 1819.

"Dear Miss,—I take the liberty of once more writing, of which intrusion I hope you will excuse—and must beg another favor, that is by keep this letter to yourself, as the sentiments of my heart I am about to open, prompt by the affection of nature for you alone. You will say my affection is soon gained, as it fell on you after knowing you such a short time—but, dear Miss, believe me it is not soon as you think—for I know young ladies for length of time, and my affection has never fell on them as it has on you—for your charms, dear Miss, is enough to gain love and affection of any young gentleman—for I do declare, the first hour I saw you, you gained my strongest love and affection, and was satisfied in my own mind you would make me a happy wife."

Dear Miss, I do firmly and do solemnly declare that you gained my greatest affection that ever a man could have for a female. I have been much grieved at not having a half hour intercourse with you that I might had the gratification of acknowledging my affections to you before present moment, dear Miss, you say it is very far from your wish to deceive any person, particularly on this subject. I feel myself extremely glad and happy you think it such a tender part—for to trifle with affection is like touching the vital veins with a sharp instrument, of which will soon prove death if not stopped in time.

Dear Miss, I have now taken up my pen again to finish this letter with eyes free from tears, which was not the case when I left it. In reading your letter you say you are engaged to a gentleman, which it would be impossible for you to break off. My dear Miss, pray judge for yourself, for remember your engagement will be for life.

The next letter was dated March the 2d.—

"Oh my dearest girl hasten your private consent to relieve the burden of your lover.—Oh my dearest Ann! fear not Mr. or Mrs. Salt. Pray leave it to me; I will settle all disappointments with them, with the help of Almighty that is all sufficient. Then my dearest girl give me your consent that I may arrange matters to procure your settlement, as I lately received part of my property, which will furnish a house for your comfort. We, my dearest girl, need not mention it to any body, until our union of happiness is completed; and then God will take us under his care for ever; and we shall live together like angels in paradise, among all the blessings of heaven; and loved by all that know it, for joining in such happy union."

Aug. 2.—"My dearest Anne,—I am extremely sorry I could not have the pleasure of seeing you yesterday, as I fully expected. Just as I was going to make a start, a tremendous storm came; I being small was much afraid of being washed away with flood. After the storm was over, I was taken with a violent inflammation of my bowels. Could not step outside the door; I was in bed by half past seven. Dear Anne, I should much wish to know what has been said or done respecting your leaving Homer. If you can drop me a line I shall be glad. I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you on Wednesday or Thursday next. I remain your affectionate lover, till death."

George Payne was the first witness called.—He proved the handwriting of the defendant, who had been his apprentice, & also the commencement of the acquaintance of the parties with each other. The plaintiff was then living with her aunt, & did business for Mr. Salt.—The defendant proposed taking lodgings for her, as he intended to marry her; but the witness thinking that indelicacy took her into his own house, where she remained for five or six months, during which time she was frequently visited by the defendant, and her conduct was perfectly proper. On his cross-examination he said that the plaintiff did not represent herself as having a large property. He once heard her speak of a West India connexion; but he represented to her the fallacy of any expectations from that quarter. He never understood that she possessed more than 100*l.* and he afterwards heard she had but 50*l.* She did not show him a sealed packet addressed to Sir Home Popham, which she said contained her title to that property. She never told witness she had been married before. She left his house two or three months before the match was broken off, because he became embarrassed. The plaintiff is 22 or 23 years of age.

Several letters from the defendant having been read, the case for the plaintiff closed here.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan admitted that a young woman had a right to procure a husband for herself if she could; but, that she must use fair play, and make no misrepresentations, as had been done in this case. Nothing had ever been better got up on the Richmond stage than the present plot, (the plaintiff, a pretty looking girl, with her sister was sitting in the gallery opposite the jury box; and she was here herself to-day to take a part in the last act. Nor was there ever a man more formed by nature to become the easy victim of an artful woman, than the defendant. He hoped that the jury even might not have their passions inflamed, with the plaintiff in full view with her pretty face and handsome bonnet.

She sat "in green and yellow melancholy." However, he thought from her presence that she was likely to survive the present shock—and, he dared say, when she procured their verdict, if she got one, she was quite ready to exclaim, with Dryden.

"Again I stand
The jolliest bachelor in the land."

He would prove to the jury that she acknowledged she had slept with the defendant, and as to her attachment to the defendant, she had declared that she did not love him—that she preferred Salt's little finger to his whole body. He would show also that she had represented herself as a large fortune—and carried the farce so far as to fold up a parcel directed to Sir Home Popham, calling it her title to her fortune in the West Indies; that she had stated that she was married—and if so, one husband was sufficient for her; so reasonable woman ought to have two.

Eather Bels, a schoolmistress at whose house the plaintiff resided for some time, was examined principally as to a communication which she said she had received from Mr. Croft, a solicitor, in Chancery-lane, respecting a large property and a box of diamonds, to which she had a claim in the West Indies.

Mr. Croft swore he did not know the plaintiff, nor had he ever had any communication with her.

On his cross-examination he admitted he knew her brother Benjamin, at Richmond; and also her mother, who once held a respectable station in society.—The brother called upon him two years ago with reference to a supposed right of property in the family, through an uncle who had gone to the West Indies.

Jane Robinson was a servant in Mr. Salt's family when Sophia Budd was living there.—One time, upon hearing witness speak of Mrs. Benton, who had made a present of a parrot to some person, the plaintiff's countenance changed colour, and she asked whether Mrs. Benton had a son. Witness replied that she had three sons, two of whom she had seen, but the third had been absent for

about a year. She afterwards told witness that if she would keep a secret she would acquaint her with something that would surprise her. Witness promised to keep her secret—the plaintiff then said she could marry neither Mr. Salt nor Mr. Duggin, for she had been married five years before this to Mr. Benton, and that they had lived three days together. She stated nothing further than they slept together the first night. Witness afterwards told this to Mr. and Mrs. Salt; after the son had first communicated it to them, for he too had been informed of it by the plaintiff—and the three were now in Court.

On her cross-examination she stated that the plaintiff said she had been married at a friend's house, at Richmond. It was after the plaintiff left Mr. Salt's that she communicated this circumstance to the family. She, however, visited there for two or three months afterwards. Witness left Mr. Salt's in June, 1819, and had made the defendant acquainted with this circumstance about a month before.

Two other women at whose houses the plaintiff had lodged, were called principally to prove that she had not upon two or three occasions returned home regularly. Nothing, however, very material was elicited from their examination, except that she had called the defendant a little dandy, an insignificant puppy, &c. and said she could not love him.

Mr. Sergeant Fell having observed upon the defendant's case with great indignation.

The Chief Justice recapitulated the evidence to the Jury—for his comments upon which we regret we have not space. He particularly directed their attention to the extraordinary circumstance of the plaintiff making a declaration like that sworn to by Jane Robinson, at a time that she was receiving the addresses of two young men, one or other of whom she intended to marry—and further, when she (Robinson) had communicated the circumstance to Duggin in May, that he continued to write letters to the plaintiff down to the following Aug. all seeming with unabated affection. At all events, there were three persons in court who could have confirmed this woman's testimony if it admitted of confirmation, and they had not been called. If the jury believed the plaintiff was calumniated, it ought to enhance the damages; but, whatever verdict they would find, they should administer justice with temperance; for all intemperance was injustice.

Verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 100*l.*

THE BEWITCHED LIEUTENANT.

In 1817, a very corpulent gentleman, a lieutenant in the British navy, applied to the lord mayor of London, under the following circumstances. He stated that the lady of the house where he lived, her daughter, and several of the lodgers, had conspired to deprive him of his existence, by means of electricity and the attractive power; that they had utterly deprived him of his ankle bones, the ribs of his wrists, and had superinduced a consumption. His lordship remarked, that his appearance by no means warranted that conclusion; but he assured his lordship, that his rotundity was occasioned by their contrivances, and that it consisted entirely of inflammable matter; that they had cut three setons in his neck, bled him four times on the arm with lancets, and seven times on the forehead with leeches, and the young lady had applied the attractive power with so much violence, as to extract two of his teeth! which teeth he produced in court in corroboration of the fact; at the same time he handed up a voluminous written statement of his grievances, and concluded by claiming the protection of his lordship.

The lord mayor remarked, that he did not see how he could interfere with the attractive powers of the young lady, though she had used them with such powerful effect.

The lieutenant said, it was not against this particular family only, that he had to complain, but that multitudes were in the habit of tormenting him with a tube and a spring, and it was lamentable and scandalous to see a great nation conspiring against an individual, who had served his country in so many battles.

London paper.

Receipts for Indigestion, Cholera, Nerves, Summer Complaint in children, or any complaint in the Stomach or Bowels, &c.

Quarter pound of rhubarb, half ounce caraway seed, half ounce of orange peel, infuse them in one quart best French Brandy and let them stand twelve hours before using. For a grown person, two thirds of a wine glass full once a day, or every six hours (if the case requires it)—and for a child, a tea spoon full taken at discretion. This mixture checks the most obstinate dysentery; keeps the bowels gently open, promotes digestion, and is one of the most effectual tonics in all the maladyes of the stomach.

PHILADELPHIA AND EXPEDITIOUS UNION LINE OF BOARD AND ARRIVE BY 9 O'CLOCK. WE WILL BE TAKEN THE RISK OF THE VICKARS.

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Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md. SATURDAY EVENING JULY 28.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince George's NICHOLAS SNOWDEN, GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset. THOMAS K. CARROLL. Col. MATTHIAS DASHIELL.

For Calvert. RICHARD GRAHAME, Dr. JOHN DARE.

For Montgomery. THOMAS DAVIS, GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany. WILLIAM HILLARY, WILLIAM REID.

For Kent. JEREMIAH NICOLS, CAPT. NATH. COMEGYS.

For Dorchester. BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE, Capt. MATTHIAS TRAVERS.

For Worcester. EPHRAIM K. WILSON, THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset. Lerio B. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John H. D. Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent. William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Beekston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert. Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester. Charles Parker, Thomas Hooper, William Tingle, Jr., Dr. John Stevenson.

A pamphlet, which is now going the rounds, was handed to us last week, too late for notice in our last week's paper; we pay a little attention to it now, and will endeavor to give it to our patrons as fast as we can in our subsequent papers.

We know not from whence this production comes, but it is certainly marked with great temperance, plainness of style, clearness of statement, and a very minute attention to the political concerns of this country for thirty years past.

We are sorry that the pamphlet has so many typographical errors in it, as they cloud the sense and take off something from the force of its statement—at the learned reader, most of them will be striking and the correction easy.

This does not appear to be an electioneering production, it wants that fire and ardent remark which is alone adapted to political productions upon the eve of an election; it abounds in statements familiar to the recollection of every man, and draws the most obvious and fairest inferences—it seems to have no merit to rouse, but to convince—it does not irritate, it forces every man's own common sense to agree with what it says, and to sanction its positions.

Nothing has appeared for some time, to make a better fire-side companion for rational dispassionate men, and we recommend it not only to be read but to be reflected on by every man. We shall endeavor to commence with it in our next paper.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore. "I think Mr. Graham, you had better let it be known to your friends that if they mean to succeed at the approaching election they have no time or pains to lose, for there never was such scuffling and scraping before as there is this year in Baltimore among the Democrats—every man is levied on that they can get hold of—they have gone to all men who hold any offices in the gift of the Governor and Council (and there is a plenty of them) and told them they must launch out or lose their office—even the very Wood Corders have been called on & told, they would & should be turned out unless they subscribed well to the electioneering fund—thousands are bought and sold, & thus corruption carries our elections, not the free, fair voice of the people."

I said to one of our Democrats the other day who is quite a good sort of man in his dealings, and indeed in every way, except in his politics, and there he appears as corrupt as any man—I said to him, well, you are scraping together, I find, you have been hold of the Wood Corders even, this is pretty work for you, after falsely accusing the federalists of raising eight thousand dollars for electioneering purposes, to be thus collecting? Ah! said he laughing, the first blow is, half the battle, we know very well that all the federalists in the state could not raise the half of eight thousand dollars, but we thought by telling this abroad it would set the conscientious men against you, and excite the expectations of your hungry friends that would at once be disappointed—But, said I, did you not know you were telling what was not true, and what you now confess you knew was not true? O said he, all is fair in war—let the hardest fend off.

If you can succeed against such manoeuvres, Mr. Graham, you must be strong indeed—as matters go now it makes no odds what sort of Government we have, for under this system of making all the officers of government, high and low, subscribe money to buy votes, it is no longer a government of the people but a corrupt government for office seekers—nothing is more common than for a fellow who becomes

bankrupt now, to turn a great electioneer, stick at nothing, bribe all he can, and if he succeeds, he gets an office—this is instead of the free will of the people elevating to posts of office the wise and good men of the state."

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. THE FIFTY DOLLAR LAW, Or the way to turn Poor Men out of House and Home.

When Legislators make laws to catch popularity, they never fail to do wrong and to work an injury—this eternal pretence of being the poor man's friend, when they had rather the poor man was at the Devil out of their way, is the grossest hypocrisy and most contemptible trash that was ever palmed upon a gaping multitude—they laugh and say among themselves, "it is to catch the vulgar," and yet the poor and the ignorant are deluded by it. In the months of August and September we hear a great deal about the poor man, because this is just before an election and a poor man has a vote to give—that done with, we hear no more about the poor man, he may shift for himself for ten months, unless there is an extraordinary election coming on, and then they try to pass some law "to catch the vulgar" as they call it, and to make the poor man believe, they tenderly thought of him amidst their midnight revels, grog-drinking, junkettings, card playings, and frolickings; during the session—and what law did they pass last session for this purpose? Why the fifty dollar law, exempting fifty dollars worth of any man's property from execution or distress, supposing thereby to make the poor men their friends, as poor men were almost all of them renters of Houses and lands—but what is the consequence? Poor men can't get a House to live in—they are not liable for the rent, they can give a note with security, and so they are turned out of House and home.

This was a project of a leading young man in the House of Delegates last year, a Democrat—his law went much farther, and was a great deal worse, which he and his friends passed; and which the Federal Senate absolutely rejected as too bad—after much private talk & entreaty with the Senate, they were got to agree to go as far as fifty dollars, and this law was got up—now they say it was the Federal Senate did the mischief—we know it is the established rule among Democrats, if any thing is done well, they must have the credit of it—if anything is done wrong, no matter who does it, the federalists must bear the blame. But how could this fifty dollar law be laid to the charge of the Senate? the measure was not original with them, but with Mr. Barney and the Democrats; the Federal Senate only paired down the evil to fifty dollars, and said they would not go beyond that, and it was a pity they were so kind and so indulgent to the democrats as to agree to that. If A, a magistrate, sentences a poor fellow to be whipped with thirty nine lashes, but before it is done, it is necessary B, another magistrate, should agree to it, and B says he is not for whipping the poor fellow or doing any thing in the business, but if he must be whipped he wout agree to let him have more than ten lashes—now whose fault is it that the poor fellow is whiped A's or B's? So you may say by the democratic House and the Federal Senate—whose fault was it that the poor people are turned out of House and Home?

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. FELLOW FEVER.

Mr. Graham, There has scarcely any thing occurred for a long time that has given me more pain and anxiety than the appearance of the Yellow or Malignant Billious Fever in Baltimore—The distresses it occasions to the inhabitants of the City—the losses of valuable lives—the putting a stop to business—the forcing families away from home at a time, when many of them perhaps find it necessary to stay at home for the purpose of husbanding and improving their own affairs, are all great calamities and must be attended with long and lasting ill effects.

I have not access to the Baltimore papers, and therefore express my sentiments upon this lamentable subject through your paper, hoping, that if I should say any thing worth improving upon, that it will find its way to those who can make it useful.

I presume the present unfortunate fever is confessed by all to be of domestic origin, that it was neither imported nor produced by any imported article it arrived—we must then look for the source of this evil in the City itself, and of course, very near the spot where the disease makes its appearance. I have been but little in Baltimore, but when there, I have made my observations upon various subjects, and among others, the subject of the Yellow Fever has not escaped me; and I have long made up my mind that the mode of making wharves and new ground about where the Boats and shipping lie, is of itself sufficient to create a malignant billious fever—instead of filling up these new made grounds and wharves exclusively with earth from the high ground, they fill up with wood, rotten and sound, brush, rubbish, filth taken from the scourings of the Basin & elsewhere, and when I have seen them thus filling up their new made grounds, it occurred to me that a reader mode of ensuring the recurrence of malignant fevers every year, could not be devised. In these grounds, thus made, are buried materials that will ferment in the heat of summer every year, until they are all entirely consumed, which must take a great while, as there is much solid wood and timber thrown in.

There is another, but perhaps a lesser source of evil than this, viz: the ware-houses and cellars, all of which are not sufficiently attended to—they should be swept frequently, scraped clean before the hot wea-

ther, lime thrown over the floors, and the walls, white-washed very well—all this should be done in the month of June in each year.

The removal of the evil which exists in the mode of filling up the wharves and new grounds, (if it is admitted to be a probable source of disease, for this is my conjecture) may be more difficult—but still, if it is considered to be a source of disease, all difficulties must yield—Physical force and money will effect it, and as far as the State of Maryland can command both, they ought, and must be given. If more money is necessary for the object than Baltimore can conveniently pay, the legislature must be called on to give the State's money for so important and indispensable a purpose—and in addition to that, subscriptions may be opened in the several Counties for voluntary donations, when very small gifts, if generally made, would amount to a considerable sum. If any occasion can occur in Maryland, where the noblest motives of humanity and benevolence are united with individual and general interest, and all are urgently called into action, it is in the removal and future prevention of the recurrence of the yellow or malignant fever in Baltimore—a just feeling towards the suffering inhabitants, claims every charity that the heart can hold, and the direct interest which every man in this state has involved in the welfare of Baltimore, ought to justify the donation of the legislature for this purpose, if necessary, and to call forth the private aid of every man who has a heart to feel and an interest to subserve.

On a subject so deeply afflicting to a great part of the population of the State and so generally interesting to the welfare of the people at large there is no time to trifle—not a moment should be lost—the cause of this disease should be satisfactorily ascertained; and if found within the reach of men and money, it must be removed. It is not Baltimore alone that requires it, it is the State of Maryland that requires it also—what can be more shocking than the annual recurrence of a fever that sweeps off hundreds and thousands of our fellow citizens? what can be more ruinous to the wealth, the enterprise, the business of a great commercial city? what more destructive to the value of lands and produce? what can be more retarding to the country which supplies this great commercial city, and which depends on it for a vent for its surplus products? The idea here stated of legislative aid and private donations may startle some & be seized as an electioneering handle by the artful; but retired as the author of this is, he is willing to meet any man and all men upon this subject and to avow and maintain these principles.

A FEDERALIST.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. The Federal Senate of Maryland.

How pleasing most it be to Marylanders, when they contemplate on the actions and abilities of the men who now compose the Senate of Maryland. The more they contemplate, the more they become gratified. On investigation they will find, the Senate of Maryland has scarcely been heretofore honored with such talents. Among her members, none are to be found destitute of literary acquirements—sound judgment and strict integrity. This selection was made by Federal Electors, and let party prejudice and animosity be thrown aside, and Marylanders, justice will prompt you to exclaim, "Well done thou good and faithful servants."

No one can pretend to deny with a clear conscience, that the present Senate have not been an ornament to Maryland. It is plainly to be perceived that the most of the beneficial laws, which have been so congenial to all classes, originated in the Senate—it is plainly to be perceived that the members of this body, have been indefatigable in their endeavors to promote the public good. And as a reward for the faithful discharge of their duties, the partisans of democracy lavish on them the most indecorous epithets. Why, and for what is this done? Because they have been the instruments which debarred them from pursuing their diabolical purposes. This, to Federal Republicans, must be highly consoling. The many attempts by democrats to change the constitution in some of its most essential points, for the mere purpose of suiting their views, and putting the state under their dominion; all of which was perspicuously seen, and promptly rejected by the Federal Senators reflects on them the highest credit, & affords a just criterion that they are worthy of the station they fill. Are you prepared Marylanders, to abandon the party who have honored the state with such faithful legislators? Let your answer be No!—No!—We have found them at momentous periods, faithful sentinels, and as American Freemen, who will ever smile on those who exert themselves in vindication of our privileges, we will cling to the Federal party, who are anxious to CONVINCE THEM—AND PROUD IN ACKNOWLEDGING THEM.

THEODORE.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. GOVERNMENTAL ELECTIONEERING. SOMETHING IN THE WIND.

The discovery is made. The Governor of Maryland is at his old trick—Busy in Prince George's, electioneering for himself and party. Alas! How are the mighty fallen! This reminds us of the great champion of democracy William Pinkney's tour through Frederick county in 1809, who was very active in mounting stamps, and selling fine tales to the country folks. We apprehend the Governor of Maryland, will prove equally as successful as said gentleman—the champion of all that's noble. As it is asserted by neighbor JEMU that the Federal party are busy in collecting funds for electioneering

purposes, we should like "Gentleman" JEMU to acquaint us with the exact sum the Governor has been furnished with by the democratic party, for electioneering purposes in Prince George's county. Indeed we think it would be much more honorable to the Governor to remain in Annapolis and attend to his business, and thereby prevent people from riding twenty or thirty miles after him, before they can get him to attend to his duty. Alas! poor Governor—I fear your salary for the ensuing year will be lost—Instead of electioneering for the future, we will give you leave to retire to your farm, and permanently remain a cultivator of the ground. And, alas! "Gentleman" JEMU, I fear you will have to take your "Exit in a rage."—This would indeed be a pity, if you have laid in your Stationary. One or two such editors as JEMU, might meet with ample encouragement among the *Hollentots*.

TIMOTHY. Denton, July 25, 1821.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. Mr. Graham.

The election for electors of the Senate is about to come on, & no doubt there will be a great struggle in every county, where there is any thing like an equality in the diversity of sentiment.

I am a federalist air, and an old federalist, and after much reflection upon these matters, I am decidedly of opinion, that the salvation and welfare of this state depends upon doing away the violence of party spirit, & of electing all officers, from the highest to the lowest, & all the members of Assembly, not according to any assumed or pretended political opinion, but according to their moral excellence of character, their uprightness of conduct, and their intelligence and capacity to discharge the duties of their respective stations, and to render good and efficient services to the state and the people.

Now sir, what I am going to say through the medium of your paper, is of doubtful popularity; but that I disregard, for I would rather be the author of one good measure for the people's interest, than to be the idol of popular worship—at this time of day, democrats may call it a deception or coaxing project—and federalists may call it "trimming,"—but it is neither the one nor the other, but the deliberate suggestion of a man who has long, very long, been observing the course of things in this country, and the great & numerous displays of character which have occurred; and it has all brought him to this final conviction, viz: That a state of things may exist in a country, where political party is not only a necessary, but a just and wise criterion of advancement—but that such a state of things, and such times, rarely occur in any country—and therefore, generally speaking, political party is an erroneous and dangerous criterion on which to decide between men, who are to be placed in public stations—That integrity of character, an interest with, and an attachment to the country & the people, & sound intelligence, good learning, and ample information ought to be the only, as they are the safest and most rational tests, for popular or public promotion.

My proposition is this sir, that the federal Candidates for Electors in every county in the state, should, previous to the election, convene in general meeting at the most central and convenient spot, and there resolve, that if they, or a majority of federalists should be elected to the electoral college, they will not make a full party Senate, but will elect into that body, from both shores, some of the best, most respectable and capable men of the democratic party, fitted to serve in the Senate of Maryland.

This proposition is not made to delude or deceive, it is made with no sinister view; and it is also made without any consultation or advice with, or knowledge of any other human being than myself—it is therefore made because it is right in itself, and is a measure that the people of the state will force those to adopt, ere it be long, who may have the power in their hands, or they will be driven from power.

This is not a plan suggested to aid federalists, because I think their chance for success desperate—If asked upon my honor, I unhesitatingly answer in good faith, I think the chance of the federalists succeeding, quite as good, and rather better, than the democrats. But I throw chances and party out of the question, and I put it to any man, except a petty office holder, do you think it right to select men in these times from party politics alone? and do you think the state will be better served thereby, and the general interest of the people promoted?

I have said the occurrence of times where party adhesion is justifiable and necessary, is rare—fortunately it is so—because those times are always followed with this evil, viz: a difficulty to extricate yourselves from party trammels, when party adhesion is no longer useful but injurious. Party violence & desperation are substitutes for merit—they who have nothing else to recommend them, assume party violence—they become Brawlers or Boxers—or Pimps or Bulley's, and thus claim patronage from the party they thus disgracefully serve; and the people's interest is sported with, in giving offices to such creatures, as rewards for their violation of the public decorum and peace—for their degraded practices and services—for their slanders of private reputation, and for their groundless and numerous falsehoods.

Can such a state of things, thus pregnant with so many ills, be tolerated in these times? In the greatest extremity it

can only be resorted to, as the least of two evils, a matter of expediency—let us keep it alive now, in sinning against common sense and common honesty.

I think it not improbable that the sentiments here stated may give umbrage to some of all parties—at present but few will judge of their worth; a few years hence will show that they were not uttered without reason and without forethought—and whether the suggestion is followed or not, the author must risk his defence, upon the development of a future day.

CURTIS.

From the Federal Republican of July 13.

Mr. Editor, Observing in your paper of Tuesday a statement from the Easton Gazette of the 7th, excoriating the Physician, who acted as clerk of the election at Easton on October last, from any blame in the infamous case of the wretched Sherwood, being always as ready to protect and cherish innocence and honesty, as to lash and expose infamy and vice, I take pleasure in retracting the censure bestowed upon the gentleman, and acknowledge myself, have been led into the error, (as regards to the physician only) as remarked properly by the writer in the Easton Gazette; by the manner in which the matter was treated by Aristides, who though he nothing immediately implicating the physician, left room, unintentionally no doubt to suppose he had been a party to the transaction—but let those really concerned in the villainous affair, be held up, together with Sherwood, to merited execration and contempt.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN. Mr. Editor.

It is seldom that I interfere with measures of late years, but the time is drawing near when the good citizens of Maryland are to be called on constitutionally to elect an electoral college, on whose good or bad selection, to fill that most important branch of our state government, very much depends our peace of mind and prosper as a people, for the next five years. It is therefore most important for every man in the state to reflect seriously on a point, before he makes up his mind how he shall vote. It is an admitted fact that the state is governed in all its actions by a good or bad spirit. He has therefore been admonished, to examine well what spirit is of, and to be watchful lest he be taken captive by him, who often assumes the garb of right, but who in reality is the father of lies, and of liars. The golden rule goes to man by which he may try and detect this deceiver are many and easily attained; so much so, that the way-faring man shall not err; I will however enumerate but one—"shall I do evil to good shall come out of it?" God forbid. Now, sir, I would have every man apply this as a test to each of the two parties, it has for twenty odd years past, and it has, have been alternately ruling this state, are once more candidates for public confidence, and I will venture to predict, it will not be difficult to determine in respect what the true is, by the fruit (not the seed) and as we are not to expect to taste grapes of thorns, nor figs of thistles, it strikes my mind, it will be easy for every unprejudiced man wishing to act right, to hesitatingly to decide with which of the two parties he will enlist his services. To begin this examination, we will commence with the year 1800, the period that democracy came into power. Previous to the time, the confidence of the people had been unshakably extended to the federal party, who had formed the government of these United States, and had administered it peaceably and prosperously, with credit and renown. The democratic party then and not until then, induced the people to withdraw their confidence from their friends and to try an almost entire new set of rulers, (using Gen. Samuel Smith's term.) They were told that the federalists would bankrupt the country by their growing navy, (which they called a manna that would swallow up all the revenue of the country in time of peace; and when we should be involved in a war with England, it would be found that our ships would be of no other use, but to swell out the hulls of her already overgrown navy.) The people believed them; and their President Mr. Jefferson, advised the laying up of ships, as could not be sold, in dry docks, and to place our dependance on gun-boats for the erection of which much of the people's money was squandered. Now, sir, wish my fellow citizens to examine this great leading assertion of democracy, I am sure when they confront it with a blowing up, by our own men, at Patuxent of all Mr. Jefferson's gun boats, when we were actively engaged in the late war with England, as being worse than useless, in the never fading laurels obtained by the lieutenant of the federal navy, commanded by federal officers, they will unhesitatingly pronounce, that the said assertion was a lie, and of course must have emanated from that spirit who is a liar and the father of it. Well then, will the people of Maryland consent to be led by this spirit, or by a party who commenced and are still under his direction and guidance?—perhaps, I shall be told, the men of this party have themselves become convinced, that they had been deceived, in that one respect and will now do all they can to increase the navy. Be it so; nevertheless I contend they are still in the gall of bitterness, as ready as ever to believe a lie and to propagate it. Do they now confess, that they were once wrong? No! they keep the lie. They now tell you they were always the friends of a navy, and they attempt practice of a third deception, by claiming the glory obtained by the late war to the

scves, when they know as well as you do... that nearly all the glory that was obtained... was through the federal navy, and by federal officers. But their opposition to a navy and their active agency under the general deceiver, at that time, was not the only subject used by them, to accomplish the end they had in view...

diately committed to prison and secured by force. He had a long time eluded the officers, and more than once when they, unarmed, had met him, he had kept them off by fire arms. He generally went prepared for action. On this occasion he was taken by surprise. Two guns were found in his room, but they were both unloaded. Johnson is a stout active athletic man, a very determined fellow, and said to be long versed in this kind of traffic.

gether with the cruelties committed against the unfortunate and emigrating Greeks, have, it is said, determined to insist upon such reparation from the Turkish government as the case will admit, and out some assurance or pledge, as regards the future, that similar excesses shall not be repeated. From the quarter in which this statement is circulated, we find no cause to doubt its authenticity, and feel, therefore, peculiar pleasure in the communication of a piece of intelligence of so much interest to the Christian, and, indeed, to the whole of the civilized world.

FOR RENT
THE ENSUING YEAR.
On an extended lease, that valuable estate on which Mr. John W. Blake now resides, situated in the waters of Third Haven Creek.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exposita issued out of Talbot county court and directed to the two suits of John Edmondson, and the President Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland against Col. William Hayward, will be sold at public sale in Easton, on the public square on Tuesday, the 21st day of August next, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock of the same day, the following land and tenements of the said Col. William Hayward, to wit: One Plantation situated in the lower district of this county, whereon Andrew Reed lives, containing by estimation two hundred acres of land one other plantation whereon Samuel Eason now lives, situated as aforesaid, containing by estimation four hundred and forty acres of land, one other plantation in Tuckahoe whereon Daniel Hampton lives, containing by estimation three hundred acres of land, one other plantation on St. Michaels river, whereon Stephen Stelchur lives, being part of a tract of land called "Sheephead's Point," also all that part of a tract of land called Theobald's Addition on St. Michaels river, containing by estimation two hundred acres—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above mentioned venditioni's.

\$20 Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber living in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, the 21st inst. a likely young negro woman named Maria, about 23 years of age, with her female child called Ellen, between 2 and 3 years of age. Maria is a stout, straight and well proportioned woman, has a scar on her neck or near her breast, occasioned by a gathering; also a lump or rise on one of her forefingers; both of which marks are conspicuous on examination, had on and took with her two blue domestic dresses, one quite new, one white muslin ditto, a large yellow silk bonnet, yellow shoes and sundry other articles of dress.—Her mother (if alive) is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Camden, Kent county, Delaware, by the name of Eve, whom I manumitted some years ago, as may appear from the records of Caroline county.—Whoever takes up the said negroes, and delivers them to me in Easton, or to Jos. Richardson or John Brown, of Sol. esqrs. at Denton, as may be most convenient, shall be paid the sum of twenty dollars as aforesaid, and all reasonable charges, if taken within this state; if apprehended out of the state of Maryland, and delivered as above mentioned, shall be entitled to the sum of thirty dollars, and all reasonable charges.

Notice.
On Thursday the 9th of August, there will be an EXAMINATION of the pupils in the Easton Lancasterian School, to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.—The patrons of this institution are solicited to attend.

Notice.
It is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of this county on the 14th inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man, who says his name is **John Black,** 5 feet 9 1/2 inches high, has a scar on his left arm occasioned by a burn, one on his forehead, and one under his left eye, stutten when first spoken to, stoops much when walking, brown clothing a kersey coat, much worn, brown cloth vest, and dark cloth pantaloons, old hat and new shoes, he says he belongs to Clares Beall, of Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is requested to come forward without delay, and prove said mulatto man; pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to Law.

John Black,
5 feet 9 1/2 inches high, has a scar on his left arm occasioned by a burn, one on his forehead, and one under his left eye, stutten when first spoken to, stoops much when walking, brown clothing a kersey coat, much worn, brown cloth vest, and dark cloth pantaloons, old hat and new shoes, he says he belongs to Clares Beall, of Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is requested to come forward without delay, and prove said mulatto man; pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to Law.

To be Rented,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
At very reasonable terms, 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 Donnan of Cambridge.

To be Rented,
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The House, Lot and improvements, whereon the Subscriber now lives, situated on Goldsborough street. The many conveniences attached to the premises and its pleasant situation should render the place very desirable. Possession will be given the first day of January next, or sooner if required.—Further particulars made known by the subscriber on the premises. Also, on the fourth day of September next, I will offer at public sale, all my Household and Kitchen Furniture, likewise an excellent Milch cow, a canvass top chaise and harness, &c.

Printing,
Neatly executed at this Office.

MARYLAND,
Dorchester County, to wit: On application to me the Subscriber, as one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, by petition in writing of John Orem, and Thomas C. Smith, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Orem and Smith, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Orem and Smith, be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Orem and Smith, to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the benefit of the said acts of Assembly, be given under my hand the 12th day of June 1821.

NOTICE.
A stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the Eastern Shore Bible Society will be held on the first day of August next, at the Court House in the town of Easton, when it is intended to consider the question, whether it shall be recommended to the several counties on this shore to form societies, for distributing the Bible in their several counties independent of this board, if they shall see fit so to do. Punctual and general attendance is particularly desired.

NOTICE.
The undersigned petitioners to Worcester county court for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, having severally complied with the requisites of said laws, do hereby give notice to their creditors respectively that the first Saturday of the next November term of said court, is the time appointed for the hearing of each of the said cases, of which all persons concerned will please to take notice.

MARYLAND,
Dorchester County, to wit: On application to me the Subscriber, in the recess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the fourth judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Levi Clark, Thomas Busick, Abraham Church, Green Stanley, Babinton Thomas, John Page, Betty Brown, and John White, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, in the terms mentioned on the said acts—and the said Clark, Busick, Church, Stanley, Thomas, Page, Brown and White, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Clark, Busick, Church, Stanley, Thomas, Page, Brown and White, be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Clark, Busick, Church, Stanley, Thomas, Page, Brown and White, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the benefit of the said acts of Assembly, be given under my hand the 4th day of June, 1821.

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, (16th) 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 charters.

A CARD.
MISS H. J. LODGE
Respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that she has taken her residence at Mrs. Thompson's, corner of Goldsborough and Harrison streets, for a few weeks only, for the purpose of giving lessons in the French painting, on Velvet, Satin and Paper, taught in twelve lessons. The advantages of this kind of painting over all others, are its peculiar delicacy of shading, the facility with which it may be acquired, and the shortness of time necessary in learning it. Spectators may be seen at above. Terms 25.
Easton, July 14th 1821 3w

BOARDING.
Parents who are desirous of sending their Daughters to School in Baltimore, may hear of a very desirable situation for Boarding in the family of a Lady, (where every attention will be paid to the department of the young ladies and great care taken to preserve their health and promote their comfort, and where their education will be superintended by the head of the family, a gentleman of liberal education, who has had long experience in the instruction of females,) by making application to the Editor.

FOREIGN.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, July 23.
The regular trading ship Ann, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the morning of the 21st of June. Captain Crocker has favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers of the 20th, London Papers to the evening of the 18th, and Lloyd's Lists to 16th ult.

MARYLAND,
April Term, Anno Domini 1821.
Ordered by Dorchester County Court, that Levin W. Chillumson an insolvent debtor, be and appear before the Judges of the said Court on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer the allegations of his creditors.—The same time is appointed for his creditors to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said Levin W. Chillumson should not obtain the benefit of the insolvent laws.

Notice.
It is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to show cause, if any they have, why they should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge.

POETRY.

FROM THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE:
Stanzas on visiting a Scene of Childhood.
"I came to the place of my birth, and said,
The friends of my youth, where are they?
And Echo answered, 'where are they?'"
Long years have elapsed since I gazed on the
scene.

Which my fancy still robed in its freshness of
green
The spot where a school boy all thoughtless
I lay
By the side of the stream in the gloom of the
shade.

I thought of the friends who had roamed with
me there,
When the sky was so blue, and the flowers
were so fair.
All scattered—all numbered, by mountain and
wave,
And some in the cold silent womb of the
grave!

I thought of the green banks that circled a
round,
With wild flowers, with sweet briar, and eg-
lantine crowned—
I thought of the river, all stirless and bright
As the face of the sky on a blue summer
night.

And I thought of the trees under which we
had strayed,
Of the broad leafy boughs with their coolness
of shade!
And I hope though disfigured, some token to
find
Of the names and the carvings, impressed on
the rind.

All eager I hastened the scene to behold,
Rendered sacred and dear by the feelings of
old,
And I deemed that, unaltered, my eye should
explore
This refuge, this saint, this Elysium of yore!

'Twas a dream—not a token or trace could I
view,
Of the names that I loved, of the trees that I
knew;
Like the shadows of night at the dawning of
day,
Like a tale that is told—they had vanished a
way!

And methought the lone river that murmured
along,
Was more dull in its music, more sad in its
song,
Since the birds that had nested and warbled
above,
Had all fled from its banks, at the fall of the
grove!

I paused,—and the moral came home to my
heart,
Behold how of earth all the glories depart!
Our visions are baseless—our hopes but a
steam!
Our staff but a reed, and our life but a dream!

To scenes that can fade not, to realms that
endure,
To glories, to blessings that triumph sublime
O'er the brightings of Change, and the ruins
of time!

From the London Literary Magazine.
OLD MAID'S DIARY.

- 15. Anxious for coming out, and the atten-
tion of men.
- 16. Begins to have some idea of the ten-
der passion.
- 17. Talks of love in a cottage, and dis-
interested affection.
- 18. Fancies herself in love with some
handsome man who has flattered
her.
- 19. Is a little more diffident in consequence
of being noticed.
- 20. Commences fashionable and dashes.
- 21. Still more confidence in her own attrac-
tions, and expects a brilliant establish-
ment.
- 22. Refuses a good offer because he is not
a man of fashion.
- 23. Flirts with every young man she
meets.
- 24. Wonders she is not married.
- 25. Rather more circumspect in her con-
duct.
- 26. Begins to think a large fortune not
quite so indispensable.
- 27. Prefers the company of rational men
to flirting.
- 28. Wishes to be married in a quiet way
with a comfortable income.
- 29. Almost despairs of entering the mar-
ried state.
- 30. Rather fearful of being called an old
maid.
- 31. An additional love of dress.
- 32. Professes to dislike balls, finding it
difficult to get good partners.
- 33. Wonders how men can leave the soci-
ety of sensible women to flirt with
chits.
- 34. Affects good humour in her conver-
sation with men.
- 35. Jealous of the praise of women.
- 36. Quarrels with her friend who is lately
married.
- 37. Thinks herself slighted in society.
- 38. Likes a king of her acquaintance who
are married unfortunately, and finds
consolation in their misfortunes.
- 39. Her nature increases.
- 40. Very meddling and officious. N.B. A
growing penchant.
- 41. If rich, as a dornier resort, makes

- love to a young man without for-
tune.
- 42. Not succeeding fails against the
sex.
- 43. Partiality for cards, and scandal com-
mences.
- 44. Severe against the manners of the
age.
- 45. Strong predilection for the parson of
the parish.
- 46. Enraged at his desertion.
- 47. Becomes desponding and takes snuff.
- 48. Turns all her sensibilities to cats and
dogs.
- 49. Adopts a dependant relation to attend
on dogs.
- 50. Becomes disgusted with the world &
vents all her ill humour on this un-
fortunate relation.

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 pub-
lished once in each week for the space of
three months in the Maryland Republican at
Annapolis, and the Boston 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 Gov-
ernment of this State, as relate to the Di-
vision of Queen Anne's county into Election
Districts.
Whereas it is represented to this general
assembly by the petition of sundry inhabi-
tants of Queen Anne's county, that they ex-
perience 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 consti-
tution 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 ec-
lection districts, and that the additional dis-
trict 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 Mar-
yland after the next election of delegates, in
the first session after such new election, as
the constitution and form of government di-
rects in such case this act, and the alterations
herein contained, shall constitute and be con-
sidered a part of said constitution and form of
government, to all intents and purposes; any
thing herein contained to the contrary not-
withstanding.
June 16—3m.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the
upper part of Anne Arundel county, on Sat-
urday night last, Negro BILL, who calls him-
self 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 green,
black broadcloth Coat, a pair of green cassi-
mere Pantaloon, a pair of crimson colored
worsted pantaloons, a yellow striped and black
striped Jacket, &c. also a cross barred cam-
bric handkerchief, with a small red border
marked with the letters W. G. It is also prob-
able that the gentleman has a blue Umbrella
with him. He has a mother living in Balti-
more, her present residence I think is in Whis-
key alley, in a yellow framed house, with high
steps, her name is Beck, or Rebecca Robert-
son; he has also several relations about Balti-
more, who are said to be employed as sailors
or boatmen; & an uncle who lives a little be-
yond Baltimore, he has a sister living with
Mr. Nicholas Merciver, 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 jail, or in any
jail 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, Eastern Gaz-
ette, and Lancaster Journal, will insert the
above once a week for six weeks, and forward
their accounts to the Federal Republican
office.
June 30—

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot
county, respectfully solicits the pa-
tronage of the public in the line of his
profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself
to keep good and attentive servants—his house
is in complete order, and is now opened for
the reception of company, furnished with new
beds and furniture—his tables are also in good
order, and will always be supplied with the
best provender the country will afford. Par-
ticular attention will be paid to travelling gen-
tlemen and ladies, who can always be accom-
modated with private rooms, and the greatest
attention paid to their commands. He intends
keeping the best liquors of every description.
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,
month, or year.
By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.
EASTON, June 30th, 1821.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the
pressure of the times, intends regulating his
prices accordingly.

NOTICE.

The persons who became indebted for prop-
erty sold at the vendue of Col. Wm. B. Smyth,
deceased, on 14th September last, are hereby
notified, that their notes became due on 14th
June last, and are earnestly requested to pay
the same without delay to
SAMUEL GROOME, Agent
For Isabella Smyth, Adm'r.
EASTON July 7—3v

\$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 15th
of March, a Black Boy who calls himself
Joe Paco,
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-
eary sew 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 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 cloth-
ing, 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 for-
ward 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

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near
Friendship, Anne Arundel County on Wed-
nesday morning last, the 10th inst, two neg-
roes, 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
lumber 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
bile. His clothing when he left the neigh-
borhood, 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, belong-
ing to the estate of the late John Whittington,
about the same complexion. Has no particu-
lar marks. They will, no doubt, remain toge-
ther. His clothing not recollected. They
have two brothers belonging to Mr. John
Pumphrey, near Upper Marlboro', Prince
George's County.
The above reward will be given for appre-
hending 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 car-
rying off said negroes at their peril, as they
will be dealt with according to law.
June 23d—1f

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 situ-
ated on the water, furnishing in their season the
luxuries of the salts, render them desirable.
To good tenants the terms will be accommo-
dating; and possession given the first of Janu-
ary next. For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.
For
MARIA KERR.
June 16—1f

MARYLAND,

Dorchester County, to wit:
On application to me the subscriber, as one
of the Justices of the Orphan's Court by pe-
tition in writing of John Chillington, Henry C.
Kennedy, John W. Mitchell, Rachel Brickell,
Mary Thomas, John Besepitch, John Mills,
Daniel Parker, Zachariah Tregue, William
Timmons, John Jackson and James Robinson,
stating that they are in actual confinement,
and praying for the benefit of the act of As-
sembly, passed at November session, eight-
teen hundred and five, for the relief of im-
poverished debtors, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said
acts, and the said Chillington, Kennedy, Mit-
chell, Brickell, Thomas, Besepitch, Mills, Par-
ker, Tregue, Timmons, Jackson and Rob-
inson, having complied with the several requi-
sites required by the said acts of assembly—
I do hereby order and adjudge that the said
Chillington, Kennedy, Mitchell, Brickell, Tho-
mas, Besepitch, Mills, Parker, Tregue, Tim-
mons, Jackson and Robinson, be discharged
from their imprisonment, and that they be
and appear before the Judge of Dorchester
County Court, on the first Wednesday after
the fourth Monday in October next, and at
such other days and times as the Court shall
direct, the same time is appointed for the
creditors of the said Chillington, Kennedy,
Mitchell, Brickell, Thomas, Besepitch, Mills,
Parker, Tregue, Timmons, Jackson, & Rob-
inson, to attend and show cause, if any they
have, why the said Chillington, Kennedy,
Mitchell, Brickell, Thomas, Besepitch, Mills,
Parker, Tregue, Timmons, Jackson, & Rob-
inson, should not have the benefit of the said
acts of Assembly.
Given under my hand the 27th day of June
1821.
True Copy
ARTHUR BIGH.

Cambridge Ferry.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the
public generally, who may wish to cross said
Ferry, (his boats being now in complete
repair and conducted by careful hands) that
there will not, for the future, be the least delay
in crossing or recrossing the Ferry, and that
every attention will be paid to the conveni-
ence and comfort of the passengers.—He also
informs them that he has a Hack and Single
Carriage, that will be ready at a moment's warn-
ing, for the conveyance of passengers to East-
on or elsewhere.
The Public's Obedt. Serv't.
THOMAS JONES.
Cambridge Ferry, July 7—4w

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the ab-
ove stand, formerly occupied by Mr.
Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his
services to the public.—This establish-
ment is now in complete repair for the recep-
tion and accommodation of travellers or citi-
zens, who may honor him with a call.
His table will be supplied with the best
products of the markets, and his bar constantly
furnished with the choicest Liquors.
His stables are supplied with the best Oats,
Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to
by faithful Ostlers.
Hack, with good horses and careful drivers
can be furnished for any part of the peninsula
—his servants are attentive, and it will be the
endeavour of the subscriber to please all
those who may give him a call.
CHARLES W. NABB.
July 7—1f

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the Subscriber of Worcester county has
obtained from the Orphan's court of said county,
in Maryland, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of William Babbage, late of
said county deceased. All persons having
claims against said deceased are hereby warn-
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before 10th
day of February next, they may otherwise be
excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given
under my hand this 9th day of July 1821.
JOHN BURBAGE,
Adm'r of Wm. Babbage.
July 14—5v

SHOES.

Joseph Scull,
Has just returned from Baltimore with a
General Assortment of
PRUNELLE, MOROCCO and LEATHER
SHOES.
He has also a number of Boston 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.

NOTICE.

The return of the Commissioners on the com-
mission issued on the petition of Thos. Wyatt,
to divide and view and value, &c. the lands of
Joannes Gland deceased, having been raised
and confirmed by the court, and notice having
been published agreeably to the order of the
court, the said Thomas Wyatt a purchaser
from one of the heirs of the said Joannes
Gland, comes into court and refuses to take
the lands in the return mentioned, at the val-
uation of the commissioners, but Elizabeth
the daughter of the said Joannes, though called
does not appear thereupon, it is ordered
by the court that the lands mentioned in the
said commission and return be sold by the
said commissioners in the following manner,
and upon the following terms, to wit. At pub-
lic Auction, one third of the purchase money
to be paid down, one other third of the pur-
chase money to be paid at the end of nine
months from the day of sale, with interest
from that day, and the residue of the pur-
chase money to be paid at the end of eighteen
months from the day of sale, with interest
from that day. Four weeks notice of the
said sale to be given by advertisement in one
of the newspapers published at Easton, and
by advertisement set up at the Court house
door of Caroline county.
By order,
JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

In pursuance of the above order the under-
signed commissioners appointed will expose at
public sale on the premises on the second
Monday in August next, to the highest bid-
der, all the lands mentioned in the ab-
ove mentioned commission and return, lying
and being in the county of Caroline, on the
terms prescribed by the above mentioned or-
der.
Richard Huglett,
Seth Godwin,
Samuel Oulbrath,
Wm. M. Hardcastle,
Thos. Goldsborough,
Commissioners.
July 7—4w

Take Notice,

That the subscribers have obtained from the
Orphan's Court of Dorchester county, Mary-
land, letters testamentary on the personal es-
tate of Doctor John Murray, late of Dorches-
ter county deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased are hereby
warned to exhibit the same with the proper
vouchers thereof to James Chapman of Cam-
bridge, on or before the 25th of January next,
otherwise they will be excluded from all ben-
efit of said estate. Witness our hands this
10th day of July 1821.
SOPHIA MURRAY and } Exors.
WM. V. M. ROBERTSON. }
July 14—3w

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 Au-
gust 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.

Cambridge Ferry.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the
public generally, who may wish to cross said
Ferry, (his boats being now in complete
repair and conducted by careful hands) that
there will not, for the future, be the least delay
in crossing or recrossing the Ferry, and that
every attention will be paid to the conveni-
ence and comfort of the passengers.—He also
informs them that he has a Hack and Single
Carriage, that will be ready at a moment's warn-
ing, for the conveyance of passengers to East-
on or elsewhere.
The Public's Obedt. Serv't.
THOMAS JONES.
Cambridge Ferry, July 7—4w

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the ab-
ove stand, formerly occupied by Mr.
Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his
services to the public.—This establish-
ment is now in complete repair for the recep-
tion and accommodation of travellers or citi-
zens, who may honor him with a call.
His table will be supplied with the best
products of the markets, and his bar constantly
furnished with the choicest Liquors.
His stables are supplied with the best Oats,
Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to
by faithful Ostlers.
Hack, with good horses and careful drivers
can be furnished for any part of the peninsula
—his servants are attentive, and it will be the
endeavour of the subscriber to please all
those who may give him a call.
CHARLES W. NABB.
July 7—1f

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obtained from the Orphan's court of said county,
in Maryland, letters testamentary on the
personal estate of William Babbage, late of
said county deceased. All persons having
claims against said deceased are hereby warn-
ed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before 10th
day of February next, they may otherwise be
excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given
under my hand this 9th day of July 1821.
JOHN BURBAGE,
Adm'r of Wm. Babbage.
July 14—5v

NEW ARRANGEMENT OF DAYS.
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 Sa-
turday at 3 o'clock in the morning, & arriving
at Wilmington the same evening. Returning
leaves Mr. Robert Keady's, sign of the Ship,
Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Fri-
day morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Easton
the same evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages
and Horses together with careful Drivers, and
as this line is the most speedy mode of con-
veyance, and the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will
be five dollars and twenty-five cents and
dollar and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia
with the above advantages we hope for a full
share of the public patronage. The route
line passes through Centerville, Church Hill,
Chesertown, George Town, M. Roads, Head
of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Pas-
sengers and others can be supplied with Hoes-
es and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Car-
riages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton,
or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.
SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chesertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Proprietors.
March 24, 1821.—1f

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER
Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a
Co-partnership in the business of a
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 no exertions shall be want-
ing to merit a continuance of the same.
THE JANE & MARY
Is in complete order for the reception of grain
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,
CLEMENS VICKARS.
P. S. They have a large & commodious gran-
ary for the reception of grain, and their Clerk
will regularly attend every Monday at Doc-
tor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for
the reception of orders.
Easton Point, Feb. 17

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—1f



THE STEAM-BOAT
MARYLAND,

Will continue to run as heretofore until the
last day of the present month, but after-
wards she will take her routes as follows: On
Sunday, the first of April she leaves Easton at
8 o'clock and will proceed to Annapolis and
Baltimore, arriving at the latter place at 6
o'clock the same evening; leaves Baltimore
on Wednesday at 8 o'clock and returns by
Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same
evening; and so leaving Easton at the same
hour and by the same route every Monday
and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like
manner every Wednesday and Saturday. In
every route, as the 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 Chesertown and
arrive there in the afternoon, and on
Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock she will leave
Chesertown & return to Baltimore, touching
in both routes at Queen's Town to take and
land Passengers.
She will take freights from and to the res-
pective places above mentioned so as not
to inconvenience the Passengers, their Horses,
or Carriages.
Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia
will find it the most convenient and expediti-
ous route, as she meets the Union Line of
Steam Boats, and can be put on board and
arrive in Philadelphia next morning by 9 o'clock.
All baggage of which due care will be tak-
en, will nevertheless be at the risk of the
owners as heretofore.
CLEMENS VICKARS.
Easton, March 17, 1821.

PRINTING

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