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WASHINGTON, July 26.
Don Luis De Onis's Memoir.

A translation of the "Memoir upon the negotiations between Spain and the United States of America, which led to the treaty of 1819," has just been published in this city, from the pen of Dr. Watkins, in whose character and abilities we have a satisfactory pledge of the fidelity and accuracy of the translation.

We have looked over this work, in the expectation of finding it full of the sophisms of diplomacy, and very unreserved in the frankness of the author's views of the United States. We have not been disappointed. It is both the one and the other. Of the character of our people, & their besetting foibles, he speaks with unassuming severity, and with more freedom, we think, than sincerity. Of our institutions, and of our resources, he has given as flattering a view as could be expected from a representative of monarchy, who has no longer a motive for deceptive language, or mental reservation in respect to us; it being perfectly evident, from the whole tenor of the Memoir, that Don Luis De Onis has not the least expectation of ever re-visiting the United States in a public capacity. Of the policy of our government, he has furnished such a distorted view as suited the purpose for which he wrote, which was, by a proper suggestion to induce the Cortes of Spain to ratify the treaty of 1819, the necessary assent to which had been, and was at the date of the Memoir, withheld by the King of Spain.

As we do not feel ourselves justified in making any extracts from this book which might interfere with the profits of the sale of it, due to the labor and enterprise of the Translator and Publisher, we shall content ourselves with a brief account of its plan, and an extract or two calculated to show the general complexion of its contents.

The character of the book is well described in the following extract from the translator's preface:

"The reader of the following pages will soon find reason to pronounce them a most extraordinary production—he will perceive that they contain a singular mixture of the various slander and the most extravagant eulogy, of our country and countrymen, that was ever heaped upon them by foe or friend. The double object which the author had in view, led him, of necessity, into many contradictions and absurdities. He had been accused of pulling the dignity of his royal master, and wounding the interests of his nation, by a disgraceful treaty; & this charge naturally involved the suspicion, that he had been influenced in his negotiation either by fear or partiality for the Americans. In combating this two fold accusation, it was important that he should show the political and physical strength of the United States, in its most magnificent state; that he should demonstrate the impossibility of defending the Spanish provinces in America, from the ambitious grasp of this colossal power; & that he should draw such a picture of the people as might lead to the inference that contempt, rather than admiration or dread, supplied him with the coloring. It will be seen from his ingenuity with which he has managed his arguments, that Don Luis De Onis was a wily politician, a master of the diplomatic art; and, however illusive some of his reasoning may appear, there are strong grounds to believe that the Spanish Cortes were influenced by it to consent to the ratification of his treaty, & that his main object was thus accomplished."

The Memoir commences with a history of the Don's diplomatic residence in the U. States, from the year 1809 to the year 1819—of his arrival here, the refusal of our government to receive him, & his vigilance and faithful services nevertheless. It then takes a view of the territories of the United States—of their population—of the causes of the rapid increase of population, and of the public and individual wealth of these states—of our relations with the Indians on our borders—of the agriculture, manufactures, and industry of the United States—of their commerce—of their military force, which he scandalously depreciates—of the navy—of the national revenue—of our internal policy—of our political system, and the relations of the United States with the different powers of the globe. The Memoir then concludes with a brief account of the negotiation, and of the motives which induced him to close it as he did, the Duke of Alagoa's grants in Florida to the contrary notwithstanding. The statistical part of the work shows that Mr. De Onis was not idle or unobscured during his sojourn here, though many of his statements and arguments are founded on erroneous or defective data.

It remains for us to give an extract or two

from the work. The first is his portrait of the people of the United States, not very flattering certainly—yet in which, amidst its frightful daubing and hideous colors, one can plainly discover some odd traits of resemblance to those who sat for the likeness.

"This people, however, do not appear capable of raising themselves to that colossal greatness to which they aspire, nor to any solid and lasting glory. A compound of individuals of various nations, they have no true national character, and devoted to commerce and speculation, interest is their idol. They carried with them to the deserts of North America the corruption and the vices of the most degenerate people in Europe—& this corruption and these vices have met with no barriers in a country where all are free, and where luxury and an insatiable thirst of gold are the predominant passions—extreme egotism, avarice, and other social passions, distinguish the character of the Americans. Their manners, in general, resemble those of the English, though they are always accompanied with a certain rusticity, and a provoking arrogance that particularize them. The inhabitants of the United States are descended for the most part from English families, and although a multitude of individuals from other nations are incorporated in their population, the anglo-nia is always prevalent. The institutions of the country, copied chiefly from those of England—the same laws for the administration of justice in civil and criminal cases—the same language, the same enthusiasm for commerce, and the same spirit of domination and pride, render the two people very similar. The Anglo-American looks upon every nation with disdain or contempt, admiring the English only, and making it a glory to draw his origin from her. But their situation at the head of the New World, without rivals to impede or restrain their march—an immense and varied surface of territory—their rapid and astonishing progress in population, the arts and industry—the brilliant series of their prosperity—the powerful success of their arms in the late war against Great Britain—and the respect which they fancy they have inspired in the principal powers of Europe, have raised their vanity to an extreme, of which it is scarcely possible to form an idea. They consider themselves superior to the rest of mankind, and look upon their Republic as the only establishment upon earth, founded upon a grand and solid basis, embellished with wisdom, and destined one day to become the most sublime colossus of human power, and the wonder of the universe. It is not only in the mouths of enthusiasts or demagogues, who seek to inflame the imaginations of the mob with seductive and exalted ideas, that this language is heard—it resounds from every side. The works of all the Anglo-American writers are strewn with these haughty sentiments, these brilliant predictions, suggested by an overweening vanity. Their public monuments attest the excess of this pride and ostentatious confidence. The house in which the Congress hold their sessions, they call the Capitol—a little rivulet near it, about three yards wide and a fourth deep, they denominate the Tiber. Many of the meanest settlements have the names of the most celebrated cities of Greece and Rome.—Every thing breathes extreme affectation and vanity in the United States; but the sensible man, who examines things with impartiality and profound reflection, cannot but foresee the ruin of these states, in the blind impetuosity of their ambition, and the excess of their pride."

Per contra, we give the following, as a fair sample of those parts of the work in which reluctant justice is done to us:

"Their fleet is every day receiving augmentation, and it already upon a respectable and brilliant footing. The Anglo-American sailors, if they do not exceed the English in skill or courage, like them possess the profoundest knowledge of naval tactics, and great experience in every thing that can contribute to a favorable result in naval actions. It is true that, hitherto, they have no actions, except of a ship to ship, and with small divisions on the Lakes, but in all they have manifested great skill and great bravery. When their navy shall be adapted for grand battles, they will no doubt show the same superiority, of which the English now boast so much; and will, perhaps, surpass them, excited as they will be by emulation, pride, and that fierceness of enthusiasm which a republican spirit inspires. Every thing is well organized in their marine—the vessels are of excellent construction, perfectly fitted and armed—a rigorous discipline, due subordination, and the best order are observed in them. There is no instance of an Anglo-American commander or officer, having faltered in his duty, or of his having failed to support, even in the most difficult extremities, the honor of his flag—an officer who should conduct himself in any other manner, would not only be punished with severity, but his name would be forever loaded with infamy, and abandoned to public execration. These are the principles which make an army or a navy formidable

—without them no matter how many soldiers or ships a state may have, it must not flatter itself that it has an army or a navy—it may spend immense sums to support these two bodies, which are the pillars of national defence, but it will experience nothing but disasters, defeats, and losses, when the necessity of employing them shall arrive."

We conclude with the following extract, the perusal of which made us feel unusually serious—why, we leave the reader to explain:

"I cannot conclude my observations upon the country and population of the United States without saying something of the Indians, or aboriginals, still remaining in them. A considerable number of the Iroquois are yet to be met with in the state of New York, and in the eastern part of Long Island; but they are all miserable wretches in nothing resembling their ancestors, whose character is said to have been so bold, warlike and ferocious. In the states of Tennessee and Mississippi, the nation or tribe of Cherokees exist; in Georgia, the Creeks—in Mississippi, the Chickasaws and Choctaws—in the state of Indiana and territory of Michigan, a few savage horde of the nation or tribe of Chippeway are to be found—and others occupy various points to the north east of Illinois and east of Lake Michigan. They are all wretched and gradually becoming extinct. Their whole number will amount at most to 50 or 60,000. Those who live within the Spanish dominions, contiguous to the United States, comprise various tribes, some of them sufficiently numerous; but they are gradually diminishing, and abandoning the country to the Americans.

"Although the federal government boasts of the tenderness and philanthropy with which it treats them, it cannot but be observed, that whatever may be its disposition to cherish sentiments so becoming to the present age, and all free countries like that of America, the fact is, that the Indians are daily despoiled of their lands by purchases, for the most part fraudulent, or by treaties but little equitable, as well as by force of arms. It frequently happens that the settlers, established on the frontier or near the base of the Indians, make incursions into them and rob them of their cattle and of every thing upon which they can lay their hands. They complain to the governors and authorities of their respective State or Territory, and in many cases to the federal government; but justice is not always done to them, not any satisfaction given. A series of these outrages at length wearies their patience, and when they find a fit opportunity, they take vengeance into their own hands, attack those who enter their grounds to lay their waste or drive off their cattle, and either murder them or sometimes pursue them beyond the frontier, committing reprisals upon the American possessions with the ferocity belonging to their nature. When either of these events happen, the cry of alarm and indignation resounds throughout the whole United States, and the government sends an army to chastise the Indians.

"Such is the motive or apparent cause of the deadly and exterminating wars which have been hitherto waged against these unhappy beings. The government always entrusts the conduct of them to impetuous generals, who, suffering themselves to be carried away by a passion for war even to the overwhelming in ruin the almost defenceless and wretched aboriginals, pursue them with fire and sword, burn their miserable cabins and put to destruction all who are not so fortunate as to escape to distant forests or inaccessible mountains.

"At the end of the campaign a treaty is entered into with the unfortunate victims, who have survived the extermination of their tribe; and in this, the greater and better part of their lands adjudged to the United States, who are thus successively getting rid of these neighbors, and possessing themselves of the countries which they occupy."

On the whole, none can read this tract of 152 pages without amusement, and few without instruction. Nat. Int.

FOREIGN.

Extracts from English papers received at the office of the New York National Advocate, per the Ann.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP BUILDERS.
NEW INVENTION.

A patent has been granted to William Wood, of Bow, Middlesex, shipwright, for the manufacture and application of a new material for the more effectually rendering ships and other maritime vessels water tight and sea worthy. The patentee has discovered that a light felt of hide hair, or mixture of hide hair and wool, when saturated with tar, is highly elastic and water proof, and conceiving the useful application of the substance of a lining for the sheathing of ships; he manufactures it in an expeditious and economical manner, in sheets of suitable size for that purpose, such sheets being attached to the

external sides and bottom of the ship by simply nailing with scupper nails, are covered with planking. The substance he terms adhesive felt. It possesses the property of elasticity to a considerable degree as to stretch uniformly without fracture or injury either to its texture, or its complete impermeability to water, whenever the ship's seams are opened by straining in hard weather, or in more dangerous cases of the starting of planks or the breaking of timbers, as in stranding. In all such cases, when the usual mode of sheathing, water would necessarily be admitted to the certain destruction of the vessel, this material forms an impenetrable and elastic case of garment for the whole ship's bottom, and in the case of the opening of seams by straining, it recovers its first dimensions with the return of the part so opened; or the release of the strain—in such cases it generally falls into the opening in a certain degree, so as to render them afterwards more secure against a recurrence. He also finds it to be a complete protection against every description of worm in all climates; this destructive animal is never known to penetrate the material in the slightest degree. The material, hair, or hair and wool, is prepared for felting by the operations of dressing and bowing; as in the practices of hat making, and is felted in the usual manner. Sheets or portions thus felted are dipped into the melted tar and pitch, in certain stated proportions to each other, and then undergo a slight compression to take away the extraneous or dipping quantity of the material; they are then exposed for a short time to dry and cool, and are then considered fit for use.

Love under a bed.—We have heard of a most extraordinary fracas, which took place at the Wicklow Hotel, Dublin, a few days ago. It would appear that a Mr. B., having formed a strong attachment to Miss R., found means to secret himself in the bedchamber of the young lady at the above hotel. Wholly unconscious of any such circumstance, the young lady entered her chamber at the usual hour of repose, attended by her maid servant, who, while in the act of undressing her mistress, perceived a boot under the bed, upon which, with great presence of mind, she beckoned to the lady to quit the room, and followed as quickly herself. She immediately locked up the intruder, and alarmed the house upon which the father and brother of the young lady flew to her assistance, and upon the door being opened, a violent scuffle ensued between the parties, in the course of which shots were fired by the lover, we are happy to say without taking effect. It is added that Mr. B. has entered into bail to a large amount for his appearance.

Dublin Paper.
Cure for Hysterics.—"Before the introduction of tea, the ladies spent their afternoons over a cup of good mulled wine, and perhaps it would have been as well if the practice had continued. Hysterics were then little known."—Dr. Hunter's Men and Manners.

ELOPEMENT.

Yesterday evening, Mrs. Haydon, wife of Mr. Haydon, residing at Grove-house, Tottenham, eloped with a person named Symes, formerly a midshipman in the navy, but of late, a spirit dealer at Mortlock, in Somerset. The details of this case are of the most shocking description. Mrs. H. having so far forgotten the duties of a mother as to leave two babes at home, one only seven months old, & to accompany a married man, who has left a wife at Crediton, with one child, and in hourly expectation of another.—The fugitives were pursued by Mr. H. and a police-officer, about ten hours after their departure, and traced directly to London, not even disguising their route at any stage. At Salisbury the paragon placed himself and chere amie outside a coach, and reached London about 4 o'clock the same afternoon. The pursuing party arrived at Bow-street in two hours after, but no clue could be obtained likely to effect a discovery, until the following morning, when they were recognized by Salmon the Bow-street officer, at the Green man, Black-hall, where they had passed the night. The lady was immediately taken into custody, and the destroyer of the peace of two families was overcom by a fainting fit. Mr. H. resigned his wife into the hands of a friend of her father, and the affair ended. A separation we understand, has taken place, and a divorce will immediately follow. But what adds horror to the crime is, that the opportunity chosen for the elopement was at a time when the father of Mr. Haydon lay a corpse!

London paper.
It is a common opinion that every generation of man is less in stature, as well as shorter lived than that which preceded it.—It seems quite settled that every thing grows less and less, except taxes and straw bonnets.

MARRIAGE.

In Dunkin, Ireland, on the 1st of May last, the wife of P. O'Flan was delivered of four sons and a daughter, all in good health; 16 months before, she had three children at a birth.

New-York, July 21.

Artful Villainy.—A theft was committed yesterday by a gang of boys, in a manner which, for cunning and audacity, will compare with any of the most ingenious tricks of the veteran culprits in the populous cities of Europe. As the lady of a house in Greenwich street was sitting at breakfast in the back piazza, a lad decently dressed, rushed in at the front door, crying, and ran through the hall. Immediately two other boys presented themselves at the front door and called to him to come along.—On the lady's enquiring what was the matter, the lad told her that the boys at the door wanted to whip him. They denied it, and said he had run away, and their boss had sent them to bring him home. The lady in a kind manner advised him to go, which advice after hanging about the entry for some time, he complied with; but not without having in the course of the altercation and confusion which he had created, slyly slipped into the front parlor and fastened his little thieving hooks upon a pair of silver pint mugs. These he contrived to hold before him in such a manner, with his face partly turned towards the entry wall, and moving towards the door apparently very reluctantly, for fear his companions in iniquity would give him a hiding, succeeded in escaping with his plunder.

A gentleman from one of the north western States, related to me a few days since the following anecdote as illustrative of the high sense of honor and devoted sentiments which characterize many of the Indian warriors.

Several years ago, at a treaty held with some Indian tribes at Vincennes in Indiana, at which the celebrated Tecumseh was present, Gen. Harrison acted as one of the commissioners on the part of our government. A house had been erected in a field adjoining the town for the meeting of the parties. Before the council was opened, Gen. Harrison handed several chairs to the American officers and gentlemen who were present, before he offered one to Tecumseh. On handing him one, the haughty warrior thrust it aside, and surveying those around him with a mingled expression of pride and contempt, threw himself in a reclining posture on the ground.—Gen. Harrison endeavored to soothe him, and through the interpreter asked him whether he intended to offend his Great Father. "My father said the indignity chief; the Six is my Father, and the Earth is my Mother, and I will repose myself on her bosom."

Missory Statesman.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.
FELL REVENGE.

On Thursday, a highly respectable family of this city were plunged into deep affliction by the detestable wickedness of a colored girl about 14 years of age. Some of the elder branches of the family were going into the country in the carriage. The colored girl was desirous to go with them, but was refused. Anointed by a most diabolical spirit, she determined to wreak her vengeance where it should be severely felt: not by the waste or destruction of property, but by breaking into the sanctuaries of life itself. She was partially instructed with the care of an infant grandchild of the respectable gentleman who would not allow her to go into the country. She slipped out and bought six cents worth of Laudanum. This she conveyed into the tube or bottle from which the child was fed. A woman employed about the house, observed that the child did not seem to like its victuals, and perhaps the reason was, that they were not fresh. The artful and malicious girl, who had bought and depopulated the laudanum, assured the mother, that the victuals were fresh and nice, and that the child was fond of them. Again the deadly tube was put into its innocent mouth, and again it sucked the poisonous food. It was soon observed to be sick; a physician was sent for, but alas, the vital spark was extinguished, it was dead in a few hours. The colored girl was arrested, and is now in jail. She has confessed all that we have stated as to her motives and conduct. She will be tried at the next court of Oyer and Terminer. This offence is murder in the first degree.

HARRIS FRANK, (Vic.) July 17.
MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Dr. T. C. Smith, of Dublin, lately obtained £3,000 premium from the English Parliament for the undermentioned recipe for Typhus Malignant Fevers.

Six drachms of powdered nitre, six drachms of oil of vitriol; mix them in a tea cup, adding to the nitre one drachm of the oil at a time. The cup to be placed during the preparation on a hot hearth or plate of heated iron, and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe. The cup to be placed in different parts of the sick room.

Communicated for the benefit of the public by Mr. John O'Donovan, physician of this place, a gentleman, who, since his short residence here has rendered most essential services to many by chemical discoveries, in some of those obstinate cases which still continue to baffie the art of physic, particularly rheumatism and dysentery.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING AUGUST 4.

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. NAT'L COMEGYS. For Dorchester: BENJAMIN W. LECOMPT, CAPT. MATTHIAS TRAVERS. For Worcester: EPHRAIM K. WILSON, THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

- Assembly Ticket for Somerset: Lewis R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John H. D. 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 Tighe, Jr., Dr. John Stevenson.

FEDERAL REPUBLICANS OF TALBOT COUNTY

At a large and respectable meeting of our friends in Easton, on Tuesday, 31st ult., it was resolved that a meeting of the Federal Republican voters of this county be held at Mr. Lewis's tavern, in Easton, on Tuesday the 14th inst. precisely at 8 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of nominating suitable Candidates as Electors of the Senate—the Federal Republican voters of this county, are therefore respectfully invited to attend. It is to be hoped no man who feels the importance of the ensuing election, and wishes success to Federalism, will absent himself from this meeting.

By Order, A. GRAMM, Sec'y. Easton, August 1, 1831.

Refined as we are in the country, and dependent upon the journals of our great sea ports for intelligence, we cannot avoid much tardiness in our details as well as much staleness in our remarks. If we yield to this disadvantage, which is uncontrollable, we shall be dumb, and in spite of it we still present some views, we must recline ourselves upon the considerate indulgence of those who derive their information from fresher and more copious sources.

Since the degradation of the kingdom of Naples, little else has occurred, except the Greek insurrection, to rouse attention.—The sanguinary course of things in this rebellion was calculated to excite the feelings, and the deliberate massacres of the unfortunate Greeks of all ranks, with the barbarous demolition of their churches, have revived all the horrors that were experienced in the days of LeGendre, Marat and Robespierre. Recovering from this tug of war between the Greek and the Turk, we are tempted to extend our view to a future day to see what will be the probable effects produced in continental Europe by this progress of things. By way of drawing the curtain to enjoy this view, we will here introduce some extracts from that great depository of excellently selected matter, the National Gazette, to which we always look with pleasure for the best information and maturest reviews.

From the National Gazette, of 25th ult. "It is curious to recur to the language of Mr. Jenkinson, now Lord Liverpool, and of Mr. Pitt, and of Lord Grenville, in the celebrated debate 1792, on 'the Russian Armament.' The first declared that if that 'insatiable power, Russia, could demolish or materially weaken the empire of the Turks, the balance of Europe must be totally destroyed.' Lord Grenville 'entered into an historical detail of the conduct of Russia, and displayed her ambitious and formidable views from the time of Peter the Great.' It was impossible, he said, for any one who considered facts, to maintain that it was of no consequence to Great Britain, whether or not Russia was to be permitted to drive the Turks out of Europe, and to make herself formidable in the Mediterranean, as a maritime power. 'He believed it would be found, that from the earliest periods of the Turkish Empire, down to the present, it had been held essential to the balance of Europe.' Such was the opinion of Montesquieu, nor has it ever been denied by any author of any authority whatever. It is true in general, how much more must it be of the Turkish Empire, when considered as threatened by the ascendancy of such a power as Russia, the progress of which was so alarming and great and rapid, and the ambition of which was

boundless. There was a regular system on the part of Russia, of encroachment on the Turks."

These are authorities of no mean order—when such men as Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, & Lord Liverpool have long since told us, that the preservation of the Turkish power in Europe is essential to the safe balance of power,—and when the greatest of these men has said "there was a regular system on the part of Russia, of encroachment on the Turks"—when the best tell us "It is impossible for any one to maintain that it was of no consequence to Great Britain, whether or not Russia was to be permitted to drive the Turks out of Europe, & to make herself formidable in the Mediterranean, as a maritime power"—and when the present Premier of Great Britain declares "that if that insatiable power, Russia, could demolish or materially weaken the Empire of the Turks, the balance of Europe must be totally destroyed."

What shall we think when we see the emperor Alexander on the borders of European Turkey, with one hundred thousand well appointed soldiers, and a civil war raging between the Greeks and the Turks, and the Turkish power tottering upon the brink of ruin—add to this too, that the contumely heaped upon the Greek Church by the Turk—the hideous barbarism pursued towards the Patriarch—the sanguinary ferocity exercised towards the Greeks themselves, all combining to bring Alexander into the contest, as well to deter the Church, as to avenge her persecuted, murdered Priesthood, to succour the unfortunate, and to extirpate from Europe a power which stands between him and the possession of a very extensive & one of the finest territories in the universe, which territory he alone wants to perfect the omnipotence of Russia in Continental Europe, and to render her what has been hitherto denied her, a great and powerful rival nation. Are not these considerations calculated to make us pause and reflect? But if they are striking to us, what will they be to all Europe, and particularly to Great Britain. The little affair of Naples with her miserable Carbonari, and the projected revolution in Piedmont are "trifles light as air" compared to this—indeed all that has transpired in Europe recently, since the French Revolution and the wars growing out of that awful event, the revolutions in Portugal and Spain, with the memorable destruction of the independence, are all small matters, when we come to contemplate the giant power of Russia made more than giant force by the annexation of European Turkey to his already spacious and immense dominions; and in the twinkling of an eye becoming a naval power.—What other nations think or do, or what they may wish to adopt for their own welfare or happiness, according to the hitherto practised plan, of every people pursuing their own good in their own way, will be matter of no concern to this mighty colossus.—All Europe must bend to his will.—He may amuse them for a while perhaps, until he is ready; and the powers of Europe may weakly suffer themselves to be lulled into this fatal delirium, instead of forming a coalition, one and indivisible, and with all their strength falling upon and dismembering this mighty power, before her plans are matured.—But in the present aspect of things, the little Revolutions which are achieving in particular countries are matters of no moment.—Russia will give governments and laws to all.—Her strength is comprehended within the limits of Nova Zembla and the Dardanelles, the sea of Anadit and the Gulf of Yesica.

We are no longer at a loss to know what put a stop to the march of the Russian army into Piedmont last winter, or what arrested the proceedings of the Holy Alliance against Spain.—It was at that moment the Greek Rebellion took place, and with consummate wisdom the Emperor halted his troops on their march to Piedmont, diverted his schemes against Spain, and proclaimed, that another Congress would meet in about a twelvemonth, (patty delusion) and that he would not interfere in the contest between the Greeks and the Turks.—Intending no doubt, that a war which in its very nature must be sanguinary, and from the character of at least one of the parties, almost exterminating, the combatants should exhaust themselves, when upon the first pretext, he would come in, decide the contest, and possess the territory—the progress of things, so far, has been very favourable to this plan, as Alexander may now come into the battle upon terms a little different from the principles of the Holy Alliance to deter the Church and to aid the cause of the noble rebellious Greeks.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE: CATO.

There is a pretty little Boy, with black eyes and fair hair, who writes in the Easton Star, over the signature of Cato; & who copies from another youth, as handsome as himself one Lieutenant Hall, of the 14th Light Dragoons. This lieutenant is a little fellow, with light heels and a curly head, who attended the drawing-room three winters ago, and danced Cotillions to the admiration of all who saw him. He was quite a favorite at Washington among the Boys and Girls. Since his return to England, he has written his Travels, and among other sketches contained in them, is a sketch of the Federalists which he has taken from another sketch, of that great Wise man, Mathew Carey, Esquire, who has written a very profound Book called the Olive Branch. Little Cato tells us, this sketch is drawn by a "masterly hand, with great force, truth and exactness." And so it is in my dear little fellow, and so is your own sketch drawn by a masterly hand, (curly heads have always masterly hands) and if it gets across the water and falls into the hands of the little masterly lieutenant, it is very probable he will quote it in his next publication.—This will give you a chance of getting into the Edinburgh Review. If this should happen—Och how somebody will swell.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Old men forget! yet not all forget.

Opposition, if not hostility to the administration of President Washington was begun by the present ruling party, whether under the guise of democracy or republicanism before the government was well organized. Envy, jealousy and ambition with every other malignant passion had early seized the minds of certain members of Congress as well as that of Thomas Jefferson, the prince of impostors! Union of action as well as sentiment had combined to oppose and thwart the views of this great and good man, whom nothing could awe from the straight line of duty and disinterested patriotism. To his magnanimity of character we owe it, under an overruling Providence, that our independence was secured in despite of certain envious and malignant characters in the old revolutionary congress, and to the unshaken and determined resolution of mind, uniformly devoted to the public good, we are indebted for the firm establishment of the Constitution of the United States, which stands like a rock unmoved amidst the wild theories, philosophical experiments and misrule of a Jefferson and other wickedly ambitious men, who have never had so much in view as their own emolument and self aggrandizement! Such characters I wish to expose and to bring down to their natural level, and if possible, to make them harmless by obliging them to give way to better men, the friends and disciples of Washington. Hamilton had been the associate and bosom friend of Washington in war, his sterling worth and talents had been well known to him in the most trying times of the revolution; it was from this knowledge, that he was selected and made Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. To him we owe our system of FINANCE, which like our great sheet-anchor, the Constitution, framed by the best and wisest men of that or any other age, stands as a monument of his great and intuitive genius, which the malignant spite of a President Jefferson could not subvert with all his delusive dreams, aided by the self destructive schemes of a general Sam. Smith and others, who are or ought to be repenting in sack-cloth and ashes for all their political as well as private sins.

General Knox, who had commanded the artillery in the revolutionary war, was a well tried officer, and attached to Washington from principle, though not possessed of those brilliant talents, which made Hamilton so useful and necessary in war and in peace, was considered by the President well qualified to organize the war department, and was therefore nominated to the Senate and made secretary of war.

Dr. McHenry was engaged during the whole war of the revolution, either as secretary to General Washington or as one of his side de camp; he had devoted his early life to the study of medicine, and had, if I have not forgotten, obtained a doctor's degree in Edinburgh, but having joined his brother in Baltimore in mercantile business after the war, had acquired no small knowledge in the shipping business, which in Washington's estimation qualified him for the navy department; and it is probable, to him united with the naval skill of Commodore Truxton, we owe the admirable organization of the Navy Department, and the renown we have acquired as a great naval power. Thus far, it will be perceived, Washington with his wonted foresight preferred practical men to fill every department of the government, or at least, such men as he was not deceived in as to their integrity and future practical usefulness. But alas! in an evil hour he was induced to think of Thomas Jefferson as his secretary of state. As to his talents he was not deceived! He knew Mr. Jefferson had been conspicuous in our councils during the revolution, that he had the reputation of drafting the declaration of independence, and as might be supposed, that his feelings were entirely American, but he had not taken one thing into proper consideration, that he had spent the last years of his life in France, where he had imbibed some very wild and impracticable notions about men and things! "The age of reason" had commenced in France while he was there. The "perfectibility of man" was the product of that wonderful age! And Mr. Jefferson was a disciple of Condorcet and some other deistical philosophers.—

Besides he was not in America, when the Constitution was formed, and if I have not forgotten, when it was adopted. It had in his estimation "too much of the form, if not the substance of the British Constitution" as he afterwards expressed himself to the celebrated Marzee! He was scarcely appointed secretary of state ere the French Revolution had commenced, which at once declared open war against the established order of things, and the property of all the nations of the earth was considered by these disciples of liberty and equality, as good prize whether on the high seas or the surface of the earth, except this land of liberty. We were an exception, under an expectation, that we would readily join them in the crusade of liberty and equality, thus in the crusade of universal plunder! but so it was Mr. Jefferson was made Secretary of State with all his wild notions of government and prejudices against the British Constitution, of which ours was an improved copy, but it did not partake of any of the models of his friends, the Abbe Sieyes! It did not survive enough of the "age of reason" Hamilton, Knox, and McHenry were more in the confidence of President Washington, and he was compelled ex-officio to do and to write many things contrary to his own sagacious principles! He was obliged to commence a paper war with the infamous Genet who had seduced our citizens from their allegiance, and commissioned them to plunder on the high seas! This was a severe task for a man of his talents and principles; for it was supposed, and believed by all, who have not learned to forget, that he was hand and glove with Genet & his successor Fouchet, one of whom complained very heavily that he, "Mr. Jefferson, held two languages, the one official, the other confidential." democratic societies were now organizing in Philadelphia, & establishing correspondences throughout the U. States; Printing Presses were (seemingly with abuse against the government) for arresting the spreading spirit of the French and American Republicans, who were equally keen for plunder. Even General Washington did not escape their anathemas, & was held up as an enemy to "liberty and equality" while Mr. Jefferson, who was known to have set up one Front and to encourage all and every species of hostility to the government, was considered as the only friend of man! If "old men forget all cannot forget," that those things were done in the "green tree," in the face of Washington, in opposition to the administration of Washington! And now at this day the democrats old and young are eulogizing Jefferson, and calling themselves the disciples of Washington; of that Washington who was traduced by the disciples of Jefferson openly, and by Jefferson himself behind the curtain, the man who was writing for and fanning the wretches, who were belching forth their filth and slander on this real friend of man and of his country, which was dearer to him, than life. The soul sickens at the recollection of these things. Every patriotic mind must shrink with horror, when he can't forget the baseness of democracy through every stage of its career.

FEDERALIST.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE

"History is philosophy teaching by example."

The base conduct of the executive directory of France towards the three Ambassadors that were dispatched thither by the President, proved to the world of what materials, it was composed. The members of that body not only refused to accredit them as the representatives of an independent nation, but demanded "liberty of the United States as the condition which must precede not only the reconciliation of America with France, but any negotiation on the differences between the two countries; & it was even insinuated that there being taken in part from the party which had supported the measures of their own government for "finished just cause of ambage." p. 741.—Such were the infamous, ungenerous and humiliating demands made by the rulers of a great and populous nation on these "free sovereign and independent States!" Such their repeated, aggravated insults and insinuations, which were resented by our ministers in a (one of mainly defiance & disdain. Their despatches which were published as soon as they were received in this country, excited the utmost indignation; and elicited a blaze of indignation and resentment from both parties, and all classes of society. Multitudes who had before defended or excused the conduct of the French rulers uniformly, now discovered the baseness of their designs and rallied round the rulers who had been recognized by the nation's suffrages. The sentiment expressed by one of the envoys in reply to the communications from the French agents, in this unparalleled, disgraceful affair—"millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute"—re-iterated from state to state, and was re-echoed from the tongues of millions of freemen eager and willing to defend from lawless ambition their honor, integrity and independence.

Yet it appears that even this burst of feeling, though demanded by justice, patriotism and necessity, was not the offspring of every heart in the community.—The journals of the day reiterated the charge of British influence with unabating fury against the executive and its advisers: There was a certain party of citizens, (let me not call them Americans) so infatuated and blinded to the truth, that they "justified the conduct of France, who, they insisted, only demanded those marks of friendship, which at a critical moment, she had herself afforded, that

the real interest of the United States required a compliance with this demand; that it would cost more money to resist than to yield to it; that resistance would infallibly be ineffectual; and that national honor was never secured by national defeat. Whilst others maintained that her intentions were not really hostile, that her conduct was misrepresented by men under British influence, who wished for war, or had been deceived by unauthorized intriguers" p. 744, 5.

Surely these could not have been deliberate opinions of the countryman of Washington. May we not rather in charity conclude, that they were solely the splenetic effusions of those imported incendiary scribblers, who, in the capacity of democratic editors of newspapers and under the guise of patriotism—which their impure and cankered hearts could never appreciate; have poisoned the minds of the multitude, with the most bombastic doctrines, and poured a torrent of calumny upon the most wise & virtuous in our land.

The nation now assumed a warlike attitude. The proceedings of Congress were marked with decision. The artillery regiments were increased, and twelve regiments of infantry and one of cavalry were ordered to be raised. Numerous addresses were sent to the executive, breathing the spirit of defiance and determined valour, the sentiments of which were reiterated in the replies of the President.

After war had become probable, it appeared to be the unanimous wish that Gen. Washington should be invited to take command of the army. Col. Hamilton in a private letter to him remarks, "you ought to be aware, my dear sir, that in the event of an open rupture with France, the public voice will again call you to command the armies of your country. It is the opinion of all with whom I converse that you will be compelled to make the sacrifice. All your past labors may demand, to give them efficacy, the further, this very great sacrifice."

General Washington in reply made the following memorable observations—"You may be assured, that my mind is deeply impressed with the present situation of public affairs, and not a little agitated by the outrageous conduct of France towards the United States, and the insupportable conduct of those partisans who aid and abet her measures. When she perceives the spirit and policy of this country rising into resistance, & that she has falsely calculated upon support from a large part of the people to promote her views and influence in it, she will desert from these practices. And I believe further, that although the leaders of her party in this country will not change their sentiments they will be obliged to change their plan or the mode of carrying it on."

In such language as that which is above recorded, we have the testimony of honest conviction of the illustrious founder of our republic, concerning the intentions and motives of a part at least of the party opposed to the measures of the administration. He stills them emphatically by their party, meaning thereby the French party. And if those disgraceful (I had almost said treasonable) essays that attacked the opposition of democratic papers at the time under review, reflected the real sentiments of any that called themselves American citizens; was there not every plausible, every possible reason for the opinion above expressed? And has not experience, has not history verified the prediction, that this party, "would change their plan or the mode of carrying it on?" For although, after a treaty had been made with France, their hostility was directed from time against certain domestic measures which shall receive particular notice in due time, yet the whole tenor of the democratic administration, from the election of Mr. Jefferson, till the war of 1812, proved that "they had not changed their sentiments."

It appears also, in addition to what has been related, that the two Federal envoys, General Pinckney and General Marshall "were ordered to quit the territories of the republic whilst the democratic envoy Mr. Gerry was permitted to remain, and was invited to resume the discussions which had been interrupted."

To the everlasting dishonor of Mr. Gerry, he did remain in Paris, and viewed with calmness and resignation the flight of his colleagues. His conduct on this occasion met with the decided disapprobation of the executive, and a very severe philippic from Mr. Pickens the Secretary of state.

It was the opinion of most persons that these perfidious proceedings of the French Directory originated in consequence of the ratification of Jay's Treaty and the consequent good understanding between America and Great Britain. But there is every reason to believe that the Frenchmen were influenced by other motives. The people of the United States, the "good republicans the friends of France" were guilty of an unpardonable omission of duty in not electing Mr. Jefferson the man of their choice—the man who was aided and assisted in electing for the presidency by the avowed and notorious intrigues of the French minister, instructed no doubt what part to act by his honorable employers. The evidence of this fact leads in some measure upon democratic testimony. Mr. Joel Barlow once deceased, a democratic gentleman of considerable celebrity as an author, who had been long residing in Paris, in a letter from thence has the following remarks: "When the election of Mr. Adams was announced here, it produced the order

of the 30 of March which was meant to be little short of a declaration of war. The government here was determined to force you of your property, to a sufficient degree to bring you to your feeling in the only nerve in which it was presumed your sensibility lay, which was, your patriotic interest. The order of the 2d of March alluded to by Mr. Baciow was the most tyrannical, the most bloody decree that ever disgraced the annals of any nation, whether ancient or modern—whether civilized or savage. Even the self-created Emperor Napoleon, in the plenitude of his rapacity, fell infinitely short of these inhuman murderers. His famous decrees were just, mild and merciful when compared to this "third article of which, (observed Mr. Adams in his message to Congress,) subjects explicitly and exclusively American, to be treated as pirates if found on board ships of the enemies of France?"

Notwithstanding the evidence of these facts—notwithstanding the indignity and elevated tone he had maintained in his communications to congress on the subject of our French relations, Mr. Adams suddenly and unaccountably determined to send another embassy to the faithless and unprincipled directory, contrary to the advice of Hamilton & Pickens, the faithful and long tried counsellors of Washington. Nothing could have been more unexpected or more unexpected to the Federal party, or more agreeable to their political opponents. The party by whose suffrages he had been elevated to the chair of state, felt the dreadful shock from Maine to Georgia. All tongues were mute. Not one voice was heard to advocate the foolish, rash proceeding. Even after the envoys Oliver Ellsworth, Mr. Henry and Mr. Murray had been nominated and commissioned, there was an opportunity and a time to pause: for news arrived that another revolution had taken place in France, and that the Directory was no more. In consequence of this information, his ministers suggested the propriety of waiting to hear whether they would be accredited by the new government. But he dispatched his ambassadors without consulting with them, and expressed himself by saying that he knew their opinions were opposite to his, and that discussion and altercation was unnecessary, because his resolve was fixed and unchangeable. By this one single measure—so precipitate and unadvised—and so fraught with fatal consequences—Mr. Adams forfeited the confidence of almost all his friends and partisans.

The American ministers, on their arrival, found the executive power in the hands of one who has, since that time acted a conspicuous part on this great theatre of action. As other matters of more importance at that time engaged his attention, they found very little difficulty in obtaining a treaty which was signed by Joseph Bonaparte, in behalf of his brother Napoleon then unknown to fame. Before intelligence of the peace arrived in this country, the spirit of the God-like Washington had taken its everlasting flight to the mansions of blessedness. On the 14th of December 1799, this lamentable event took place, which extorted tears from every eye, and sighs from every heart. For every one that could feel, felt as though he had lost a father, and felt that the loss was irreparable. But his memory can never die. That will survive amidst the revolutions of empires, and remain coeval and co-existent with the march of time. Whilst the names of the calculators and rollers of Washington will be merged in the gulf of forgetfulness, or be remembered with execration by all genuine Americans.

MARCELLUS.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
LET US HAVE FAIR PLAY.
The zealous Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, who not being able to refuse the FACTS stated by me in a communication, which appeared in the EASTON GAZETTE, of the 21st ultimo; has, wonderful to relate, declared that part of the letter of General Washington to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Esq. which relates to the democratic party being a guise to this country, is only a "trick and a forgery." This is like the Fox with the Grape, who when he found he could not reach them, cried out they were sour. Of what a genius this Editor of the Patriot is—how great he is, at explaining matters.—By his mere assertion, I suppose, he imagines the people will actually believe him.—But they are not so easily to be made to believe FACTS.—This being has produced no proof that WASHINGTON did not declare the "DEMOCRATIC PARTY A GUISE TO THIS COUNTRY." The honorable gentleman, a compatriot of Washington, to whom the letter was addressed, would not condescend to make him his footman—much less, to favour him with a perusal of the letter alluded to.—Now, I see no grounds afforded by this Declaration of insignificance, I mean the Editor of the Patriot, by which the people are to believe he asserts the truth. He has not stated that he has seen the entire letter. Then of course, it ought to be allowed, that he has arrogated to himself, a great deal of impudence and presumption, and that in so doing, he has demonstrated his real qualities, which are so egregious, by being tinged with the essence of depravity; and come under the denomination of ignorance. The Patriot Editor says I have been guilty of political sacrilege.—O! this is the unkindest cut of all. It amounts from this being who has attempted to shadow the light which has been let by the IMMORTAL WASHINGTON, for the American people to see the deception of democracy and to guard against its corruption—a people whose national character was governed by this hero, afforded

the noblest subject to philosophical observation, that human nature ever presented to the eye of reason and philanthropy. Democratic Editors will all unite to a man to extinguish this light—which is comprised in so few words.—That is—the democratic party being a guise to this country.—But O! Americans—Be not lost to sensibility. Arise—arise—Let the declaration of Him who braved injustice, struggled against oppression & confounded tyrants, be properly appreciated.—Let it convince you, who are the men who merit to be elevated to the pinnacles of national glory.—Convinced as I am, that the Editor of the Patriot has brought forth no substantial reason to prove that I have not given the language of Washington, I call upon his fellow Editors, who (with one exception, I perhaps, possess honorable principles, to do so if it really is in their power. I CHALLENGE THEM. LET THEM PRODUCE PROOF.—I am astonished that Americans will bestow their suffrages on a PARTY whom the Saxons of their country, declared to be a CURSE therefor. Americans abandon this party. Adhere to the declaration of Him who fought for the Rights of MAN—Let your votes be given to Federalists—they are his Disciples: they deserve them—and are an honor to your country.

THEODORE.

GAY STREET, July 27, 1821.
We find it our duty, and an unpleasant one it is to us, to notice the recurrence of an inundation equally as appalling as that with which our city was visited in August, 1817, by the overflow of Jones Falls. The appearance of the sky on Wednesday evening threatened a heavy rain, but a slight shower only was experienced in the city. At nine o'clock, we learn from a person who resides near Centre street bridge, there was no indication of the rise of the water; the first alarm in that quarter was given by a hackman who had driven into the Falls to water his horses, and while in the water it rose so suddenly that with difficulty he saved the horses, being assisted by several of the neighbours. The carriage, we are informed, was swept down the current, and it is believed, crushed to pieces. At a little after eleven o'clock, the alarm became general; the ringing of the bells caused the citizens to repair to the spot, and it was gratifying to see with what promptitude every possible assistance was rendered to those families whose dwellings were surrounded with water.

At the curve of the Falls above Centre street bridge, the flood forced itself over the stone wall (a considerable portion of which was nearly demolished) and found a vent down Holiday street, covering all the ground between Belvidere and that street with water. The houses and furniture in this vicinity were more or less damaged, according to their proximity to the overwhelming current. At Dr. White's Dispensary, considerable damage was experienced, a large number of books having been drowned, & chairs, fences, &c. carried away. The pier of Bath street bridge was slightly injured by floating lumber. The greatest injury, as on a former occasion, has fallen on our worthy fellow citizen Marcus McCosland, by the loss of a variety of property and damage to the interior of his Brewery.

For the people about the intersection of Gay street with the Falls, it may be considered a providential circumstance that the building of the intended new bridge presented no obstruction to the course of the water; the temporary foot-bridge having been forced away at an early hour of the freshet. Even as it was, the water flowed rapidly through Fish, across Gay and into Harrison street and the Market Space, filling the cellars, and in most instances covering the first floors of the houses. Each side of the Fish Market, the lower end of Second street, and some parts of the south side of Market space, were under water.

A large acorn which was carried down from Gay street, coming in contact with the wooden foot-bridge at the Fish Market, the whole were swept away and lodged against the pier of Pratt street bridge. The shock and subsequent pressure of the water were immense—and so much injury has been sustained that it is apprehended the bridge cannot be used in its present state. Several horses in stables near the Falls, it is said, were drowned.

We think it is now sufficiently evident that some permanent and effectual system of improvement should be adopted with regard to this stream. The plans heretofore confined in and experience has shown are of no avail, because not sufficiently extended and liberal. Without taking into view the continual losses accruing to moveable property, it is firmly believed that the difference between the former value of real property bordering on the Falls and the present depreciation of the same, in consequence of freshets, would go far to accomplish all the undertakings which are necessary to afford security to the lives and possessions of our fellow citizens.

Much praise is due to the corporate authorities for their early attention and unremitting exertions in the execution of the duties arising from the above circumstances. Their judicious management will dispel any cause of apprehension on the score of the evil consequences of this inundation to the health of the city.

FREDERICKTOWN, July 25.

EXTRAORDINARY FLOOD.
Only a few weeks have elapsed since we had to record the devastations of the "mighty flood." But that was but a rippling stream to what was experienced by the inhabitants of this town and neighborhood on Monday night last. During the day an immense body of water had fallen. About dusk the town creek began to swell, and in a short time a torrent of water rushed from

the mountains with such irresistible force as to tear up pavements, sweep away fences, bridges, stone walls, &c. The meadows were completely inundated, and the first floors of the houses in the vicinity were covered with water. With such rapidity did the water rise that some families residing near Bentz Town bridge were surrounded before they could make their escape. A hack (owned by Mr. Perry) employed to assist them, whilst waiting at Mr. Springers door, was precipitated into an adjoining lot, where it lodged. The darkness of the night made it impossible to render any assistance, or even to ascertain the fate of the driver. About one o'clock, however, (the water having considerably subsided) it was discovered that he was securely perched on a willow tree, having been saved fortunately thrown against it. The horses were drowned, and were found with the hack yesterday morning lying in the lot. The foot-bridge at Mr. Mantz's tan-yard was swept in a body against the bridge in Market-st. and so completely damped up the current, as to throw the water nearly up to Patrick street, filling the cellars, clearing the fences, and doing other considerable damage in its course. Several sick persons residing immediately adjoining Market street bridge, had to be removed in their beds, the persons who carried them having to wade a considerable depth to relieve them.

The loss sustained on this occasion is great. Three or four tan yards were laid entirely under water, and the leather, &c. either swept away or much damaged. So great a flood has not occurred in this place within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants.

New York, July 24.

The late Major Andre.—Letters have been received in this city from London, which mention that a frigate is to be sent out to this port, to convey to England the bones of the late Major Andre, which are buried at Tarrytown, Ga.

A letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, from a gentleman at St. Mary's, under date of July 15, 1821, says: "On Tuesday the Province of East Florida, was transferred, and the United States flag was hoisted on the castle of St. Mark, there to float as long as it shall wave over the capitol at Washington. The ceremony was attended with address instead of mirth, many were in tears. This place is now no longer one of the extremities of the Union. And Florida, which has so long furnished one of the principal themes of newspaper animadversion, going now into peaceful retirement under the protection of this republic, will no longer afford matter for lengthy essays, causes for patriotic complaints, or events for political prediction."

The following is the marginal note of a case decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in 1819, and reported in the last volume of Massachusetts Reports: "The public have no right in a highway, but a right to pass and repass thereon: they cannot therefore, justify turning their cattle thereon for the purpose of grazing. And if cattle go on the highway for the purpose of grazing, except into the adjoining close, the owner of the cattle cannot avail himself of the insufficiency of the fences, in excuse of the trespass."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communication from Dorchester County, noticing the conduct of Messrs. Lake and Eccleston, democratic Candidates for Electors of Senators, and the Candidate for the Sheriff's office of that County, at a Camp Meeting held on Taylor's Island, was not received until this morning, and of course too late for this week's paper. A number of Communications are on file, which will be attended to as early as possible.

DIED.

In this Town on Monday the 30th ult. Peter Denny, Esq. after a lingering illness.

In this Town, on the 3d inst. Mr. Thomas Cooper after a lingering illness.

A WELL SITUATED FARM.

To be Rented FOR A TERM OF SEVEN YEARS.
The Farm at present in the occupation of Mrs. Sophia Harrison, situated on the north west side of Choptank River, in Talbot County, just below Dover Bridge. Persons inclined to rent it will be pleased to view the situation & premises, & make their application to the subscriber. The terms will be reasonable; & security will be required for their performance. To give an opportunity to applicants, the contract will not be closed until the 30th of this month.

NS. HAMMOND.

Easton, August 4, 1821—3w

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S Meeting.

The members of the Queen Ann's County Agricultural Society are particularly requested to attend at Chapin's Tavern, in Centerville on Saturday the 25th August inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order.

HENRY D. SEELERS, Secy. August 4th, 1821.

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.

R. F. EMMONS. Easton July 29

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB.

July 24th 1821.
At a meeting this day of the Easton Jockey Club were present:

JAMES NABB, JOHN DENNY, JOHN STEVENS, THOMAS MARTIN, EDW. N. HAMBLETON, & THOMAS P. BENNETT.

When on motion James Nabb, Esq. was appointed President, pro tem, and Thos. P. Bennett, Secretary, pro tem.

Ordered, that the Races be advertised by the Secretary according to the Rules and Regulations of the Easton Jockey Club.

Solomon Lowe, was on motion unanimously elected Secretary, who agreed to accept the appointment on the following terms to wit: that he will furnish the ground and put the same in complete order with necessary and proper stands at his own expense, and as a compensation therefor, he is to be entitled to all points that may arise from the rent of Booths, &c. not exceeding the Gate Money.

Ordered, That the Secretary insert in the Easton Papers the purses to be run for as follows:

1st. Day Race—the whole of the Subscription of the Easton Jockey Club.

2d. Day Race—Golds 3 and 4 years old, to consist of the Gate Money and Towns purse.

3d. Day Race—a Sweep Stakes free for a Year Horse, Mare or gelding, on complying with the rules of the Jockey Club, and paying fifty dollars for the entrance of each Horse, Mare or gelding—3 miles & repeat, the winner on the first day to be excepted.

JAMES NABB, Esq. pro tem. T. P. BENNETT, Secy. pro tem. August 4

Wanted

Twenty or thirty young Negroes, for whom the highest price in Cash will be given—Enquired at the Bar of the Fountain Inn. Easton, August 4

NOTICE.

I certify that on the 30th day of July 1821, Hannah Douglass brought before me, as a stray, a brown Horse with a small star in his forehead, his left hind foot white, about fourteen and a half hands high, and supposed to be four years old last spring.

PHILIP S. KATES, J. Peace.

The above Horse came to my House about the first ult. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

HANNAH DOUGLASS.

Vienna, August 4

Trustee's Sale.

William Jenkins, complainant.

Solomon Lowe & Ann his wife, Jenkins Abbott, James W. Abbott, Ann Abbott, Thomas Martin, Eliza Ann Abbott, and Hannah M. Abbott, defendants.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable Judges of Talbot county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed on the 17th day of November, 1820, to be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 28th day of August next, at Easton on the Court House lot, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. all the Lands and Real Property of William A. Abbott late of Talbot county, deceased, including Abbott's Mill, and lying in and about, and heretofore mortgaged to the complainant William Jenkins, to satisfy to the complainant said mortgages and costs of suit, and so forth.

The terms of sale will be cash, to be paid down on the day of said sale. Any person wishing to view said property, will call on Mr. Joseph L. Turner, on the premises, Mr. Thos. Bullen or Mr. Thos. Martin, near the premises or the subscriber. The plot may be seen by calling on Mr. Wm. Jenkins at Easton.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Trustee. Talbot county, Island 3 August 4—4w

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suits of Alexander Hands and Elizabeth Edmondson, and one at the suit of Woolman Leonard, John Applegarth, and another at the suit of Cloudberry Kirby, against Thomas Cooper and Lambert Hopkins, security, will be sold on the 27th day of August on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 & 3 o'clock, the following property to wit: One negro girl named Emeline, taken to satisfy the aforesaid claims. Attendance given by JOHN H. KIRBY, Constable. August 4—ts

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

On Thursday the 19th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will commence the semi-annual Examination, in the Clerical Department of the Cambridge Academy, and of the next day, that of the English Department.

The presence of its patrons as well as of others who may feel an interest in the promotion of literary institutions, is solicited to witness the result of method and attention, aided by the learning and long experience of the principal, (Ms. Shibley.) The duties of the institution will be resumed on the 3d of September.

JOS. E. MUSE, Pres't.

July 29, 1821—3w

To be Rented;

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. The House, Lot and improvements, whereas the Subscriber now lives, situated on Cold-borough 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 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 one month 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.

Easton, July 29, 1821.

More New Goods.

Be left to acquaint their customers and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia a further supply of

Groome & Lambdin

Reasonable Goods,

which they are now opening at their store opposite the Bank, and which as usual, they intend to offer at the most reduced prices for cash. July 29

T. H. DAWSON, CO. AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

Have just received a fresh supply of the following valuable Medicines.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Is not indeed, presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the proprietor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every week during the prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and BILIGENT 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 violently to have her teeth, no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away, she was at length taken with fevers which, with other symptoms, led him to believe she had worms. He gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round, he has given the Lozenges to several of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. The proprietor is now in possession of the large worms—those inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for obstinate coughs, colds, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and apoplexy, and 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 in those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing, that three doses should remove the pain in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect, J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fall's Point.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, 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's neck and head.

LEE'S GUM DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that had 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 cure, but for want of room can only give the following recent and extraordinary ones.—Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins.

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

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE AND NERVOUS CORRECTIVE.

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

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT

Of Mustard, an infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chills, &c. &c.

LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

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

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, a certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTH ACH DROPS,

which give immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER,

which cleanses and purifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER,

A certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR,

for the cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLASTER,

for removing and destroying corns.

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

NOAH RIDGELY, Proprietor.

At his Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore.

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

NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee & Co.

July 21—4

Printing.

Neatly executed at the Office.

POETRY.

FROM THE MONTGOMERY REPUBLICAN.
A Pindarick Ode to Macheset, written on the spur of occasion, about midnight.
 Offspring of heat and noxious damp,
 Who love the fenny lake and swamp,
 With lazy stream and mirel
 Ye little buzzing, singing throng,
 To you I raise the dromick song!
 And through the humdrum lyre!

The sick man's couch, Oh! why attack?
 The time will come ye shall not lack
 That which is food for worms;
 Repentance meek, and sorrow pale,
 With vengeful malice why assail,
 Or infant beauty's germs!

Go seek those wicked and rous'ing eyes,
 With tongues venom'd as yourselves—
 Give them your sharpest bite—
 Nor let the miser's eyelids close,
 Until he gives the opprobrious repose,
 And pays the widow's mite.

Rowdies,* and all who love the dark,
 Pops, Bachelors, Old Maids, each spark,
 Sing them with all your might;
 But married folks, in bed at home,
 Whose thoughts unhallow'd never roam,
 Let them sleep sound all night.

At any rate, Oh! spare your poet,
 (He promises no one shall know it,
 De'il know ye've foes enough;)
 And you must know 'tis cursed hard
 To sting and vex a faithless bard
 When times are now so tough.

* Lowly. Alabama word for a low fellow, otherwise a high fellow.

To be Rented,

For the ensuing year, the Plantation or Farm, on which Mr. Tarbutt Callahan now lives. Also, an Overseer is wanted by the subscriber.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.

July 23-30

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, (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 three Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

June 30—5w.

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.

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County, to wit:
 On application to me the Subscriber, in the second 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 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.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

July 14—4w.

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 Ruark, Jr.,
 William Butler,
 William Dorman,
 John Adkins,
 Daniel Hurman,
 John Holland,
 John Jones,
 William Westington,
 William Holes,
 Lemuel Henderson,
 John S. Shockley,
 Worcester County, July 21st, 1821.—5w.

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 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

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.

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffield, in Easton, offers his services to the public—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call. His table will be supplied with the best products of the market, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest liquors. His stables are supplied with the best Corn, Oats, Hay, &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—1t

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the upper part of Anne Arundel county, on Saturday night last, Negro BILL, who calls himself BILL ROBERTSON; he is about 25 or 26 years of age, remarkably black, has a muddy looking eye, has a scar forming a ridge in the direction from the ear towards the corner of the mouth, I think it is on the left side—he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, slim made, very large hands and feet, prominent thick lips, his face very full of small bumps or pimples. His clothing cannot be distinctly described; he has several shirts with him, a black broadcloth Coat, a pair of green casimere Pantaloon, a pair of cinamon 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. B. It is also probable that the gentleman has a blue Umbrella with him. He has a mother living at Baltimore, her present residence I think is in Whiskey alley, in a yellow framed house, with high steps, her name is Benk, 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 Merser, 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 with a pass at 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—

\$20 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, the 21st inst. A likely young negro woman named Maria, about 22 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 examinations; 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 Mary, whom I mentioned some years ago, as may appear from the records of Caroline county—Whoever takes up the said negro, and delivers them to me in Easton, or to Jos. Richardson or John Brown, of Sol. court at Donon, 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.

Easton July 26—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 Demos, 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.

In Council,

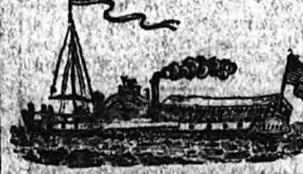
May 28th, 1821.
 ORDERED, That the Act entitled an act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of Government of this State as relate to the Division of Queen Anne's county in Election Districts, be published once in each week for the space of three months in the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Easton Star and Gazette. By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

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

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

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety eight, which directs that Queen Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.
2. And be it enacted, That Queen Anne's county shall be divided into four separate election districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the first and second districts.
3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs in such case, this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 16—3m.



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 6 o'clock the same evening; leaves Baltimore on Wednesday at 8 o'clock and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening; and so leaving Easton at the same hour and by the same route every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route, as she passes, she will touch at Todd's Point, and at the Mills and Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers.

On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Chestertown and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock she will leave Chestertown 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 incommode the Passengers, their Horses, or Carriages.

Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union Line of Steam Boats, and can be put on board and arrive in Philadelphia next morning by 9 o'clock.

All Baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton, March 17, 1821.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET THE SCHOONER Jane & Mary.

The subscriber having formed a Co-partnership in the business of the above vessel with Capt. John Beck with, takes this opportunity to tender to his friends and customers, his grateful acknowledgments for their liberal support, and at the same time to assure them that 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 Drugget Shop, for the reception of orders.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

PRINTING

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

ARTHUR RICH, July 14—4w

\$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 trousers, a Greenish Broad Cloth Coat with a black cape nearly new; two or three muslin shirts & 2 or 3 pairs of 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 30 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, this visage, broad flat nose and thick lips; his clothing, white pair of trousers, scarlet vest, old boot tops in the place of shoes and new chip hat, and says he was set free by a Mr. Diden, however—the owner is requested to come forward without delay, & prove said negro, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.

Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland.

June 26—8w

\$400 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne Arundel County, on White 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 Pumphrey, 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—1t.

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.

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 table, render them desirable. To good tenants the terms will be accommodating; and possession given the first of January next. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.

For MARIA KERR.

June 16—1t.

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 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 Chillington, Kennedy, 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 Chillington, 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 Chillington, Kennedy, Mitchell, Brickell, Thomas, Besepitch, Mills, Parker, Tregue, Timmons, Jackson and Robinson, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Chillington, 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

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 Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers, and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents more 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 Sigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

ROLOMON LOWE, Easton.

JOHN KEMP, Chestertown.

CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras.

ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.

Proprietors.

March 24, 1821.—1t.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed at 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, whereas Andrew Reed lived, containing by estimation two hundred acres of land, and another plantation whereon Samuel Easton now lives, situated as aforesaid, containing by estimation four hundred and forty acres of land, one other plantation in Tuckahoe where, on Daniel Frampton lives, containing by estimation three hundred acres of land, one other Plantation on St. Michael's river, whereon Stephen Stubbins lived, being part of a tract of land called "Sheephead's Point," also all that part of a tract of land called "Theholda Addition on St. Michael's river, containing by estimation two hundred acres—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above mentioned venditions.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

July 28—1s.

FOR RENT THE ENSUING YEAR.

Or upon an extended lease, that valuable estate on which Mr. John W. Blake now resides situated on the waters of Third Haven Creek. This farm has been divided into six fields each of which upon an average contains about 150 thousand corn hills, and five lots including a valuable apple and peach orchard all under excellent tillage.

For terms, which will be made satisfactory and accommodating apply to

Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. EDMONDSON,

in Easton, or to JOHN EDMONDSON,

near the premises.

July 28th, 1821—1t.

Notice

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of this county on the 14th inst. a runaway, a mulatto man, who says his name is

John Black,

5 feet 2 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, stutters when first spoken to, stomps much when walking, his clothing a kersey coat, much worn, brown cloth vest, and dark cloth pantaloons, old hat and new shoes, he says he belongs to Charles 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.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Shf.

Frederick County, Maryland.

July 28—5w

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 Blanting 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.

Shant Creek, June 16 1821.—1 oct.

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County, Anno Domini 1821.
 Ordered by Dorchester County Court, that Levin W. Chillington an Insolvent debtor, be and appear before the Judges of the said County 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

NOTICE

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

LEVIN HARMON.

Shant Hill, July 28th, 1821.—3w

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1831.

NO. 199

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We extract the following from a sprightly well written essay on the amusement of Dancing, published in the London Monthly Magazine. The editor of the Pittsburg Gazette supposes the essay to have been written by Washington Irving. Esq. and we agree with that editor, in the opinion, that it possesses the style and many of the features of the inimitable pencil of Geoffry Crayon, Gent.—*Fed. Gaz.*

Oh, for the days that are gone!—the golden days of cocked hat—the Augustan era of country dance—the apotheosis of mumps! How well do I remember the first night I ventured upon the latter, that great relic of the old French court. What an awful recollection have I of the trying moment, when with a slow and graceful curvè of my arm, I first deposited the fringed beaver upon my powdered locks, pressing it down upon my forehead, with a firm determination to look fierce and fascinating; and yet, with a tender and sympathetic regard for the economy of my elaborate curls, somewhat in the style recommended by old Isaac Walton, when, in instructing you to impale a worm for angling, he bids you handle him tenderly withal, and treat him like a friend. The recited pulvillo, which the unwished hairs respectably refused, still seems to salute my nose, and batter between my eyes, and the dipping and swimming figure of my partner. With what pride I led her to her seat, and what a bewitching bow I flattered myself I had made, when she blushed into her chair! In those happy days, the next operation was a regular and persevering set-to, at the genuine old English country-dance; and the amusements of the night were invariably wound up by the Borlanger, or Sir Roger de Coverly. One of my nieces played me those exploded tunes a few days ago, and what a flush of rosy recollections did they conjure up! Their music seemed to penetrate into the quiet caves and grottoes of memory, awakening ideas that had long slumbered undisturbed. Methought they issued from their recesses like so many embodied spirits; and, fastening their flowery wreaths to the spokes of Time's great wheel, they dragged it rapidly backward until the days of my youth became evolved before me in all the fidelity and vividness of their first existence.

Then did I again behold the rich Miss B——, the sugar-baker's daughter, whom my parents invariably urged me to engage for the supper-dance, with many a shrewd hint that a partner at a ball often became a partner for life;—nor was her corpulent mother omitted, who carried vanity as far as even to affect a slight degree of palsy, that the motion of her head might give a more dazzling lustre to the magnificent diamonds, with which it was thickly studded. I see her now, at her old place in the card-room, shaking and sparkling like an aspen tree in the sunshine of a white frost. I behold, also the bustling little old man her father, receiving the tickets of admission in all the pomp of office with his snuff-colored suit, and the powdered and pomatumed peak coming to a point in the centre of his bald head. I hear him boasting, at the same time, of his wealth and his dexterity, and declaring that with all the hundreds he had spent upon his hot-houses and plantations at Hackney, he had never seen them except by candle light. As for the daughter, thank Heaven, I never danced with her but once, and my mind's eye still beholds her webby feet padding down the middle, with the spluttering popper-like ring she gave at the end, only accomplished by bearing half her weight upon her partner, and invariably out of tune.

Often have I wondered at the patience of the musician, in waiting round and caught upon her timeless sprawl. She was obtuse in all her perceptions, and essentially vulgar in all her appearance; in the consciousness of her wealth she sometimes strove to look brightly, but her features obstinately refused to assume any expression beyond that of inflexible stupidity. Moreover, she had thick ancles, padding hands with short broad nails, and in laughing she showed her gums! She was the potent, according to the sapient calculations of the world, to marry any but a rich man; and she succeeded, at length, in realising her most ambitious dream. Her husband is a yellow little ass, rolling in wealth, and half suffocated with bile. She has three ticket children, whom she is ashamed to produce. With no more ear than a fish, she has a box at the Opera, and gives private concerts. In short, there is no luxury she is incapable of relishing, which her fortune does not enable her to command; and no enjoyment really adapted to her taste, in which her imagined gentility does not deter her from indulging.

What a contrast was the accomplished, the fascinating Fanny——, with her

lovely features irradiated with innocent hilarity, yet tempered with sentiment, and deep feeling. She was all intelligence—spirited—etereal; at least, I often thought so, as her sylph-like form seemed to be treading upon air, while it responded spontaneously to every pulsation of the music like a dancing echo. "The course of true love never did run smooth," Fanny was portionless—I was penniless; yet even despair did not prevent my loving her; and, though my tongue never gave utterance to the thought, I am well aware that she read it in my eyes, and gave me in return her pity. With this I was contented—in the romance of a first love, I thought it would be delightful to die for her, and I sent her the inclosed song, but she never noticed my effusion, though she never returned it. Poor Fanny! she fell a sacrifice to one of those pests of society, a dangle, a male coquet, who paid her his addresses, won her affections, changed his mind, and married another—the second! Her pride might have borne the insult, but her love could not be recalled—her heart was broken. Her one mind began to prey upon itself—the sword wore out the scabbard—her frame gradually faded away, and a rapid decline at length released her from her uncomplaining misery. I followed her to the grave; and how often did I return to the spot to bedew it with my tears! Many a vow have I made to suppress my unavailing grief, and refrain from visiting the place of her burial, when in the very midst of my resolutions, my feet have unconsciously carried me to it again. Most truly might I have exclaimed with Tibullus
"Juravi quoties reditum ad limina nuncquam"
Cum bene juravi, pes tamen ipse redit."

Years have since rolled away, and I can now think of Fanny without—Forgive me, Mr. Editor, but a tear has fallen upon the very spot where I was about to make a boast of my stoicism. I may, however, without emotion declare, that of all the girls I ever knew, Fanny——Psalal another tear! I will not write another word upon the subject.

SONG—TO FANNY.
When morning through my lattice beams,
And twittering birds my slumbers break,
Then, Fanny, I recall my dreams,
Although they bid my bosom ache,
For still I dream of thee.

When wit, and wine, and friends are met,
And laughter crown the festive hour,
To vain I struggle to forget
Still does my heart confess the power,
And fondly turn to thee.

When night is near, and friends are far,
And, through the tree that shades my cot
I gaze upon the evening star,
How do I mourn my lonely lot,
And, Fanny, sigh for thee.

I know my love is hopeless—vain,
But, Fanny, do not strive to rob,
My heart of all that soothes its pain—
The mournful hope, that every thro' will make it break for thee!

EXPERIMENTS ON MILK.
Morning's milk commonly yields some hundredths more cream than the evening's at the same temperature. That milked at noon furnishes the least; it would therefore be of advantage, in making butter and cheese, to employ the morning's milk and to keep the evening's for domestic use. In milking cows this singular phenomenon is observed, that the milk obtained from one and the same milking differs considerably in quality; that, contrary to what might be expected, the milk first extracted is not the best, but that which is obtained last contains invariably the largest portion of cream. A meal's milk of one cow, milked into five vessels of the same size, and then separately examined, gave results as follow:

No.	gava cream of 5 per cent.
1	8
2	11.5
3	13.5
4	15.5
5	17.5

Every regular Dairyman knows, that the last drawn milk, called *strippings*, is by far the richest; but perhaps the graduation of richness, from the first milking to last, was not before so accurately tried.

Freemans' Journal.

HIBERNIANISM.

In a late dispute on the subject of climates, an honest Irishman who was present, contended warmly in favor of his own country—"In the first place," said he, "the weather there is much finer; in the next place, we have a greater abundance of rain; and in the third place, the days are much longer."—This, however, said a bystander, cannot be the case the whole year round. "Arrah, dear honey, but it is tho', and that is not all—the days are not only longer—but fatter," says he, "there are more of 'em."

A physician having sent his clock to be mended, it was imperfectly finished: upon which he observed to the clock-maker, that if he was to make such errors in practice, it would be attended with the loss of all his patients. The man dryly replied, the same sir, discovers all my faults; the earth hides yours!

INTEMPERANCE.

On looking over our files of English papers, the following instance of the horrible effects of the beastly practice of intoxication presents itself.—*Wat. Adv.*

A very distressing event took place at the house of Mr. J. Christopher, innkeeper, in Eccleston, near Leyland; a man in a state of beastly drunkenness went into a room adjoining the one in which he had been drinking, and set himself down upon a cradle in which a child was asleep. The mother, that it might not be disturbed by the noise and confusion of the company who frequented the tavern, had removed into the retired apartment. The anxiety she felt on seeing the cradle occupied by a drunken man, may therefore easily be conceived—but the shock was inexpressibly increased, when, on removing the stupid brute, she found that the poor innocent had breathed its last, having died through suffocation.

MILNIUS, N. Y. July 25.
CHIVALRY.

A young lady was escorted through this village on Monday, by professor Tipstaff, on her way to the county jail—for what offence, or upon what authority, we have not learnt. The only crime that we have heard charged, was, that the maiden had cast off her calicoes, crapes and legions, and assumed the cossack pantaloons, the starched cravat, the dandy coat, and the sugar loaf hat! Nor do we see any thing worthy of bonds or death in all this. The damsel has an unquestioned right to flirt in gauze and silks, or strut in buckram and boufs, as best suits her fancy. We should like to be informed under what statute the squire acted in committing the nymph. It is believed the doughty magistrate has stretched the "little brief authority" wherewithal he is clothed. If all the ladies who are in the habit of wearing the breeches must be jostled off to prison in this manner, it behoves our good matrons to keep an eye to the windward!

FORTUNE TELLER.

A fortune teller was arrested at his theatre of divination, *al fresco*, at the corner of the Rue de Bussy, in Paris, and carried before the tribunal of correctional police. "You know how to read the future!" said the president, a man of great wit, but too fond of a joke for a magistrate. "I do, Mr. President," replied the sorcerer. "In this case," said the judge, "you know the judgment we intend to pronounce."—"Certainly." "Well, what will happen to you?" "Nothing." "You are sure of it?" "You will acquit me." "Acquit you!" "There is no doubt of it." "Why?" "Because, sir, if you had been your intention to condemn me, you would not have added irony to misfortune!" The president, disconcerted, turned to his brother judges, and the sorcerer was acquitted.

A MUNCHAUSEN TALE.

(From the Montreal Herald, July 26.)
EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.

Last Wednesday night a chief in the village of the Lake of the Two Mountains, when going to bed, incautiously stuck a lighted candle against the waistcoat of a garment where he and his household, amounting to 18 persons, had retired to rest. After some time, the tallow by which the candle adhered, melting, it fell down unfortunately into a basket where there was a bag containing about 84 pounds of gunpowder. The consequence was an immediate explosion, which blew off the roof, rent away the sides, and, in a word, reduced the house to splinters. By such an accident, one would expect, that many were killed and wounded; but it was quite the reverse; for not a single person, though all were blown out of an upper story to the distance of 30 yards, was injured materially.

The chief, whose name is Jacob Commandant, alighted on his feet in a canoe on the beach, through which his legs penetrated as far as the ancles and held him fast, as it were, in the stocks. There he was found by some of the inhabitants, in inexpressible terror, imagining his situation to have proceeded from some malicious demon, whose exit and entrance had destroyed his house. A child, sleeping with its head near the basket, suffered no other hurt than having its hair singed; and to crown all, a leather bag, containing 3 pounds more of gunpowder and lying in the same basket, was found near the house unexploded.

AMERICAN GRASS BONNETS.

It is with an ordinary degree of pride as well as pleasure, that we have recently learned, that the British Society of Arts in London have awarded to Miss Sophia Woodhouse of Wethersfield in this State, a premium of 20 guineas equal to 93 dollars 33 cts. together with the silver medal of the society for the elegant specimen of grass bonnet made by her, and exhibited in this City, at the Cattle Show, and Exhibition of domestic manufactures, in October last.—*Connecticut Mirror.*

Thoughts on the present state of things, addressed to the PEOPLE OF MARYLAND, BY A CITIZEN AND FELLOW SUFFERER.

[From the Pamphlet noticed in the Gazette of the 28th ult.]
THE WAR TO GO STRAIGHT IN FUTURE

Thoughts on the present state of things, addressed to the PEOPLE OF MARYLAND, BY A CITIZEN AND FELLOW SUFFERER.

Of all the different species of Slavery that man is doomed to endure, none is more cruel than that of Freedom in a free country, who have thought to act independently, by being bound down by the fetters of party to obey its will.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

The pressure of hard times is apt to make men pause, think, and enquire. There are thousands, who in times of prosperity, are contented together and enjoy the fruits of that season, without taking the trouble to investigate the causes of their growth; but in adversity, all ask, whence does this come? and who brought it upon us? Common sense and common reason, would seem to say that general distress, must be the effect of bad management; for all our experience teaches us that really good management will certainly produce comfort, abundance and wealth. It cannot be the fault of the people of our country that they are distressed, owing to their managing worse now than they used to do, because the fact is not so. The lands every where have been improved by a very great increase of attention in manuring them—much more pains and even pride is taken in the cultivation of lands now than used to be—more ground is tilled, and it is better cultivated than formerly—the average crops are considerably greater than they used to be—many new and useful crops have been introduced amongst us, and farmers can now deliver from their farms more bushels of produce than the same lands ever yielded before—labour is abundant—industry is excited & flowing; new sources of manure are daily coming to light—yet in spite of all this, no man has a dollar—all men are exceedingly in want of money; a great many are perfectly oppressed and distressed, & numbers are on the very brink of ruin—What is the cause of this unusual & calamitous state of things? I answer the cause is, the extraordinary low price of all produce, the stop put to all commerce and foreign trade, and the dead state of the times. But why is produce so unreasonably low, and why is our trade and commerce cut up and destroyed? This requires a long answer, and if you have the patience, we will enquire into it.

Since the year 1803, thirteen years ago, the time of the first embargo, we have had not more than one or two years good prices for produce; for from that embargo we are to date the first great decline in the price of produce in the course of the last twenty-eight years. Previous to the embargo we enjoyed a period of seventeen years of uninterrupted prosperity, and the improvement of our country and the growing happiness of our people is all things corresponded with it. Many persons will tell you that our people lived too extravagant in those times—that they ran into debt and did not save enough, and thus pretend to account for our present embarrassments. But this is not so, and they who use this pretence, only want to apologize for the misconduct & mismanagement of those whose measures have brought these hard times upon us. They want to draw off the attention of the people from the man who has been guilty of this sin, and fix it upon the supposed extravagance they impute to them; but this is a scheme that ought to be seen through, and I will endeavor to examine this matter fairly and uncover what those apologists of hard times wish to conceal.

If we want to find out the truth of any thing, we should first of all resolve to be cool, candid, & unprejudiced. Men warmed up with passions of any sort, are unfit to judge of any thing. I speak in the plainest and most friendly manner to all, I ask your honest attention, and I shall offer you truth and reason alone to judge by.

First, let us examine this story about the extravagance of the people, and see if it is that which has caused these evil times. No person will attempt to deny that many persons were extravagant in times of our prosperity, and they will be as little disposed I presume, to deny that many are extravagant even in these times, and at all other times. Extravagance is a folly, a vice if you please, existing in all times, and is not so much the offspring of any particular time. It is therefore I mean to contend, and I will appeal to every man's knowledge and feelings for the fact, that the kind of extravagance which leads to difficulties and to ruin, was not so generally practised by our people as is here attempted to be made out by these Apologists. As men increased in means, and the price of produce kept up, almost every one treated himself and his wife and his

family to something a little better than usual, because the profits of industry and care enabled him to do it. This is a natural and laudable cause of things, nor was there any thing in this which at all tended to produce the present calamities. They still lived, within their income, and that is the established criterion of good domestic management. Had the price of produce only fallen to half its former amount, the calamities we are now suffering, would never have been felt. Can that course of living then be called extravagant, which would have enabled more to have lived in the same way upon an income diminished one half? Instead of 32 and two and a half per bushel for wheat, and four and five dollars a barrel for corn, (for you see I don't put it at the highest price, it many times might) every farmer will tell you that he can do well on one dollar thirty three cents, or one dollar and fifty cents a bushel for wheat, and sixty cents a bushel for corn, and pay all his other bills, and live as well as ever. Can they then be justly accused of extravagance in such a case? I think not. But the Apologists wish to make it out that it is our own fault, and say, that when times were prosperous, men not only lived too free, but they went into debt, and now they cannot pay. If they did not go into debt, how could they be unable to pay punctually, and if the bad measures of other men have brought hard times upon them ought the people to be blamed for this? All men are not born rich, nor have all men the command of money. If you will not let men go into debt when they have a reasonable prospect of paying and making something for themselves, how is a poor man of industry and integrity to better his circumstances? Most men have to make their own living, & if you do not mean to condemn them to live from hand to mouth all their lives, they must go in debt at first in order to get a start. This matter of men's improving things about them, and living a little more comfortably, and getting into debt in the way of acquiring property, is a necessary consequence of good times, and by it they improve the condition of their families, and make themselves better off, and add to the general wealth, and power, and prosperity of the country.

What nation ever grew in wealth, and strength, and improvement, equal to our own for the seventeen years next preceding the first embargo? Yet during that time our people have begun to live much better; their general condition and standing in life were improved, and almost every man during that time was more or less in debt. Those were good times when men would contract and pay debts; but now, a man can neither get into nor out of debt. I am no friend to men's running into debt unnecessarily or foolishly; this is wrong, but the great bulk of the debt of individuals in our country, is debt occasioned by interchanges of property, by the thriving industry of a people who were growing richer and were still desirous to improve. It was not what the Apologists wish to make it out, the debt of prodigality and criminal extravagance.

Let us take a fair example and try this matter; we will neither take a rich man nor a poor man, extremes are unsafe, but we will take a man in the middle-middling class of life, viz: a respectable tenant, or land renter. We will suppose this tenant to rent a common size farm at one hundred and fifty dollars a year. Off of which, he makes three hundred bushels of wheat and one hundred barrels of corn. Three hundred bushels of wheat at two dollars a bushel, is six hundred dollars; and one hundred barrels of corn, at four dollars a barrel, is four hundred dollars; these added together, make the gross sum of one thousand dollars; but out of this you must take one hundred and fifty dollars for rent; sixty barrels of corn at four dollars, for use of his farm and family, which is two hundred and forty dollars; forty bushels of seed wheat at two dollars a bushel, is eighty dollars, and ten bushels of wheat same price, for his family's use, which makes twenty dollars, these several sums subtracted from a thousand dollars, the whole amount of his wheat and corn, leaves him a balance in hand of five hundred and ten dollars to pay all his bills and to support his family. A thrifty man will do it, and school his children, and after a few years will get a clever little stock of his own, and perhaps try some labourers. The time of this is supposed to have been before the first embargo, as the prices then were about the average here stated. From the embargo, to the year 1818, ten years, although we had one year of as high prices, perhaps the highest we ever had, viz: (year 1816, the one next after the war) yet the average was not more than a dollar and a half for wheat, and twenty cents for corn; indeed it was scarcely up to that; this was owing to the restraints on commerce and to the war. During this period then, at these prices, the same farm as above would have produced as follows:—Three hundred bushels of wheat, at a dollar and a half, would be four hundred and fifty dollars—one hundred barrels of corn

at four dollars, would be four hundred dollars—total, eight hundred and fifty dollars—less one hundred and fifty dollars for rent, and twenty dollars for seed wheat, and twenty dollars for family use, leaves a balance in hand of five hundred dollars to pay all his bills and to support his family. A thrifty man will do it, and school his children, and after a few years will get a clever little stock of his own, and perhaps try some labourers. The time of this is supposed to have been before the first embargo, as the prices then were about the average here stated. From the embargo, to the year 1818, ten years, although we had one year of as high prices, perhaps the highest we ever had, viz: (year 1816, the one next after the war) yet the average was not more than a dollar and a half for wheat, and twenty cents for corn; indeed it was scarcely up to that; this was owing to the restraints on commerce and to the war. During this period then, at these prices, the same farm as above would have produced as follows:—Three hundred bushels of wheat, at a dollar and a half, would be four hundred and fifty dollars—one hundred barrels of corn

at seventy cents a bushel, or three dollars and a half a barrel, would be three hundred and fifty dollars, which together, would make a gross amount of eight hundred dollars. Out of this, take for rent, one hundred and fifty dollars, sixty barrels of corn for farm and family use two hundred and ten dollars—forty bushels of said wheat, sixty dollars—ten bushels of wheat for family use, fifteen dollars, which added together, makes four hundred and thirty five dollars, and this taken from eight hundred dollars, the whole amount of wheat and corn, leaves a balance of three hundred and sixty five dollars to the tenant to live on and pay all other expenses. Supposing the tenant to be a good manager, and to have a good stock of his own before hand, and to have labourers of his own, he may still live and do well.

(To be continued.)

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING AUGUST 11.

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

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.

WILLIAM KNIGHT,
JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

For Dorchester.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPT,
Col. MATTHIAS TRAVERS.

For Worcester.

EPHRAIM K. WILSON,
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

For Anne Arundel County.

Col. THOMAS HOOD,
BRICK J. WORTHINGTON.

For Frederick County.

ALEXANDER WARFIELD,
Dr. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.

Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis,
Daniel Ballard, John H. D. 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.

FEDERAL REPUBLICANS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

At a large and respectable meeting of our friends in Easton, on Tuesday, 31st ult., it was resolved that a meeting of the Federal Republican voters of this county be held at Mr. Lowe's tavern, in Easton, on Tuesday the 14th inst., precisely at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating suitable Candidates as Electors of the Senate—the Federal Republican voters of this county are therefore respectfully invited to attend. It is to be hoped no man who feels the importance of the ensuing election, and wishes success to Federalism, will absent himself from this meeting.

By Order,

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Easton, August 1, 1821.

The democrats of Talbot County have nominated Daniel Martin and William Hayward Jr. Esqrs. their Candidates for Electors of Senate.—In Caroline County they have nominated for Electors of the Senate, Messrs. Peter Willis and James Sanger; and Messrs. William M. Harcastle, Thomas Salsbury, William Whiteley and Joseph Douglass, Candidates for the General Assembly of Maryland.

At an election held at Easton on Monday the 6th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors in the Branch Bank of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland for the ensuing year, viz:

For Easton and Talbot County—Henry Hollyday, John L. Kerr, Samuel Groome, William W. Moore, William H. Groome and Tench Tighman.

For Cecil County—Levin Gale.

Kent County—James Bowers.

Queen Ann's County—Robert Goldsborough.

Caroline County—Henry Nicola.

Dorchester County—Charles Goldsborough.

Somerset County—John C. Wilson.

Worcester County—Wm. Whittington.

The State Directors are,

William Clark and Lambert Reardon.

DENTON, August 7th, 1821.

Agreeably to public notice a large and respectable meeting of the Federal Republicans of Caroline County, was held in the Court House at Denton, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Electors of the Senate and Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland, when

ALEMBY JUMP, Esq. was called to the Chair, and

JAMES G. SETH appointed Secretary.

It was unanimously resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to select two Candidates as Electors; who reported, that they had selected

RICHARD HUGHLETT, and
WILLIAM McDONALD, Esqrs.

As Candidates for Electors of the Senate, which selection was unanimously approved of by the meeting.

It was agreed upon that this meeting should select four Candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly of Maryland; when it was unanimously resolved by the meeting that

WILLIAM POTTER,
JAMES HOUSTON,
SAMUEL CULBRETH, and
THOMAS FORD,

Be nominated as Candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland.

It was unanimously agreed upon, That the above named gentlemen, be recommended to the voters of Caroline County for their support at the next Elections, and this meeting pledge themselves, by all fair and honorable means, to support their election and earnestly hope that all Federal Republicans will be vigilant in their exertions to elect the above named Gentlemen.

It was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Easton Gazette—signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

ALEMBY JUMP, Chairman.
JAMES G. SETH, Secretary.

SPIRIT OF MONTGOMERY.

At a meeting of the people at UNTRY, in Montgomery county, on Saturday the 28th July, col. Nathan Musgrove was appointed Chairman, and doctor Henry Howard, Secretary. B. S. Forrest, Esq. addressed the meeting in an eloquent and appropriate speech of one hour and an half. He directed their attention to the present distressed state of the country, and insisted on the right of the people to examine into the causes. He spoke of the present fiscal impositions upon us as more grievous and oppressive than any system of direct taxation heretofore known to the government. He said it was but too much to be feared, that the cause of our distress and embarrassment might be found in the weakness of administration. That the patriotic citizens of this country were willing at all times to contribute their money for the legitimate purposes of the government, but when that money was diverted from its proper channel by an administration, who would squander and lavish it on favorites, or negligently suffer it to be wasted in the hands of public defaulters—if the obligation to contribute any longer towards the support of government under such rulers, did not cease, it was at least the duty of every good citizen to express fearlessly and boldly his sense of the wrongs thus practised upon him, and demand at the hands of his representatives a policy and conduct that should lead to his relief.

That the enormous sum of fifteen millions of dollars had been placed and suffered to remain in the hands of public defaulters, by one department of the government alone, was a fact confessed, by a report made to congress at its last session, by the executive. He painted in lively colors the consequences of such a policy, and showed that it must terminate in the distress and oppression of the people. He then took a rapid view of the acts of persecution and proscription which have distinguished and disgraced the present administration of the state government, and placed in bold relief the conduct of the federal party when in power. He concluded by recommending to the meeting, the expression of its sense of the oppressive burthens under which the people labored and for that purpose a committee was appointed, who reported the following preamble and resolutions.

WHEREAS the people having a direct and immediate interest in the proper application, judicious management of, and correct and faithful accountability for public monies and public funds, ought to exercise a constant jealous and becoming vigilance over those entrusted with their expenditure, and this is the more incumbent upon them, when the price of all agricultural productions is almost nominal, the circulation of money very limited, and when the present unparalleled hardness of the times has long pressed with so heavy a hand upon the ease, happiness and ordinary means of the whole mass of the community.

Resolved, that this meeting is alarmed at beholding the enormous sum of fifteen millions of Dollars, officially reported to congress as being the amount of unsettled accounts, remaining so upwards of three years, in the expenditures connected with the war department alone, much of which must be totally lost to the treasury, and the deficiency of which must be supplied by new and additional loans, at high interest, or by grievously taxing the people, already labouring under so many fiscal impositions, and so much depressed by the hardness of the times.

Resolved, that we observe with grief and indignation, that in consequence of the general government having declared the late war, and then having abandoned the defence of this state to its own energies & resources, instead of yielding its constitutional protection, it was compelled to part with so much of its productive funds, the restitution of which was so long delayed, & so defectively made, as to cause it to be dreaded, that additional taxes will be laid by the next general assembly, an exigency long un-

known and unpractised, and which will fall upon us at a period particularly distressing to the planters, farmers and every class of the community.

Resolved, that our representative in congress be particularly and specially requested to use his utmost endeavors, to promote a scrupulous enquiry into the nature and amount of all the monies placed for any purpose, or by any department of government, in the hands of public defaulters, or issued for purposes of favoritism; and that proper and effectual means be put in operation for prosecuting the recovery of the squandered treasure, so far as any hope remains of regaining it.

Resolved, that we cannot give any support to a political party, which has obstinately brought on the people their present distresses, and which has so materially heightened them by the above recited means of waste and defalcation.

Resolved, that our reliance to save us from the further spendthrift dilapidation of our hard earned substance, and the infliction of further calamities, is upon the well tried patriots, who were brought up in the school and undeviatingly followed the maxims of the immortal Washington.

Resolved, that the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the chairman, and secretary, and published in the Federal Republican, Fredericktown Herald, Maryland Gazette and Easton Gazette, and such other papers as choose to give it an insertion.

NATHAN MUSGROVE, Chair.
HENRY HOWARD, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATED.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

The democrats of Baltimore through their oracle, the Patriot, told the people of Talbot a year or two back, who should be their candidates, and they were appointed accordingly. This year they have their Lottery Commissioner to dictate to the people of Talbot for them, and have turned the Patriot over to Somerset county, and it appears have selected the Democratic Candidates for Electors of the Senate for that county, before the people had even conferred together upon the subject; before the persons selected by the Baltimore Democrats had been consulted and before they knew they had been thought of by their brethren of Baltimore, or their own county.—The nomination will be confirmed no doubt.

It has been said, and proof sufficient given to satisfy any rational man, that if the Democrats should succeed in obtaining the controul of the State, no part of the state will be permitted to make any nomination or send any one to the Legislature that shall not be nominated, approved, and recommended by the Baltimore Democrats—who will then establish their favorite project, representation according to the population, and which will make the whole state subservient to, and place it under the immediate controul of Baltimore.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Elkton Jail, July 1821.

My dear Cratur,

I got great comfort, in reading in one of your papers, that your judges were so good as to discharge Mr. Sherwood, because he voted twice in a Faver. I am exactly in his situation, except that I am locked up in jail, and he is out. But I will make free to tell you the whole story. For the last three years, I sailed for a good journey from the Port of Baltimore, in the Wool and Ivory trade, and last spring we sailed from thence and had a fine voyage to the Coast of Africa, but a British Frigate, but luck to her, having now nothing to do, but to disturb fair trade, chased us off, and the Captain having but a timid soul, thought it best to put back to Baltimore, and when we got there we found that the owner, poor man, had been persecuted by the Quakers, and been obliged to go to the Spanish Patriots, and they sased the ship and turned all hands adrift, without their just wages, because they said we were engaged in foul Trade; and as I had nothing just then to do, I determined to go to Philadelphia to see my third cousin John Bennis, who they tell me is one of the Governour's Council. I have not seen John since he left Ireland, and I got into the Stame Boat, and in Elk river I found the fresh water had given me an ague, and by the time I got to French Town I had a Faver, and I went into the Bar-room to get a glass to comfort me, and the landlord not being there, and I all in a Faver, I took a jontleman's great coat and a few dollars out of the draw, and as I was walking to New Castle the thought struck me, that when I got cool I might get another ague, so I put on the coat to keep me warm, and I had not gone two miles before I was overtaken by the Bailey and his men, and I told them all how I was in a Faver, and would give up the property and say nothing more about it, but they would not hear a word, but took me straight to Jail, and the cruel cratur have put Gyves on my ankles, which has spoiled the shape of my legs, and I now walk like one of the black fellows aboard ship, and I think this is no treatment for a christian, only for being in a Faver. What a dare county this is, and what sweet jontlemen the Judges must be to enquire into the state of a man's health before they condemn him; in Ireland the Judges will pass sentence and send a good man to Bottany Bay, and spare never a word.

When I read your paper I desired the Turnkey to send for the Judges to come to me, but he said their honours fixed down the country & would not come, but I must get Harbas Corcus to fetch me, and then I would be discharged, now as I do not know the man nor where he lives, you will have the goodness to publish this bit of a letter, and he will see it and come and

fetch me to the Judges, and I shall get discharged, I am sorely tired of being in this place, and I want to get to Philadelphia to see my cousin John Bennis.

I am dare cratur,

Your Friend,

LAURENCE O'GALLIGA.

P. S. I am a better republican than Mr. Sherwood, tho' I believe he is a very good one; for I was born a citizen of this country by my own consent—but he was born here because he could not help it.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham,

A writer under the signature of Curtius in your paper of the 28th ult. recommends the meeting of all the Federal Candidates for Electors in Maryland, previous to the Election for the purpose of entering into a solemn agreement, that in case a majority of federalists are elected to the Electoral College, they will not make a full party Senate, but take in some democrats of the highest respectability on both shores. To this plan I have not the least objection, it is liberal and conciliatory, and is an incipient step to a general oblivion to party violence, and a good understanding between men of all parties whose exclusive wish is the public good.

But I fear sir it will be difficult both to assemble the federal Candidates, as well as to unite cordially so many persons from different parts in the same plan, which is different from the course hitherto pursued—as a substitute for that I would propose, that as Talbot County is one of the closest & most doubtful counties in the State, where party violence has been carried to its extreme height, & where neither party feel a perfect confidence, that as neither the democratic party nor the federal party have yet made their nomination (both acting possibly from supposed policy) there should be a mutual good understanding, founded upon the most solemn pledge that the two parties would each nominate one of its most distinguished citizens, who should receive the united support of both parties, and thus set an example of toleration, mutual concession and reconciliation, that would doubtless be speedily followed in the other counties.

This is the way to put down party spirit, and this proposition is made in good faith, without any intent to circumvent or mislead or delude—whatever may be the result of other counties is unknown, but every fair man will say, that the chance is quite as favorable to federalism as to democracy, and therefore no imputation, supposed or real, can lie against this suggestion as being calculated for a cunning manoeuvre—no man of common sense would attempt a deception of this sort, thus exposing his plan, and nothing but the extreme malevolence or the most consummate folly would impute it to him—nothing more is meant that what honestly and fairly meets the ear—if it is desirable or wished to put down party spirit, let us begin—here is the overture, and here is the plan—if you go to making calculations upon other counties & assent or dissent as you may form your expectations from them, your agreement to this plan under such circumstances would be hypocritical, you would not set from the noble principle of putting down Party, but from the miserable little cunning of managing your own party matters. Let us then, before we are committed by a nomination, generously and wisely put down party warfare, and unite, upon all occasions, in selecting our very best, & most respectable & most able men without regard to party—if the democrats refuse this offer, their option is party violence and party warfare, and we have nothing left but to look eternal contest in the face, and maintain ourselves and our cause, year by year, with the utmost vigour and unrelaxing exertion.

PHILO-CURTUIS

[The above was received last week but too late for insertion.]

The following has been on file for some time—it comes from the interior of Dorset, and although it is very evident the author is not much in the habit of writing yet it is as evident he thinks not only a good deal but pretty deeply.

In our country the liberty of the press, the right of opinion, & the principle of each individual having a right to exert his influence upon all matters relating to public concerns, together with the shrewd remarks of the writer, induce us to give a place to the following communication—if it is not elegant, it contains some sound sense.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

We do not expect to gain the day by alarming their (the democrats) fears, but we desire to obtain them by the pacific method of calm & dispassionate reasoning, & substantial evidence. If any person will take the pains to review the downfall of ancient republics, and compare them with our own they will see cause to fear the downfall of republicanism in our once highly favoured America. Although our democratic brethren profess much republicanism, recollect democracy in its infancy is like a young Lion which the naturalists tell us is as mild as a lamb; but as it grows old how it can roar. Is the comparison bad; take for a moment a precedent in France. Democracy had a rapid growth there it being an older country, a revolutionizing country, it grew up to monarchy, I had like to have said in a few summers, nay a few months. And did the young lion in America get alarmed at the premature growth of the French lion? No! Did he fall out with the French lion? No! he fawned on him while the old one played with him, as well knowing their affinity as if by instinct. I observed not long since that

when I found democrats so fond of the Emperor of the French Republic, I felt fearful that the change need not be great to make them fond of that kind of illegitimate, or bastard republicanism which admits of being ruled by an absolute monarch.

My old Democratic friend told me however that they wanted no such thing; but when I see deviations from the good old way in which our hero of perpetual renown left us, I am somewhat alarmed for the issue. I do not know but it had been better for the heirs of Washington, had he together with others in power, have taken as much precaution as the celebrated Lycurgus did to perfectate his legislation. In all alterations were improvements we should soon have good laws; but it often happens that our state legislatures with all their sagacity, make laws which the test of one year is sufficient to explode; and even a Jefferson could err in many particulars which I forbear to name, since the candid even among the democrats have acknowledged it. Those impolitic acts sometimes grow out of good morals, and good morals to be permanent, must be impressed on the minds of infancy. This requires conscientious parents who are willing to teach by precept and example too. I do not know but what if people would dress less of ardent spirits democracy might hate, as the love of both seems to be growing together. If the lion does not grow more hungry, and thereby become ferocious, I shall be glad as a friend to my country. But it already appears he has devoured 15 millions in one department of state only, & we know not how much he has gormandized in the others. From reflection on these facts it is concluded the above remarks are neither inapposite nor unnecessary.

ALKALI

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

To Curtius in the Gazette of the 28th ult.

You are a great way ahead of the times I fear—You make a suggestion relative to the conduct of the federal Electors if they should have the power, altogether wise and fair in itself, which no honest, judicious man can gainsay—but it is presumable that you intend by this to soften the asperity of party spirit, to do away party intolerance and to claim from your opponents a similar degree of liberal and magnanimous deportment. Could this faithfully be accorded from each to each, it would be the most desirable thing in the world.—But I am afraid Curtius you are deceived in the way opposed to you, and if you fail in your project, it will be because your friends know you are deceived and think no faith can be rested on your opponents—or what is a more probable ground of failure, the party to which you are opposed, viz: the democratic party, is not governed and controlled by its best and most respectable men who feel the desire of reconciliation, who see the necessity of union, and deplore the sacrifices occasioned by the indulgence of party spirit. The men who lead the democratic party are violent men, who depend upon a state of discord and turbulence for any notice that is taken of them—they are chiefly your office seekers who recommend themselves by riding about keeping up popular excitement—by staying a good deal at tipping houses where they make themselves intimate with drunkards and scoundrels, who for small rewards will serve them—by conveying news, falsehoods, calumnies and every thing else that serve electioneering purposes—by holding confidential conversations and being ready to do that which a better man would not condescend to do—and these are your men who are looking up for places of Constables, Magistrates, Coroners, Collectors, Sheriffs, Deputies, Clerks, little judicial places, County Prosecutors, Inspectors, Commissioners of Bankruptcies and Lotteries, and Councilors and such like. Now Curtius such men have generally little at stake, and they care not what confusion arises, provided in that confusion they are brought into notice and rewards granted them—it is for rewards these creatures work, not for public good—for you often hear of their turning away dissatisfied from those they have served, because their demands or claims were not gratified—now is it worth while for the great body of the industrious, frugal, labouring and wealthy part of the community, who are in proportion to this office seeking crew about as one hundred to one, to permit themselves to be kept in a perpetual state of party ferment merely to answer the ends of this wretched tribe of mendicant politicians, who have in truth no politics but violence, and no object but their own reward? These are the men who govern the democratic party in times of party violence, indeed it is too much the case with all parties in violent times, and therefore the true patriots and men of sense deplore the existence of violent party spirit. Suppose all party spirit at an end, and things settled down upon their true level, viz: the real superiority of character in all respects and the real good tendency of measures—what then would become of this busy, buzzing, inflammatory corps of idlers who depend alone on party for elevation? They would disappear like little insects after the autumn frosts, and annoy us no more.

Can you then Curtius even hope that your proposition or any conciliatory proposition to the democratic party would be favourably received by these men, I have described, as governing that party? They would as soon offer their own throats as to suffer Party spirit to go to rest—they will abuse you for your project—they will circulate the opinion that you are afraid of the controversy, or that you have a double design; they will do all in their power to defeat your project and to stagnate you.

But don't misunderstand me Curtius—I am sure there are a great many men

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of the Democratic party, a large majority of them, who would be willing to come into a fair and just reconciliation of parties—but unfortunately this majority does not lead the party but are led by a few interested men, who have not a thousandth part of the sense of themselves, nor a millionth part of the stake in the community. Nor will the office seekers permit the great body of the people to think and act for themselves, but they give them their cue, and if any of the people are averse to any thing their office hunting leaders tell them, they upbraid them with want of fidelity, they alarm them with the cry that the party is ruined—they accuse them of intending to turn federal, and they blacken the federal character with all the horrors of darkness of the infernal shades, until they bully or persuade them to be satisfied—that party is kept up at every hazard, and thus the interested few lead and controul the disinterested many.

FRANKLIN.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. Democratic Governmental deception and intrigue.

Nothing so fully demonstrated deception and intrigue on the part of the Governor and Council, than the appointment of a democratic Post master in 1820, as a Judge of the Election, for the Frederick Town district.—This appointment was an unconstitutional one, and we cannot conceive what could have influenced their honors, to make it, other than for the purpose of deception and intrigue. Strong impressions compel us to entertain the belief; and we act only consonant to our feelings, in declaring it in our humble estimation, to have been a deep, premeditated plan, calculated for dishonorable motives—calculated to upset the election of Frederick county, provided it was Federal, and necessary to be done. Their honors had no idea that Frederick county would produce one democratic delegate. As it so happened, together with Dorchester county producing three—they found it was unnecessary to put their base intended procedure in execution, as the circumstances of obtaining three democratic delegates from Dorchester and one from Frederick, of which they had not the least expectation, would give them a majority of two on joint ballot. But when it was promulgated through the Federal papers, that Mr. Moffitt would not be entitled to a seat, as he was a minister of the gospel, and they at the same time being apprised of one of the Washington county delegates being extremely sick, they then entertained fears that their majority of two would be lost.—It was then found necessary that their dishonorable plan, in case the sick delegate died and that Mr. Moffitt as a minister, knowing that he could not constitutionally take his seat, would not attempt it, should be put in execution. So soon as this was known by the democratic editors, the Patriot editor foremost, and the rest in his rear, commenced the hue and cry, that the Election County Election was ILLEGAL, and WOULD HAVE TO BE UPSET. Now, why was not this unannounced so soon as the election was over? Why was it not unannounced previous to the election that Mr. Houston as a Post-master could not act as a Judge of the Election?—Such honorable conduct would not suit their purposes—a compliance with it, would have frustrated their "DEEP PREMEDITATED PLAN." Fellow-Citizen! What stronger proof do you want than the above, of deception, dishonor and intrigue on the part of the Governor and Council. You must admit it.—Or you must admit they were ignorant of their duty.—IGNORANT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND. If dishonor—if an infringement on the elective franchise was not their plan, they were unacquainted with the constitution, and in appointing Mr. Houston, KNEW THAT his appointment was ILLEGAL as a Judge of an Election, and in DIRECT VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION. Now then Fellow-Citizen you must admit of the previous or of the latter delineation of the conduct of the Governor and Council. And if you admit of one or the other, lay your hands on your hearts and see if you can consider such men as the proper guardians of Maryland—lay your hands on your hearts and cast your eyes up to Heaven, and see whether you can vote for the democratic party, who have raised such men to such honorable stations.—Lay your hands on your hearts.—Consider that God knows the thoughts of all, and you will be compelled to declare the DEMOCRATIC PARTY A DISGRACE TO MARYLAND.

THEODORE

[We insert the following Communication at the particular request of the writer.]

To the editors of the National Intelligencer. You have published the "Sketch of a State Bank," without its "objections anticipated," and "general observations," and have supplied remarks which are sufficiently rebutted by the suppressed matter; in this fair, is it honorable?—A garbler may expose the sacred volumes of holy writ to ridicule and distrust, whilst the entire work, commands admiration, and assures belief.—A long farewell to Gold and Silver, as apprehended by you, does not depend on the wisdom of the legislature in adopting this plan.—The stopping of banks has already begun in the west and in the south.—This is owing to British agents who chiefly reside in Boston and New York.—They deluge the land with destructive manufactures, and extort in return our precious materials—our public securities—our metallic money—and involve us in debts of appalling magnitude.—We owe them now for Hardware, Haberdashery, and various nostrums, MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND WAGON LOADS OF HARD DO-

Our stocks are gone—Our Gold is gone, and our silver is going—a single vessel lately carried from New York to the port of London, nearly a million & a half, "to pay dividends due to individuals on the American funds." This transport to them, causes to us the deepest grief—but a few such & all will be gone.—Being a Director of the Bank of the U. States, you Mr. Gales may possibly inform us how long the MAMMOTH INSTITUTION will continue to redeem its notes with specie, and if after the stoppage it will freely accommodate the commercial cities.—The men who inhabit the country—who toil in the field, who are hewers of wood, and drawers of water, are not to expect a share of its favours.

From obvious causes a GENERAL STOPPAGE is near at hand.

You are pleased also to apprehend great danger from the "aspirations of the states."—In a crisis like this when the beam of misery and desolation is sweeping the land, and wasting the people, if the states are forbidden to stay the destruction—if relief is prohibited—it is high time for usurpation.—But Messieurs Editors with due deference to your superior intelligence, the state notes on the plan proposed are not made a legal tender—the point has been settled by the wisest civilians that speak our language.—Have we not the power to regulate our courts of justice?—If not, it is time we had it.—Suppose that a Vampire from England should come over to suck our blood.—Assert his right under the Federal Constitution, and resort to the judiciary of the state to enforce the demand.—Could not the legislature suspend the process?—if not we are poor indeed.—Have not all the states created Banks—or state notes—or bills of credit—or suspension laws?—Answer the foregoing, and more anon.—A Citizen of Somerset.

Princess Anne, August 7 1821. The Editors of the National Intelligencer in common justice are required to publish the above, as is the Maryland Republican and all others who have republished the unfair statement of the National Intelligencer.

DELIRIOUS VOTERS.

Our readers may recollect the case we stated some months since, of a certain Sherwood, who voted twice on the same day, and who pleaded delirium in extenuation of his crime. In case he should be disposed to vote two tickets again at the next election, under the same plea we would furnish him with an argument so purely democratic, that it cannot fail to produce the "heat effect," viz: a delirious man is a man beside-himself—ergo, he is himself and one other man; consequently, according to democratic logic, a delirious man is entitled to two votes, inasmuch as he is a man beside-himself. Sherwood, pretending to be crazy on the day of election, and of course voting the democratic ticket, thought he was entitled to two votes, and actually gave them.—Fed. Rep.

The crew of the U. S. ship Franklin, now lying in the port of New-York, lately received a present of one hundred and fifty volumes of Voyages, Travels, History, Geography, and Navigation. When the letter of the distributing committee was read to the sailors, they unanimously requested that one dollar might be appropriated from the pay of each towards the increase of the Seaman's Library on board.

Phil. Union.

The editors of the New-York evening Journal, having received a letter from New Orleans, the writer of which apprehends that the arrangements made by the national executive for the territorial government of the Florida, will induce General Jackson to resign his office. Having promised to abstain from party politics, the editors feel that they cannot give publicity to the important facts their correspondent communicates without passing the boundary they have prescribed for themselves; but if the individuals appointed to office in Florida, are so very exceptionable both as regard talents and character as the writer intimates, the truth ought to be known to the people. The office holders must be of a very singular description, indeed, if a man of General Jackson's decision of character cannot keep them in order.—Philad. Union.

HEALTH OFFICE.

BALTIMORE, August 7th, 1821. Report of Intermittents in the City of Baltimore for the last twenty-four hours, ending this morning at sunrise.

Bilious Fever	2
Malignant "	1
Fits	2
Still born	1
Cholera Infantum	2
Total	8
Under one year	2
Between 1 and 5	4
Above 5	2
Of whom 2 were coloured.	

By order, WM. D. HARRIS, Sec.

*The above case having called the attention of the Board of Health, they readily discovered the cause of the disease on the premises.—Measures are in operation, which will, no doubt, arrest the poison.

To Rent,

The Farm near Centreville, now in the occupation of Mr. John Baggs, this is well known to be a productive farm, and is worthy the situation of a man of skill and capital. SAMUEL T. EMORY. August 11—3w

It is a remarkable fact, that in the state of Maryland, although an important election is to take place within a month from this time, there is not one acknowledged democratic candidate for office; the candidates in every county and city in the state, for the office of elector of the Senate are all republicans or all Federalists! Who would have believed, ten years ago that democracy, in 1821, would be so unpopular in Maryland, that not one candidate can be found who acknowledges himself a Democrat?—Balt. Fed. Gaz.

From the Richmond Enquirer, August 3. State of the Crops.—The Hillsborough Gazette of the 19th ult. says the wheat harvest in the state of Ohio is very light; far short of half a crop.—Indian Corn was never more promising.

The last Edwardsville Gazette states, that the crops in Illinois have sustained much injury from the very heavy rains.

A letter of the 22d ult. from Statesburg, S. Carolina, states, the present prospects of crops in that neighborhood and in all the surrounding country, as dismal beyond description—not more than one plaiter out of five will make provisions enough.—Cotton is also unpromising.

The Wilmington Recorder of the 21st states, that the crops in the lower parts of N. Carolina have been much injured by the rain, whilst the upper parts of the state are suffering for the want of it.

BALTIMORE, Aug 8.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Flour, superfine, per bbl.	\$5 00	Waggon	
Do fine	4 00	price	
Wheat, white, per bushel,	1 00	a 105	
Do red	do	1 00	
Rye	do	42 a 45	
Indian Corn	do	40 a 42	
Oats	do	25 a 30	

The Rev. Doctor Barry, of Baltimore, will preach in White Marsh Church, next Sunday Morning—Service will commence at 10 o'clock. August 11th, 1821.

John Nicols,

BARBER & COAT SCOURER. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE FOUNTAIN INN. Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favours. He takes the liberty of informing them that he has commenced the

COAT SCOURING BUSINESS.

Gentlemen, who may have Coats, Pantaloons, &c. soiled or stained in any manner, can have them removed, without the least injury to the garments, and dressed up in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. EASTON, August 11th, 1821.

To Rent,

The subscriber has three Farms to rent for the ensuing year, which he will lease for years to persons desirable as Tenants, on terms somewhat reduced, the farm in Talbot is at present occupied by Mr. John Cooper the others in Caroline by Captain Thomas Roe and Richard Roe. Apply to HENRY D. SELLERS, Near Centreville. August 11—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Jacob Lookerman, against Thomas Cooper, will be sold on the 4th of September on the Court House Green, at 3 o'clock, the following property, to wit, One negro boy called HARRY, seized and taken to satisfy the within F. Fa. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. August 11, 1821.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suits of Thomas P. Bennett, use of Bennet Tompkinson, use of John Bennett, against Thomas Cooper, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th day of September, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 & 3 o'clock, the following property to wit, One negro boy named HARRY, taken and sold to satisfy the above f. fa's. Attendance given by JAMES C. WHEELER, Constable. August 11—12

Maryland,

Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, May 12th, 1821. On application of William Gilbert, Administrator De Bonis non of Joseph Thompson, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, Ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the town of Easton.

IN TESTIMONY, that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one. THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills Queen Anne's County.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the Subscriber of Queen Anne's County hath obtained from the Orphans court of Queen Anne county in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Joseph Thompson late of Queen Anne's county, dec'd; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this eighth day of August, 1821. WILLIAM GILBERT. August 11th, 1821.

CENTREVILLE, August 7, 1821. By the Commissioners of the Tax for Queen Ann's County, Md. On application of Samuel Smyth, Esq. Collector of the County Taxes for Queen Ann's County for the year 1819. Ordered that the following Lists of Lands and Lots of ground, & amount of Taxes due thereon, and the names of the several and respective persons to whom chargeable, be inserted once a week for four succeeding weeks, in the Easton Gazette and Baltimore Patriot, notifying that unless the county charges due thereon shall be paid to the collector of said county, within the space of thirty days after the notice shall be completed, the lands and lots of ground, so charged or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

JAMES BARNARD, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Q. A. County.

NAMES OF PERSONS.	NAMES OF LANDS.	Amount Due. Dols. Cts.
Arthur Bryon's Representative	Wright's Forcast	13 98
William Cork	Kiltmanam's Plains	2 46
Samuel Cooden's heirs	Hard Bargain, Jamaica, &c.	5 56
Henry Gooding, negro	Kiltmanam's Plains	0 70
Rebecca Glasgow	House and Lot, Sand Town	1 17
John Holden, Sen.	Waterford Part	3 69
Matthew Hawkins's heirs	Martin's Portion and Parcel	3 92
Elizabeth Jackson	Wells's Part and Harris's Rambles	5 09
Reuben Jones	House and Lot	0 47
Henry Lowman	Wright's Forest	15 39
David Nevil's heirs	Smith's Outlet & Northumberland	5 44
John Price	Harris's Rambles	1 17
Jas. & Asbury Peters	Wood House & Segars Huzzara	4 80
Margaret Richardson's heirs	House and Lot, Sand Town	2 34
Jeruus Spencer's heirs	Upper Landing	5 50
Frances Soloway, widow	Williams's Lot	0 94
Elizabeth Thomas	Lot Sand Town	1 17
Edward Thomas's heirs	Sayer's Range	1 75 1/2
Simon Wilmer	Pock Hickory Ridge and Salaberry	8 13
Samuel T. Wright	Wright's Hope	3 10
Richard Bright, negro	House and Lot	0 88
Jas. & Thomas Bewley	Tom's Fancy, &c. &c.	8 47 1/3
Brady for Tucker	Fratt's Choice Enlarged	1 68
James Cole's heirs	House and Lot near J. B.	1 05
William Cooden	Jamaica Part	1 43 1/2
Benjamin Farrow	House and Lot, Beaver Dam	2 92 1/3
William Harper's heirs	Stratton & Murphy's Chance	4 87
Thomas Murdock for Sharp's heirs	Wilcox Discovery & Tharp's Meadows	3 10
Eleanor Reynolds's	Southampton & Smith's Delight	2 65
Barzela Jewell	Okentham Part, &c. &c.	7 66
Thomas Segar's heirs	Segar's Purchase	5 09

Centreville, Md. August 11, 1821.—4w

Land for Sale. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed from James Coopers, deceased, to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, all and singular those parcels of two Tracts of Land, respectively called "Old Woman's Folly," and "Rigby's Choice," situated lying and being on the West side of Third Haven Creek in Talbot County, near or adjoining to his dwelling plantation, with the appurtenances, containing together sixty two acres of Land more or less, according to the metes and bounds expressed in the deed under which he purchased the same, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE, On Tuesday the 16th day of October next at the Court House in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on a credit of sixty days. For the situation of the Land and the nature of the soil, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises, and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier. By order of the President and Directors. JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier. B. B. at Easton, Aug. 11th, 1821.

Young Ladies

SEMINARY. No. 12, South Charles Street, Baltimore. The duties of Mrs. Wmston's Seminary will be resumed on the 1st Monday in September next. Mrs. Wetmore takes this opportunity of returning her thanks to those Parents and Guardians who have so liberally patronized her institution during her residence in Baltimore, and assures them that no exertions shall be withheld in order to merit a continuance of their favour. Six Teachers will attend as usual to the various branches of education. August 11, 1821.

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 he should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge. JAMES SNEAD. Snow Hill, August 11, 1821.—3w

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale. The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 21st day of August inst.

All the Real Estate

Conveyed to him by WILLIAM HARRIS, in trust for the Creditors of said Harris, consisting of 1st. The well known Store House, Dwelling and other premises therewith used, on High street in Chester Town, occupied by William Harris. 2d. The Store House. Dwelling and other premises, at the corner of High street and Princess street in Chester Town, and heretofore the property of George Anderson. 3d. A number of most valuable and highly improved Lots of Ground, in and around Chester Town, some of which are beautifully set with Timothy and other grasses. 4th. A life estate in a Farm situate in Kent county, about three miles from Chester Town, and containing about 250 acres. The Personal Property on this Farm will also be sold. 5th. A Wood Lot of about 26 acres, within two miles of Chester Town, and adjoining the farm of Mr. Samuel Ringgold. 6th. A very highly valuable Farm in Kent county, situate on the Chesapeake Bay, containing about one hundred and 74 acres called Plum Point. This farm is said to have an inexhaustible fund of oyster shell manure.—The Personal Property on it will also be sold. At the same time will be offered for sale, 50 shares of Chester River Bridge Stock—\$24 paid on each share. 10 shares Union Manufacturing Stock—\$50 paid on each share. 24 shares Aabury College Stock—\$13 33 1/3 paid on each share. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the first mentioned Store House. A credit of 6 and 12 months will be given for all sums exceeding six hundred dollars, & for larger sums, 6, 12 and 18 months.—The purchaser to give bond with security to be approved by the Trustee. The terms will be more particularly made known on the day of sale. E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee. Chester Town, Aug. 11—4w

Notice.

It is hereby given that an Election will be held on the first Monday in September next, in the several Election Districts in Talbot County for the purpose of electing two Electors to Elect the Senate of Maryland. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. August 11th, 1821.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit: On application to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court, for the county aforesaid, in the recess of Talbot County Court, by the petition in writing of Edward R. Wooters, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and being further satisfied by competent testimony that the said Edward R. Wooters—hath resided in the State of Maryland for the two years last past.—And the jailor having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said Edward R. Wooters be discharged from confinement he having given bond and security for his personal appearance at Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of November term next, I do further order that the said Edward R. Wooters—cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the news-papers printed at Easton, four successive weeks, three Months before said first Saturday of November term next, thereby to give notice to his creditors, to be and appear, before the said Court on the day aforesaid to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements as prayed.—Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1821. WILLIAM JENKINS. August 11—4w

POETRY.

FIRST LOVE.

[From the "ORIENTAL HARE," a volume of miscellaneous poems now publishing in Philadelphia.]

Oh could we feel as first we felt,
In young love's cloudless days;
When first at beauty's shrine we knelt,
Confessing woman's sway!
But feelings such as then arose,
Again nor age nor manhood know,
There was no spot on that bright sun
That shone on young love's sky;
'Twas heaven on earth—'twas bliss begun
We deemed could never die;
No sun as bright its beams shall throw
To cheer life's vale of tears and woe!

Oh, it is sweet to be beloved,
By her we dearly prize,
Ere the young heart hath ever roved,
Or roved the virgin's eye;
To mortal breast no bliss is given
So near allied to bliss of heaven.

But, ah! how soon the sun must set
That dawns on love's young day!
How soon the cheek with tears is wet—
How fades youth's bloom away!
A moment, and we cease to be—
Our march is over a shoreless sea!

But wreath a flower again shall bloom,
Its wreath shall float again;
Death hurls no shaft beyond the tomb—
In heaven he never had been;
Here youth and beauty, fade no more—

BENJAMIN...
PHILIP...
ALEXANDER...
WILLIAM...

Seasonable Goods,

which they are now opening at their store opposite the Bank, and which as usual, they intend to offer at the most reduced prices for cash.

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.

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 Ruark, Jr.,
William Butler,
William Dorman,
John Adkins,
Daniel Harman,
John Holland,
John Ayres,
William Brettingham,
William Hales,
Lemuel Henderson,
John S. Shockley.

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.

PRINTING

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

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. Hecks 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—4f

In Council,

May 28th, 1821.

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

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

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

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

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

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

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland after the next election of delegates, in his 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.



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 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 'Fodd's Point, and at the Mills and Oxford, if halted, to take and land passengers.

On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock for Chestertown and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock she will leave Chestertown & return to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's Town to take and land passengers.

She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned so as not to accommodate 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.

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 incomplete 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 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.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

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 water, render them desirable. To good tenants the terms will be accommodating, and possession given the first of January next. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.
For
MARIA KERR.

June 16—4f.

\$100 Reward.

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

James Hill,

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

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

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 23—4f.

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 this post office at Friendship, Md. and their claims will be immediately remitted. H. C.

NOTICE

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

John Davis,

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

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland,
June 26—8w

\$50 Reward.

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

Joe Paca,

About 30 years of age—Joe is a handsome black fellow, middle size, very white teeth—he is a fine decent and pleasing boy, almost without fault—he is perfect in all his limbs 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 trousers, a Greenish broad Cloth Coat with a black cap nearly new; two or three muslin shirts & 2 or 3 vests & a black Fured Hat. It is probable Joe will change his name and clothing—yet he cannot lose 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 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 6th Saturday after the second Monday of November next, to show cause, (if any they have) why he should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge.

LEVIN HARMON.
New Mill, July 28th, 1821—3w

MARYLAND,

April Term, Anna Domini 1821.
Ordered by the Court of the County of Worcester, that Levin W. Chillington an insolvent debtor, be and appear before the Judges of the said County 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, Ck.
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, (8th) 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.

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 Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers, and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centerville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town, M. Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chestertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington,
Proprietors.

March 24, 1821—4f.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county court and so directed at 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 lived, 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 Frampton lives, containing by estimation, three hundred acres of land, one other Plantation on St. Michaels river, whereon Stephen Stiebbury lived, 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.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHF.

July 28—ts.

FOR RENT

THE ENSUING YEAR.
Of upon an extended lease, that valuable estate on which Mr. John W. Blake now resides situate on the waters of Third Haven Creek. This farm has been divided into six fields each of which upon an average contains about 150 thousand corn hills, and five lots including a valuable apple and peach orchard all under excellent inclosures.

For terms, which will be made satisfactory and accommodating apply to
Mrs. CHARLOTTE L. EDMONDSON,
in Easton, or to
JOHN EDMONDSON,
near the premises.

July 28th, 1821—4f.

Notice

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the gaol of this county on the 14th inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man, whose 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, stutters when first spoken to, stoops much when walking, his clothing a kersey coat, much worn, brown cloth vest, and dark cloth pantaloons, old hat and new shoes, he says he belongs to Charles 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 gaol, otherwise he will be released agreeably to Law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Shff.
Frederick County, Maryland.

July 28—8w

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—4 oct.

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 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 one month will be given; the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the date of 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.

Easton, July 14, 1821.

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

On Thursday the 16th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will commence, the semi-annual Examination, in the Classical Department of the Cambridge Academy; and on the next day, that of the English Department.

The presence of its patrons as well as of others who may feel an interest in the promotion of literary institutions, is solicited to witness the result of method and attention, aided by the learning and long experience of the principal (Mr. Shanley.)

The duties of the institution will be resumed on the 3d of September.

JOS. E. MUSE, Pres't.

July 28, 1821—3w

Trustee's Sale.

William Jenkins, complainant,
vs.
Solomon Lowe & Ann his wife, Jenkins Abbott, James W. Abbott, Ann Abbott, Thomas Martin, Eliza Ann Abbott, and Hannah M. Abbott, defendants.
IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
On the Equity Side thereof:
Nov. Term, 1820.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable Judges of Talbot county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed on the 17th day of November, 1820, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 28th day of August, at Easton on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. All the Lands and Real Property of William A. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased, including Abbott's Mill, and lying in said county, and heretofore mortgaged to the complainant William Jenkins, to satisfy to the complainant said mortgages and costs of suit, and so forth.

The terms of sale will be cash, to be paid down on the day of said sale. Any person wishing to view said property, will call on Mr. Joseph L. Turner, on the premises, Mr. Thos. Bullen, or Mr. Thos. Martin, near the premises or the subscriber. The plot may be seen by calling on Mr. Wm. Jenkins at Easton.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Trustee.
Talbot county, Island Creek Neck, August 4—4w

Wanted

Twenty or thirty young Negroes, for whom the highest price in Cash will be given—Enquire at the Bar of the Fountain Inn, Easton, August 4

NOTICE.

I certify that on the 30th day of July 1821, Hannah Douglass brought before me, as a stray, a brown Horse with a small star in his forehead, his left hind foot white, about fourteen and a half hands high, and supposed to be four years old last spring—

PHILIP S. YATES, J. Peace.

The above Horse came to my House about the first ult. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

HANNAH DOUGLASS.

Vienna, August 4

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB.

July 24th 1821.
At a meeting this day of the Easton Jockey Club were present—

JAMES NABB,
JAMES DENNY,
JOHN STEVENS,
THOMAS MARTIN,
EDW. N. HAMBLETON, &
THOMAS P. BENNETT.

When on motion James Nabb, Esq. was appointed President, pro tem. and Thos. P. Bennett, Secretary, pro tem.

Ordered, that the Races be advertised by the Secretary according to the Rules and Regulations of the Easton Jockey Club.

Solomon Lowe, was on motion unanimously elected Secretary, who agreed to accept the appointment on the following terms to wit: that he will furnish the ground and put the same in complete order with necessary and proper stands, at his own expense, and as a compensation therefor to be entitled to all monies that may arise from the rent of Booths, &c. not including the Gate Money.

Ordered, That the Secretary insert in the Easton Papers the purses to be run for as follows.

1st. Days Race—the whole of the Subscription of the Easton Jockey Club.
2d. Days race—Colts 3 and 4 years old, to consist of the Gate Money and Towns purse.
3d. Days race—a Sweep Stakes free for any Horse, Mare or gelding, on complying with the rules of the Jockey Club, and paying fifty dollars for the entrance of such Horse, Mare or gelding—3 miles & repeat, the winner on the first day to be accepted.

JAMES NABB, Pres't. pro tem.
T. P. BENNETT, Secry. pro tem.
August 4

A WELL SITUATED FARM.

To be Rented

FOR A TERM OF SEVEN YEARS.
The Farm at present in the occupation of Mrs. Sophia Harrison, situated on the north west side of Choptank River, in Talbot County, just below Dover Bridge. Persons inclined to rent it will be pleased to view the situation & premises, & make their application to the subscriber. The terms will be reasonable & security will be required for their performance. To give an opportunity to applicants the contract will not be closed until the 20th of this month.

NS HAMMOND.
Easton, August 4, 1821—3w

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S Meeting.

The members of the Queen Anne's County Agricultural Society, are particularly requested to attend at Chappin's Tavern, in Centreville on Saturday the 25th August inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order,
HENRY D. SELLERS, Sec'y.
August 4th, 1821.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1821.

NO. 193

CENTREVILLE, August 7, 1821.

By the Commissioners of the Tax for Queen Anne's County, Md.
On application of Samuel Smyth, Esq. Collector of the County Taxes for Queen Anne's County for the year 1819. Ordered that the following List of Lands and Lots of ground, & amount of Taxes due thereon, and the names of the several and respective persons to whom chargeable, be inserted once a week for four succeeding weeks, in the Easton Gazette and Baltimore Patriot, notifying that unless the county charges due thereon shall be paid to the collector of said county, within the space of thirty days after the notice shall be completed, the lands and lots of ground, so charged or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

JAMES BAYNARD, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Q. A. County

NAMES OF PERSONS.	NAMES OF LANDS.	Taxes Due. Dollars. Cts.
Arthur Bryon's Representatives	Wright's Forrest	18 98
William Corb.	Kilnman's Plains	3 46
Samuel Cosden's heirs	Hard Bargain, Jamaica, &c.	5 56
Henry Gooding, negro	Kilnman's Plains	0 70
Rebecca Glasgow,	House and Lot, Sand Town	1 17
John Holden, Sen.	Waterford Part	3 69
Matthew Hawkins's heirs	Manlin's Portion and Picolet	3 92
Elizabeth Jackson,	Wells's Part and Harris's Rambles	5 09
Reuben Jones,	House and Lot	0 47
Henry Lowman,	Wright's Forrest	15 39
David Nevil's heirs	Smith's Outlet & Northumberland	5 44
John Price,	Harris's Rambles	1 17
Jas. & Asbury Peters,	Wood House & Segars Hazzara	4 80
Margaret Richardson's heirs	House and Lot, Sand Town	2 34
Jeruus Spencer's heirs	Upper Landing	3 30
Frances Soloway, widow	Williams's Lot	0 94
Elizabeth Thomas,	Lot at Sand Town	1 17
Edward Thomas's heirs	Sayer's Range	1 75-1-2
Simon Wilkes,	Pock Hickory Ridge and Sulsbury	8 13
Samuel T. Wright,	Wright's Hope	3 10
Richard Bright, negro	House and Lot	0 88
Jas. & Thomas Bewley,	Tom's Fancy, &c. &c.	5 47-1-3
Brody for Tucker,	Pratt's Choice Enlarged	1 68
James Cole's heirs	House and Lot near J. B.	1 05
William Cosden,	Jamaica Part	1 43-1-2
Benjamin Farrow,	House and Lot, Beaver Dams	3 52-1-2
William Harper's heirs	Stratton & Murphy's Chance	4 87
Thomas Murdock for Sharp's heirs	Wilcox Discovery & ?	3 10
Eleanor Reynolds's	Thorp's Meadows	2 65
Barclay Yewell,	Southampton & Smith's Delight	7 66
Thomas Segar's heirs	Okenharp Part, &c. &c.	5 09
	Segar's Purchase	

Centreville, Md. August 11, 1821.—4w

Easton Academy.

An Assistant teacher is desired in this Institution. He must be qualified to teach the English, Latin & Greek Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics and Geography; and a preference will be given to a Teacher acquainted with the Lancasterian System. The sum of five hundred dollars will be engaged, and perquisites beyond this sum may be obtained by such increase of his pupils as his merits and attention may command.

Application to be made on or before the 10th of September next, to John Goldborough, Esquire, the Secretary of the Institution.

By the Board of Trustees,
N. S. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, Maryland, August 11th, 1821.

Young Ladies SEMINARY,

No. 12, South Charles Street, Baltimore.
The duties of Mrs. Wrenn's Seminary will be resumed on the 1st Monday in September next. Mrs. Wrenn takes this opportunity of returning her thanks to those Parents and Guardians who have so liberally patronized her institution during her residence in Baltimore, and assures them that no exertions shall be withheld in order to merit a continuance of their favour.

Six Teachers will attend as usual to the various branches of education.
August 11, 1821.

NOTICE

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

JAMES SNEAD.
Shaw Hill, August 11, 1821.—3w

Land for Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed from James Cosgrove, deceased, to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, all and singular those parcels of two Tracts of Land, respectively called "Old Wrenn's Folly," and "Bigby's Choice," situate, lying and being on the West side of Third Haven Creek in Talbot County, near or adjoining to his dwelling plantation, with the appurtenances, containing together sixty two acres of Land more or less, according to the meters and bounds expressed in the deed under which he purchased the same.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,
On Tuesday the 16th day of October next at the Court House in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on a credit of sixty days. For the partition of the Land and the nature of the soil, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises, and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.
B. B. at Easton,
Aug. 11th, 1821. }

Wanted

Twenty or thirty young Negroes, for whom the highest price in Cash will be given—Enquire at the Bar of the Fountain Inn.
Easton, August 4

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Worn out Land—A mine of Wealth.

FROM THE ALBANY FLOUR BOY.

From the first settlement of America, lands have always been considered so plenty and so cheap by our predecessors, that little attention has heretofore been had to economise the soil. Recently, from a variety of concurring circumstances, especially from the stimulating measures of numerous agricultural societies, it is found much to the interest and happiness of individuals to renovate worn out lands, as they have been called, in preference to submitting to the privations and miseries of seeking new lands in distant regions. Among numerous successful experiments to renovate worn out lands, the following well authenticated fact is worthy the notice of every farmer. David Lawton, a Quaker farmer, from Rhode Island, settled some years ago in the town of Washington, county of Dutchess, 13 miles east of Poughkeepsie, his neighbour, Amos Herrick, pressed him for some time to purchase 20 acres of land adjoining his farm, which had been lying in common, as worn out abandoned land, for seven years. At length Lawton purchased the 20 acres at \$5 an acre, payable in five years without interest, with the privilege to abandon at the termination of that period. Lawton's purchase was the sport of the neighbourhood; it was pronounced worth nothing, as it was subject to a small tax, and that even willow would not grow on it. The ensuing spring Lawton fenced in the 20 acres with substantial rails, and proceeded as follows:

First year, ploughed deep, sowed oats, and put on 8 quarts of clover seed; and a bushel of plaster, immediately after sowing, to the acre; and soon after the field became green, a second bushel of plaster to the acre; left the crop to rot on the ground, and permitted no creature to run on the land.

Second year, put on another bushel of plaster to the acre in the spring; there was a good crop of clover which was again left to rot on the ground, and no creature permitted to feed on it.

Third year, nothing was done in the spring, but a vigorous growth of clover covered the whole twenty acres, which was ploughed in with 4 oxen to a good depth; the whole field smoked while the clover was in a state of decomposition. As soon as it was sufficiently rotted, the field was cross-ploughed, and when mellowed it was thoroughly ploughed for a crop of wheat, which was neatly got in, and in a sufficient quantity, in the month of September.

In the 4th year, reaped as fine a crop of wheat as Dutchess county had ever produced, which sold for two dollars a bushel. Lawton paid the purchase money before it was due, refunded all his expenses, labour included, and had \$30 in pocket. Two years after he refused \$50 an acre for the same land, and fairly turned the tables upon his sneering neighbours. The soil was a dark loam intermixed with coarse gravel.
C. A. R.

BLINDNESS IN HORSES.

A writer says, "From many years experience, I am convinced there is no cause to which the blindness of Horses can so justly be ascribed, as the humor of the driver to have the blinkers or blinders of the bridle sit close or snug, as it is termed; by which there is unavoidably a pressure on the side of the eye, which necessarily causes heat, with much irritation, and consequently a local fever."

To save Cucumbers from Bugs

Set out an onion, or set up an onion stalk, in each hill of cucumbers, and the streaked bug will keep away.

DYSENTERY.

A decoction of the roots of blackberry bushes is a safe, sure and speedy cure for the dysentery.

ON THE USE OF FLANNEL.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT HERALD.
A gentleman having published, in one of the daily papers, a communication against the use of flannel next the skin during the summer season, which may tend to do more harm than good, the writer of this communication thinks it his duty to state what he has himself experienced, that the public may draw their conclusions from opposite opinions.

In a climate like this, where violent changes are continually taking place, where a variation of wind will cause a difference of from 30 to 40 degrees in the thermometer, every precaution should be taken, more especially in the summer, against a check of perspiration, the cause of one half the fevers, and nearly all the consumptions, that afflict mankind; and if there is any reason in which flannel next the body can be dispensed with, it is in the winter, when perspiration cannot be so easily checked, from the difficulty of getting the body into that state.

It is a well known fact, that most of the inhabitants of tropical climates increase the whole body with flannel, and highly recommend it to all strangers, as a great preventative from taking fevers, the body by its use becoming gradually cool, and there are many who have experienced the unpleasant sensation of wet linen touching the body, when exposed to sea breezes which generally succeed sultry mornings.

Where can be found a more robust class of people than sailors and laborers who are exposed to the burning rays of the sun throughout the day? yet these people wear shirts made of hose or flannel, and are seldom or never afflicted with fevers or consumptions, unless from the effects of intemperance.

In a climate like this, the breast need only be guarded by flannel; and, after using it a little time, the wearer will be so conscious that it is part of his raiment. This the writer inserts from fifteen years' experience not only in this, but in the different climates of Europe and Asia, during which time he has never experienced a day's sickness; whereas, previously, not a year passed but violent coughs afflicted him nearly one-third of the time.

It is certainly unnecessary for any one enjoying health to adopt the use of flannel; but, when once applied, the wearer had better bear its unpleasant effects for a few days in summer, should any be felt, rather than lay the foundation of a consumption, by avoiding a trifling inconvenience.

THE WAY TO GO STRAIGHT IN FUTURE
OR
Thoughts on the present state of things,
ADDRESSED TO THE
PEOPLE OF MARYLAND,
BY A CITIZEN AND FELLOW SUFFERER.

(Continued.)

Now let us take the farm at the present prices, and see how it will stand. Three hundred bushels of wheat, at seventy cents a bushel is two hundred and ten dollars—one hundred barrels corn, at twenty five cents a bushel, is one hundred & twenty five dollars, making the gross sum of both wheat and corn, three hundred and thirty five dollars. From this take for rent, one hundred and fifty dollars—forty bushels seed wheat, twenty eight dollars—sixty barrels corn, seventy five dollars—ten bushels wheat for family, seven dollars; this deduction from the whole amount of wheat and corn, leaves seventy five dollars. If then you take off sixpence freight per ton, for that part of the wheat and corn that is sold, which must be done, you leave the tenant just forty eight dollars to support his family a year, to pay honest expenses, assessments, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, carpenters, doctors, and store bills.—Here then, we see that our industrious and good tenant may be ruined by the change of times, without any extravagance at all; he is not supposed even to go in debt, but to be contented with merely living and supporting his family; and he is also supposed to have accumulated in the first period of prosperity, to have stored his ground during embargo and war, and now must fall by the still more disastrous times that follow these unwise measures.—This is a fair statement of the case which takes the facts as they are known to every man to have occurred. The rent stated is as low or lower, than usual; the product of the farm, and the consumption of the family, about a fair average.

Take another case, viz. that of a small land holder, who happened very justifiably to be in debt, and who was going on very cleverly to pay off, but when about half clear, these times caught him; his debt accumulated, and the honest earnings of his industry and his care are all to go to pay it off.

Take the case of a tenant, who was a little better off in the world than the first, with a better farm; we suppose him to have got no much ahead, that he thinks with a money he has in hand, and a few years more of industry, that he will be able to buy and pay for a farm for himself. Every thing promises well, but these dreadful times overtake him—be still tries to scuffle through—he has caught a little honest pride of independence by rising in the world, and not being able to meet his payments exactly, the cautious creditor sees and gets judgment; a popularly seeking legislature, pass a superceded law to suit hard times, the tenant, still hoping for the best, works on, and fearful to trust to the mercy of his creditor, avails himself of the superceded law; this then ensures his fall; he thus at one step withdraws himself from the clomony of his creditor, and takes advantage of the law, increases his costs and interest; he still falls; pay day comes; and his creditor to pay in no better than before; he sacrifices so hard times, and to the ignorant men are made to be sacrificed for their advantage, when a certainly ruins one out of ten who attempt to shelter themselves by it, and this poor tenant falls to ruin, with all his family, without any sort of extravagance, incurring a debt with honest intentions, which every man who knows him thought him justifiable in doing.

Here then we see three important and respectable classes of men, in a country population embrace more than three fifths of all the heads of families, who fall victims to these times, without incurring any guilt of that extravagance or those imprudent debts, which the Apologists for hard times wish to impute to them.

Having thus far seen, generally speaking, that the fault is not in the people; let us try to see where the fault does lie, and what has made these times so particularly severe upon us all.

And here I would beg you my fellow citizens to have patience with me; don't set your faces against me whilst I am endeavouring to seek out the truth for you, but hear fairly what I have to say, and think of it honestly and calmly by yourselves and then form your opinion; don't listen to party men, but think for yourselves. If I did not think I was right, I would say so, but conscientiously believing my account to be true, I lay it before you and ask you to judge of it sincerely.

I am candid in confessing that it was not in the power of man to prevent a great fall in the price of produce after the war in Europe ceased; but what I contend for is this, viz. that the fall in the price of produce is unnaturally great, and considerably greater than it would have been, if a wise course of measures had been taken in our country for the last twenty years past. To this matter now let us turn our attention.

There may be some of the readers of these observations, whose party feelings may be wounded a little when they reflect on them; I do not intend to hurt the feelings of any one; my only aim is to find out the true cause of our present sufferings and calamities, and let the blame fall where it will; we will pursue that object alone and try to draw forth the truth.

Nothing has had more influence in injuring the trade and general welfare of this country than a prejudice attempted to be excited and extended among the people against Great Britain, for the sake of answering particular political party views. It is true we have witnessed many instances of hostility from England; but this is not singular in her; we have experienced hostility from various other nations, indeed such things are common among all. But notwithstanding the occasional unfriendly conduct of Great Britain towards us, the question is, was it wise and useful to our interest to try to keep up hostility against her, and to excite a prejudice against her and against every man who thought it best to do so as good terms as possible with her?

It is with nations as with individuals, we cannot help feeling hostile to those who often treat us ill. This I grant is not christian, but it is human; but is it wise, is it good, is it useful for us to keep alive these prejudices always, and to indulge in every species of hostility that we can devise as return? Is this the kind of conduct for statesmen to adopt who have charge of a nation's honor and welfare? They who are enemies may and often do become good friends, and they are frequently astonished afterwards to find how much they had mistaken their mutual interest in keeping alive animosities. So it is with nations. Intense and designing politicians often produce a poisoned feeling of jealousy & hatred among their own people, against a particular foreign nation, to answer their own ends, and after these crafty politicians' ends are answered, and the nation at large suffers all the evils that the means to bring about those ends have produced, then all are amazed that they should have been so duped and although it is then too late, they often become enraged when they clearly see, that what they had been taught to believe was the best policy, turns out to be the worst; and that which pleased them for a time, will now grieve them to eternally, at least as long as they live. There is no such a thing as friendship among nations, in the nature of things there cannot be; there may be, as there often is, peace and good understanding, but interest is the leading object among nations, & that interest can be best promoted by peace or war; they who govern the nation, preserve peace or make war. But it sometimes happens, that the men who are called to govern a country, may find it to their own personal advantage to make a war, when it is not the true interest of the country or of the people, to be involved in war. In such cases, they cannot make war at once, because the people would not bear it; they must bring it on gradually, and they adopt a crafty scheme to answer that purpose, and that scheme is, to excite or excite where it already exists, a strong prejudice among their own people against the nation with which they want a war, and against those who are opposed to war; and by means of this prejudice, and frequent military parades, and a great fuss with the militia, they succeed in rousing a fiery party, & martial spirit among the people, as soon as afterwards to war they all go, flaming and burning with passion. When the war is over, and the calamities which never fall to follow after war, press severely as we now feel them, the people and the nation repent of their rashness; they then

... what they neither saw nor suspected before, and form opinions of men and things, different from any they had ever before entertained. Thus, according to the old saying, "when men rashly make haste and do wrong in a passion, they repent at their leisure, and are apt to grieve all their lives." Now fellow citizens lay your hands on your hearts, and tell me truly, have you not seen what I have here described, actually take place?

We all remember very well the great hue and cry of British tory, British traitor, British hirelings, and British interest that used to be bellowed forth and circulated every where abroad during the times of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and even as far back as the time of Washington. This was a scheme regularly planned, to have a party effect. The people at first did not believe it, they had no notion of it, nor did they ever really believe it, for how could any man of common sense believe, that the neighbor, who lived along side of him, and who, he knew, depended upon the sweat of his brow in his cornfield, his wheat field, and his tobacco ground for all his support because he differed in political opinion with him, was a British tory, or British partizan. But it was artfully told to them so often, in so many different ways, written, printed, and spoken, and the party passions of the times were worked up so high, that at last, like a man who had heard the same story over and over again so frequently, that he fancied he saw the circumstance himself, a great many began to fancy that they did believe, that those who differed from Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison and their friends, really were all British tories, British traitors, and British partizans, and thus the scheme took.

(To be continued.)

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING AUGUST 18.

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 HILLEARY,
WILLIAM REID.

For Kent.

WILLIAM KNIGHT,
JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

For Dorchester.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTÉ,
Capt. MATTHIAS TRAVERS.

For Worcester.

EPHRAIM K. WILSON,
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

For Anne Arundel County.

Col. THOMAS HOOD,
BRICE J. WORTHINGTON.

For Frederick County.

ALEXANDER WARFIELD,
Dr. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.

Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis,
Daniel Ballard, John H. D. 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.

Easton, August 14th, 1821.

Pursuant to adjournment, a very numerous and respectable assemblage of the Federal Republicans of Talbot County met on this day at the Court House in the Town of Easton.

Mr. STEWART REDMAN having been called to the Chair, and

Mr. TENCH TILGHMAN chosen Secretary, the Chairman declared the object of the meeting to be the selection of candidates for Electors of the Senate of Maryland.

Whereupon it was resolved to appoint a committee of five gentlemen from each election district to make the proper selection, and the following gentlemen were nominated and appointed, viz:

Easton District.—Dr. John Stevens, John Edmondson, R. H. Goldborough, Thomas Parrott, and James Denny.

St. Michaels.—Thomas Bruff, William Harrison (of Jas) Richard Harrington, Nathan Harrington and Robert Banning.

Trappe.—Thomas Harrison, Edward N. Hambleton, Tristram Bowles, Thomas Hayward and Thomas Bulten.

Chappel.—George Parrott, Benjamin Benny, Arthur Holt, William Wilson, and William Slaughter.

The Committee retired, and after due deliberation, returned and reported that they had unanimously agreed upon JOHN EDMONDSON & NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH, Esquires.

Whereupon the meeting unanimously resolved, to support JOHN EDMONDSON and NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH, Esquires, by every honorable means as Electors of the Senate of the State of Maryland, at the approaching election to be held on the first Monday in September.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and published in the Easton Gazette, the Maryland Gazette, and the Federal Republican.

Robert H. Goldborough, Esq. submitted to the meeting the following Preamble and Resolutions, which being considered by them as containing principles and matter of the highest importance not only to every individual present, but to our fellow citizens at large.

The meeting unanimously resolved to adopt them, and have directed them to be published as a part of the proceedings of the ay.

STEWART REDMAN, Chairman.

TENCH TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

It having pleased Divine Providence, to direct the wisdom of our forefathers, in the formation of the most excellent systems of government adapted to our condition, so that nothing equal to them are to be found in all the nations of the earth.—It becomes our duty to be unfeignedly grateful to the Great Author of all Good, and as well out of respect to our Ancestors as in justice to ourselves and to posterity, to preserve and perpetuate these blessings, by watching over them with a fidelity that cannot be corrupted, & a diligence that shall be unremitting.

Wherefore, we will never applaud or oppose the administration of any set of men from party feelings alone—such a course is unworthy, liberal, and unwise—the conduct and the motives of men, so far as they can be clearly ascertained, are the proper subjects for our decision, and we hold that maxim a good one which teaches us that measures and not men are the best objects for our consideration.

The name of *Federalist* which we bear, is derived from the great head of the convention and such of its members as were advocates for the constitution that confederated these states—this name was assumed by those who were friends to the confederation and to the federal constitution which established it, to distinguish them from those who were opposed to the same—it has been from that time continued as the distinguishing title of all those citizens who confided in & supported the measures of the Washington & Adams administrations, and has been worn by all since who adhered to the Doctrines and principles of those times.—The name of *Federalist* was practically first assumed by Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Madison and Mr. Jay, the authors of the Essays of "Publius" as the best & most fit designation of the character of their celebrated work, which is now universally held by all parties to be the commentary of greatest authority, and the ablest defence of the federal government.

The term "*Republican*," in our country, is a general description of the sentiments of our people in regard to forms of government, not a specific appellation of party—inasmuch as it belongs to all those who prefer an elective government with a Representative Legislature, and therefore embraces the whole of our population capable of forming an opinion.—For it is a heresy worse than damnable, to believe, that the people of this country, of whatever party, prefer any government to their own. To monopolize the term "*Republican*" therefore as the name of a party, with the intention that all those who do not bow down to that party are to be excluded from the rights and benefits of the term, and are also to be stigmatized with the odium of being hostile to our own government, is a pretension as arrogant and intolerant, as it is ill founded—as little comporting with the feelings which ought to bind Fellow Countrymen together, as it is reconcilable with the commonest principles of truth and justice. Meaning therefore to assert and to maintain our claim to be ranked among the best and truest friends of this government and country, in defence of which we have always been and ever shall be ready to perform personal service and to render our full portion of pecuniary means, as required by the legal authorities, we offer the following resolutions to exemplify the sentiments we entertain and by which we intend to be judged.

Resolved, That the accountability of public officers and agents is a fundamental principle of our government, & one most essential to be duly and regularly enforced—confidence between the people and those they select to serve them, is all important to the public welfare and happiness, and nothing has a higher tendency to promote and establish that confidence, than exact and timely rendering of accounts of the expenditures of the people's money—a judicious consulting of the national interest by a wise course of measures—and a magnanimous dependence upon the people for renewal of trust in consequence of conduct, rather than on any management of their own especially intended for purpose.

Resolved, That we have seen with surprise and great disapprobation the enormous un-titled balances of public money now remaining in the hands of a government

agents, as reported by the responsible officer of the Treasury Department to Congress at their last winter session, amounting in the whole to about fifteen millions of dollars.—The greater portion of which sum of money we believe was put into the hands of agents by government to be expended during the late war—among which agents are not only many very subordinate military officers and undistinguished individuals but many of the highest and most responsible civil and military officers in the country—men too, whom the duties of their respective high public stations require to be a considerable portion of every year at Washington where the accounts ought to be settled—enormous balances then remaining unsettled for more than three years in such hands, as the official report declares is a wrong inflicted upon the public interest—an evidence of want of attention to the proper management of the people's money—and a conclusive demonstration of bad administration in this concern.

Resolved, That we view with the deepest concern the monstrous accumulation of debt due from citizens of the Western and South Western States to the government of this country for the purchase of public lands, the property of the people—a debt now amounting to more than twenty million of dollars, as officially stated to Congress in a late report. We lament the existence of this debt, not only because it has deprived the Treasury of the United States of an immense sum of public money, which would have served the public exigencies, and that it must be distressing to our Fellow Citizens who owe it; but such a debt is of bad tendency, because if the relations between debtor and creditor are of the most delicate character, they are certainly not the most harmonious in nature, and if the citizens are not well able to pay, and the Government, tired of delay, should pursue urgent measures, a spirit of dissatisfaction may arise in the bosom of men who are as faithful to the government and country as any men, and the horror of their own destruction might urge to a state of desperation, that might at least threaten a dismemberment of the Union before it could be allayed.

Resolved, That we admire the conduct of the honorable Rufus King in first stepping forward to shew the bad tendency of this accumulating debt for the purchase of Western Lands, and in suggesting the establishment by law of a safer disposal of them, by which no public debt can be created—no loss can accrue to the public Treasury—by which speculators will be unable to monopolize, and men in humble circumstances in life will be eminently benefitted who desire to purchase those lands.

Resolved, That we love and venerate the constitution of the State of Maryland, & to no part of it are we more zealously attached than to the security it endeavours to provide for the independence of the judiciary. In all governments the integrity and uprightness of the bench of justices is essential to the security and happiness of the people—therefore the repeal of judicial systems under pretence of making some special amendment, when an opportunity is taken to remove one set of judges and to appoint others in their places, is dangerous to the rights and liberties of the citizens—ruinous to the best interests of the republic—subversive of judicial independence—and a most flagrant violation of one of the most esteemed principles in our constitution—no pretext can palliate it.—No favour can shield it.

Resolved, That we cordially and entirely approve of the present established mode of Representation by counties in this state—it was adopted in times of the purest and most disinterested patriotism—it has been most salutarily adhered to for the last forty five years, ever since the ratification of the constitution itself—no murmur has been, till recently expressed against it—no actual ill or inconvenience is pretended to be derived from it—it gives greater diffusion throughout the state to political power and control—it preserves that control free from local influences—it tends to place the agricultural interest upon an equal eminence with all other interests—and it has subserved the state well in every interest, except it may be party interest, and that we hold of itself to be unworthy of consideration.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the several matters and things herein contained, to the sober and serious reflection of our fellow citizens of Talbot—we believe, that they relate to points of general concern, worthy of general attention. Assembled as federalists, that is, friends to the constitution of the country, we do not pretend to claim for ourselves any superior virtues or patriotism over other good men—we do not pretend to claim any superiority of wisdom over other men of intelligence—but we frankly and sincerely express our deliberate opinions and sentiments on matters of great public importance, and willingly repose ourselves upon their soundness and stability before the world—we present them to the people set to a party—we cordially invite all our countrymen to unite with us upon the principles and opinions here laid down—and we appeal to the reason, the sound discretion, and the good sense of our fellow citizens, not to their passions or their party feelings.

Extract of a letter from a Friend in Baltimore to another on the Eastern Shore.

"Having answered thy letter as far as relates to thy private concerns, I will now say a word on the subject of politics. These sayest that the Demos of thy country, are very desirous of turning out the Federal Senate.—People of the same description are no less anxious here, and we

have some, who have been earnestly engaged, who concur with them in opinion, but they are men who are engaged in the brokerage of paper and lottery dealers, to whom also I may add some bank directors, if they will turn to the votes and proceedings, they will find that the Senate have been very anxious to suppress these pernicious speculations; these can have no adequate idea of the evil unless they were acquainted with our people many sober and industrious men have been seduced from the regular habits of business, into these pernicious pursuits, & many of them, are entirely ruined, and their families want bread. When the project was started in the Senate in 1818, to compel the banks to pay specie, and to report to the legislature annually their state and condition, I was a director of the Bank and I confess I thought they were meddling with what they did not understand; but I am convinced these measures were right, and if they had been adopted at an earlier period, the frauds in the banks would never have reached the extent to which they have gone.

There is one subject, which I think cannot have escaped thy attention, the just and humane disposition manifested by the Senate in protecting the people of colour. Heretofore, if a black person was found 10 miles from home, he was esteemed a runaway, was liable to be committed to jail, and if it afterwards appeared he was free, he was sold for his prison dues, as the law formerly stood, if there were good reasons to believe that a black person was kidnapped and confined in a private place, there was no power to have his case examined—there was a house in this town, where these traffickers in human flesh, and dealers in human misery, deposited their prey, and I have no doubt but there are hundreds now groaning in anguish in the southern countries, who are justly entitled to their freedom. These evils have been corrected by a bill, which originated in the Senate, and which has become a law. But I fear a malignant spirit is to be found in many parts of the state, against these unhappy people. A bill passed the house of delegates in 1818, by which all free people of colour, were required to register themselves in the clerk's office of the county, where they resided, and to procure a certificate of such registry, and if found without such certificate, they were liable to be treated as runaways, and no evidence but the certificate could be received for their liberation—not the evidence of the master who set him free or a respectable person, who knew him to be born free; they will once see the inhumanity of such a law as this, a black man who traded in a vessel from Worcester or Somerset, might be called on by one of our Constables, and if he was so unfortunate as to have lost or mislaid his certificate, notwithstanding he might be personally known to be free by all the merchants on cheapside, must have gone to jail, and laid there till he procured a certificate, this bill was promptly and indignantly rejected by the Senate.

Our was in Annapolis last session, and he informs me that a bill was introduced into the house of delegates, to prevent the manumission of slaves, either by deed or last will, this bill he says, was strongly advocated, and among others who spoke in favor of passing it, was William Hayward of thy Shore, it appears to me that such a measure as this must meet the approbation of all just men, it is not only inhuman as to the slave, but cruel as to the master, I cannot conceive a situation more distressing, than that of a man who had inherited a parcel of those people—whose conscience forbade him to hold slaves, and at the same time the law compelled him to keep them."

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. TO PHILO-CURTUIS.

I do not mean to blame you Philo-Curtius for any sentiment you have expressed, because there is no good man in the State, capable of judging of the public interest, who would not wish you to see all party feuds at an end.—That day would be hailed as the most happy since the declaration of independence, which should witness our citizens united in one body to promote the best measures for the general welfare of the State, and in selecting men of most virtue and soundest sense as Representatives, Senators, Governor, Council, Judges and all other incumbents of office, rather than giving these offices as rewards for party electioneering or as bribes to make men active at elections to carry a particular party. But men must think what is practical, as well as what is best, and it is in vain for you and I to sit under the shade of our trees and to tell the world what is best to be done, because they who commonly guide the affairs of men in party times do not so much desire to do what is best, as what will be of most service to themselves.—If we believe all men say, all are the best patriots, all are what they ought to be—yet practically we know that few are so.—The true patriot does not care so much about the profits of a public station, as the able discharge of its duties—yet you and I know that public offices are looked to by a great many men as means of subsistence—if then an alternative is presented to such men, either to discharge the duties of their stations faithfully and thereby run a risk of losing their office by a made up hue and cry against them, or to discharge the duties of their office as to please a particular set of men and so to keep in place, which do you think would be oftener preferred, the public interest or their own?

Reconciliation is the dread of those who now govern the democratic party, for they truly judge, if men of most merit and most competency are to be taken down they go never to rise again—they

therefore say, it is better for us to try to keep in while we can, and to do that, we must keep up party passion, violence, intolerance, ridicule every man that talks of reconciliation, say he is a poor thing, a filly livered politician, a half federalist—abuse federalists and say, whoever would vote for a federalist is a Tory and Monarchist.—Thus timid men are frightened, easy men led astray, malignant men are gratified, and office hunters get into place.

Now look around you Philo and see how many men there are who have changed their politics to get into office; and when a pretty smart man turns away from us and goes over to the democrats, see how soon they put him into office—if he was represented by them before his change as black as Tartarus, he becomes in their eye and on their tongue after the change as an angel bright—Do you think it was patriotism then that caused such change or was it honest conviction that produced the change of opinion in his former adversaries? From the highest grade of official dignity to the lowest office in the State you may see these apostates, and their apostacy serves the end they aim at—Some are made members of the Cabinet—some sent on foreign missions—some made governors of territories—some made collectors of the customs—some made agents, receivers, oppor. clerks, under clerks, title waiters, fetchers and carriers, and some made United States Senators.

From a compound of this sort, for it may be infinitely extended, I have not made a tenth part of the enumeration, can you expect to receive any proposition for reconciliation? Do you believe they will hearken to the public interest in preference to their own? You have an arch set of men to oppose—they are desperate and not to be propitiated—even subjection will not content them unless you permit them to trample upon you. All appeals therefore to such men, touching moderation and union, are chimerical.—If you seek union and reconciliation you must go to the great body of the people; you must preoccupy their love of justice and sense of the public good, before they are worked on by the angry harangues of designing men—at present nothing else is left, to use your own words, but to look opposition steadily in the face, and to maintain ourselves and our cause, year by year with the utmost vigour and the most unceasing exertion.

FRANKLIN.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Old men forget! yet not all forget.

Opposition to the administration of President Washington was now completely organized both in and out of Congress with Thomas Jefferson the Secretary of State, as the prime mover of every species of vile machination against the government. The French minister Genet, and his successor Fouchet, were secretly and openly encouraged in their intrigues and schemes of commercial deceptions in defiance of national law and the proclamation of neutrality, which was early issued by the President, whose name and character ought to have inspired every American with respect and awe; but it seems, then as at this day democrats have no respect for a character who does not fall into their views of promoting the interest of a party, who think themselves justifiable in accomplishing their ends by any means. Enthusiastic rage against all social order as well as the old established governments of Europe was cherished by the party! Resistance to the laws was held to be no crime! Insurrection was called "holy" by these monsters! A general clamour was raised against every species of direct taxation, but more especially that on domestic spirits commonly called the whiskey tax! Every thing was said in Congress by a set of wretches to make the tax odious! Foreigners who had unfortunately become members were violently clamorous against this species of taxation. Albert Gallatin, now ambassador in France, used all his talents to inflame the minds of the people, and his more immediate constituents against this tax; and it is more than probable, that that district of country represented by himself, Finley and Smiley became the theatre of insurrection and actual rebellion from their inflammatory speeches in Congress, if not among the people themselves. It is a notorious fact, that Gallatin was secretary to their seditious meetings, and might have quieted their minds, if he had not preferred promoting the irritation of mind, which he had been so conspicuous in creating. It certainly can't be forgotten, that a detachment of militia was ordered to march from every county of this state to quell this insurrection of a deluded people, and that General Washington put himself at the head of them for that purpose. Even young men can't forget these things and that this same Albert Gallatin has been rewarded by Thomas Jefferson and his party by giving him every post of profit and honour, which he could wish or desire as soon as they had got into power. Who can doubt that Thomas Jefferson was playing his part behind the curtain in this grand drama of "holy insurrection?"

Immediately after this memorable commotion and insurrection excited by Gallatin and others, and encouraged by the secretary of state, President Washington, who preferred the peace and happiness of his country to every other consideration appointed chief justice Jay as Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain, to settle the various differences, which had grown out of the revolutionary war, and the more recent one which had so injudiciously originated from the deceptions of French privateers on the commerce of that nation fitted out from our ports and commissioned by citizen Genet. This em-

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passy resulted in a treaty with the only nation, who had it in her power to do us more good & more harm than all Europe combined for or against us. The treaty stipulated, that the Western Post should be given up; that we should pay about six hundred pounds sterling for the French depredations on her commerce by privateers fitted out from our ports, and that our citizens should be obliged to pay their bona fide debts contracted with their subjects before the separation of these states from the government of England, besides several other stipulations binding each party. The obligation upon our citizens to pay their just debts was a severe stroke upon all dishonestly disposed, who, perhaps, were only anxious for a separation, that they might be relieved from their embarrassments. Virginia, formerly called the ancient dominion, was the state most entangled in debt with British Merchants & it has always been said, that Thomas Jefferson was deeply involved on his own account with these kind of people, who were always ready to deal in anticipation for crops, and too often for whole estates. Will any man of common understanding hesitate for a moment to pronounce, that hostility to Washington originated from his native state on account of this honest principle, which obliges every man to pay his debts? Posterity will scarcely believe it, but it is a recorded fact, that Virginia was in a flame against Washington and did every thing to thwart his noble views for the good & glory of his country! But notwithstanding the clamours of this and many other sections of the United States, trade and commerce began to revive; produce began to be in great demand, and it seemed, as if Great Britain was as much disposed to be dependent on us for our wheat, and other produce, as we had been to depend on her from habit, for our clothing, &c. Who is there amongst us, that has forgotten the golden days originating with the administration of Washington? And who can forget that those days commenced with Jay's Treaty, which Virginia made a constant theme of abuse with Washington himself. With the ratification of this treaty, the opposition to Washington was daily increasing. Jefferson had now retired, because, as he said, "his advice was of no avail." Washington had no views beyond his country's welfare and glory; but Jefferson had views, which he was determined to accomplish, though his country might be crushed in the mighty conflict, which he was stirring up; and this he thought he could do more effectually in retirement, while the leaders of a vile democratic party would be looking up to him for his advice in carrying on their machinations against the peace and happiness of their country. It would require volumes to tell all which can't be forgotten by old men, but this much may suffice to be told for the present, that this great and disinterested patriot could not help feeling uneasy and, perhaps, irritated at the constant clamours against his virtuous administration, and finding himself declining in health, wished to retire from public life, though not until he had removed some of the most obnoxious characters, to his administration. He had early perceived that Mr. Monroe then ambassador in France, now the President of the United States was too condescending to the French Directory, and therefore recalled him with expressions of indignation. That Mr. Monroe's conduct, as ambassador to the French Republic, was very exceptionable he himself has admitted, in a pamphlet, which he wrote in his own vindication, but the state of Virginia to show their contempt for Washington and how little they valued his opinions, and at the same time to console this most humble servant of the French Directory, immediately elected him and for several successive terms their governor with all his political and upon his head, holding him up as a paragon of democratic perfection! That Mr. Monroe retains all his democratic principles, we have every reason to believe, because to them he owes his present elevation, but if he has changed the principles of his administration, it has originated from necessity, and not from the most virtuous motives, is to be apprehended.

That Washington had been some restraint on the party, which he had long considered, and subsequently declared them in a letter to Mr. Carroll, the "curse of the country," there can be little doubt, and as little, that they felt themselves vastly relieved, and more at liberty to carry on their diabolical schemes at all hazards, as soon as he had announced his determination to retire from public life. Their exertions were great to have Mr. Jefferson elected the President, though they could not succeed, but they were paving the way, and foresaw less difficulty on a future occasion, and hence it was that Duane, the Editor of the Aurora and one of Mr. Jefferson's democratic engines, broke out in blasphemous raptures on the day, which terminated his political life, having previously charged the immortal Washington of having been an "assassin and murderer." "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have beheld thy salvation,"—was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing in upon mankind. If ever there was a time that would license the reiteration of the exclamation, that time is now arrived, for the man who is the SOURCE of all the misfortunes of our country, is this day reduced to a level with his fellow-citizens, & is no longer possessed of the power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing, THIS is the moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people, ought to beat high with exulta-

tion, that the name of WASHINGTON, from this day, ceases to give currency to political iniquity, and to legalize corruption. A new era is now opening upon us; an era that promises much to the people, for public measures now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washington administration, for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment, that a single individual could have CANKERED THE PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICANISM in an enlightened people, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts; and with these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a JUBILEE in the United States. FEDERALIST.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
To the Voters of the smaller counties, viz. TALBOT, KENT, CAROLINE, &c.
Permit me my friends and fellow-citizens to call your attention to a subject which to you is of the greatest political importance. What I ask can, politically considered, equal in importance the constitutional right, which you now enjoy and exercise, of respectively sending as many delegates to the General Assembly as the city of Baltimore or any county in the state however large and populous? Knowing you as I do, as freemen, as men tenacious of your political rights and franchises, I cannot address you but with the greatest confidence.—Yes, with a confidence which "will not let belief take hold of me" that you are ready and willing to surrender a title of such, your constitutional right, or in other words THAT YOU ARE WILLING THAT YOUR DELEGATION SHOULD BE REDUCED AND THAT OF THE LARGER COUNTIES AND OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE INCREASED. That the democrats will, in the event of their succeeding at the election in September next, reduce the delegation of the smaller and increase that of the larger counties, and the city of Baltimore cannot, since we have their own declarations to that effect, be denied but by interested printers and a host of demagogues who would have the hardness or effrontery to deny any thing however true which would in their opinion tend to injure their cause. Have not the DEMOCRATS I ask more than once, twice or thrice declared that it is wholly inconsistent with and repugnant to a republican form of government, a MAIN PRINCIPLE OF WHICH IS, they allege in support thereof, THAT REPRESENTATION OUGHT TO BE EQUAL, FOR THE SMALLER COUNTIES TO SEND AS MANY DELEGATES AS THE LARGER COUNTIES AND EVEN MORE THAN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE which contains so great a population? Have they not also repeatedly declared THAT A NUMERICAL REPRESENTATION OUGHT AND MUST AND SHALL BE HAD AS SOON AS THEY GAIN THE POLITICAL ASCENDENCY IN THE STATE? both which declarations unequivocally mean the same thing, to wit, A NUMERICAL REPRESENTATION.—And what I pray is A NUMERICAL REPRESENTATION, but giving to the counties and the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis a delegation or representation equal to their respective population. Let us now my friends and fellow-citizens see WHAT WOULD BE THE RESULT OF A NUMERICAL REPRESENTATION. This state agreeably to the census or enumeration of the inhabitants which was taken the present year contains 407,300 inhabitants— which divided by 80 the collective number of our representatives will make the ratio as five thousand and ninety one to one— that is for every five thousand and ninety one inhabitants which any one county or city contains it would be entitled to one delegate. This then being the ratio THE CITY OF BALTIMORE which contains 62,758 would be entitled to TWELVE DELEGATES Baltimore county which contains 33,468 to six delegates making in the aggregate eighteen. Calvert county which contains 3,073 could not possibly be entitled to more than one representative.—Kent county which contains 11,453 would be entitled to two.—St. Mary's county which contains 12,974 would be entitled to two.—Cecil county which contains 16,048 would be entitled to three.—Worcester county which contains 17,371 would be entitled to three.—Dorchester county which contains 17,759 would be entitled to three.—Caroline county which contains 10,108 would be entitled to two, but for a deficiency of 74 inhabitants—how this would be settled I know not, but this I know that she could not be entitled to more than two and Talbot county which contains 14,389 would be entitled to two only—though leaving a considerable excess which would not or at least could not entitle her to another. Thus we see that the city and county of Baltimore would be entitled to as many delegates as the counties of Calvert, Kent, St. Mary's, Cecil, Worcester, Dorchester, Caroline and Talbot. That this as far as my statement goes which I do not conceive necessary to farther extend, would be the result of a numerical representation cannot be denied. For the correctness of it I refer you to the census of this year. Such being the result I cannot but flatter myself that you will on the day of election spare from your confidence all who have advocated and would advocate the doctrine of a NUMERICAL REPRESENTATION.—That the democrats have been and still are advocates of a numerical representation I think I have indisputably shown from their own declarations which you no doubt, as well as myself, have fre-

*By a further reference to the census I find that the counties of the EASTERN SHORE contain aggregately 121,659 inhabitants—pur-suing then the same ratio the EASTERN SHORE, which now sends 32 representatives, would in the event of a numerical representation send 24.

quently and repeatedly heard them make.—There are, and I caution you to beware of them, men of the democratic party who are continually going from door to door—and up and down the country poisoning the minds of the people and who, to secure and render permanent the ascendancy of their party in this state and consequently their own pecuniary and personal aggrandizement, would abridge the elective franchise of the voters of the smaller counties by reducing their delegation and sacrifice the constitution and every thing which we hold dear as freemen. A voter of Caroline County.

[This reminds us of what we a few days since heard, touching a certain solicitor in Chancery who spends his whole time in going from door to door, and up and down the streets of the Ancient City, & in traversing and longing about a certain bill, with some half dozen or so of his fulgurous satellites.—It is said that he has wrought on the minds of several in the Ancient City by conferring pecuniary favours on them, that they mean to support him as an elector.—We have farther heard that a week or two past a certain youth, who left Baltimore under rather mysterious circumstances, when the solicitor said that he should get about 20 federal votes, remarked that he, the solicitor, had conferred pecuniary favours on them, and that consequently naught but gratitude would induce them to support him—this the solicitor, not well relishing, since it smacked rather too strongly of bribery, cut the youth short, by saying that they would vote for him for the personal respect which they entertained towards him.]—Ed.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.
It seems my challenging the Editor of the Patriot, to substantiate his argument, or rather to prove that Washington did not declare the "DEMOCRATIC PARTY A CURSE TO THIS COUNTRY." has nettled the gentleman extremely. This caucusing Editor has assumed more unparalleled effrontery, than I ever thought his modesty would allow him. As a specimen, he in the first place accused me of "political sacrilege," and when called on to prove his assertions, he in the second place, as if to cap the climax of his previous perfidy, declared the "burden of proof" rested with me—thereby stating it to be my duty to do so, instead of his.—What inconsistency. This to me is quite complimentary. It is an acknowledgement that I have dwelt on facts. It at once demonstrates on what grounds he acted from the first onset—it at once shows that he is either deranged or puzzled. So puzzled it appears, that he has resorted to various channels, to procure some proof if possible; to make good what he heretofore so foolishly asserted; and on finding that through all his laborious researches, he discovered nothing, he flies to Hudibras for assistance. Like Don Quixotte who mistook a wind mill for an enemy, he supposes I really am a warlike foe ready to encounter him, and in a fit of phrensy, seizes the poetical weapon of Hudibras, & assails me with it. It appears to be a uniform custom with this Editor, in all controversies, when the facts be in the back ground, to conclude with a small citation of scurrilous poetry.—O! Mr. Bostonian! what a fine way this is to conquer your political adversaries. You deserve to be handsomely compensated for your peculiar knack of comprehension & lying. The subject on which you first assailed me, and on which I called upon you to prove its incorrectness, you have sneakily & ungenerously waived.—This pitiful conduct on your part compels me to bid you farewell! I shall no more notice you, for you are as insignificant in explaining matters, as you are in caucusing. In conclusion, I recommend you to a GLASS wherein you may recognise an ORIGINATIVE ONE, who is no thing more than a complicated mass of ignorance.

THEODORE.
Baltimore, Aug. 12th, 1821.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
Mr. Graham,
You will be good enough to state in your paper, for the information of the public in general, and the members of the Methodist community in particular, that owing to the various misrepresentations that bespatter the pages of Southey's life of Wesley, the Methodist conference in Great Britain appointed the Rev. Mr. Watson to review that work and Dr. A. Clarke, author of a commentary on the scriptures, to write a complete life of Mr. Wesley adapted to the present times.—"Watson's review" is now before the public in this country as well as in England.—Watson has detected and exposed the false representations, illiberal insinuations and insidious wittoisms which abound in Southey's book.—Clarke's life of Wesley will, it is expected, be in circulation in this country in a few months. I venerate the saintly name of Wesley, and confess I am charmed on the perusal of the pages of his late officious and unfriendly biographer, and I do strongly advise all those who have read that unfair performance, to read Watson's review; it is published in New York by N. Bangs and T. Mason, editors for the Methodist Episcopal Church. And for a fair biography of that truly apostolic man, they may read the life of Wesley by Coke and Moore, by Dr. Whitehead, by Hampton, by Barnes, and if these do not satisfy them I think Dr. Clarke will. A. WESLEYAN.
Sons Hill, (Md.) August 8 1821.

The Baltimore Board of Health report 8 deaths of Malignant Fever on the 13th inst. viz. Elizabeth Asquay and Tracey Knight, Lancaster Street, F. P. and John Cann, Water Street—and on the 14th two deaths of Malignant Fever, viz. Dennis Naylor, Pitt Street, F. P. & Andrew Jones, Wolf-Street, F. P.

From the Boston Patriot, August 6.
DEATH OF BONAPARTE.
By Mr. Hodges, who came passenger in the Ruby, arrived at this port from St. Jago Cape de Verd Island, we are informed that while at Port Praya, he met the late governor of the Isle of Bourbon, who had recently arrived there, and was informed by him, that on his passage from Bourbon to Port Praya he stopped off St. Helena, where all communication with the place was refused.

The boarding officer of the English squadron also declined giving any answers to inquiries made relative to Bonaparte. The vessel in which the governor was a passenger afterwards touched at Ascension, (about 20th May) where they fell in with Sir George Collier, who stated that BONAPARTE died on the 6th May, and that he had despatched a gun brig to England with the intelligence.

New-York, August 13.
Bonaparte's Death Confirmed.—Captain West, of the schooner Moza, arrived at the Quarantine Ground last evening, from Basseterre, Guadaloupe, states that just before he sailed, a British frigate arrived there with despatches, announcing the death of Bonaparte. No particulars had been promulgated, and the frigate, after remaining half an hour at the port, got under weigh, and proceeded to leeward.

Com. Adv.

DISINTERMENT.
In paring off the rising ground for the purpose of graduation, on the avenue, in front of the President's House, the laborers came to a spot where five graves were opened. One of the coffins was in perfect preservation, and the remains of a corpse were exposed, exhibiting long dark hair, perfectly strong and neatly folded up under the skull. It is said to have been the burying ground of the Pearce family, of Bladensburg, and that the bodies had been interred about 40 years. Their remains were gathered together and put into a coffin for re-interment.

Washington City Gazette.

COMMUNICATED.
Departed this transitory life, at his late residence near St. Michaels, after a short illness, which he bore with uncommon fortitude and resignation, Maj. John Rolle in the 68th year of his age. To him were combined the generous friend, the affectionate husband and the indulgent master.—He was attended to the grave by a large circle of friends and acquaintances who were endeared to him by his hospitality and kindness, and who will long regret his loss.

DIED.
In Northchester County on Sunday, August 12th, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Deborah Rawleigh, the beloved Consort of Mr. Stephen Rawleigh, aged 26 years; as a wife and mother she was affectionate and kind—as a neighbour respected & esteemed; she was an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for several years, and as a Christian she was circumspect. The influence of grace on the human heart shone conspicuously in her life and conversation in health, but more so in her affliction and death. She knew the trials peculiar to the Christian life, but bore them cheerfully in the hope of an eternal rest—esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of this world, she now rests from her labors—she will long live in the recollection of those who knew her but more especially in the recollection of those who visited her in the affliction which terminated her earthly career—she exhorted her husband, relations & neighbours to meet her in the kingdom of heaven—she died in full assurance of hope in her blessed Redeemer.

"This languishing head is at rest,
Its thinking and aching are o'er;
This quiet immovable breast
Is heav'd by affliction no more.

Kind angles watch her sleeping dust
Till Jesus come to raise the just
Then may she wake with sweet surprise
And in her Saviour's image rise."

COL. RICHARD WATERS
Has taken a convenient Stand for Business at No. 3 Light street wharf, Baltimore. He solicits the custom of his friends, and good men of all parties, in the
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
And he relies on a generous public, and trusts that those who have known him in the worst and most trying times, will not be disappointed in a faithful execution of such business as may be consigned to his care and attention.
August 18th, 1821.

Public Sale,
Will be sold at Vendue on Wednesday the 29th inst. at the late residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Mulvan a variety of articles consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Cows, the growing crop of Tobacco and Corn, &c. Household and Kitchen Furniture—and also one Coloured Man and Woman for a term of years, not to be sold out of the state, the terms of sale will be cash for all sums of six dollars and under; On all sums above six dollars a credit of six months will be given to the purchaser giving note with approved security and interest from the date before the property is removed.
Attendance given by
JAMES NEWMAN, Executor.
August 18th.

TO RENT
For the ensuing year, that large and commodious three Story Brick Building, situated on the corner of Washington & Cabinet Streets, now in the occupation of Alexander Hand, Esq. also the Cabinet Makers Shop adjoining, occupied by James Wainwright, the Framed House on the corner of Calvert and West Streets in the occupation of Wm Cooper, also the new Brick Store House second door on the East side of Washington Street—for terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.
J. CALDWELL,
August 18th, 1821.

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a Fi. Fa. to me directed at the suit of Perry Townsend Junior against Perry Townsend Senior, will be sold on the Court House Green in Easton, on Tuesday 16th of September between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, All the legal and equitable right interest, and title of Perry Townsend Senior, in and to the tract or parcel of land on which said Townsend now lives, called Rhesobeth or Rhyobeth, lying on Harris's Creek, in Talbot County.—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi. Fa.
ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.
August 18—th.

NEGROES.
Cash will be given for a few likely young NEGROES, between the ages of 15 and 25 years, as I wish to take them to Virginia for my own use. Negroes of good quality will be required.
Apply at the Bar of the Fountain Inn.
August 18th, 1821.

MARYLAND,
Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, August Term, 1821.
On application of Mary Spry Executor and George Spry Executor, of the last Will and Testament of Caleb Spry, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased, Ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said decedent's estate, and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the town of Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office, this 14th day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty one.

THO. C. EARLE, Regr. of Wills Queen Anne's County.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscribers of Queen Anne's and Kent counties, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's County in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Caleb Spry late of Queen Anne's County, deceased, all persons having claims against the said decedent's estate, are hereby warranted to exhibit their claims duly authenticated to the subscribers, at or before the 19th day of August 1821, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of August, 1821.

MARY SPRY, Executrix & GEORGE SPRY, Executor.
August 18th, 1821.

MARYLAND,
Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, August Term, 1821.
On application of Joseph H. Calder & Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Holding administratrix, and George Spry administrator De Bonis Non of Benjamin Holding, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased, ordered, that they give the Notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said decedent's estate, and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the Town of Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office, this 14th day of August Anno Domini 1821.
THO. C. EARLE, Regr. of Wills Queen Anne's County.

Pursuant to the above order, notice is hereby given, that the subscribers of Queen Anne's and Kent Counties, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's County, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Benjamin Holding, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased; all persons having claims against the said decedent's estate are hereby warranted to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers at or before the 19th day of August, 1821, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under our hands this 17th day of August, 1821.

JOSEPH H. CALDER & Wife, GEORGE SPRY, Administrators, D. B. N.
August 18th, 1821.

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Will be run for over a handsome course, 4 miles and repeat near the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 3d day of October next a purse to consist of the whole of the Subscription of the Easton Jockey Club; free only for members, and to be run agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On the Thursday following, the Colts purse, to consist of the Gate Money and Town's purse; two miles and repeat, free for members only.

And on the Friday following, a Sweep Stake, free for any Horses, Mare or Gelding, on complying with the rules of the Club, and paying fifty dollars entrance for such Horses, Mare or Gelding—3 miles & repeat, the winning horse on the first day to be excepted.

By order,
SOLOMON LOWE, Secretary.
August 18th, 1821.

NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND NOW OPENING BY
Thomas & Groome,
WHO HAVE ALSO JUST PURCHASED
15,000 Feet
VERY GOOD SEASONED YELLOW PINE
PLANK,
From 3-4 to 4-4 inch thick, which they will sell very cheap for Cash only.
Easton, August 18th, 1821.—d.

POETRY.

A HOT DAY.

What a plague's a summer breakfast,
Eat what'er you will!
Cold butter'd bread's a nasty thing,
Hot toast is nastier still!

In Council,

May 28th, 1821.

Resolved, 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.

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

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety eight, which directs that Queen Anne's county shall be divided and laid 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 next 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.

More New Goods.

Groome & Lambdin

Begin to acquaint their customers and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia a further supply of Seasonable Goods, which they are now opening at their store opposite the Bank, and which as usual, they intend to offer at the most reduced prices for cash.

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, (whose 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.

NOTICE.

The undersigned petitioners to Worcester County court for the benefit of the insolvent heirs 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.

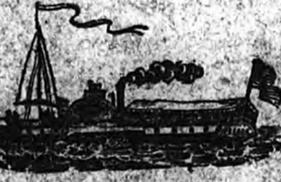
- William Ennis, Jonathan Adkins, Daniel Ruark, Jr., William Butler, William Dorman, John Adkins, Daniel Harman, John Holland, John Ayres, William Brettingham, William Hales, Lemuel Henderson, John S. Shockley, Worcester County, July 21st, 1821.

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, Talbot County, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as a tank keeper 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—stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best proceper 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.

Union Tavern.

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



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 6 o'clock the same evening; leaves Baltimore on Wednesday at 8 o'clock and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening; and so leaving Easton at the same hour and by the same route every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route, as she passes, she will touch at Todd's Point, and at the Mills and Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers.

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

She will take freights from, and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to 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.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

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. In incomplete 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 the 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.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

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 thin lips; his clothing, white pair of trousers, soiled vest, old hood pants in the place of shoes and new chip hat, and says he was set free by a Mr. Diden—however—the owner is requested to come forward without delay, & prove said negro, pay charges and release him from Goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to Law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr., Sheriff of Frederick county, Maryland, June 26—2r

\$50 Reward.

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

Joe Paca,

About 30 years of age—Joe is a handsome black fellow, middle size, very white teeth—he is a fine decent and pleasing boy, almost without fault—he is perfect in all his limbs 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 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.

\$100 Reward.

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

James Hill,

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

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

Daniel Hill,

brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Pumphrey, near Upper Marlboro, Prince 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—1f

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

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.

For MARIA KERR, June 16—1f.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The House, Lot and improvements, whereon the Subscriber now lives, situated on (old) South 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.

Easton, July 14, 1821. G. M.

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.

O. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sheat Creek, June 16 1821—1. oct.

Notice

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the Jail of this county on the 14th inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man, who says his name is

John Black,

3 feet 9 inches high, has a scar on his left arm occasioned by a burn, one on his forehead, and one under his left eye, stutters when first spoken to—stoops much when walking, his clothing a kersey coat, much worn, brown cloth vest, and dark cloth pantaloons, old hat and new shoes, he says he belongs to Charles 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.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County, Maryland, July 25—4v

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 Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers, and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centerville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town & Roads, Head of Sassafras, Watwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLON LOWE, Easton, JOHN KEMP, Chestertown, CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras, ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington, Proprietors.

March 24, 1821.—1f.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county court and to me directed at the suit 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 lived, containing by estimation two hundred acres of land and 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 Frampton lives, containing by estimation, three hundred acres of land, one other Plantation on St. Michaels river, whereon Stephen Stinchbury lived, 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.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHERIFF, July 23—1s.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S Meeting.

The members of the Queen Ann's County Agricultural Society, are particularly requested to attend at Chappin's Tavern, in Centerville on Saturday the 25th August inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order: HENRY D. SELLERS, Sec'y August 4th, 1821.

A WELL SITUATED FARM.

To be Rented

FOR A TERM OF SEVEN YEARS, The Farm at present in the occupation of Mrs. Sophia Harrison, situated on the north west side of Choptank River, in Talbot County, just below Dover Bridge. Persons inclined to rent it will be pleased to view the situation & premises, & make their application to the subscriber. The terms will be reasonable & security will be required for their performance. To give an opportunity to applicants, the contract will not be closed until the 30th of this month.

NS HAMMOND, Easton, August 4, 1821—3w

Trustee's Sale.

William Jenkins, complainant, vs. Solomon Lowe & Ann his wife, Jenkins Abbott, James W. Abbott, Ann Abbott, Thomas Martin, Elizabeth Ann Abbott, and Hannah M. Abbott, defendants.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable Judges of Talbot county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed on the 17th day of November, 1820, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 28th day of August, at Easton on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. all the Lands and Real Property of William A. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased, including Abbott's Mill, and lying in said county, and heretofore mortgaged to the complainant William Jenkins, to satisfy to the complainant said mortgages and cases of suit, and so forth.

The terms of sale will be cash, to be paid down on the day of said sale. Any person wishing to view said property, will call on Mr. Joseph L. Turner, on the premises, Mr. Thos. Bullen, or Mr. Thos. Martin, near the premises or the subscriber. The plat may be seen by calling on Mr. Wm. Jenkins at Easton.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Trustee, Talbot county, Island 2, Creek Beck, August 4—4w

NOTICE.

I certify that on the 30th day of July 1821, Hannah Douglass brought before me, as a stray, a brown Horse with a small star in his forehead, his left hind foot white, about fourteen and a half hands high, and supposed to be four years old last spring.

PHILIP E. YATES, J. Peace, The above Horse came to my House about the first of July. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

HANNAH DOUGLASS, Vienna, August 4

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that an Election will be held on the first Monday in September next, in the several Election Districts in Talbot County for the purpose of electing two Electors to Elect the Senate of Maryland.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHERIFF, August 14th, 1821.

PRINTING

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

John Nicols,

BARBER & COAT SCOURER,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE FOUNTAIN INN. Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favours. He takes the liberty of informing them that he has commenced the

COAT SCOURING BUSINESS.

Gentlemen who may have Coats, Pantaloons, &c. soiled or stained in any manner, can have them removed without the least injury to the garments, and dressed up in the newest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, August 11th, 1821.

To Rent,

The subscriber has three Farms to rent for the ensuing year, which he will lease for years to persons desirable as Tenants, on terms somewhat reduced, the farm in Talbot is at present occupied by Mr. John Cooper, the others in Caroline by Captain Thomas Roe and Richard Roe. Apply to

HENRY D. SELLERS, Near Centerville, August 11—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed at the suit of Jacob Loocherman, against Thomas Cooper, will be sold on the 4th of September on the Court House Green, at 10 o'clock, the following property, to wit, One negro Boy called HARRY, seized and taken to satisfy the within F. Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHERIFF, August 11, 1821.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Thomas P. Bennett, use of Bennet Tomlinson, use of John Bennett, against Thomas Cooper, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th day of September, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 & 3 o'clock, the following property to wit, One negro boy named HARRY, taken and sold to satisfy the above F. Fa.

Attendance given by JAMES C. WHEELER, Constable, August 11—1s

Maryland,

Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, May 12th, 1821.

On application of William Eilers, Administrator De Bonis of Joseph Thompson, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased. Ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the town of Easton.

It is Testimony, that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

THO. C. EARLE, Regt. of Wills Queen Anne's County, August 11th, 1821.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the Subscriber of Queen Anne's County hath obtained from the Orphans court of Queen Anne county in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Joseph Thompson late of Queen Anne's county, dec'd; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this eighth day of August, 1821. WILLIAM GILBERT, August 11th, 1821.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

On application to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court for the county aforesaid, in the recess of Talbot County Court, by the petition in writing of Edward R. Wooters, said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and being further satisfied by competent testimony that the said Edward R. Wooters, hath resided in the State of Maryland for the two years last past—And the Jailer having testified me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said Edward R. Wooters, be discharged from confinement he having given bond and security for his personal appearance at Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of November term next, I do further order that the said Edward R. Wooters—cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, four successive weeks, three Months before said first Saturday of November term next, thereby to give notice to his creditors to be and appear, before the said Court on the day aforesaid to recommend a trustee for their benefit and to show cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements as prayed—Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1821.

WILLIAM JENKINS, August 11—4w

Notice.

Is hereby given that an Election will be held on the first Monday in September next, in the several Election Districts in Talbot County for the purpose of electing two Electors to Elect the Senate of Maryland.

ALLEN BOWIE, SHERIFF, August 14th, 1821.

PRINTING

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

rejecting her manufactures, and withholding from her our flour and raw materials. Of course she began to provide these things for herself by encouraging the growth of them at home, and in her colonies, and in establishing new colonies for that purpose, and in procuring from others what she used to get from us. The consequence of all which is that England is as much overladen with bread stuffs as ourselves, and her manufactories no longer look to us alone for the raw materials.

This unfortunate course of measures has worked a change in our system of things, for the great capitalists, finding commerce cut up by the roots, resolved to take advantage of the new doctrines of the day, heterodox as they were, and vested their money in most extensive and overgrown manufacturing establishments that were monsters at their very birth. Thus at once created a new and strong interest of itself, that early began to wrangle and jar with all others. False maxims of policy were spread abroad—false sentiments infused—the man who could make a spindle, was more valued than the man who could build a ship—high and interdicting duties were to be laid—commerce was to be abandoned and spinning jenny's were the dandy. Thus poor agriculture, that had been doing penance without a crime under the embargo, and her remorseless discipline, was now about to expire as a victim, to appease the false gods of the manufacturer. That time rose the madness with crooked horns, bleated and butted, and manufacturers clipped off the fleece. Then we were told no man was a friend to his country that did not wear home made manufactures from top to toe, and the doctrine was crammed down our throats, that our country was not independent, if we did not make every thing within it that was necessary for peace or for war. Entirely forgetting all this time, that the products of agriculture were and had been the true and great source of wealth and independence to our country and that as trade and commerce was an affair of reciprocal interchange, foreign nations would not purchase from us, if we did not purchase from them. But our new rulers said, we must have a market and consumption for all our surplus produce at home, supposing, I presume, that when men, women, and children became manufacturers, they would eat an hundred or a thousand times as much as they did before, for how else could we find a market and consumption at home for our surplus produce with the same quantity of population? This reminds me of a certain congressman from Virginia, a great stickler for embargo; it was to do every thing, who came to congress one morning during the embargo, puffing up with something, no one could tell what and upon being asked "the news," news said he, we have very good news, flour is rising rapidly, it has now risen from five to ten dollars a barrel; I told you so—ah! said a shrewd yankee, how is that sir? No flour can now get out during the embargo, what should make it rise? The old Virginian found himself a little straightened by this remark, but resolving that it should be as he had stated, leaped over all difficulties and said; I don't know indeed how it is unless people eat like hell now o' days. This I imagine must be the way our manufacturers are to eat, to give us a home market for redundant products.

We have been taught by experience and by the history of our own times from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the present day, that when the produce of our farmers and planters commands the highest price, then our country enjoys the greatest share of prosperity—her treasury is fullest—her public debt is most rapidly paid off—internal improvement is greatest—letters and science are most cultivated—the fine arts are most patronized—domestic comfort is most prevalent—commercial wealth and enterprise are most growing—mechanics and all tradesmen are most actively employed and best paid—the laboring poor best provided for, and all ranks and classes of citizens are happiest. On the contrary, the same experience teaches us, that when the produce of farmers and planters is lowest and most depressed, then our country is in most difficulty—the public treasury is poorest (we had to borrow five millions of dollars this year in time of profound peace) internal improvement is at a stand—domestic comfort declines—commerce languishes—our mechanics and tradesmen are almost starving for want of employment—our people are harassed with debts they are unable to pay—sales of property are daily published and made under execution—the most alarming sacrifices are suffered—all are labouring under the most cruel necessity, and none can calculate the extent of the growing calamity.

Can any man then in his sober senses resist the conviction that the unwise measures pursued by our government have been the cause of our present distress? Let men then no longer persevere in and perpetuate error, and let them, above all, no longer take counsel from those men whose political interest it is to deceive and mislead them. Let them all say and do, as an old neighbour of mine said a few days ago to one of the old friends of embargo, to whom he had long been devoted, and from whom he had taken his political opinions, when he was trying to save over the distresses of the present times—No no, sir, I and others have followed you long enough in the road of destruction in which you have amused us with fine tales, and made us hate those who would have been better friends to us and the country; that of my life I mean to give to a better course of politics, for you have drilled us to our utter ruin; this repulse is true but it is sincere and hearty, and I trust

yet to live long enough to feel the good effects of it, and to make some amends to those whom you taught me wrongfully to dislike and suspect.

The calamities under which we labor, are deep and deadly—the cure cannot be otherwise than slow, but a cure may be made if the proper remedy is pursued. Discard in the first place your present political quack doctors, whose ignorance, or whose artifice have brought you to your present situation—take care who you call in to supply their place—office hunters—office seekers—fellows who feed upon the public, are all moving instruments of corruption and infection. If you want information, go to the fountain head, go to the best men and the wisest men, who so far from having an interest to deceive you, have an interest in keeping you correctly informed; and let the first question you put to them be, Are you sir an embargo man? or, were you an embargo man? if you were, have you sincerely repented of that dark and heinous sin. If he never was an embargo man, or if he has heartily repented of it and determined to lead a new life, then give him your confidence and ask his advice. But shun Apologists, and Pretenders, and Prevaricators, and Cunning Fellows, and Blasphemers, and Slanders, they are all given to lying and deceit.

You see my fellow-citizens I name to you no party to follow, lest you might suppose that I wanted to put up one party and pull down another. I speak against bad measures and the men who advocate them, I care not about their party, and I describe the kind of men you will be safe in confiding in, and the state of things they ought to aim at. If you would but think coolly for yourselves, your own fate and hopes are in your own hands, and you throw away more by trusting in bad, designing, and weak men, than you could possibly do by all the extravagance of which you can be guilty. A change of men is necessary to make a change in things, for those who have committed the error will not be so ready to correct it as those who first found fault with it, for the act of amendment proves the error to be confessed, and men do not like to be the trumpeters of their own sins.

Many interested and cunning men will talk to you privately, and tell you fine tales, and make fair promises, and will try to work up your dislike against men most likely to be preferred to themselves. If you listen to such tales and believe them, you and your country will always be in difficulty—promise no man—think for yourselves at home—despise your grog-drinking, grog-treating politicians—no you a freeman? then act like a freeman, and don't degrade yourself to become the lackey of any man, let him promise you what he will. Let it be your pride to oppose these coaxing, wheedling gentry, whom perhaps you have been sometimes following, and following to your ruin, and let them see you will act independently for yourselves; notwithstanding they may offer you great inducements. If you show this intention of making a change in men and things, you will probably find these Apologists and coaxing Electioneers trying to make you believe, that it is no use to make a change in the state, you must go to the general government; and others may tell you just the contrary. This sort of doctrine prevents all remedy & gives us over to certain death; mind these folks and their pretences not at all. Things have got so bad they demand a change, and let that change be every where, let it be universal among the friends of those measures that have brought these hard times upon us. Trust them no more, you cannot be worsted and may be bettered.

In giving you advice what sort of men to choose to rule over you and to make laws for you, I can't speak to you in better, plainer, or stronger language than the constitution of your own state speaks to you, viz: "Choose the most wise, sensible, and discreet of your fellow-citizens." I truly hope my fellow-citizens, that you will take this matter under your serious consideration, & make the necessary change before it is too late for thousands of your fellow-citizens; that success may crown your efforts and a blessed prosperity succeed for your country and for yourselves, is the ardent prayer of a fellow-citizen who has been ground down to misery by the wretched state of these times alone, and who can truly and emphatically style himself
A FELLOW SUFFERER.

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Will be run for over a handsome course, 4 miles and repeat near the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 3d day of October next a purse to consist of the whole of the Subscription of the Easton Jockey Club; free only for members, and to be run agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On the Thursday following, the Colts purse to consist of the Gate Money and Town's purse; two miles and repeat, free for members only.

And on the Friday following, a Sweep Stake, free for any horse, Mare or Gelding, on complying with the rules of the Club, and paying fifty dollars entrance for such horse, Mare or Gelding.—3 miles & repeat, the winning horse on the first day to be excepted.

By order,
SOLOMON LOWE, Secretary.
August 18th, 1821.

COL. RICHARD WATERS
Has taken a convenient Stand for Business at No. 3 Light street wharf, Baltimore. He solicits the custom of his friends, and good men of all parties, in the

COMMISSION BUSINESS.
And he relies on a generous public, and trusts that those who have known him in the worst and most trying times, will not be disappointed in a faithful execution of such business as may be consigned to his care and attention.
August 18th, 1821.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING AUGUST 25.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN
Electoral Ticket for Prince-Georges's
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 HILLEARY.
WILLIAM REID.

For Kent.
WILLIAM KNIGHT,
JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

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

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

For Anne Arundel County.
Col. THOMAS HOOD.
BRICE J. WORTHINGTON.

For Frederick County.
ALEXANDER WARFIELD.
Dr. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis,
Daniel Ballard, John H. D. 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 DEMOS AT THEIR TRICKS AGAIN.
It is easy to tell when the democrats are playing their cunning little game—they get hold of some little matters, gloss them over to suit their purpose—employ their forgers and carriers to circulate the thing generally among the people with false statements, and then come out in their newspapers and handbills and tell the people, there, don't you see it is true, there it is in black and white—as if falsehoods were not as easily put in black and white as truth.

Thus they have got hold of some proposition attributed to Mr. Harper, the true object of which was to keep and to preserve poor ignorant men out of the merciless hands of griping creditors, and this thing they say was intended to keep poor men from buying a pint of brandy or whiskey—Can any thing be more false? What unblushing impudence! truly democratic, belonging to the scrubs and hirelings of the party, who go about retailing all the stuff and falsehoods and calumnies their little better masters tell them—and when taxed afterwards with putting forth such scandals and falsehoods, they laugh and say, any thing is fair in war if it answers the purpose. Now I tell you good people, there is not one of the men who first put this tale about Mr. Harper into circulation, that believes one word of it themselves, but they put it abroad, to undergo all the false colourings that can be given to it, and trust to its having effect upon the ignorant and worthless—Now no man could give a better proof that he was ignorant, or that he was hired to tell falsehoods, than by attempting to tell this tale about Mr. Harper's wishing to keep poor men from buying a pint of strong liquor—None but a fool can believe it—and none but a hired partizan will speak of it and attempt to circulate it—This very thing itself will show who, and how many decent men there are that belongs to the democratic party.

As it was before, so it is now.
Some years ago when every thing else failed them, the democratic party were like to be beaten at the election, and they set their heads to work to hatch something to answer the purpose—they then hatched what they called the "Church Bill," a project, said the democrats, that the federalists had of tearing every man in the state to support the Episcopal Church and the Episcopal Ministry—Nothing could be more unjust and shameful than such a project as this, and therefore every man, who did not know better, got alarmed, part spirit beat high, and the falsehood about the "Church Bill" took—A great many men were deceived, taken in, by this palpable falsehood and made up tale, but the state of party passions was such that no man could or would listen to reason, of course there was no chance to detect and expose the fraud—When the election was over, and all became calm, many a man wondered at himself to think that he should have been so simple as to have been taken in by such a preposterous story—but then it was too late—The "Church Bill" was never handled but that one year—Why not? because it was all a falsehood raised for a special purpose, and after that election when people came to look at it seriously and reflectingly, they found all the story false, and were ashamed of themselves that they had been so duped—So it would not do to press such falsehoods again into the service, for the people had seen through them—and this is mostly the case with all their electioneering schemes—they hatch them for one election, and can't use them

again because they are all false—Why does this not put people on their guard? It is useless to put confidence in these newly hatched up stories—Thus you never will hear again, after this election, of Mr. Harper's pretended proposition to keep poor men from buying a pint or half pint of brandy on trust—No, never—Because by next year the people will get calm and will come at the truth of it, and they can't then be imposed on again. Good people listen to no tales at all told you just before an election, ninety-nine out of every hundred of them are false—think for yourselves—act for yourselves—and drive the tale telling, lie bearing lacqueys of political men away from your company.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.
MR. GRAHAM,
Suppose you prevail upon your brother Smith, of the Star, to publish Mr. Hayward's speech made in the house of delegates against permitting the manumission of slaves by will or deed—as he gave us his speech in favour of Baltimore about the auction duties, I think it was, or was it the Patriot man that gave it? It was one of them, never mind, you had better get printer Smith to give us both now in Tuesday's paper, that all may read and judge for themselves—so that there will be no federal lies about them—The one speech will shew what Mr. Hayward thinks about Baltimore interests and plans; for he did bolster Baltimore up lustily in that speech if I recollect rightly—and the other will shew how zealous he is that every man should enjoy the full benefits of holding slaves, whether his conscience approves it or not—Now do get your brother Perrin to treat his patrons and readers with these two speeches next Tuesday, it will be a great favour conferred on many persons.

Yours,
FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE
The democrats want to change the Representation by counties into Representation by population.

TAKE CARE GOOD PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.
For four years back, federalists have been constantly, every year, warning the people against the plans of democrats, if they get into power—for if they get in, the first thing will be, to put in all their worst creatures, their most desperate men in office; and next, to save further trouble, they will set themselves to work to alter the constitution as to the representation from counties being equal, and make a representation by population.

NOW I ASK, is there any honest, intelligent man who does not believe the democrats will do this, the first moment they have power? I don't ask men who are blinded by party, nor men who are rendered blind, like a Spanish church officer, by a good fee—but I ask honest sober country men of all sides, don't you think this will be the case?
IN THE FIRST PLACE, if the leading democrats are themselves to be believed it is so; for they say they will charge the representation, from a representation by counties to a representation by population. This they often and openly asserted some years ago, but they fear it is rather unpopular, and they very cautiously abstain from saying any thing about it now if they can help it, and rather give it the go by.

IN THE NEXT PLACE, if the democratic newspapers are to be believed at all, which I grant is scarcely ever the case, they have said that the representation by counties must be changed; but they, like the leading men, have said nothing lately about it, as they fear it would be unpopular, and they see the federalists so anxious against it, they knew they would have no chance of success if they were to come out now in favor of representation by population—they are therefore at this time rather mum—indeed they try to make believe, that they don't want the change—This is acting their part well until they get the power; then all goes.

LOOK AT THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS for some years back, and they will blow the whole secret about this contemplated change in the constitution—REMEMBER WHAT DEMOCRATIC MEN have said, both in and out of the legislature, and you will find their minds intent upon changing the REPRESENTATION OF COUNTIES INTO REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.
Now let us ask ourselves, IS IT NOT VERY NATURAL THAT DEMOCRATS SHOULD WISH THIS CHANGE, AND THAT FEDERALISTS SHOULD BE OPPOSED TO IT? If this change is made, what is the consequence? Why the number of members in the House of Delegates from the counties will be smaller than now—and the number from Baltimore city will be much greater—Half not a majority of the counties are now federal, and all Baltimore most, is democratic—So that make the change in the representation and the house is democratic for ever more.

So of changing THE MODE OF ELECTING THE GOVERNOR BY THE PEOPLE or a general ticket—the vast population of the city of Baltimore would drown the voice of the people in the counties, and Baltimore would of course give every Governor to the state.
WHAT A CONDITION OF THINGS—By this change of representation and of choosing the Governor, Baltimore city would control the legislature by the superior number of her delegates, and Baltimore city would give you a Governor for ever without even consulting the people of the counties.

THINK, IF A MAN WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR, he has nothing to do but to go to Baltimore, make his bargain, and he will be made Governor, and turn up his nose if he pleases at the counties—SO IF A MAN WANTS TO GET INTO THE COUNCIL, it is the same thing, he has but to go to Baltimore and make his bargain, and all is settled—the good democratic counties will be obliged to follow with the good city of Baltimore, or spoil the party, and so all things will move as Baltimore pleases under Baltimore control.

IT IS EVIDENT federalists are opposed to this—first, because they don't want the change in the constitution, they think it bad and unwise—In the next place, they are opposed to it, for if it takes place, they never can again have a chance of being in any office, civil, military, political or judicial. Both principle and interest forbid them to agree to the change, AND THEY WARN THE PEOPLE AGAINST GIVING THE DEMOCRATS THE POWER TO MAKE THIS DREADFUL CHANGE—TO PREVENT IT, ELECT FEDERAL ELECTORS OF SENATE—THAT IS THE ONLY WAY.
ANOTHER ARGUMENT THAT IS CONCLUSIVE, that if the democrats get the Senate they will change the representation by counties into a representation by population, if they get the Senate, they will get the House, and having the power to put an end forever to all the creations and opposition of the federalists, any man believe they will suffer the opportunity to pass by without embracing it. Every man knows what severe struggles the federalists & democrats have every year for the majority in the state—and is it to be believed, that if the democrats get the Senate and have the power of changing the representation by counties into a representation by population, that they will not do it, when it will give them undisputed possession of the state through the means of the great democratic population of Baltimore city? No man does believe it—Nothing is surer—The man who says he does not believe it, WRITES FOOL ON HIS OWN FOREHEAD.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT?
Bad as the crop of wheat is, scarcely enough to supply consumption at home, with a prospect of demand abroad, flour had risen to five dollars and a half a barrel, and wheat sold for one hundred and ten cents a bushel—the dry weather coming on, the farmers having their wheat out, a good many boats with wheat raising market, these southerly winds raising, and in an instant as soon as they get the wheat up there and thought they had it safe in their clutches, down they knocked the price of wheat twenty cents, and this is the way Baltimore serve the farmers—They won't give them what their wheat is worth according to price of flour, but they change the price with the wind—when it blows south the price is down, when it blows north it is better up—this is an unsteady, inveigling market—
Now what are you to expect after these things, and a thousand others that could be named, will be the upshot, if the democrats succeed in carrying the Senate, and then change the constitution so as to give Baltimore an increase of delegates in the house and to take from the counties? Don't you see in this wheat buying business an exact example of the course they will take—Every thing must yield to Baltimore then, she will not only control the profits of your produce, but she will govern you in all things as she pleases and you will have no say-so in the business—
Now is it not strange that Democrats pretend not to believe this in spite of their eyes and losses—so blinding a thing is party and the love of power—Sooner than not put down the federalists, they wish to submit themselves to the domination of Baltimore in all things, they will even sacrifice their interest and their very liberty, for once let Baltimore get you fairly under her clutches in the legislative way as she has in the wheat buying business, and you will rue the day you ever were a democrat, democrats as you may think yourselves good folks—Remember too, a hard democratic majority of one can now make this change, but when made, and we all groan under it, as we certainly shall both democrats and federalists, remember then the counties will be cut down in their representation and Baltimore will be increased, so that after this change, it will be harder for the counties to get a majority against Baltimore to bring things back again by twenty to one, than it is now for the democrats to change it. Put that and that together, & try to come to your senses, and leave off your ambitious notions and angry feelings in behalf of democratic party—Keep Baltimore under the legislative check of the counties, and let the people take the care of themselves into their own hands—so says
COMMON SENSE.

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OLD MEN FORGET! YET NOT ALL FORGET!
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To the honour of the American name at that era of its history, before party spirit had absorbed the better feelings, such ideas could never have been conceived in any other heart than in that mass corruption William Duane, of infamous memory. It cannot be forgotten by all, that General Washington on the day of electing electors to choose the President and Vice President, after he had declared his determination of retiring, mounted his old and faithful war horse which had carried him in triumph amidst the dangers of battle, rode to the hustings, and there gave his voice in such manner as to satisfy every body; that Thos. Jefferson could not have his approbation to be the President nor the Vice President. The result of the election, however, was that John Adams was chosen the President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President!

fecting our trade, and capturing many of the French cruisers, and by gallantly taking one or more of their largest frigates gave a passage of what the pupils of a Commodore Truxton would be capable of doing against future enemies; and yet to the shame of democrats this same Truxton has been vilified and traduced for taking a frigate of superior force, because she was French, who in the folly and wickedness of these same democrats it was wished might give law to the ocean as well as land, and drive ourselves as well as the British from that element! In fact, it has been the policy of Mr. Jefferson & his party to inflame the minds of the people against the British nation and government, & to palliate every enormity of the French whether under the guise of republicanism or the despotism of Robespierre! By such policy they have most infamously succeeded in wreathing the reins of government from federalists, & have thus prostrated the happiness and prosperity of our country. Had Mr. Adams been that decided politician, which we once had reason to believe he was, federalism would have been capable of withstanding the machinations of democracy and at this day been triumphant; but unfortunately he was too self-sufficient, and would not take counsel from a Hamilton, a Pickens, and others, who had been in the confidence of a Washington. How a man of Mr. Adams' sound judgment, and knowledge of the political world should have been duped by the cunning and artifice of democracy, which has been the same in all ages & countries, is strange and most unaccountable! but so it was, his trucking and trimming with the partisans of democracy were the means of disconcerting the virtuous and making the nation less anxious for his re-election, out alas! they were too little aware of the evils, which a deistical, philosophical President with all his French partialities would be capable of drawing down upon our devoted heads. Perhaps had it pleased kind providence to have spared our beloved Washington a little longer, he might have awed the nation into a more wise and judicious choice of President and Vice President, but it was the will of God to take him to himself, that we might be punished for our ingratitude in rejecting the principles which he was so studious in inculcating; & preferring a man who was governed by no other principles than such as would lead him & his adherents to power and all the emoluments, which they are so anxious of retaining to this day, though like the Methueman religion & government in their effects almost every thing has withered under their influence. That complete ruin has not taken place, we owe it to the wise constitution of our Federal constitution and the excellent institutions growing out of its excellence and a few great and good men who under a superintending Providence, still have some influence in restraining the violence of democracy.

Now the adoption of such a plan, would be highly impolitic; its benefits would be confined to one party, and of such a nature as to give to a city & four counties an entire dominion over all the small counties of the state. This is the salutary plan which democracy wishes to execute. And for what? So as she can rule the whole state. Would such a plan be compatible to our constitution?—By no means—but would be one very destructive to its maxims! It is one which circumstances do not require. It is one which justice forbids to be established—but one which a faction to suit their own purposes wish to see realized—And to prove that it is only to suit their views they wish to see it. We ask of what utility would it be to Maryland? We ask what right has Baltimore to any more delegates than even the smallest county in the state? We admit she has a great population—but we will not admit that her delegates have more business to attend to, than even the delegates from Calvert county.—Look at the population of Baltimore.—Two thirds of her population have no business with the legislature.—And we assert it without fear of contradiction, that the Calvert Delegates have as much business to attend to as those from Baltimore. This is a positive fact. Now then, is it justice that democrats should have so disgraceful a plan in contemplation? Well may the honest democrat say, Maryland will be ruined if democracy gains the ascendancy.—Nothing but the success of the federal party CAN SAVE THE STATE.

Lewis F. Deleclerhier, \$7,175, 86, Samuel Smith, \$80, 825, 79, "Dead! suit ordered and judgment shortly expected!" The above is merely an extract of a list of defaulters, amounting to some millions, and is independent of the fifteen million black list, and the 60 million Land List. Here are ten names through whom the United States are out of pocket upwards of HALF A MILLION of Dollars, and all by democrats! Can the leaders of that party be astonished when sensible and honest men refuse to vote for them? Is it a wonder that the people of Maryland are fast returning to sound federal republican principles, when they are daily shewn the dreadful deficiencies of democrats? The Black List which we undertook to publish, brought all these other deficiencies to light; and the documents by which we prove these facts, and from which we make our extracts are all from head quarters, and are copies of the reports made to congress! We candidly and solemnly believe, that if the honest people of the United States were acquainted with the whole amount of money, of which the treasury has been deprived by democrats, that democracy would be abandoned and avoided forever. We think it peculiarly lucky that we have been so fortunate as to make these disclosures, at this time, on the strength of democratic vouchers. The people of Maryland have now an opportunity of publicly expressing their abhorrence of such frightful dilapidations. They have it in their power to state at the polls, on the first Monday of next month, whether the money of the people of the United States shall be taken care of and judiciously expended, or whether it shall be lavished on democratic favorites, who hold on to it, or, like Brown, above named, abscond with it. There is no necessity for "beating a round the bush," in this case; it is the plainest in the world. Every man of common sense can understand it, and all can answer whether it is better to vote the democratic ticket and lose another HUNDRED MILLIONS, or whether it is not wiser and more patriotic to vote the federal republican ticket and preserve the public monies for useful purposes, instead of making another black list. We put the subject home to the feeling of every good man in Maryland. Can you lay your hand on your heart, and with a good conscience vote the democratic ticket, when you know that if that ticket succeeds, your doom is fixed for life?—Think of Washington: think on your children who are to live after you! think on your country! If you love all these, then prove your patriotism and vote the federal ticket.

\$50 Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself.

JOHN TRIP,

Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight, black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers.

He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing the above negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.

EPHRAIM GAITHER.

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

E. G.

August 25, 1821.—16

For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent County Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, I will offer at public Auction, on Saturday the twenty second day of September next, at Mr. Thomas Peacock's Tavern, in Chester Town, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. the following valuable real Estate.

All that Farm and premises, being part of the real estate of Charles Tilden, deceased, situate on Sassafras River, and at the mouth of Turner's Creek, in Kent County, and being part of a tract of land called Bennetts Lowe (now in the possession of Henry Sullivan as tenant.) The said farm contains three hundred and eighteen acres of land; has an abundant supply of valuable timber; has an excellent landing for the delivery of grain, within thirty yards of the shore. The soil is rich and productive—and it is believed this farm offers greater inducements to purchasers than are often to be met with on this shore. Possession will not be delivered till the first of January next. The terms of sale are four hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in one, two, and three years, in equal payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment thereof with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale.

Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale by

HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Chester town, August 25—3w

To Rent,

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the premises at present occupied by himself. The farm contains three fields of upwards of one hundred and ten thousand corn hills, and is in good order. Persons disposed to rent are confidently invited to view the premises, and to a good tenant the rent will be made moderate, payable either in grain or money.

DEKAR THOMPSON,

Near Boonsborough, Caroline County.

August 25—6w

A CARD.

The subscriber having engaged a Teacher of classical education from Cambridge College (Massachusetts) wishes to take from two to four boys as boarders terms of tuition including board and washing 100 dollars per annum—parents or guardians finding bed & bedding—School to commence the first week in September.

THOMAS HEMSLY,

Queen Ann's County Md. August 25—3w

NOTICE.

I intend to petition the next Legislature of Maryland to pass an act to vest in me and my heirs, a title in & to lot No. 9, of Nanotico Minor lands, and a piece of land called Burphug lands.

ROBERT DENNIS,

Dorset county, August 25—3m

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND NOW OPENING BY

Thomas & Groome,

WHO HAVE ALSO JUST PURCHASED

15,000 Feet

VERY GOOD SEASONED YELLOW PINE

PLANK,

From 3-4 to 4-4 inch thick, which they will sell very cheap for Cash only.

Easton, August 18th, 1821.—1f.

MARYLAND,

Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, August Term, 1821.

On application of Mary Spry Executrix and George Spry Executor, of the last Will and Testament of Caleb Spry, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased, Ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the town of Easton.

It is TESTIFIED, that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 14th day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

THO. C. EARLE, Reg. of Will. Queen Anne's County.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Queen Anne's and Kent counties both obtained from the Orphans' court of Queen Anne's county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Caleb Spry late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit their claims duly authenticated to the subscribers, at or before the 19th day of August 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of August, 1821.

MARY SPRY, Executrix & GEORGE SPRY, Executor.

August 18th, 1821.

FEDERALIST.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Democracy will ruin Maryland.

Four or five months ago, being on a visit to Annapolis, I found it was reported there, that a certain democrat of said city, had received a letter from one of his party in Baltimore, stating "that if the democratic party succeeded at the September and October Elections that the State of Maryland WOULD BE RUINED—that nothing but THE SUCCESS OF THE FEDERAL PARTY COULD SAVE IT." From this we must infer that the democratic party have evil doings in contemplation. Evil doings that when put in execution, will ruin Maryland. This declaration coming from a democrat ought to be a warning to all citizens of the state. It indicates that some system or other will be resorted to by the democrats if they gain the power, by which the people will be fettered—by which they will be deprived of their privileges—and by which the control of the state will permanently be in the hands of democracy.—Yes, Fellow Citizens! let democracy have the ascendancy in September next, and you will have cause to regret that you were instrumental in having a course of oppression brought upon you. You will suffer great inconveniences, and will be deprived of a sufficient representation to make known those inconveniences and advocate your right before the General Assembly.

Freemen of Prince Georges, Montgomery, Charles, Calvert, Frederick, Allegany, Cecil, St. Mary's, Kent, Talbot, Dorchester, Worcester and Caroline, these circumstances ought by you to be taken seriously into consideration—for it is you who will feel the intended democratic scourge if democracy gains the majority.—It is you that ought particularly to exert yourselves to avert the nefarious plan of democracy—which is calculated when put in execution, for an entire annihilation of your political existence.—The voice of your delegates will be drowned by the great number of delegates, that the city of Baltimore and county, together with Washington and Harford, will have to represent them.

To convince you in a greater degree, I refer you to the remarks of a writer in the last Easton Gazette, relative to the different counties in the state, hereafter to be represented according to their population. Now this course is what the democrats wish, and it is them that will adopt it. All they want is the power, and if you give them the power, what are you to expect?

Let us review their intended plan.—They wish and intend if they succeed, that the counties and cities of the state shall be represented according to their population. According to this the city of Baltimore would be entitled to thirteen representatives, Baltimore county to eight, Harford, Frederick & Washington also to the same number, while all the remaining counties would each have to lose one or two delegates.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED.

On the 21st inst. at Easton, James N. Nabb, second son of James Nabb Esq. in the twenty third year of his age. In the death of this amiable young man, we are furnished with another melancholy instance of the uncertainty of human life—only a few days since we beheld him in the bloom of youth, and in the flattering promise of vigorous manhood—Nothing now remains but the memory of his amiable feelings, which is recorded in the sincere affliction of his relations and the deep regret of his friends—correct in his deportment, & friendly in his disposition, he secured the regard of his associates—kind and polite in his intercourse he attracted the respect of all who knew him—gay and cheerful in his manner, his only wish in every society in which he moved, was to contribute as far as he could to its pleasure and gratification—nothing rude, nothing offensive was ever known to escape him—to his youthful companions and friends it is hoped his untimely death will afford a serious admonition.—They will be taught to reflect on the instability of all sublunary things, that with the most seducing prospects of health and a long and useful life, & that amidst the gaiety & enjoyment within their grasp, they are yet exposed to the unerring shaft of death—Oh! youth, beware take warning from this melancholy event, and remember that "in the midst of life, ye are in death."

It may be proper to close this brief notice with the consoling reflection, that at the last awful hour, when the soul of the deceased was about to leave its earthly residence, when a vast ocean of eternity opened to its view, he placed the firmest confidence in the active mercy of a gracious Redeemer.

Died on the 10th inst. Philemon Plummer, after a short illness.

On the 15th inst. in this county Ray. mond Morris, after a short illness.

On the 17th inst. Miss Sarah, youngest daughter of Col. Wm. Hayward of this county.

On the 18th inst. Margaret Anne, aged fifteen months, daughter of Mr. Wm. Clark of this town.

On the 18th inst. Capt. John Seth, of this county.

On the 20th inst. Edward Lednum, of this county.

On the 22nd inst. Sarah Dawson, consort of John Dawson of this town, aged 55 years.

Departed this life at his late residence on the 22nd inst. Howell Powell a very respectable native of this County in the 91st year of his age.

On the 23d inst. Daniel, son of Richard Sherwood of this county.

Advertisement.

Strayed away from the subscriber on Saturday the 11th inst. a mare about five years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, between a mouse & a deep iron grey colour, a brown or dark streak from her shoulders to the root of her tail, her mane and tail the same colour, a deep crupper crease, owing to her being very fat, a long tail, which has never been docked; the said mare was bought of a Drover, whoever takes her up and secures her so that the subscriber gets her again shall have ten dollars reward.

WILLIAM MERRICK,

Near Vienna, Dorset County.

August 24—3w

for which a judgment was obtained and he was committed, but "he broke out of goal, and fled the country."

Another is Timothy Bloodworth, charged with \$22,527, 38, reported "in suit, but no information received respecting it."

A third is Richard Wall, charged with \$331,709, 16, reported "dead and insolvent!"

Then comes William Brown of New Orleans, who put \$107,011, 08, specie on board a vessel and backed out, reported "considered lost."

His successor Monsieur P. F. Dubourg, is charged with \$39,911, 38, reported "for suit?"

His successor, Monsieur P. L. D. Duplessis, charged with 22,194, 05, reported "for suit" also.

H. B. Trist, \$6,680, 84, "dead, no property left."

Alexander Balis, \$6,903, 38, "sureties not liable; took the benefit."

David Dupon, \$30,680, 98, "absconded."

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.

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 Grooms.

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

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—11

In Council,

May 23th, 1821.

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

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

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

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

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

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

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

July 13—3m.



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 6 o'clock the same evening; leaves Baltimore on Wednesday at 9 o'clock and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening. And so leaving Easton at the same hour and by the same route every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route, as she passes, she will touch at Todd's Point, and at the Mills and Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers.

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

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

Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, so 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 & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SCHOONER
Jane & Mary.

The subscribers 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.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

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.

Notice

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, stutters when first spoken to, stoops much when walking, his clothing a kersey coat, much worn, brown cloth vest, and dark cloth pantaloons, old hat and new shoes, he says he belongs to Charles Heall, 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.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Shff.
Frederick County, Maryland.
July 28—8w

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 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. GOTTSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, June 16 1821—t. oct.

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 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 date and the day of public sale.

G. M.
Easton, July 14, 1821.

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

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.
For
MARIA KERR.
June 16—11.

\$50 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 13th 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 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.

\$100 Reward.

Runaway 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 bile. His clothing when he left the neighborhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur Hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke.

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

Daniel Hill,

brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Pumphrey, near Upper Marlboro', Prince 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—11.

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.

NOTICE.

I certify that on the 30th day of July 1821, Hannah Douglass brought before me, as a stray, a brown Horse with a small star in his forehead, his left hind foot white, about fourteen and a half hands high, and supposed to be four years old last spring—

PHILIP S. YATES, J. Peace.

The above Horse came to my House about the first ult. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

HANNAH DOUGLASS.

Vienna, August 4

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 Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers, and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centreville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town & Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chestertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Proprietors.

March 24, 1821.—11.

Trustee's Sale.

William Jenkins, complainant,
vs.
Solomon Lowe & Ann his wife, Jenkins, Abbott, James W. Abbott, Ann Abbott, Thomas Martin, Eliza Ann Abbott, and Hannah M. Abbott, defendants.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable Judges of Talbot county court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed on the 17th day of November, 1820, he will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 28th day of August, at Easton on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. all the Lands and Real Property of William A. Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased, including Abbott's Mill, and lying in said county, and heretofore mortgaged to the complainant William Jenkins, to satisfy to the complainant said mortgages and cos of suit, and so forth.

The terms of sale will be cash, to be paid down on the day of said sale. Any person wishing to view said property, will call on Mr. Joseph L. Turner, on the premises, Mr. Thos. Bullen, or Mr. Thos. Martin, near the premises or the subscriber. The plat may be seen by calling on Mr. Wm. Jenkins at Easton.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Trustee.
Talbot county, Island
Creek Neck. August 4—11

John Nicols,

BARBER & COAT SCOURER.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE FOUNTAIN INN
Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favours. He takes the liberty of informing them that he has commenced the
COAT SCOURING BUSINESS.
Gentlemen who may have Coats, Pantaloons, &c. soiled or stained in any manner, can have them removed without the least injury to the garments, and dressed up in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, August 11th, 1821.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed at the suit of Jacob Looeckerman, against Thomas Cooper, will be sold on the 4th of September on the Court House Green, at 3 o'clock, the following property, to wit, One negro Boy called HARRY, seized and taken to satisfy the within F. Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

August 11, 1821.

To Rent,

The subscriber has three Farms to rent for the ensuing year, which he will lease for years to persons desirable as Tenants, on terms somewhat reduced, the farm in Talbot is at present occupied by Mr. John Cooper the others in Caroline by Captain Thomas Roe and Richard Roe. Apply to

HENRY D. SELLERS,
Near Centreville.

August 11—3w

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suits of Thomas P. Bennett, use of Bennett Tompkinson, use of John Bennett, against Thomas Cooper, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th day of September, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 & 3 o'clock, the following property to wit: One negro boy named HARRY, taken and sold to satisfy the above f. fa's.

Attendance given by
JAMES C. WHEELER, Constable.
August 11—11

STATE OF MARYLAND.

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:

On application to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court, for the county aforesaid, in the recess of Talbot County Court, by the petition in writing of Edward R. Wooters, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly "entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and being further satisfied by competent testimony that the said Edward R. Wooters—hath resided in the State of Maryland for the two years last past.—And the jailor having satisfied me that said petitioner is in his custody for debt only—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said Edward R. Wooters be discharged from confinement he having given bond and security for his personal appearance at Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of November term next, I do further order that the said Edward R. Wooters—cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the news-papers printed at Easton, four successive weeks, three Months before said first Saturday of November term next, thereby to give notice to his creditors, to be and appear, before the said Court on the day aforesaid to recommend a trustee for their benefit and to shew cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements as prayed—Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1821.

WILLIAM JENKINS.
August 11—4w

Notice.

Is hereby given that an Election will be held on the first Monday in September next, in the several Election Districts in Talbot County for the purpose of electing two Electors to Elect the Senate of Maryland.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
August 11th, 1821.

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans Court, August Term, 1821.
On application of Joseph H. Calder & Eliza both his wife, formerly Elizabeth Holding administratrix, and George Spry administrator De Bonis Non of Benjamin Holding, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased, ordered, that they give the Notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the Town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 14th day of August Anno Domini 1821.

THO. C. EARLE, Regr.
of Wills Queen Ann's County.

Pursuant to the above order, notice is hereby given, that the subscribers of Queen Ann's and Kent Counties, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Queen Ann's County, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Benjamin Holding, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers at or before the 19th day of August, 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 17th day of August, 1821.
JOSEPH H. CALDER & Wife,
GEORGE SPRY,
Administrators, D. B. N

August 16th, 1821.

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious three Story Brick Building, situate on the corner of Washington & Cabinet Streets, now in the occupation of Alexander Handy, Esq. also the Cabinet Makers Shop adjoining, occupied by James Wainwright, the Framed House on the corner of Cabinet and West Streets; in the occupation of Wm Cooper, also the new Brick Store House, second door on the East side of Washington Street—subscribers apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.

J. CALDWELL.

August 16th, 1821.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a F. Fa. to me directed at the suit of Perry Townsend Junior against Perry Townsend Senior, will be sold on the Court House Green in Easton, on Tuesday 18th of September between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the legal and equitable right interest, and title of Perry Townsend Senior, in and to the tract or parcel of land on which said Townsend now lives, called Rheoboth or Rhyobeth, lying on Harris's Creek, in Talbot County—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above F. Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
August 18—11

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

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS

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

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions—to restore appetite, a regular habit of body, and promote free perspiration.

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

JOHN SCOTT,

Dulaney street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

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

LEE'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for obstinate coughs, colds, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

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

Yours with respect,
J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, freemom 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 CORDON.

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

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT of Mustard, an infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c. &c.

LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth—and improving the complexion.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, a certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTH ACHIE 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 CORY PLAISTER, for removing and destroying corns.

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

NOAH RIDGELY,

Proprietor.

At his Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover street Baltimore.

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