

# EASTON GAZETTE,

## And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 1, 1820.

NO. 121.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
AT TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per an-  
num, payable half yearly in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square in-  
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-  
cents for every subsequent insertion.

### New Spring Goods.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of  
forming their Customers and the Public  
generally, that they have received from  
Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A Large and Extensive Supply of  
**GOODS,**  
suited to the present Season, consisting of  
EVERY KIND of almost every description;  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**GROCERIES,**  
WITH A VARIETY OF  
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENS-  
WARE, GLASS AND CHINA.

All which have been selected with much  
care and at the very lowest rates, and will be  
sold at the most reduced prices for cash.  
GROOME & LAMBDIN.  
Easton, March 25th, 1820.—6w.

### SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of in-  
forming the Public that they have  
received and are now opening  
THEIR ASSORTMENT OF  
Spring Goods.

Purchased in Philadelphia, and selected from  
the latest arrivals, all of which they will sell  
cheap for cash.  
THOMAS & GROOME.  
Easton, March 25, 1820.—6w.

### FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

Branch Bank at Easton,  
March 24, 1820.  
The President and Directors of the Farmers'  
Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend  
of Two and a half per cent. for the last Six  
months, which will be paid to the Stock-Hold-  
ers, or their legal Representatives, on or af-  
ter the 3d day of April next.  
By order,  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.  
Easton, March 25—3w.

### STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of  
the associate Justices of the Orphans' Court,  
of the county aforesaid, by the petition in  
writing of Samuel W. Moring, of the county  
aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act for  
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed  
at November session, in the year of our Lord  
eighteen hundred and five, and the several  
supplements thereto, on the terms men-  
tioned in the said acts—a schedule of his  
property and a list of his creditors on oath, as  
far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to  
his petition. And the said petitioner having  
satisfied me that he has resided in the state  
aforesaid for the period of two years immedi-  
ately preceding his application—and the goal-  
er having satisfied me that the said petitioner  
is in his custody for debt only; & the said  
petitioner having given bond and sufficient  
security for his personal appearance at  
Talbot county court, on the second Satur-  
day of November term next, to answer  
such allegations as may be made against him  
by his creditors. I do therefore order and ad-  
judge that the said Samuel W. Moring be dis-  
charged from his imprisonment, and he (by  
causing a copy of this order to be inserted in  
one of the Easton newspapers four weeks  
successively, at least three months before the  
said second Saturday of November term next)  
give notice to his creditors to appear before  
the said county court on the second Saturday in  
said court, in the forenoon, for the purpose of  
recommending a trustee for the benefit of his  
creditors, and to shew cause if any they have,  
why the said petitioner should not have the  
full benefit of the act of Assembly entitled  
"An act for the relief of sundry insolvent  
debtors," and of the several supplements made  
thereto.  
Given under my hand this 8th day of March  
in year of our Lord eighteen hundred and  
twenty.

WILL JENKINS.  
March 25—4w

### MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

John Sewel (of Mark) an Insolvent Debtor,  
having applied to me one of the Justices of  
the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid,  
for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of  
this state, and having produced at the time of  
his application, evidence of his residence with-  
in the state during the period required by law,  
together with a schedule of his property and a  
list of his creditors, so far as then recollect-  
ed, and a certificate from the goaler of his confine-  
ment within the goal of said county was forth-  
with discharged.—And I do thereupon direct  
that the said John Sewel (of Mark) give notice  
to his creditors of his application and discharge  
as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to  
be inserted four weeks successively in one of  
the newspapers published in Easton, before the  
second Saturday of May Term, of the said  
county Court, and that he be and appear on  
that day before the said court, for the purpose  
of answering such interrogatories as may be  
propounded by his creditors and of obtaining  
final discharge.  
Given under my hand this 5th day of January  
1820.

JOHN EDMONDSON.  
March 25—4w.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### LOSS OF THE SCHR. QUAKER.

We have seldom had to record a more  
melancholy shipwreck than the following,  
which is copied from the providence A-  
merican of March 17:—

*Melancholy Shipwreck.*  
Capt. Haradon, of the Janus, has po-  
litenly furnished us with the following cir-  
cumstantial account of the melancholy  
loss of the Schooner Quaker, Captain  
Leonard Journagan, on her passage from  
Boston for the Chesapeake, in lat. 37, 35,  
long, 73, 40.

The Quaker sailed from Boston, Febru-  
ary 28th, with cables and cordage for the  
Columbus 74, fitting for sea in the Ches-  
apeake waters. She had on board 39 men,  
which had been recruited for the Colum-  
bus; three Naval Officers and six Marines,  
including Captain Journagan—48 persons  
in all.

On the morning of the 6th of March,  
the schooner was struck by a squall, and  
in spite of every exertion to prevent it,  
capsized, and the passengers and crew  
were washed overboard by the surge.  
William Miller, the Mate, succeeded in  
hauling himself into the main cross-trees,  
where he found four others; the topmast  
and cross-trees being for the most part out  
of water. Captain Journagan when last  
seen was holding on to the main chains, &  
Lieutenant Samuel P. Macomber, of the  
United States' Navy, was clinging to the  
weather quarter. The Mate and his four  
companions remained in their perilous si-  
tuation till Tuesday, the 7th, when three  
of them perished of cold and fatigue, and  
were washed away by the surge, which  
was continually breaking over the Mate  
and his surviving companion, who expect-  
ed momentarily to share the fate of those  
who were lost.—They remained without  
a prospect of escape from death until the  
forenoon of Wednesday, March 8, when  
they discovered a vessel standing towards  
them; they contrived to hoist a signal  
of distress—the vessel approached with-  
in hailing distance, sent her boat, and took  
from the wreck the two sufferers, who  
after the lapse of 66 hours were nearly  
exhausted by hunger and fatigue. This  
vessel proved to be the brig Janus, Capt.  
Haradon, from Turks Island, of and for  
this port, where she arrived yesterday.

The feelings of the Mate and his com-  
panion, on the prospect of their deliv-  
erance, may be more easily conceived than  
described. They had previously been pas-  
sed by four vessels, who did not observe  
their signals.

The preceding particulars of this me-  
lancholy shipwreck, by which 46 human  
beings, unfortunately perished, are deriv-  
ed from a very minute statement, drawn  
up by the Mate, and communicated to  
Capt. Haradon. The name of the Mate's  
companion, who was saved, is Samuel S.  
Pierce, of N. J. a Seaman of the Columbus.  
We subjoin the Mate's List of the persons  
who perished.

Leonard Journagan, Captain of the  
schooner.  
Lieut. S. Macomber, late acting Cap-  
tain of the Navy Yard at Boston, going  
on to Washington City, for preferment.

Bordain, Master's Mate on board  
the Independence 74, going on to Wash-  
ington City, for preferment.  
An elderly gentleman, a Lieutenant  
on board the Independence 74, going  
on to Washington City, for preferment.

### SEAMEN.

William Taylor, John Edwards, Ira  
Ferrington, James Fairbrother, John Lane,  
Arthur Lindsay, Philip Maxfield, Michael  
Kenny, William Jones, Thomas U. Logan,  
Peter Smith, Daniel Harden, John Thomas,  
James Crosby, Samuel Trowbridge,  
J. Hendrickson, Peter Cole, Henry Baker,  
John Bryant, Andrew Barrett, Wil-  
liam Sheffield, John Smith, James Broad-  
field, James Greene, John Parsons, Thom-  
as Butler, Joseph Wilkinson, Luther  
Evans, Charles Lusett, — Reely, —  
Phelps, and six others, whose names are  
not recollect- ed, and three men and the  
cook, belonging to the schooner; in all,  
forty six.

Lieutenant Macomber was the eldest  
son of Col. Ebenezer Macomber, late of  
this town and sustained the reputation  
of an active, intelligent and intrepid offi-  
cer.

### NEW-YORK, March 20.

*The Trial of Mr. Goodwin.*  
The following is a copy of a letter  
written to a gentleman in Boston, dated  
at half past 11, on Saturday night.—  
Gazette.

The Court of Sessions has this moment  
adjourned, after being five days engaged  
in the trial of Mr. Goodwin. This im-  
portant subject has, thus far, terminated  
in a singular and probably unprecedented  
manner.

You must have observed in the Gazette  
a sketch of the proceedings as late as  
last night; and this being the last day  
of the term, it became necessary that the ju-  
ry should come to a decision before 12  
o'clock at night, or all the labor of the in-  
vestigation would be lost and the pris-  
oner be remanded to prison for a new  
trial.

The jury had the testimony and plead-

ings all before them a little before two  
o'clock this morning, & were informed by  
the Court that at 10, it would again meet,  
and be ready to receive their verdict. The  
Court met at the above hour, and went  
through the usual business of the last day  
of the sittings, in pronouncing sentences,  
&c.

The Court room continued as it had  
been all the week, crowded with an anx-  
ious audience to hear the verdict of the  
jury who, ever since Tuesday, had been  
kept from their families, and within the  
walls of the court house.

The excitement on an event of such  
deep interest, together with the talent and  
eloquence displayed, brought into action  
every emotion of the human mind, and  
fastened the attention of the public to this  
subject alone.—Even the short intervals  
allowed by the Court for necessary re-  
freshment, were not sufficient to clear the  
room—as fast as the crowd passed out,  
another, more formidable, pressed inward  
to obtain the situations, of those who had  
left their places.

During the day, a thousand rumors  
were in circulation, as to the number of  
jurymen who would not agree to find a  
verdict of Guilty.—Some said that only  
one, some two, & others would have it that  
three of the jury, "would stick by Good-  
win until death." All the rumors, how-  
ever, had no other grounds than the vari-  
ous conjectures of those, who founded  
their opinions upon a knowledge of the  
characters of the individuals. The state  
of suspense and anxiety can be better im-  
agined than any description which we are  
able to give; and you will readily suppose  
that after fatigue of body and mind, at  
this late hour, we are unable to do more  
than to give some idea of the  
proceedings of a court that has so much &  
so long occupied the attention of the pub-  
lic, the bar, and the friends of each of the  
parties at issue.

Just before sunset, and while the Court  
was partaking of some refreshment, it was  
announced in the Hall, that the jury had  
agreed upon their verdict, & would as soon  
as the court re-convened, come in with it.  
At early candle-light, the Mayor and the  
attending Aldermen were in their seats,  
and the spectators restored to order by  
the High Sheriff and under officer. In  
a few minutes after, the jury came in and  
took their seats; their names were called  
over by the Clerk, and all were found in  
their place. At this moment every one  
in the room, by the dead silence which  
prevailed, seemed prepared to hear the  
long expected verdict. The Mayor rose  
with an air of dignity and in a manner the  
most impressive, addressed the spectators  
on the solemnity of the occasion, and  
expressed a hope that no excess  
of feeling might be indulged in, on  
pronouncing the verdict. This request  
had the desired effect. The question was  
then put by the Clerk in an audible tone  
of voice in the usual way, and the answer  
was "Guilty!!!" but recommended the pris-  
oner to mercy.

One of the counsel for the prisoner  
then rose from his seat and observed to  
the Court, that he wished each of the  
jury to be called upon individually for his  
verdict. The Court replied that the re-  
quest was proper and legal, and consent-  
ed. The first jurymen answered Guilty  
—the second, "Guilty, with a recommen-  
dation to mercy"—and the third "Not  
Guilty." This reply threw the Court  
into some considerable consternation, and  
a good deal of buzzing among the specta-  
tors. Order was soon restored. One of the  
jurors then rose and asked the court for an  
explanation of some legal points. His Hon-  
or the Mayor explained with clearness &  
precision. At this time the prisoner rose  
from his seat in the criminals' box and  
begged permission to make a few remarks.  
This was granted, & in a tone and manner  
that was well calculated to operate in his  
favor, requested that his confession made  
before the Mayor on the evening of the  
day of the unfortunate rencontre, might  
be read to the jury, which would ex-  
plain the whole transaction, and remove  
any mystery which might appear in it.  
The Mayor, however, observed that this  
application was too late; that his Coun-  
sel, at a proper time, might have had it  
—and that it was now no time to avail  
himself of any benefit which might have  
been derived from such confession. Some  
other conversation took place between  
the Court and the Counsel for the  
prisoner on legal points; but the jury were  
ultimately requested to retire. They  
went out and remained until after eleven  
o'clock, when they returned and in-  
formed the Court that they could "Never  
agree!!!"

The Counsel for the prisoner then ap-  
plied for mitigated bail. The court over-  
ruled the application, and the prisoner  
was remanded to prison, until the next  
Sessions, the first Monday of April,  
when a new trial must be had.

Yours, truly,

From the Metropolitan.

In a work entitled the "Historical Re-  
corder," we find the following vivid de-  
scription of a Torpedo, prepared by Mr.  
Mix of the Navy. The editor of this pa-

per was at Norfolk some time after the af-  
fair, and perfectly well recollects the agi-  
tation it occasioned. An old merchant  
vessel lying in the harbor at that place,  
was completely decomposed by the same  
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The attempt on the Plantagenet was  
made in the month of July, by means of a  
torpedo. On the night of the 18th, Mr.  
Mix, of the United States Navy, accom-  
panied by two persons who volunteered  
for the purpose, proceeded from Norfolk  
down to the Plantagenet, in a large open  
boat, and from previous observations  
found no difficulty in ascertaining her po-  
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fathom of her, he dropped the torpedo over,  
in the very instant of doing which he was  
hailed by one of the enemy's guard-boats.

The machine was speedily taken into the  
boat again, and he made his way in safety.  
On the night of the 19th he made another  
attempt, and was again discovered ere he  
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within 15 yards of the ship's bow, and  
directly under her jib-boom. There he  
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ferent directions, which illuminated the  
water for a considerable width as far as  
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made some sail, while the boats were des-  
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The attempt on the Plantagenet was  
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### CONGRESS.

#### IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 17.

A debate took place on the Bankrupt  
Bill. A motion was made and agreed to,  
so to amend the clause relative to search-  
ing houses of Bankrupts, as to require  
probable cause, with oath or affirmation,  
previous to causing doors to be broken.  
The section making the wife liable to ex-  
amination was expunged without a divi-  
sion. The 28th section providing that  
goods of another person in the hands of a  
bankrupt shall be liable to division, was  
amended by inserting the word "collusive"  
before "consent of the owner." A motion  
to strike out part of the 29th section first  
failed but finally prevailed. A limitation  
to five years was agreed to.

MONDAY, March 20.

A bill relative to losses in the Seminole  
war, making provision for property captur-  
ed, &c. was passed. The consideration  
of a motion fixing the time of adjourn-  
ment, was assigned to Thursday. The  
Bankrupt Bill was resumed. A motion  
was made requiring bodies corporate to  
show cause, if they withheld their consent  
to the certificate, & agreed to. Some con-  
versation took place on a motion to allow  
a certificate to be issued on the consent of  
two-thirds of the number of creditors with-  
out reference to value. The proposition  
was, for the present, withdrawn.

TUESDAY, March 21.

A resolution was agreed to, calling up-  
on the President for information, relative  
to losses sustained by the sequestration of  
American property in Sweden. The

Bankrupt Bill was resumed; and an am-  
endment moved, going to give a right to  
persons to become voluntary bankrupts,  
under certain provisions, was postponed.  
Some executive business was done, when  
the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

The President communicated to the  
Senate a report from the Secretary of  
State, on the subject of French claims.

### BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration  
of this bill, in committee of the whole, Mr.  
King, of Alabama, in the chair, the amend-  
ment offered yesterday, by Mr. Van Dyke,  
being the first question in order, was de-  
cided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays  
as follows:—Yeas 25, Nays 13.

Mr. Lloyd then moved to add to the  
36th section of the bill the following pro-  
viso:

That such discharge of any bankrupt  
shall not release, discharge, or in any man-  
ner impair any debt due from such bank-  
rupt to any person or persons not liable to  
a commission of involuntary bankruptcy,  
under the provisions of this act, who may  
not become a bankrupt under this act; but  
every such debt, or such part thereof as  
remains unsatisfied under said commission  
of bankruptcy, may be sued for and re-  
covered in the same manner as if no such  
certificate of bankruptcy had been great-  
ed.

But before any question was taken on  
this amendment, the bill was postponed  
until to-morrow.

Mr. Barbour laid on the table the fol-  
lowing motion:

Resolved, That the committee on public  
lands be instructed to enquire into the ex-  
pediency of making provision for satisfying the  
unlocated land warrants issued to the officers  
and soldiers of the Virginia line, on state es-  
tablishments during the revolutionary war.  
The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 23.

The Senate resumed the consideration  
of the resolution by Mr. Otis fixing a day  
for the adjournment of the present session  
of Congress; which was modified by the  
mover by inserting the 17th instead of  
the 10th of April as the day proposed.

The proposition was discussed at some  
length by Messrs. Otis, Wilson, Smith,  
Johnson, of Lou. Dickerson, Macon, Lloyd,  
King, of Alab. Dana, and Johnson of Ky.  
embracing the questions of the expedi-  
ency of fixing a period so long before the  
time proposed; whether it would accel-  
erate the business of the Session, and  
whether the necessary business could be  
naturally acted on within the time now  
proposed—whether the Senate ought not  
to wait for the other House to mark out  
the session by the business before that  
branch—and various other points which  
entered into the debate; the result of  
which was the postponement of the resolu-  
tion, on motion of Mr. Wilson, to  
Thursday next.

The Senate then resumed the bill sup-  
plementary to the several acts for the  
adjustment of land titles, under Spanish  
and French grants, &c. in the state of  
Louisiana.

The Senate remained until past 3 o-  
clock in an assiduous investigation of the  
details of this bill and of various amend-  
ments thereto proposed; and the bill  
was finally ordered to be engrossed for  
a third reading, as amended; and  
The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 24.

The Senate met to-day, but did not  
sit long. One or two reports were receiv-  
ed from committees, and at an early hour,  
(for the purpose, no doubt, of allowing  
the members an opportunity of attending  
the funeral of Commodore Decatur,  
though nothing was said on the subject.)  
The Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 18.

The principal business done, was the  
consideration, in committee of the whole,  
of a bill amending the Pension Act, in  
some important particulars—among o-  
thers, reducing the allowance to officers.  
The committee rose, and obtained leave  
to sit again, without coming to a result.

MONDAY, March 20.

A debate ensued on a bill, authorizing  
the creation of toll gates, &c. on the Cum-  
berland road. A motion was made to re-  
ject it, which failed. It was then read  
twice and ordered to be referred to a  
committee of the whole. A debate also  
took place on the Pension Bill.

TUESDAY, March 21.

Mr. Meigs made a report on the subject  
of the Public Buildings at Washington,  
which was ordered to lie on the table. A  
debate on the Pension law resulted in a  
vote of 75 to 41 to strike out all the bill  
but the enacting clause.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

Mr. Baldwin from the committee of  
manufactures, reported "a bill to regulate  
the duties on imports, and for other pur-  
poses."

The bill was twice read & committed.  
The Speaker laid before the House a  
letter from the Secretary of the Treasury,  
transmitting the annual statement of im-  
ports into the United States (for the year  
1818.)

Mr. Stocumb moved that the house proceed to the consideration of his motion, proposing to fix the day of adjournment of the present session; which motion was decided in the negative.

#### Revolutionary Pension Law.

The house having proceeded to the order of the day, on the bill to amend the Revolutionary Pension Law.

Various amendments were proposed and debated, some of which were agreed to, and others not, when the committee rose; and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 23.

As soon as the sitting was opened, Mr. Randolph rose, and, after some feeling remarks, expressive of grief with which he was filled, by the recent melancholy occurrence, of the death of that distinguished Naval officer, Commodore Decatur, which he rather alluded to than announced, called the attention of the House to sundry resolutions the import of which was, that, when it adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again on Saturday; that it will attend the funeral of the late Commodore Decatur on to-morrow; and that its members will, in respect to the memory of the deceased, wear Crape on the left arm, for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. required a division of the question on these resolutions, to take it separately on each.

Mr. Randolph intimated that, if there was the least objection to the resolutions as moved, he should withdraw them.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. said that, in opposing this motion, he felt it due to himself, to state, that in respect for the memory & public services of the deceased, he yielded to no member of this house not even to the honorable gentleman from Virginia. But it is with the most painful regret (says Mr. T.) I am constrained to say, that he died in the violation of the laws of God and his country. I therefore cannot consent, however deeply his loss is deplored by this House, in common with the Nation, to vote the distinguished and unusual honors proposed by these resolutions.

Mr. Randolph then withdrew the resolves he had offered; and moved that the House do now adjourn.

The question on this motion was taken by yeas and nays, and it was decided in the negative, by 83 votes to 50.

#### Proposed Term of Session.

Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, in the hope and belief that the adoption of the following proposition would have the effect to accelerate the progress of the business of the session, submitted it to the house:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to take into consideration and report what business is necessary to be acted upon before the close of the present session; and also to report on what day it will be proper, consistently with the public interest, for the Congress of the United States to adjourn, and close the present session.

Mr. Baldwin hoped the resolution would not be adopted.

Mr. Hardin also opposed the proposition.

Mr. Livermore objected to the resolution's lying on the table, desiring an early day to be appointed, for the adjournment.

The question on laying the resolve on the table was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

The bill to amend the Revolutionary Pension Law, was next in the orders of the day.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. said that another day's experience had convinced him of the propriety of the motion suggested yesterday, and now made, to recommit the bill to a select committee for the purpose of remoulding it.

The question on discharging the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Harden immediately moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely.

This question was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, one hundred and nine and forty-one.

The motion to refer the bill to a select committee was then renewed, (the discharge of the committee of the whole having the effect to divest the bill of its amendments, and restore it the House in the shape in which it first stood)—and the bill was voted to be referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, the committee were instructed to report a bill making more definite the description of persons to be admitted on the pension roll under the act of the 18th March, 1818, entitled, "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the U. S. in the Revolutionary war, and for the detection of frauds and impositions, which have been or may be practised by applicants under the law." The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill, reported by the committee of ways and means, entitled "A bill in addition to the several acts for the establishment of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments;" which relates to transfers of appropriations and the carrying of balances of appropriations to the Surplus Fund.

After some discussion, & some amendments made to the bill, it was reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. And the House adjourned.

Friday, March 24.

Mr. Sampson, from the Post-Office committee, reported a bill to alter and establish certain post roads (the annual bill

on the subject of such alterations as experience has shown to be necessary,) which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Newton laid on the table sundry statements respecting the extent of our trade with the British West Indian and North American colonies, which were referred to the committee of the whole, to whom the bill on that subject was referred.

The routine of morning business having been gone through—

Mr. Randolph rose, and, after a speech of some length, principally growing out of the remark of Mr. Taylor, on the preceding day, on the manner of the death of the late Commodore Decatur moved a resolution to this effect:

"That the Speaker, Officers, and Members, of this House will attend the Funeral of the late Stephen Decatur, Esq. of the U. S. Navy, from his late residence, at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

Mr. Randolph's remarks were of too much length to be reported to day. As soon as the motion was stated from the chair—

Mr. Holmes rose. Apprehending, he said, that the proposition might not receive an unanimous vote; fearing to hear either Yea or Nay on such question; and at the same time wishing to give every gentleman of the house an opportunity of indulging his own inclination, on this solemn and melancholy occasion, he moved that the House do now adjourn.

The motion, the reader is probably aware, supersedes all others, and precludes all debate.

It was decided affirmatively, without debate.

And the House adjourned.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON.

Boston, March 18.

The fine regular trading ship Falcon, Capt. Lewis, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, in 23 days passage. By the Falcon, we have received regular files of London papers to the 18th February; same date as those by the Triton.

We learn that the cause of the late difference between George the Fourth and his Ministry, arose from a wish strongly expressed on the part of the King, to bring his Queen to trial, which would have terminated in her conviction, and consequent beheading on the scaffold! The moment the Ministry understood this, they sent in their resignations. The King, finding his cabinet and the nation opposed to so sanguinary a procedure, abandoned it. It was said, however, he had positively declared he would not suffer her to be crowned with him. She was expected in England, and the opposition were making preparations to give her a splendid reception.

The Duke of Wellington is said to have lost the whole of his immense fortune at the gaming table. One of the winners was the Duke of Clarence, the other Lord Yarmouth.

The London Statesman asserts, that Louis XVIII. will not send any troops to the frontiers of Spain.

It is stated in an Irish paper, that Phillips, the celebrated barrister is about to enter into holy orders.

The manuscripts of the late Duke of Grafton, have been very closely and thoroughly examined, in the hope of discovering some clue by which to identify the real Junius, of whose lashing pen the Duke was so conspicuous an object. It does not appear that any thing has been found.—PATRIOT.

London, Feb. 15.

The moment our paper was going to press, we received the important information that the Chief Ministers (following, as we presume, the impulse of the Lord Chancellor) gave in their resignations!! The above sudden event, is understood to have arisen from an unwillingness to yield to the wishes of his Majesty, on a subject of extreme delicacy.

February 18.

We still look to Spain with anxiety and uncertainty, for what is doing in its capital, and at Cadiz in particular. A politician, tho' not very profound, may easily enough foresee what is likely to be the final issue of the military insurrection, whose effects are every day spreading; but still he is not satisfied without being apprized, from time to time, of the progress of the reformation.

#### LATE FROM EUROPE.

New-York, March 21.

To the politeness of Captain Bunker, of the ship Belfast in the remarkably short passage of 25 days from Antwerp, we are indebted for a file of the Antwerp Journal to the 22d ultimo, & have made the following summary of their contents.—Gazette.

A Paris paper of the 16th ultimo states, that by an order of the King, the body of the Duke de Berri has been opened by three surgeons, by whose report it appears that the dagger of the assassin penetrated the lungs, and passed into the lobe of the heart.

The same paper remarks, that the person who perpetrated this horrid deed was to be secured in the palace of Luxembourg, in the same room in which Marshal Ney was confined. All places of amusement were ordered to be closed for nine days. There were numerous speculations as to the cause of this assassination.

In this paper, we also find the following highly important and portentous articles:—"The editor of the Drapeau Blanc, (M. Martinville,) has been arrested and his paper suppressed—[cause not stated]."

"Many young men, wearing in their button holes, white ribbons, entered in the evening the Lamblin Coffeehouse, (Palais Royal,) where were assembled a number of citizens, whom they insulted, M. de Corcelles, member of the Chamber of Deputies, who was in the company, was also insulted, but as the conduct of these young men was not at the moment reported, no scuffle ensued. A guard soon arrived and cleared the house. An officer of the peace, decorated with the Legion of Honor, but not in active service, was challenged by some of these young men, who gave him their names and address. Numerous patroles patrolled the streets all the evening in the neighborhood of the Palais Royal."

The Paris editor remarks, "without doubt the assassination of the Duke de Berri, is the original cause of the present alarm, but has it not been imprudently increased by the declamations of some of the journalists, and by the measures of government proposed to the Chambers."

When Louvel, the assassin, was interrogated by the Minister of the Interior, the following question was put to him,

"As you have said you do not fear death, why do you fly when you assassinated the Prince?" He replied coolly, to assassinate another.

These answers of Louvel are astonishing, but the following is still more horrible. We told said a magistrate to him, do you know that the Prince has been so kind as to ask the king's pardon for his murderer.

I do not, answered Louvel, shedding tears. You are moved, continued the Magistrate, with so generous and noble an act. If this excellent prince could revive, you would not commit again so great a crime?

Yes I would, answered Louvel.

When his food was brought to him, he refused to receive it because it was lean, and said that it would not give him strength enough to sustain the numerous questions that were put to him.

The Antwerp Journal of the 22d contains news from Cadiz of the 1st of Feb. and from Madrid as late as the 7th.

A Paris paper of the 17th of last month, states, that the preparations for the funeral of the Duke de Berri, were to commence the next day.

A Paris paper of the 18th ult. states, that the Count Elie Decazes is no longer minister. Yesterday morning all the family of Decazes, step-father, step-mother, wife and sister, prostrated themselves at his feet, who for more than 48 hours had been in a state of dejection, and supplicated him to fly from the storm that was gathering over his head. Moved by their attachment, and overcome with fear, this favorite Minister went to the Thuilleries at one o'clock, and begged the King to accept of his resignation, acknowledging that this measure was indispensable to the safety of the Monarchy.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

To the politeness of a passenger in the fine ship Hope, arrived last evening, in 32 days from Gibraltar, the editors of the Freeman's Journal are indebted for the following news from Spain, being several days later than by the ship Henry, at New York:—

Lieutenant Weaver had gone to Madrid, and expected to join the Franklin, off Cadiz, with despatches for government from Mr. Forsyth.

The affairs of Spain were in a very unsettled state from the general accounts, received at Gibraltar, much discontent prevailed, throughout the kingdom. The main body of the Patriots or Constitutionalists' army, consisting of from 12 to 15,000 men, still held their position before Cadiz. They were well appointed, supplied with every thing, in good discipline, and moderate in their pretensions. No force had marched to oppose them, and it was thought they would finally get possession of Cadiz with but little opposition, as the city was said to be friendly to their views.

A detachment of about 2000 men had marched without opposition from Cadiz, and taken possession of Algeiras, opposite Gibraltar, about the first of Feb. Some of the King's money and military stores, fell into their hands. No excesses of any kind were committed. The constitution was read, and after retaining quiet possession for a few days, they moved off, and it was supposed had returned towards Cadiz, till the next accounts placed them on their way to St. Roque, a few miles distant from and in sight of Algeiras. During the occupation of Algeiras a frigate and brig from Cadiz continued to cruise off, it being declared in a state of blockade.

Gen. O'Donnell the governor and commander of the King's forces at Algeiras, on the approach of the other party, retired from that place to St. Roque, which he held during their stay at Algeiras, but when the constitutional army drew near St. Roque, they found that Gen. O'Donnell had left the way perfectly clear for them. Having retained possession of St. Roque a day or two, they then took up their line of march for Malaga, and accounts had reached Gibraltar, the day that the Hope sailed, of their having entered that city without opposition.

#### EUROPE.

The assassination of the Duke de Berri is not only calculated to alarm the whole Bourbon family, but to create great uneasiness and apprehension among the crowned heads of Europe. The fact is not to be concealed that the troubles and disaffections in Germany, England, Spain, and in other countries where they are kept down, seem to forebode something unfavorable to the Continental sovereigns—the rights of man appear to be better understood; and to obtain a representative government, or to circumscribe the power of kings it will not surprise us if a general crusade should be preached against them; if not by the point of the sword, by revolutionary measures calculated to weaken their power and authority.

It was reported that jealousy led to the assassination of the Duke de Berri; but the declarations of the assassin, and the general opinion in France, attribute the act to political motives. The Count Artois, brother to the king, is heir to the crown, but he is old and feeble—his eldest son, the Duke d'Angouleme, succeeds; he married the daughter of Louis 16th, and has no children—Next in succession was the Duke de Berri—he married the princess of Naples and has two daughters, neither of which, in consequence of the Salique law, can mount the throne. The duke d'Orleans, nephew of the king comes next—he has several children, but belongs to the revolutionary party, and would find great difficulty in obtaining the crown! It is therefore evident that the death of the Duke de Berri will create great confusion in the succession, and probably open the door to new troubles in France, an event much to be regretted, because that country was gradually recovering from the shock of protracted and expensive wars, and the government was mild and tolerant. In England, his majesty George the Fourth, had commenced his royal duties by altering the church litany; and forbidding prayers to be offered for the queen, as usual, and consulting the great law officers of the crown, as to the best mode of divorcing her. The patriots in Spain move on but languidly—the people are not prepared even for a limited monarchy, much more independence. In the midst of all these troubles, assassinations and maneuvers of kings, the American can turn his eyes to his own country with proud satisfaction, and contemplate a picture of freedom, tranquility, and happiness, under a government of laws, which he should stand ready to protect at the hazard of his life; and to frown into nothing every attempt, covert or open, to divide the union, or impair the integrity of the constitution.—Nat. Adv.

#### MAIL ROBBERY.

The Eastern Mail due on Saturday morning, not arriving in due season, excited considerable anxiety, and at 9 o'clock it was generally apprehended it had been robbed.—This apprehension was confirmed by half past nine, and in twenty minutes after, we issued an Extra, announcing the occurrence, and suggesting respectfully to all our fellow-citizens, who had horses, to repair to Monument Square and form themselves into detachments, to scour the country in pursuit of the robbers.

A number of gentlemen immediately mounted their horses and proceeded through the adjacent country. At an earlier hour Mr. Stokes, the partner of Mr. Stockton, the mail contractor, proceeded with two others on the Philadelphia road—the horses of the mail carriage were found about three miles from town, tied in the woods, Mr. Stokes proceeded on in search of the mail and carriage, and endeavored to ascertain its track, at length Mr. Stokes, about 8 1-4 miles from this city, observed some bushes and other obstructions in the road, and said to his companions, "where the carriage has been stopped"

the party, upon examining the road traced the impression of the wheels, which led them about 100 yards from the road, where they found the mail, cut open, letters on the ground, and the carriage—but, dreadful to relate—the driver, a most worthy man, who has always, during the short time he has been in our country, sustained a good character, most inhumanly murdered. It appeared to Mr. Stokes that he had been first tied to trees with the reins of the horses—the one which is supposed to have been tied his left arm to a tree appeared to have been cut—his right arm was found tied to a tree about two feet from him, and his head reclined between two saplings—his body on the ground—on examining his body there appeared a wound from a small pistol, fired close to the centre of his breast, as the wadding burnt his clothes, and two stabs from a dirk in the left breast, in the region of the heart.

An act so horrible—a crime so deliberate, has not heretofore occurred in this country. Our fellow-citizens, one and all feel a deep interest in this dreadful murder, and no exertions will be wanting on their part, to bring to condign punishment, the execrable wretches who have been guilty of this foul deed.—Poor Higgs was a fugitive—he arrived in this country about two years since, and has been during that time, in the service of his late employers—he came to our country without his family, but having established a fair character, he invited his wife and children to follow him—they came—his widow is afflicted by a painful disease, and his orphans, by this inhuman act, are deprived of their worthy father's efforts to support them.—In truth, the situation of the family is really distressing. A reward of 1000 dollars has been offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

The above we published in an Extra yesterday. We proceed to give further details concerning this inhuman murder.—The body of John Higgs was brought to the city about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon in charge of the coroner, Lambert Thomas, esq. who immediately summoned a jury of inquest. The jury after examining a number of witnesses, found that John Higgs came to his death by a pistol ball, which passed through the cartilage of the 6th rib of the left side near its junction with the sternum, wounding in its passage the diaphragm and stomach, and by two wounds inflicted by a dirk or dirks or some other sharp instrument or instruments passing through their respective cartilages. From the great extravasation of blood, no doubt either the heart or one of the large blood vessels was wounded.

We are gratified to add that Mr. Coale, one of the jury, submitted to them the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas it appears to this inquest, that John Higgs was murdered on or near the public highway, while he had in charge the Great Eastern Mail of the United States, that the deceased was a man of good character, and has left a distressed family, who will by his death be deprived of their usual means of support—Resolved unanimously, that Gen. Heath, the foreman of this jury, be requested to inquire into and represent the situation of the widow and orphan children of the deceased to the Post Master General, and to commend them to the humane consideration of the government.

On Saturday afternoon, our citizens and peace officers were on the alert to apprehend the murderers. Three of the peace officers Messrs. Ross, Maydwell and Norris, proceeded up Bridge-street between 8 and 9 o'clock, in search of a suspicious character, and on their return towards Gay-street bridge, that vigilant officer, (Mr. Ross) passed two men, one he recognized to be Peregrine Hutton—he immediately desired his companions to fall back and follow him slowly. He joined Hutton, and accosted him—Hutton knew him, they shook hands and Hutton received him friendly though appeared uneasy & desirous of getting clear of him—when they arrived some distance up Gay-street, Ross was joined by Mr. John Wilson. Mr. Ross then told Hutton that he was a man of bad character and he would take him before Judge Brice. He also asked his companion who he was and the other refused to give any satisfaction and Mr. Ross, promptly informed him, that he was in bad company, and he should take him also. They were taken before Judge Brice, who committed them for further examination—On arriving at the goal, the officers proceeded to search them—on Hutton, was found about \$133—Hall, secreted in his pantaloons upwards of \$5,000—they each had a key found on them, which unlocked a trunk held in common and with these keys Mr. Ross, and the other officer proceeded to the boarding house, where they lodged and on searching the trunk on top of their clothes were found a small pocket pistol and a flask of powder, and several parcels of bank notes, amounting in all to upwards of 10,000 dollars.

Yesterday morning judges Bland, Brice and McMechen, were engaged in the examination of the prisoners and the witnesses—it appears that Peregrine Hutton, one of the prisoners, was born in Delaware, but has lived most of his life in Maryland; that he has been several years a stage driver, & for some time boarded in the same house with the deceased—he is, we understand, well known in Richmond, Va. Morris N. B. Hull, the other prisoner, is a native of the state of New York, and with Hutton arrived from New York on last Tuesday week; he has a father in Utica. The prisoners are both young men, probably neither of them twenty-five years of age. They will be tried before the Circuit Court of the United States, which will set on the first of May.

Upon a review of these facts, it would appear that the discovery of the murderers was, it may be said providential, the act of the all seeing God! Mr. Ross went into Bridge street, not in search of Hutton; on returning, accidentally he joined him; and it pleased the Almighty that he should be HIS instrument to detect and apprehend the authors of the most bloody deed ever committed in our country.

Amount of notes found in the trunk—5 Post

notes of 1000 dollars each—11 do. of 100 dollars each; 14 Bank notes of 100 dollars each; 15 dollars each; 38 do of 20 dollars each; 10 dollars each; 67 of 5 dollars, and 27 of various character and amount.

We have nothing new to state, with respect to the mail robbery and murder, but the rest of a third person, taken under circumstances of strong suspicion which is confirmed by the testimony of a female confidante of the culprit. He has been committed by his judge McMechen. He resembles in stature, complexion, features, &c. the murderer, whose apprehension a reward is offered for the mayor of New York. A person, who appeared to be his companion has also been committed for examination. Fed. Rep.

#### ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERED.

We have been politely favored by the Post Master of this city with a copy of the following letter:—

POST OFFICE, New York, 26th March, 1820.

DEAR SIR, I have only time to enclose you a handful of a transaction this morning, and to say that robbery was fully perpetrated, though without loss. The robber was unarmed; evidence against him is complete, and our Circuit Court sits next week. Yours sincerely,

THEODORUS BAILEY, P. M. To J. S. Skinner, Esq. Post Master, Baltimore.

#### Another attempt to rob the Mail.

For a few days past, a man who calls name Smith Davis, aged about 23, has been attempting to seduce the driver of the eastern mail stage into a conspiracy to rob the Mail. The driver having acted with great discretion on the occasion, has been the means of arresting the man, and frustrating his wicked intentions. He pretended to Davis that he was aiding in the robbery and share with him the plunder; in the mean time, he informed C. Bailey of the circumstance, who took measures accordingly. Yesterday (Sunday) morning, being the time agreed upon, the robber took station on the front seat of the coach, with driver, as they started from East Chester, soon opened the mail with a false key, and took out several packages, when, on a sign from the driver, the gentlemen inside of the coach, Mr. Curtis, a police officer, and Mr. Wiley, of the post office, immediately surrounded him. The villain is safe in Bridewell—it was his intention to have opened the mail occasionally with his false key, and take out a few packages, then to close it—so that no one could have been had to the manner of the robberies, and suspicion would have fixed upon the post-masters.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

The funeral of the lamented Decatur took place at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Since the foundations of this city were laid, perhaps no such assemblage of citizens and strangers, on such an occasion has been seen. His remains were attended to the vault at Kalorama, in which they were deposited, by a great part of the male population of the city and adjacent country, by nearly all the officers of government, members of congress, and representatives of foreign governments resident here. Due military honors were rendered on the occasion, by the marine corps under the command of major Miller; and minute guns were fired from the Navy Yard, during the procession and funeral service. Every incident evinced the deep sensation which prevailed; and the volleys of musketry which announced the consignment of the hero's remains to the tomb sounded as the knell of departed civility.

Not only as a warrior, however, is he lamented. With those who personally knew him, his civil qualities had riveted the ties by which his military virtues had bound him to his hearts. He was amongst the first of those who have added to the fame of his country; and his premature death is mourned as it ought to be.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

Commodore BARRON continued seriously indisposed, the ball not yet extracted.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The body of Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR, late of the United States' Navy, will be interred this afternoon, at four o'clock.

The following will be the order of procession, from his late residence:

1. Funeral firing party of Marines, with music.
2. Officers of the Navy of the U. States.
3. Officers of the Marine Corps.
4. The Clergy.
5. Pall Bearers. Pall Bearers. Com. Tingey. Com. Rodgers. Com. McDonough. Com. Porter. Gen. Jesup. Gen. Brown. Capt. Ballard. Capt. Cassin. Lt. M'Pherson. Capt. Chauncey.
6. Relatives.
7. President of the United States and Heads of Departments.
8. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.
9. Judges, Marshals, and other Civil Officers of the United States.
10. Officers of the Army of the U. States.
11. The Mayor and other Civil Officers of the District.
12. Foreign Ministers, with their suites, and Consuls of foreign powers.
13. The Citizens.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN. The following important Message was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to Congress an extract of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburg, of the 1st Nov. last, on the subject of our relations with Spain, indicating the sentiments of the Emperor of Russia, respecting the non-ratification, by his Catholic Majesty, of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Spain, and

the strong interest which the Emperor of Russia takes in that treaty, the most serious since given to it, by the Minister here.

I transmit also a letter from the United States later date than that of the Emperor of Russia, given by the Spanish Minister who has to the United States mission, without settle all the parties to the different I have furtherments of France to manifest the communication, of the treaty, to their good satisfaction. It is proper agents of France to an earnest States would take on the principle possibly tend to the United States good cause to a manner in which conveyed, that as well as a desire to accomplish such an extreme.

On full cons, I submit to Congress the desirable to questions now to the next session at this time this forbearance duly appreciated, the administration may concerns, and here be longer induced to suggest, from a shall thereby powers whose knowledge, a signal proof of Spain, our attitude not be less favorable than it is at present.

SATURD

#### DOMEST

The artificers of our voluminous to us. Their like bad bank got almost First they ap then in neat ting nostrum dies that vie destroying l corn plaster the wit of th (aye, becke board of com finally, they with all the supplying th depreciation people these happy world nation would rich nabobs made poor. them is the \$ all malac he want to domestic n buy at 25 p chase the him, the quality, an Does a go be eulogist: mation? let paring a p or a table to future ing patriotiufactories, distresses of univer the mapu the tariff, poly of al on the g Do you in war? large sta cloth the and send ton, Roc ed o manufac evil, "do It is the of Doct





# EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1820.

NO. 122.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER AN-  
NUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.  
ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE IN-  
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty  
cents for every subsequent insertion.

## New Spring Goods.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of  
informing their Customers and the Public  
generally, that they have received from  
Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A Large and Extensive Supply of  
**GOODS,**  
Suited to the present Season, consisting of  
DRY GOODS of almost every description;  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**GROCERIES,**  
WITH A VARIETY OF  
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENS-  
WARE, GLASS AND CHINA.  
All which have been selected with much  
care and at the very lowest rates, and will be  
sold at the most reduced prices for cash.  
GROOME & LAMBDIN  
Easton, March 25th, 1820.—6c.

## SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of in-  
forming the Public that they have  
received and are now opening  
THEIR ASSORTMENT OF  
**Spring Goods.**  
Purchased in Philadelphia, and selected from  
the latest arrivals, all of which they will sell  
cheap for cash.  
THOMAS & GROOME,  
Easton, March 25, 1820.—tf.

## FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

Branch Bank at Easton,  
March 24, 1820.  
The President and Directors of the Farmers'  
Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend  
of Two and a half per cent. for the last six  
months, which will be paid to the Stock-Holders,  
or their legal representatives, on or after  
the 31 day of April next.  
By order,  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.  
Easton, March 25—3w.

## STATE OF MARYLAND

**Talbot County, to wit:**  
On application to me the subscriber, one of  
the associate justices of the Orphans' Court,  
of the county aforesaid, by the petition in  
writing of Samuel W. Morling, of the county  
aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act for  
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed  
November session, in the year of our Lord  
eighteen hundred and five, and the several  
amendments thereto, on the terms men-  
tioned in the said acts—a schedule of his  
property and a list of his creditors on oath, as  
far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to  
his petition. And the said petitioner having  
deposited with me the sum of ten dollars as  
security for the period of two years immedi-  
ately preceding his application—and the goal-  
keeper having satisfied me that the said petitioner  
is in his custody for debt only; and the said  
petitioner having given bond and sufficient  
security for his personal appearance at  
Talbot county court, on the second Satur-  
day of November term next, to answer  
such allegations as may be made against him  
by his creditors. I do therefore order and ad-  
judge that the said Samuel W. Morling be dis-  
charged from his imprisonment, and he (by  
causing a copy of this order to be inserted in  
one of the Easton newspapers four weeks  
successively, at least three months before the  
second Saturday of November term next) give  
notice to his creditors to appear before  
the said county court on the second Saturday  
of said court, in the forenoon, for the purpose of  
recommending a trustee for the benefit of his  
creditors, and to show cause if any they have,  
why the said petitioner should not have the  
benefit of the act of Assembly entitled  
"An act for the relief of sundry insolvent  
debtors," and of the several amendments made  
thereto.  
Given under my hand this 8th day of March  
year of our Lord eighteen hundred and  
twenty.  
March 25—4w  
WILL. JENKINS.

## MARYLAND,

**Talbot County, to wit:**  
John Sewel (of Mark) an Insolvent Debtor,  
having applied to me as one of the Justices of  
the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid,  
for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of  
this state, and having produced at the time of  
his application, evidence of his residence with-  
in the state during the period required by law,  
together with a schedule of his property and a  
list of his creditors, so far as then recollected,  
and a certificate from the goaler of his confine-  
ment within the goal of said county was forth-  
with discharged.—And I do thereupon direct  
that the said John Sewel (of Mark) give notice  
to his creditors of his application and discharge  
aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to  
be inserted four weeks successively in one of  
the newspapers published in Easton, before  
the second Saturday of May Term, of the said  
county court, and that he and appear on  
the first day before the said court, for the purpose  
of answering such interrogatories as may be  
propounded by his creditors and of obtaining  
his discharge.  
Given under my hand this 5th day of January  
1820.  
March 25—4w.  
JOHN EDMONDSON.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Confession of the Mail Robbers.

The following are the written confes-  
sions of Peregrine Hutton and Morris  
N. B. Hull, the mail robbers. The great  
interest excited by the late robbery induces  
us to publish both confessions for the  
gratification of the public generally.

### From the National Intelligencer.

The following Statement, embracing  
the Full Confession of the Mail Robbers  
recently apprehended at Baltimore, has  
been obligingly handed to us for publica-  
tion.—

The examination and confession of Pe-  
regrine Hutton, taken before me, Theodor-  
ic Bland, Judge of the District Court in  
and for the Maryland District, this 28th  
day of March, in the year eighteen hun-  
dred and twenty, after being cautioned  
that his acknowledgments and confessions  
must be free and voluntary, without either  
hope or fear saith, that he is in his 28th  
year, is a native of Delaware, and was  
raised in Maryland—that he has been  
heretofore employed as a stage driver be-  
tween York and Baltimore, until August  
last, and in the same employment else-  
where before that time—that in or about  
the month of December last, he went to  
Philadelphia—that he went there to be re-  
stored to his health, & from thence return-  
ed to Baltimore, and thence to Richmond,  
about the 17th of December last; thence  
to Hampton, thence to Norfolk, thence to  
Petersburg, thence to the South, to a Mr.  
Gholson's, an owner of stages, for the  
purpose of obtaining employment; thence  
to Petersburg, thence to New York, in the  
schooner Phoenix; where he met with  
Morris N. B. Hull, alias Norton, and  
became there first acquainted with him  
—he was introduced by the name of  
Hull, and represented himself as a  
Druggist, who wished to come on to the  
southward to seek employment; where  
he saw a flat broad piece of lead in his  
pocket; they, Hull & Hutton, left Phila-  
delphia together, in the Steam boat, for  
Wilmington, and arrived there together;  
thence to Newport; where he, Hutton, left  
an order for his trunk to go to New Cas-  
tle, there to be left until further order, &  
from Newport they, Hull & Hutton, walk-  
ed down to Baltimore, & from thence sent  
for the trunk by the steam-boat, which  
was brought accordingly.—When they  
left New-York, Hutton permitted Hull to  
put his clothes into his trunk, and when  
the trunk arrived in Baltimore he found  
that Hull had a key which fitted his, Hutton's  
trunk lock; on the road from N.  
York, Hull proposed to Hutton to stop  
and rob the mail, wherever it might be  
most convenient; that he had arms and  
ammunition, and thought it could be done  
without any danger; but at that time, no  
plan or arrangement was digested or made,  
& it was occasionally talked of until they  
arrived at Baltimore. This day fortnight  
they arrived in Baltimore, and commenced  
boarding at Mr. Keck's, when the follow-  
ing plan was digested: it was agreed  
that, as Hutton was known, he should  
wear a mask, made of an old soft leather  
cap; no other person to be concerned or  
let into the secret; and nothing further  
should be done than rob the mail of the  
money found therein—that Hull should also  
wear a mask, which was made also of the  
old cap, one side of which was hairy;  
that they had a common screw barrel  
pistol, with the guard broke off  
from behind the cock. Hull had a  
stout knife, the blade of which was about  
three or four inches long, commonly cal-  
led a Spanish knife.—Hutton had a com-  
mon two bladed penknife—they had each  
a stout walking stick—but they had no  
other arms of any description. Thus  
equipped Hull and Hutton left the city of  
Baltimore early in the afternoon, on the  
Saturday after they arrived in this city,  
on the Philadelphia road, with an intention  
to stop and rob the mail; and for that pur-  
pose placed themselves in the first wood  
beyond the new bridge on the big falls  
of Gunpowder, and when the mail  
wagon passed, there being a pass-  
enger in it with the driver, nothing was  
attempted—they immediately return-  
ed, and reached Baltimore a little after  
day-light.

On Friday last, after supper, about 8  
o'clock they, Hull and Hutton, again left  
Baltimore, and went out as before on the  
Philadelphia road, with the design to meet,  
stop and rob the mail, and were in all re-  
spects equipped and armed as on the first  
going out, and about 8 or 9 miles from this  
city, on this side of Buck's Tavern, they  
took their stand in the woods.—Hutton  
threw into one branch of the road two or  
three bushes, where they awaited the ar-  
rival of the mail—they neither of them  
were dressed as they are now, or when  
they left Baltimore, from the shirt out;  
their clothes having been changed some  
distance from town, where they were left  
on the first sally.—when the mail wagon  
came up, the driver saw them by the moon-  
light and said 'what does this mean.' Hutton  
said, 'It is not you we wish to hurt  
—we only want the contents of the mail.'  
Hull having seized the horse by the bridle,  
Hutton said to the Driver, 'follow that  
man.—He according drove into the  
woods, and got off the box.—Hutton took  
one of the reins and tied the driver by

one arm to a sapling, and Hull tied him  
by the other arm to another sapling about  
ten feet from the other, Hull and Hutton  
then took out the mail bags, having first  
given Hull the pistol; they then opened  
the mail bags and took all the money  
they could find, all of which has since  
been found on Hull and in their trunk at  
Keck's, and some of it on Hutton—while  
they were pillaging the mail by moon-light,  
for they had no fire-light, Hutton told Hull  
he had better unharness the horses to be  
ready for a retreat in case of an alarm—  
after they had finished the collection of  
the money, Hutton requested Hull to untie  
the driver.—Hull replied that he would  
know them: Hutton said they were suffi-  
ciently disguised, and he could not  
know them.—Hull went to and came back  
from the driver and repeated the same  
thing. Hutton again desired he might  
be untied. Hull returned to the driver,  
and when Hutton was about fifty yards  
off, he heard the pistol go off, and imme-  
diately Hull returned and said the driver  
had kicked him while he was untying him,  
and he [Hull] had shot him, [the driver].  
Hull again returned to the driver on Hutton's  
asking if he was dead, to see if he  
was actually dead, and soon joined him  
again, saying that his pulse beat regularly,  
and that he was not then dead. Hutton  
told Hull, it was a bad thing, it ought not  
to have been done, and that that of itself  
would certainly lead to their detection.  
Hull said it was better so than otherwise,  
as he would have been sure to have recog-  
nized them by their sizes, if nothing  
else—they then mounted the horses and  
rode off towards Baltimore along the main  
road, and left the horses in the woods this  
side the Herring Run, thence they walk-  
ed into the city, and breakfasted together  
at Keck's, where they remained until Sat-  
urday evening, when they went out to-  
gether and were apprehended in Gay-  
street.

They looked over the money in the  
afternoon, at Keck's, but did not count it  
or make a division, or make any entry in  
any pocket-book, or any other memoran-  
dum, of the amount, but guessed there  
might be about 2500 to 3000—after they,  
Hutton and Hull, dismounted near Her-  
ring Run, they changed their clothes in  
which they committed the robbery,  
brought them to town with them and  
threw them all into Jones's Falls.—  
Hutton threw his clothes into the  
Falls at a street terminating on the  
Falls from Old Town, between Mar-  
ket street and Gay street bridges,  
with a stone tied to them. In what part  
of the Falls Hull threw his clothes, Hutton  
does not know.

### Peregrine Hutton.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing  
examination & confession was written  
entirely by me, and that, after the same was  
carefully read over by me, to the said Pe-  
regrine Hutton, he assented thereto, as  
being correct throughout, and freely and  
voluntarily signed the same with his own  
proper hand, in my presence.

Given under my hand and seal, this  
twenty-ninth day of March, eighteen  
hundred and twenty.

THEODORIC BLAND,

Judge of the District Court, in and  
for the District of Maryland

### From the Washington City Gazette.

The examination & confession of Mor-  
ris Norton, Bartholomew Hull, taken be-  
fore me, Theodoric Bland, Judge of the  
District Court in and for the District of  
Maryland, on this 28th day of March in  
the year 1820.

After being cautioned that his acknow-  
ledgments and confessions must be made  
without hope or fear, and perfectly volun-  
tary and free, the said Hull saith, that he  
was born in New Hartford, in the State  
of New-York; that he is now 20 years of  
age, and that he studied physic, and was  
principally raised to the business of a  
Druggist, in the Druggist shop of his father,  
in Utica, N. York; that he was some-  
time out of employ, in N. York, where  
about five weeks ago, he met with, and,  
for the first time, became acquainted with  
Peregrine Hutton—about two weeks  
after they became acquainted, they left  
New York for Baltimore together; Hutton  
complained that he was out of money, &  
proposed to come to Baltimore, where,  
as soon as he arrived, he could lay his  
hands on as much as he wanted immedi-  
ately; he did not say how it was to be got,  
but expressed great confidence in getting it.  
Hull borrowed of Miles Hitchcock,  
his father's cousin, 25 dollars, with which  
he bore his (Hull's) and Hutton's expen-  
ses—they travelled together from New-  
York to Philadelphia in the mail stage—  
thence to Wilmington in the Steam boat—  
thence to Newport in the stage. Hull left  
his trunk under a pretence that it was  
Hutton's, in N. York, at capt. James  
Whelpley's, in pledge for Hutton's debt,  
with some of his, [Hull's] clothes in it,  
the rest of his clothes being put into Hutton's  
trunk—the keys of the two trunks  
happened to be alike—but which he did  
not discover until they arrived in Balti-  
more.—Hutton proposed, for the first time  
to him, [Hull] in Wilmington, to stop  
and rob the mail, but specified nothing  
distinctly as to time, place or manner:

then it was that Hull first suspected that  
Hutton had all along alluded to the  
mail robbery, from Newport. They [Hull  
and Hutton] travelled together on foot  
to Baltimore, and, in the course of their  
journey, the subject of the mail robbery  
was frequently spoken of.—Hutton said  
he knew of three or four good places for  
the purpose, if they could make a safe re-  
treat—a place near Havre de Grace was  
mentioned.—Hull said he would leave the  
place entirely to Hutton as he knew the  
country. They had made up their mind  
upon the robbery of the mail before they  
reached Baltimore, and agreed that it  
should be perpetrated beyond the Falls of  
Gunpowder—but recollecting that there  
was a bridge in the way, which Hutton  
believed was a toll bridge, over which they  
would not readily make a retreat, it was  
given up, and they came on to Baltimore  
where they arrived on this day 2 weeks, &  
put up at George Keck's, in Old Town.  
On Thursday or Friday, after they arriv-  
ed in Baltimore, they left this city and  
went out on foot about 3 o'clock in the  
afternoon, on the Philadelphia road, with  
a design to meet, and rob the mail; and  
travelled out into a wood, about a mile  
beyond the big Falls of Gunpowder, where  
they stationed themselves, and threw some  
rails across the road, and about two hours  
after, that is about 2 o'clock, A. M. the  
mail wagon coming up, when, Hull per-  
ceiving it had lamps, said they had better  
not attempt it, which, after a little, was  
agreed to: They withdrew the rails from  
the road and the wagon immediately  
passed—they were about 30 feet from  
the mail when it passed; he (Hull) is pre-  
tly certain he saw no one in the wagon  
but the driver—and he recollects that  
Hutton said, "there was no one in it but  
the driver, it's a fine opportunity, and  
we might as easily head it as not—and that  
he had a good mind to attack it himself."  
Returning to Baltimore, Hutton said  
"he would have it some time, if he were to  
attack it alone;" they reached Baltimore  
about day light, & put up again at Keck's;  
when they went out this first night, they had  
a small iron screw barrel pocket pistol the  
guard back of the cock was broke, which  
was loaded by Hutton—and each of them  
had a stout knife, with a blade about four  
inches long, commonly called a Spanish  
knife, which they bought in New York,  
at the recommendation of Hutton; they  
had no sticks, clubs, or other weapons the  
first night. Hutton had a mask made of  
an old leather cap, and Hull had a mask  
made of the hairy part of the same old  
cap, which was put on about his neck and  
chin more like a handkerchief than a  
mask—when they were out of town they  
put on other clothes over those they  
had on, they were out again on Thursday  
last on the Philadelphia road with a design  
to rob the mail, about eight miles from the  
city, equipped in all respects as on the  
first night; but when the mail wagon came  
up there were two men in it; they heard  
them talking, and therefore let it pass;  
they then threw nothing into the road.  
They returned to Baltimore and coming  
in Hutton said 'I will go every night until  
I have it' on Friday night last after they  
had got their supper at Keck's, about 8  
o'clock, they again set out on the Phila-  
delphia road, with intent to rob the mail,  
and were armed and equipped in all re-  
spects as on the first occasion, but had cut  
each of them a stick to walk with.

They stationed themselves in a wood  
about eight miles from the city; Hutton  
threw a few bushes into one branch of the  
road; when the mail wagon came up, they  
were standing near the road, Hutton more  
in it, before the mail got up, Hutton said  
to Hull there was but one person in it, the  
first word spoken was by Hutton, address-  
ed to the driver, 'I command you (said  
he) to stop: there are four of us old offend-  
ers,' the driver said nothing but *wo* to his  
horses, and stopped. Hutton told Hull  
to take hold of the horses and lead them  
into the woods the driver remarked as he  
got into the woods "gentlemen this is far  
enough, you have got every thing, I give  
up, you may have all, I make no resistance  
don't injure me, I have a wife and children;  
I do not know either of you, and I can't  
be an evidence against you. Hutton said  
nothing, Hull said it is not you we want  
we don't want to injure you. The driver  
had by this time jumped off the wagon,  
and Hutton was tying him with the reins,  
first behind by the two arms, and then tied  
his right arm to a sapling. Hutton then  
with his knife ripped open the mail. Hull  
then tied the other arm of the driver to an-  
other sapling, Hutton then threw the mail  
bags on the ground & they pillaged the let-  
ters, and collected the money as fast as  
they could: one of the bags had in it meal  
or something of the kind; before they had  
collected the money, Hutton told Hull to  
unharness the horses, ready for a retreat,  
after they had done pillaging the mail;  
Hutton told Hull, in a low voice, "now  
you must go up and shoot him." Hull said  
"no, he don't know us, we had better let  
the man go, if we do do it, we shall surely  
be hung." Hutton replied; "it must be  
done, he knows me, you must shoot him  
or shoot me." Hull begged of Hutton to  
let the man go, but he did not, and insist-  
ed on his being shot. Hull then went up

to the driver, and shot him; he jumped up,  
hallooed, and then fell and groaned, Hutton  
told Hull to go up again and feel his  
pulse, which he did and found him still  
alive. Hutton then went up to him, and  
stabbed him twice with his knife and  
killed him. Hutton and Hull then  
mounted the horses, and rode on towards  
Baltimore as far as the wood on this side  
of the mill, where they tied the horses and  
left them, and then came into Baltimore  
a little before sun-rise, and on the same  
day in the afternoon, were apprehended in  
Bridge Street. They counted the money  
in their room, at Keck's, and there was  
about five thousand dollars in good notes,  
besides the post notes & cut notes. After  
they had counted the money, Hutton said  
he would wait until they had lighted a  
fire, and then he would burn the cut notes.  
Some of the good notes he put into each  
of their pocket books, and the rest with  
the post notes, he put into his trunk. Af-  
ter they were arrested, and brought into  
the jail, Hutton was examined, and on  
finding a fifty dollar note in his pocket  
book, some one remarked it was a forged  
note, when Hull stepped up near him, and  
Hutton struck Hull's hand and slipped  
into it the cut notes which he then thought  
had been put into the trunk. Hull, not  
knowing what to do with them, slipped  
them into his pantaloons, where they were  
found. Before, and after, they had rob-  
bed the mail Hutton proposed that they  
should go to the southward, to Petersburg  
in Virginia, and there set up the Druggist  
and Grocery business.

They had disposed of none of the money  
before they were apprehended. The over-  
clothes in which they perpetrated the robbery  
and their knives, were thrown away. Hull  
tied a stone to his clothes, and threw them  
into the falls, at the upper side of Market-street  
Bridge. Hutton's trunk was sent from New-  
port to New Castle, and thence brought to  
Baltimore in the steam boat, by an order from  
Hull, under the name of Norton, which he then  
assumed, and also by another order from Hutton.

(Signed) MORRIS N. B. HULL.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing ex-  
amination and confession was written entirely  
by me, and that after the same was carefully  
read over by me to the said M. N. B. Hull, he  
assented thereto, as being correct throughout,  
and freely and voluntarily signed the same  
with his own proper hand in my presence.

Given under my hand and seal this 29th day  
of March, eighteen hundred and twenty,  
(Signed) THEODORIC BLAND,  
Judge of the District Court,  
in and for, the District of Maryland.

### From the Morning Chronicle.

#### SECURITY OF THE MAIL.

The security of the Mails of the Uni-  
ted States is a subject in which every one  
is concerned. Permit me, therefore, to  
suggest to the proper authorities, a means  
by which, I humbly conceive, they may  
hereafter be transported with greater safe-  
ty. Instead of employing mail guards,  
against which there are very many ob-  
jections, I would recommend the forma-  
tion of mail carts upon a new construc-  
tion. Let the body of the cart, in which  
the mail bags are deposited, be formed  
of bar iron, wrought into net-work. Let  
the door, or entrance, be secured by a  
strong lock; and to each cart let there be 2  
keys, the one left with the postmaster  
who starts the mail, the other at its place  
of destination. The advantages of such  
a cart would be these: In the first place  
it would secure the mail against the de-  
gradations of the drivers themselves, as  
the carts could only be opened by the  
postmasters. And, secondly, it would be  
proof against the sudden attack of a robber  
on the highway, since such a vehicle  
could not be entered, even by expert work-  
men, in less than 6 or 8 hours, before the  
expiration of which time detection would  
ensue. The hammering, sawing, or filing  
necessary to enter such a cart, would cer-  
tainly deter the petty robbers of the day  
from attempting it. I confess, its weight  
would be an objection, yet from my  
knowledge of mechanics, I am very cer-  
tain such a cart would not weigh more  
than 500 lbs. and would not require in  
its transportation more than one addition-  
al horse, the expense of which would be  
trifling in comparison to the magnitude  
of the object effected. If these crude  
thoughts, on an important subject, meet  
your approbation, please to give them in  
sertion. They may contribute in some  
degree to the PUBLIC GOOD.

#### CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTE.

The assemblage of persons at Com. Decatur's  
house, previously to the funeral  
was so great that the rooms were crowd-  
ed before the time for the moving of the  
procession. Some one who appeared to  
be attending to the arrangements on the  
occasion, came to the door, and desired  
that no other persons should be admitted  
except officers and members of Congress.  
An American Tar, who was standing out-  
side, & whose sorrowful but manly counte-  
nance showed the grief of his heart, imme-  
diately answered—"I tell you what mis-  
ter—there's other people here besides offi-  
cers and members of Congress that re-  
spect Commodore Decatur; and I say they  
shall go in—come, added he, turning to  
those around him, any body that wants to  
go in, I'll clear the way for him."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, April 1. We mentioned yesterday in a postscript, the arrival of the ship Critie from Liverpool...

From the London Courier, Feb. 24. HIGH TREASON.

In consequence of private information received by the civil power, that it was in the contemplation of a gang of diabolical ruffians to make an attempt on the lives of his Majesty's Ministers...

There were tables about the room, on which lay a number of cutlasses, bayonets, pistols, swords, belts, pistol balls in large quantities, ball cartridges, &c. As the officers entered the room the conspirators all started up...

Whist this deed was doing, the lights were extinguished, and a desperate struggle ensued, in which many of the officers were severely wounded. Surman, one of the patrol, received a musket ball in the temple but fortunately it only glanced along the side of his head...

It is impossible to give a minute detail of the desperate conflicts which followed, or the numerous instances of personal daring, manifested by the peace officers and the military...

- James Ings, a butcher. James Wilson, a tailor. Richard Bradburn, a carpenter. James Gitchrist, a shoe-maker. Charles Cooper, a boot-maker. Richard Tidd, do. John Monument, a shoe-maker. John Snow, a carpenter, and William Davidson, a cabinet maker.

Davidson is a man of color. At a meeting in Finsbury market-place, he was one of the principal speakers.

Ings is a hoary ruffian, between fifty and sixty. His hands were covered with blood—His small fiery eyes glared around upon the spectators with an expression truly horrible.

The deposition of a number of officers, most of them wounded, and several of the soldiers having been taken, their evidence substantiating the foregoing narrative, the prisoners were asked if they wished to say any thing? Cooper and Davidson said they had surrendered themselves instantly.

Further Particulars.—For two or three hours previous, the police officers were near the place of meeting, making observations, but still no suspicions were excited of the real object of their vigilance...

But accurately informed of the conspiracy, warrants were issued to apprehend them while they were assembled. These warrants were put into the hands of the police officers...

officers going first, for the guards did not come up so soon as the officers, having entered the street at the wrong end. The conspirators had taken the precaution to place a centinel below, and the only approach to them in the loft was by a ladder, not wide enough for more than one to ascend at a time.

London Gazette Extraordinary, White Hall, Feb. 24. "Whereas Arthur Thistlewood stands charged with High Treason, & also with the Wilful Murder of Richard Smithers, a reward of 1000l is hereby offered to any person or persons who shall discover and apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said Arthur Thistlewood...

SIDMOUTH. This Gazette was published at 3 o'clock in the morning. Officers were sent in different directions to secure such of the conspirators as had escaped, particularly Thistlewood.

Further Particulars. On arriving at the spot, the officers attempted quietly to gain admittance, but being opposed, it became necessary to force an entrance. Having got into the stable, a volley was fired by the wretches, who had got into the hay loft; this was smartly returned by the officers...

The editor of the Courier thus announces this event. This indeed is a tremendous announcement, but it is not more tremendous than true. The diabolical principle which has been inculcated in revolutionary pamphlets and by incendiary writers, has found wretches wicked enough to act upon it—both here and at Paris.

It appears that the plot has been known for some time to his Majesty's ministers, and that Arthur Thistlewood was at the head of the conspiracy. The earl of Harroby's was selected as being nearer the outlet from London than the residence of any other of the cabinet ministers...

The horrible plan was, it is said, to have been executed in the following manner: Thistlewood was to have knocked at lord Harroby's door, with a letter purporting to be a dispatch, or with a red box, as is used in all the public offices, desiring it to be delivered immediately to the cabinet minister at dinner, without delay.

About the time the privy council was assembling at the office of the home secretary of state, word was brought that Thistlewood had been taken. At half past two, Levander, Bishop, Ruthven and Salmon, proceeded to No. 8, White-street, Moorfields. They found Thistlewood in bed; Bishop darted forward, threw himself upon him, and thus secured him.

Thistlewood is editor of a periodical paper called "The Black Dwarf." Brunet, the second leader of the conspirators, had also been taken, and was sent before the privy council.

NEW-YORK, March 27. Davis, (the mail robber), has been again examined this morning, and there is reason to believe, that he is connected with the gang of villains, who, on Saturday last, murdered the driver and robbed the mail near Baltimore.

occur somewhere between Boston and Charleston, South-Carolina." He added "I know that there is a combination of at least 30 persons, of genteel appearance, who are determined to carry their point."

He stated, that he was last from the city of Washington, & that his business there was that of selling horses. Davis' plan was to rob several mails in succession, and return the letters.

Coroner's Office March 27. An inquest was held by special request at Potters Field, in order to identify the person of William Parsons, a native of Devonshire, England, aged 33 years, found floating in the river at the foot of Broome-st last Friday, and interred as an unknown man.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 29. STATE PRISON REVOLT. Yesterday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, an attempt was made by a number of the convicts in the State Prison in this city, to effect their escape.

We learn that the revolt among the convicts was general; and every man confined in the cells was released by the ringleaders, to enable them to join in the insurrection.—Almost every bar inside the prison, was wrenched from its proper position; all the locks of the doors & cells were broken; and one of the doors at the south-east corner of the yard, communicating with the department for untried prisoners, was forced open by a large Jack, used to raise stone stones, in order to let in about 200 men to their aid.

The revolters gained access to the outer gate leading into Sixth street, & they attempted to cut through a large bolt, which locked outside. At this point a detachment of volunteers was prepared to fire on them, if they had succeeded in forcing the gate.

At twelve o'clock, every thing was restored to quiet; the prisoners have been suffered to return to their work. A part of the military have been dismissed, enough remaining to form a strong guard. The guard will be kept up until the damage can be repaired; and the principal actors in the affair are secured by strong bolts and chains.

The condition of the Jail, its situation, and the great number of criminals confined in it, have long been a subject of serious consideration to our citizens.—and we are happy in being able to state, that the Board have adopted the plan of a building, designed by that ingenious architect, Mr. Strickland, which to all the useful purposes of a Penitentiary, will add, that of preventing combinations among the prisoners, by confining them in separate apartments.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 3. AWFUL CONFLAGRATION! The citizens of Philadelphia have not, for many years, witnessed a conflagration so awfully threatening in its appearance, as was exhibited to them yesterday evening.

The citizens of Philadelphia have not, for many years, witnessed a conflagration so awfully threatening in its appearance, as was exhibited to them yesterday evening. The cry of Fire was first heard about a quarter after seven o'clock, and in less than half an hour, the whole of the New Theatre, extending from Chesnut street, to Carpenter street, was enveloped in flames; which owing to its extensive roof, and to the scenery and other combustible matter within its walls, created an illumination over the city and for many miles round, more brilliant perhaps than was ever before occasioned by a Fire in Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, March 27. Davis, (the mail robber), has been again examined this morning, and there is reason to believe, that he is connected with the gang of villains, who, on Saturday last, murdered the driver and robbed the mail near Baltimore.

Hose Companies, effectually checked its progress on that side. There is reason to believe, that this melancholy event was occasioned by some desperate, wicked incendiary, and that the horrible deed must have been perpetrated several hours before the fire was discovered, as it had gotten to such a head when the alarm was first given...

The principal sufferers are, the Philadelphia Theatre Company, Messrs. Warren & Wood, managers of the Theatre. John Stoddard, chief justice Tilghman, Mrs. Neale, &c. John Monnell, James Burk, John Stratton, Thomas Manning, printer, and the other persons who occupied the Shakspeare Buildings had much property destroyed by removing it.

The alarm of fire in Georgetown on Saturday night last, between the hours of eight & nine o'clock, sounded through our streets. Though alarming in appearance, it was fortunately confined to the building which was consumed, and the property which was contained in it.

PORTLAND, (Maine) MARCH 21. INDEPENDENCE OF MAINE. Thursday last witnessed the birth of a new State, and ushered Maine into the Union.

May the day, which has so auspiciously commenced our political existence as a state, long be remembered with complacent feelings, and every annual return bring with it, by the many blessings it may produce, additional inducements for its celebration.

When I wrote you my last, I felt that Mr. Chandler was not only a traitor, but a man of gratitude. That he is not the first is now certain, because he has attempted by falsehood to do away the opinion of the generosity of our democrats, which I was overjoyed to perceive what I had said of it, had created in the minds of many of my neighbours; that he is not the last, is equally certain for he not only denies having been favored by us, but positively asserts that he has been "persecuted."

At twelve o'clock, every thing was restored to quiet; the prisoners have been suffered to return to their work. A part of the military have been dismissed, enough remaining to form a strong guard. The guard will be kept up until the damage can be repaired; and the principal actors in the affair are secured by strong bolts and chains.

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object has been sectional power, and the control—for the General tells us, the adjustment of the contest is considered (at Washington) "as a great triumph by the slave states." He then goes on to assign the reasons, "it will in a short time give the southern interest an addition of perhaps of eight members in the Senate of the United States."

The disclosure in this letter is calculated to underrate the intentions and character of southern men, as it seems clearly to state that whilst they seemed to be contending for great constitutional and state principles, they were intriguing for political power, founded upon sectional divisions and specific personal interests.

As a middle state, possessing a common interest with the southern states, we disavow this doctrine and abjure the course—This is neither our policy, our duty, or our views.—The general interest of this union, the faith of this nation, and the true construction of the constitution are the only grounds upon which we have viewed this great question, and it is upon such broad, general and disinterested grounds, that we shall consent to view any subject that may be brought to a decision before the great national tribunals of this country.

For the Easton Gazette. Mr. GRAHAM,

I observed in one of your late papers a paragraph which stated that a person at Annapolis, offered to furnish the House of Delegates with paper at "two dollars and an half per ream"—This is a mistake, the person alluded to, offered to furnish the best quality paper for six dollars and half per ream. This, sir, I know to be the truth; as, during the session, I had frequent opportunities of reading the letters of the committee of claims containing the proposition.

It is unnecessary for me to ask what committee afterwards gave Mr. Chandler twelve dollars, for the same kind of paper. The people know the fact; it is their business to inquire into it.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. Mr. Printer, When I wrote you my last, I felt that Mr. Chandler was not only a traitor, but a man of gratitude. That he is not the first is now certain, because he has attempted by falsehood to do away the opinion of the generosity of our democrats, which I was overjoyed to perceive what I had said of it, had created in the minds of many of my neighbours; that he is not the last, is equally certain for he not only denies having been favored by us, but positively asserts that he has been "persecuted."

But I should suppose, from what he says that Twelve Dollars a ream was not enough for his paper, & four cents a piece not enough for his quills, though the house took two or three thousand of the latter at this price. Who would have believed that there was such an avaricious man in the world? O! Mr. Chandler, avarice and ingratitude are two black sins, and ought to avoid them; the former makes a man miserable and the latter degrades him below the level of the brute.

CHARLES PINCKNEY. This letter of General Pinckney fairly lets the cat out of the bag—We were decidedly opposed to the contemplated restriction, but our reasons were very different from those which seem to mark the above letter. Whether it would give supreme political control to the slaveholding or non-slaveholding states, we neither enquired or cared, and we hope that no occurrence will ever take place in our country to cause such a question to be decided.—The good faith of this nation solemnly pledged in a treaty was our guide, we did not feel that a great portion of the argument on the Missouri question was sincere, & the letter of general Pinckney above, illustrates this view of the matter and confirms this opinion.

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On the 5th of April will be published, in this city, the first number of a new paper, to be entitled "The National Gazette and Literary Register;" the subscription five dollars per annum, to be paid in advance by distant subscribers. Two numbers of it will be issued weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays until patronage sufficient to authorize its conversion into a daily print be obtained. It will treat of domestic and foreign politics, domestic and foreign literature, and in general, of all subjects of national and municipal interest. The late news, shipping intelligence, business-advertisements, &c. fall within the scope of the plan. Such arrangements have been made with regard to editorship, as warrant the publisher in promising a careful investigation of public questions and characters, an impartial independent decision as to both; a resolute but moderate and decorous tone, and an invariable though unbigoted, American spirit. The improvement of political morals and literary taste, the prevalence of sound principles and feelings in whatever department and relation of life, the diffusion of just views concerning our own and foreign concerns; form the main objects of the enterprise. In proportion as these shall appear to be sincerely and skilfully pursued, it will, the publisher trusts, conciliate general favor, and aid in the degree necessary for its efficacy, usefulness and permanence. He solicits subscriptions, literary contributions, and advertisements, which will be thankfully received, at the Publication Office, No. 63, South Fifth Street.

WILLIAM FRY, Philadelphia, March 30—(April 8)

ERIKSEN & STONE-WARE, DAVID BROWN,

Inform his Friends and numerous Customers, that he now has on hand at his Pottery, Corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets, O. T. Baltimore, about 100 yards over Market or Baltimore Street Bridge, a complete assortment of the above articles of the best quality, which he will deliver (at the pleasing reduction, the former of near 20, the latter of 10 per cent, lower than it was a year since) in any part of the city, clear of expense or risk as to breakage, and when on board vessels, stow them away securely.

N. B. Those who favor me with their custom, will please seal their orders to prevent an imposition. April 3—3w.

ACCORDING TO PROMISE, MESSENGER

Will be let to mares this season, in Talbot county, at the following stands, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays at Easton, on Wednesdays at Mr. Charles Gibson's, and at the Trapp on Fridays and Saturdays, at the moderate price of eight dollars the season, per mare; but if paid on or before the 20th of September next, six dollars will be received in full payment. Notwithstanding he has established an unparalleled character as a foal getter, yet an insurance will not be made for a less sum than twelve dollars; and to obviate all misunderstanding, written instructions must accompany each mare intended to be insured, at the time she is sent, otherwise she will be considered by the season. The groom will be entitled to 25 cents for each mare.

Messenger

Is eleven years old this spring, full sixteen hands two inches high, well proportioned, strong active and mild tempered, pleasant for the saddle, and powerful as a draft horse. On examination he will be found possessing properties calculated to produce a stock of horses superior to any in this country, for saddle, harness or draft use, which is the grand desideratum with farmers. Messenger's grand sire was the celebrated imported Messenger, who was considered the best horse ever brought from England—having, however, by approved services, established a fair claim to public confidence, it is deemed unnecessary to descend to the detail of pedigree. I therefore offer his services to the farmers and other gentlemen of the county, not bolstered by a borrowed reputation, and rely for their patronage; on the intrinsic merit of his own character.—The season will commence the first day of April, and end the first day of July.

WM. R. STUART, Queen Ann's county. March 28—(April 8)—1f.

MARYLAND, QUEEN ANNS' COUNTY COURT, Sitting as a Court of Chancery, at October Term, 1819.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Gustavus W. T. Wright, trustee for the sale of the real estate of the heirs of the late Susanna Watson, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, before the first Saturday in the next May Term of this Court. Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette at Easton, before the said first Saturday of May Term next. The report states, that two hundred and a half acres, sold for twenty-four hundred and thirty-one dollars and six and a half cents.

Test, THOS. MURPHEY, Clk. of Queen Ann's county Court. April 8—3w.

MARYLAND, Caroline County Orphans' Court, Tuesday the 21st day of March A. D. 1820.

On application of George Reed, administrator of Mary Harrington, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid. I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of March anno domini 1820. Test, JOHN YOUNG, Regr. of Wills for Caroline county.

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

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of March anno domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty. GEORGE REED, Admr. of Mary Harrington deceased. April 8—3w.

The correspondence between Commodore Decatur and Barron, which led to the late Duel, occupies nine columns of the Federal Republican of the 5th inst. Com. Barron, is stated to be rapidly recovering—the irritation having subsided, in consequence of the discharge of two small pieces of woollen that had entered the body.

CHARLESTON, March 22. Sentence of the Pirates.

The following pirates were yesterday sentenced to death, in the Circuit Court, viz.—George Clark and Henry Roberts, alias De Wolf, for piracy on board the ship Boston—John Jones, alias Griffen, & Benj. Brailsford, for piracy on the ship Asia. They are to be hung on Friday, the 12th day of May next. The two latter were recommended to mercy by the Judge.—Courier.

We are concerned to state that, by information received in this city to-day, in a letter from St. Louis, Henry Carroll, Esq. (son of Major Charles Carroll) formerly a resident of this city, was shot in an affray, with pistols, at Franklin, Missouri Territory, with Major Richard Gentry, a citizen of that place. The deceased, at the time of this unfortunate circumstance, was acting as agent for his father, Register of the U. States Land Office, at Franklin. A large circle of his friends in this city will sincerely deplore this event.

Washington City Gaz.

Our readers (says the National Intelligencer) will perceive, many of them with aching hearts, that the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, has been rejected in the Senate of the United States. This important measure has not failed from the want of a full consideration: it has been maturely considered. Nor has it failed, we believe, because a majority of the Senate deem a Bankrupt law inexpedient. Some of the friends of the bill thought it best to unite what is called the "insolvent" system with what is technically termed the "bankrupt" system—that is, to apply the latter to merchants and traders only, and to extend the former to all other debtors of a certain amount with their own consent. These gentlemen uniting to them those who disapprove all legislation on the subject, succeeded in engraving this feature in the bill. The union of the two principles, being deemed an insuperable objection with several of those who favor a strict and simple bankrupt act, they were converted into enemies to the bill, and formed, with the opponents of both principles, a majority against it.

The decided vote by which the bill has been lost in the Senate, will, in all probability, induce the House of Representatives to abandon the subject there, for the present session at least. The hearts of thousands of unfortunate men will sink within them when they shall hear of a decision which seems almost to seal their fate, and convert long cherished hope into despair. We feel for them, as we trust we feel for the distressed, in whatever condition of life.

The Rev. Mr. HUBBARD, will Preach at Denton, Caroline County, on Sunday the 16th instant.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

On Saturday last, 1st of April, departed this life Mrs. SARAH H. KERR, late wife of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. of Easton—and on the following Monday, her remains were deposited in the family burying ground, at the seat of John L. Bozman, Esq.

A tribute to the dead is but a solemn service to the living.—It is thus we inculcate upon those who survive, the virtues of those who are deceased.

If eloquence could depict character or eulogy afford consolation, there would be enough to perform this generous office.—But the language of panegyric is lost except when it brings into view examples of eminent virtues; that were allotted in their course to waste their influence in obscurity—while they who have been conspicuous upon the great theatre of life, require nothing from us.—They have enforced their own example.—They command our sorrows.

Of the accomplished lady, for whom our hearts now pour forth the tribute of their griefs, even the feelings of friendship desire to add nothing to the universal opinion.—They are content with a recollection which is thus humbly yet faithfully recorded.—THAT SHE ADORNED IN ALL RESPECTS THE ELEVATED SPHERE OF LIFE IN WHICH SHE WAS DESTINED TO MOVE, AND NOW LIES REMOVED WITH THE ADMIRATION, THE AFFECTION AND THE BENEDICTIONS OF ALL.

DIED

On Thursday evening, 6th inst. Miss Elizabeth Bonelle, of this town, after a lingering illness of many months.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, March 30, 1820.

The Stockholders of the Union Bank of Maryland are hereby notified, that in pursuance of an act, entitled "A Supplement to an Act relating to voting by proxies in the Banks of this state," a general meeting will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at TEN o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of deciding whether they will assent to the act entitled, "An act relating to voting by proxies in the Banks of this state."

By order of the Board, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cashier.

March 31

The Editors of the Maryland Gazette, the Frederick Town Herald, the Hagers Town Torch Light and Easton Gazette, will please publish the above in their respective papers until the day of meeting, and forward their accounts.

April 8

THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Will meet at Easton, on the Third Monday in April (17th) for the purpose of granting Licenses to Candidates to practice Medicine and Surgery, agreeably to a law enacted for that purpose.

April 7

or infringing upon the rights of any other denomination, or of any single citizen. The crusade was got up; the tocsin was sounded; and the church bill, the war whoop of party, rang from Allegany to the Potomack. We are already but too well aware of the difficulties of obtaining a law for the simplest religious purposes even from one legislature. If we must apply to two these difficulties will be increased in a compound ratio; and if to three, they will be endless, and the applications utterly hopeless. We shall in fact become, not by the corruption of guilt, or the attainder of crimes, but by a singularly crude act of our own volition, a virtually outlawed religious community.

Should the new diocess fail in every scheme to obtain acts of incorporation for any general purposes, that would embrace its members in every part of its territory, grant that it could possibly hobble along without them, and that each portion should continue to derive the necessary laws for the government of its vestries, parishes, and congregations, from the legislature of its own state, how will this triple legislation increase, diversify, confuse, entangle, and delay the business of the new conventions. And shall the episcopals of the Eastern Shore of Maryland exchange their present situation for this state of more than half disfranchised existence, in entering into which they will be obliged to surrender a large portion of their rights, and to hold the remainder in a chaotic admixture, unredicable to any tolerable practicable arrangement? It is now, sir, a general, and it is feared a too well grounded complaint, that neither laymen or clergy have the requisite knowledge of the rules and regulations, by which the various concerns of the church ought to be governed. How much better informed they will come to the new conventions, when the difficulty of obtaining the necessary information will be ten fold increased, may easily be imagined, as well as the lucid order, & admirable facility, with which the business will be dispatched after they assemble. We need not be told that these difficulties have been met and overcome; that many of the New England States compose but one diocess, and that the demarcations of another embrace a considerable portion of our western world. They are composed of whole States; important dissimilarities are obvious; and these instances cannot be made parallel. Beside, they are cases of uncontrollable necessity, not of choice.

The more I look at this project, the thicker and faster do difficulties and obstacles crowd upon me.—But sir, I will have done. I have most reluctantly drawn my old stamp of a grey quill from its rusty case, and I now again restore it to its quiet position. If after what has been said, the good people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland of our communion, will suffer themselves to be plunged into interminable difficulties, be it upon the heads of their new advisers, the reformers, and themselves.

PALEY.

Eastern Shore of Maryland, March 24th, 1820.

For the Easton Gazette.

Brief remarks on Scripture; for Easter.

Now in the place where he was crucified, there was a garden, and in the garden a new sepulchre, wherein was never man yet laid. There laid they Jesus.

What sadness must have filled the hearts of the disciples while the awful tragedy of their Lords crucifixion was transacting before their eyes? The man who they trusted should have redeemed Israel, fell a victim to the fury of his enemies apparently without resistance. That body from which virtue had gone forth to heal all kinds of maladies, now lay before them breathless & cold. He who had raised others from the dead, did not save himself or come down from the cross, though often challenged to do so. It was then that "the shepherd" was smitten and the sheep of the flock scattered abroad. Here lay buried, all the hopes of those who had waited on his instruction. Here lay before them prostrate in the dust all their imaginary greatness. What could become sickening to the human heart than the circumstances in which they were placed? But God who commandeth the light to shine out of darkness, darted a ray of heavenly light into their sorrowful bosoms. He who directs the affairs of earth and hell, and for a while suffers them to triumph, burst their bands asunder. Behold there was a great earthquake; for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door of the sepulchre, and said to the women who had come to anoint the body of their Lord, Fear ye not; for I know that ye seek Jesus which was crucified. He is not here; for he is risen as he said. Come see the place where the Lord lay. Go quickly and tell his disciples that he has risen.

How must their hearts have been overwhelmed with the joy of astonishment at such unexpected tidings? With their blessed Lord rose all their relinquished hopes in glorious and enlarged prospect before them. He who could burst the bonds of death, could easily fulfil all his promises to his almost famished disciples.

Let me here remark, that the darkest human prospects, are sometimes realized by the providence of God. The deepest afflictions which he suffers to befall his creatures, he is able to overrule for their good. The darkest of his dispensations, may be succeeded by the blessed sunshine of the light of his countenance. Let then every christian in his humble and trying pilgrimage through life, gird up the loins of his mind, be vigilant and hope to the end.

principal source of information. But these items do not at all affect the objections stated with regard to Maryland; some of which he has touched, but as lightly as possible, and on others, perhaps too stubbornly bent, he has not thought proper to bestow even a mite of his attention.

I do not write particularly for the Churchman, sir. If I did, I should not deem it perfectly polite to oppress him with more serious objections to his project, before he has been able to dispose of those, already before the public. But as there still seems to be a disposition to push this subject forward, I could wish our people to look at both sides of it, and to examine the whole matter attentively. The constitution and canons of the church of the United States in their formation and various modifications have been fashioned, and often examined by excellent men of great intelligence and wisdom. After due reflection, and with very sound discretion they have determined it most proper, that each state should form a diocess. Among the most obvious reasons for this wise arrangement is, that our religious community being dependant for the security of its temporal rights and possessions upon the civil power of the states, these are the territorial divisions and boundaries, within which the church can most conveniently and efficiently acquire the necessary legal aid and protection. Is it not then well worth enquiring what effect this change will produce in the civil rights of our religious community? While we are intent upon nothing, but severing the chords of our diocesan trammels, let us endeavor not to suffer our zeal to run riot with our prudence, least before we are aware of it, we measurably disfranchise ourselves.

Shall we not by this act loosen our connexion with our own civil government, to throw ourselves on the mercy of another, that will have no power to extend its protection to us? And shall we not exhibit the singular phenomenon of a religious community plunging itself into a state of voluntary future outlawry, at least as to all civil regulations of a general nature? Will it not be found, sir, that the observation of Paley, that this project ought to be postponed till the peninsula shall first have been moulded into one civil sovereignty, was not made entirely without reflection? Can it be necessary to say anything more to lay this restless, wrong end foremost, precarious project?

The Churchman seems to apprehend no difficulty in obtaining a share of certain small funds, to which allusion had been made. The widows and orphans' fund is now judiciously managed by an association, clothed with all the requisite legal powers. We should very much like to be certified what will become of the portion of this fund, that may be obtained by the new diocess. As the Churchman has not been able to progress farther, than the correction of one or two assertions, I feel not the slightest disposition to oppress him; but if he has a lawyer at command we would beseech his counsel for a moment. We would thank him to inform us to whom the portion of this fund, that might fall to the new diocess, would belong? To nobody? Would there be any body, who could legally receive it? And should any one take charge of it, and misuse it, who could call him to account? Nobody. What then would be the immediate want for the security and due management of this fund? A law, creating a body corporate, who could legally receive, hold, and improve it. For what purpose? To be united of course to similar funds from the annual contributions, &c. of Delaware and Virginia for the general benefit of the widows and orphans' of the deceased clergy of the new tripartite diocess. But where will you apply for this act? to which sovereign head of the tripartite dominion? If you obtain one in Delaware, will it affect, or bind, or benefit those of your subjects in Maryland or Virginia? And if you apply at Annapolis or Richmond, will not the same latches exist with regard to the two portions, not belonging to the state, where the act of incorporation shall be obtained? Or will you be able to effect this object by obtaining a concurrent, triangular, legislative proceeding of all three of the sovereigns? (Sir, I must stop; I really find myself so out of my latitude in this new, tripartite, triangular territory, that I am at a loss for language in my mother tongue to ask for what will be absolutely necessary.) In some diocesses an incorporation of the conventions has been found extremely convenient and beneficial, and would no doubt prove so in all. How, or where would the new diocess obtain such an act? Can one state government create a body corporate, or a part of a body corporate within the limits, and out of a portion of the subjects of another sovereign state?

Those, who have any recollection of the organization of our church after the revolution, and of the acts and supplements, and new acts and new supplements, that were deemed necessary, and the unavoidable difficulties and delays from year to year before the requisite laws were brought to what they now are, will be induced to pause and examine well, before they will assist in cutting themselves loose from their present, civil moorings, to sail for this new land of promise. The unhappy and unallayed premise. The unhappy our denomination have been too often experienced, not to be well known. It is within the recollection of every one, unless of those, who have recently come among us, into what a ferment the political managers succeeded in throwing the whole State of Maryland only a few years since, because the episcopal church applied to the legislature for a law, simply for the benefit of their own community, without meddling with

Are there any more secrets still to come out? I like, sir, to hear things called by their right names. If the supposed grievances are not only territorial; but official. If there exist a particle of feeling, not only to form a new diocess; but in this way to get from under our present head.—If we are not only to change limits and boundaries; but to be reformed also—the community have a right to call upon, and to know, from the projectors of all this work, explicitly, what is intended—how far they really would go—and where they mean to pause. The publications in favor of this project have yet only skimmed the surface, and I do not accuse the writers of having penetrated it deeper. If however what they have said be a mere veil of beauty, before we are called upon to act, we hope they will deign to lift it, and show us the beauties, that lie beneath it. The Essay of an Episcopalian is indeed a neat well turned piece of composition, containing many admirable sentiments, with some extremely objectionable; but it forcibly carries me back to the days of my youth—hood, when I used to read, and admire, and enjoy the beautiful classic essays, which Sallust has prefixed to his histories; calling them prefaces; but which have just as much relation to the Missouri Question, or the Spanish Treaty, as to the subjects, on which he was about to write.

There certainly was no intentional misrepresentation by Paley; nor was there any, that affected the question. It is not at all extraordinary that Delaware should have been in favor of the proposed change; if any benefits could be derived from it, she would certainly receive by far the largest portion of them. As to knowledge of the dispositions, and changes of opinion of the Bishop of Virginia, Paley yields at once to the Churchman, not enjoying an intercourse so direct and immediate with the

own interest such as can, in any manner aid in their re-election, it is but fair to conclude that any proposition, coming from others, to furnish them with such articles as the house may need, will be rejected, as was the offer made at the last session.]

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM, In every age of the world, the vanity of claiming the place of nativity of those men, that have distinguished themselves in the arts, literature, or in arms, has prevailed—and however unimportant this may be in the eyes of reason, it was not to be wondered at, that Pennsylvania should lay claim to that, of one of the greatest naval heroes, the world has ever produced in this or in any other age; this claim is certainly unfounded, as it can be proved, by unquestionable testimony, that Commodore DECATUR, was born in Worcester County, in Maryland, and in the vicinity of that ocean on which he displayed his heroic achievements. R.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.

Sir, The serious portion of our community feel strong and well grounded objections against newspaper discussions of sacred matters, and subjects connected with their religious rights and duties. The really pious find no accordance in their feelings with the glare of public exhibition and inspection. Nothing short of a sense of duty can ever bring them into public view; their highest exercises and dearest comforts are retired and private. And their aversion to witnessing their most important and vital concerns, traversed in the same sheets with assaults, and batteries, and forgeries, and all sorts of crimes, is perfectly natural and proper. The appearance of the pieces, relative to the project of a new diocess is fairly attributable to the person, and to him alone, who thought proper to make the first publication of the subject.

Your last Churchman, sir, appeared to be as piteously perturbed a state, as if every word of Paley had been intended for him personally. If it be the pleasure of any one to give to that, which was purely imaginary, "a local habitation and a name," the author can feel no responsibility on that account. The Churchman thinks he has seen Paley's skeleton. Paley is not very young, sir, and poor enough in all conscience; but his bones are yet covered with unbroken skin; and he is utterly at a loss to conjecture, unless your correspondent have the gift of second sight, by what means he has enjoyed this vision. The signature was not assumed so entirely at random, as has been supposed; though to elicit a secret was not, I confess, among the purposes of its appropriation. "Paley, one of the most zealous advocates of reform;" and the use of his name, "a strange misnomer." Why? Because the writer is opposed to what? To reform. To what reform? The idea of reformation has never before been hinted at, and therefore can have no existence except in the Churchman's own mind, or in the minds of those, with whom he holds communion on this subject. What, sir, are we not only to be changed; to have our territorial limits altered; but is our church to be reformed also? This indeed opens a new scene.—What portion of her venerable forms, or sacred doctrines is to be first assailed? Are there any among our clergy, who deem our good old wholesome discipline a check upon their zeal, and feel the bands too confining?—Or are there any, who deem them too lax?—If there be, I candidly confess I fear them both; and if cut loose from our present moorings, and committed to such opposing pilots, on a long, bleak coast—I can see nothing but difficulties, and dangers, and inevitable shipwreck. I am no alarmist, Sir, I have only drawn a legitimate, a direct conclusion from the Churchman's own words.

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our Correspondent; as there is a petty service to his party, to which the copy they passed, so far as in the legislation in the

**A PARAPHRASICAL SOLUTION**  
Of the "Enigma," which appeared in this  
Gazette, of the 25th ult.

**WATER**, we are told by Scripture  
was created on the first day, and the sun  
and moon on the fourth: The clouds  
which hang over our heads are known to  
be composed of aqueous particles, and by  
the attraction of the clouds the particles  
of water accumulate to such a degree as  
to become heavier than the region of air  
in which they before floated; they then  
precipitate themselves down in what we  
call rain, which frequently forms itself into  
small puddles, &c. on the earth's sur-  
face. Water is so great a friend to man-  
kind that it is essentially necessary to our  
existence; and sometimes it makes a great  
devastation on the property of individuals,  
it is an inestimable blessing, for it is the  
preminum mobile of our commerce and so-  
cial correspondence with foreign nations.  
It is also a curse at times both to nations  
& individuals. What can be more beau-  
tiful than the sea, when calm and serene;  
and what more deformed than the same  
when under the influence of stormy winds.  
Many rivers are long, as the Mississippi,  
&c. in North America, and every country  
produce more or less short ones; some  
pools of water are round others square:  
Water sometimes proves hard, at other  
times soft, it is also hot and cold; and  
when refreshing showers descend to re-  
fresh the vegetable world, though of the  
greatest utility it is frequently at that  
time the least regarded; and when a scar-  
city of fresh water prevails at sea, the sail-  
ors may be said to want water most  
though they have it in the greatest plenty,  
being surrounded by the sea. Fresh wa-  
ter is insipid, and salt water savory, some-  
times of a bad smell, and sometimes  
sweet. A ship will swim on the water,  
though a pin put into it will sink—Many  
gentlemen annually travel many miles for  
spa and other waters, though they have  
it at home, hence it may be said to bring  
many together; and a shower of rain fre-  
quently parts a large company, or this  
may with propriety be applied to the sea.  
If a husband has the misfortune to be  
drowned, his wife is at full liberty to get  
another. Good water pleases, and dis-  
pleases when otherwise. In a dry season  
we pray for rain, and in a rainy season we  
pray for drought. Without water, cooks  
could not make broth, nor housewives chat-  
over the tea-table. Husbandmen curse  
the rain when it falls in such quantities  
as to spoil their corn, &c. And I have  
frequently seen merchants bankrupt from  
the losses they have met with at sea. Too  
much rain often occasions famine, but a  
proper quantity produces plenty. The  
sea by occasioning the death of so many  
thousands, may be said to be a baner; and  
yet seabathing is often prescribed as a re-  
medy in various disorders. As one of the  
elements, all nature, animate or inanimate,  
experiences its influence. In drinking it  
may be poetically said to kiss a lady's  
lips; In washing, it assists in dressing her,  
and by producing cleanliness, it is fre-  
quently the greatest ornament to her per-  
son. By drowning, it most infallibly  
cures despairing love, and by affording a  
communication with the remotest coun-  
tries, is frequently instrumental in bring-  
ing lovers together. Water is evidently  
subservient to the useful purposes; and  
may be called overbearing, when swelled  
into a torrent whose fury nothing can  
withstand. Useful and even necessary  
to life, and yet destructive by tempest,  
&c. Mineral waters are an acknowl-  
edged remedy in a number of complaints.  
When the sea is agitated by storms, the  
inequality of its surface has been ex-  
pressed by the metaphor, "mountains and val-  
lies." The numberless animalcules engen-  
dered by stagnant water may be called its  
offspring; and every careful mother will  
tell you of the frequent accidents that  
happen to children from scalding or  
drowning. From the dangerous diseases  
generated by too great rains, it has often  
proved more fatal to armies than the  
sword of the enemy. Philosophers have  
been puzzled to account for the different  
phenomena of water. A German flute  
yields a better sound when dipped in wa-  
ter, and it may thus be said to be an im-  
prover of music. It is of use in the art of  
fortification, by filling the ditch which  
surrounds the fortress, by tempering the  
mortar which cements the bricks and in  
various other ways; and ship-building,  
from the numberless benefits resulting  
from it, is certainly the finest architecture  
in the world.

**LONDON ADVERTISEMENT.**

"A new species of man—Among the  
wonders of nature, none have exceeded  
this extraordinary phenomenon—a man,  
literally covered with scales that rattle at  
the touch, is now in exhibition at the pub-  
lic rooms, 25, Bond street. Physicians  
and natural philosophers will find an ex-  
tensive field open for their inquiries, and  
every arrangement is made with regard to  
dress to prevent the least violation of de-  
cency."

**WANTED**

A situation as an OVERSEER, a Man with  
a family, who can produce the most satisfac-  
tory recommendations. A line left at this  
office will meet immediate attention.  
Easton, March 25

**Medical Society.**

A stated Meeting of the Medical Society,  
(for Talbot, Queen Ann's and Caroline coun-  
ties, is to be held at Easton, on the first 2d day  
in next month.)

The Members are requested to be punctual  
in their attendance.  
ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y.

4th mo. 1st, 1820.

**Trustee's Sale.**

By Virtue of a Decree of Talbot County  
Court, passed at November Term last—the  
Subscriber will expose to Public Sale on the  
premises, on the 15th day of May next, be-  
tween the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the lot  
and improvements thereon, late the property  
of James Stoakes of the county aforesaid, de-  
ceased, situate at Easton Point of said county,  
being part of a tract of land called Tighman's  
Fortune, and adjoining the lands of Capt. M.  
Lambert Hopkins. Said lot contains about  
three quarters of an acre of Land, is bounded  
to the northward and westward, by Third Ha-  
ven Creek, upon which its whole front is ter-  
minated by most extensive and valuable wharf-  
ing, raised at considerable expence and labor,  
and the whole designed (and for many years  
appropriated by the late Mr. Stoakes) as an  
extensive boat-yard, for which purpose no sit-  
uation can be much better adapted. Upon  
the premises is a convenient and comfortable  
dwelling, almost new, built of good materials,  
with two rooms, and passages on each floor, &  
a large and convenient room on the basement  
story, designed for a workshop, together with  
a smoke house and granary in good repair.

**TERMS OF SALE.**

The purchaser or purchasers will be re-  
quired to pay the whole of the purchase money  
on the day of Sale, or ratification thereof by the  
courts—when the trustee will by deed convey  
all the right and estate of the late James  
Stoakes, free of dower, to the purchaser or  
purchasers as aforesaid.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

March 18—ts

**CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY.**

The Stockholders of this company are de-  
sired to take notice that an election will be  
held at the Court House in Easton, between  
the hours 11 and 1 o'clock, on fourth day  
(Wednesday) the 12th inst. for nine Directors  
to manage the concerns of said Company for  
the ensuing year.

Wm. W. MOORE, Treasurer.

4th mo. 1st, 1820.

**Notice.**

All persons indebted to the estate of Col.  
William B. Smyth, late of Talbot county de-  
ceased, are hereby notified to pay their re-  
spective debts to Mr. SAMUEL GROOM, of East-  
on, with all convenient speed. And all per-  
sons having claims against the estate of the  
said deceased, are requested to produce them  
to the said Samuel Groom, duly authenticated  
according to law, on or before the 20th day of  
September next.

ISABELLA SMYTH,  
Adm'x. with the Will annex'd.

Easton Feb. 14, 1820—2m.

**POSTPONEMENT.**

**Public Sale.**

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans'  
Court for Talbot county, will be sold at Public  
Sale, for ready money, on the 3d Tuesday, be-  
ing the 18th day of April next, at Mr. Lowe's  
Tavern in Easton, between the hours of two  
and five o'clock in the afternoon, 70 shares of  
Stock in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, a  
close Carriage, and sundry other articles, of  
the Estate of Mrs. Mary Roberts, deceased.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Exr.

March 18—6w.

The Sale of the above mentioned prop-  
erty, is postponed to Tuesday the 9th day of  
May next, then to take place at Mr. Lowe's  
Tavern, between the hours of two and five  
o'clock in the afternoon.  
April 1, 1820.

**Notice.**

The Levy Court for Talbot county, will  
meet on the first day of March next, to appoint  
Constables; and on the first day of April next,  
to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in  
this county—Persons who wish to obtain ei-  
ther appointment will attend on those days.

J. LOOCKERMAN.

Easton, Jan. 13—tm.

**NOTICE.**

The Subscriber having rented the Granary  
at Wye Landing, the property of the late  
Capt. John Morling, informs his friends and  
the public in general, that he intends running a  
strong and substantial VESSEL from said land-  
ing to Baltimore, in every respect calculated  
for carrying all kinds of grain. Mr. Sim-  
mons will pass receipts as formerly, for all  
grain delivered at the Granary, and attend to  
the settlement of accounts. Sales (in Capt.  
Cooper's absence) agreeable to directions. All  
orders left with Mr. Simmons will be promp-  
tly attended to as it respects the grain going  
to market, by giving notice previous to other  
engagements.

ALEX. HEMSLEY.

April 1—4w

N. B. The Subscriber respectfully solicits  
the patronage of Capt. Morling's former cus-  
tomers. A. H.

**A SUPPLEMENT**

To the Ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance  
to prevent the parading unyoked Horses on the  
Public Square, or along the Streets of East-  
on."

Whereas it has been found by experience,  
that the original Ordinance, to which this is  
a supplement, is not sufficiently rigorous to pre-  
vent persons from parading unyoked Horses  
for show within the limits of the Town.

Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the  
Commissioners of the Town of Easton, duly ec-  
lected and qualified, that from and after the  
publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be  
lawful for any person or persons whosoever,  
to lead, ride or parade any unyoked Horse for  
show on the public square or along any of the  
streets, lanes or alleys within the limits of the  
Town.

And be it enacted and ordained by the au-  
thority aforesaid, that if any person or persons  
shall presume to lead, ride or parade any un-  
yoked Horse, contrary to the provisions of this  
ordinance, every person or persons so offend-  
ing, shall forfeit and pay all such fines  
and forfeitures, as are imposed by the origi-  
nal Ordinance to which this is a supplement.

Enacted and ordained into a bye-law, by  
the Commissioners of Easton, this 31st day of  
March, 1820, and ordered to be published in  
both the newspapers printed in Easton, and in  
the usual manner.

JOHN STEVENS, President pro. tempore,  
Attest THISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.  
April 1—3w.

**PRINTING.**

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

**BRICKLAYING.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
Having removed to Easton, offers his ser-  
vices to the people of Talbot and the adja-  
cent counties, in his line of business, which he  
professes to understand in the best manner: in  
particular the following; such as the latest fash-  
ion Patent, Rumford, and Franklin fire-places;  
Rumford's improvements for Kitchens, public  
and private: the people will find it much to  
their advantage, those who wish to economize  
their house and fuel, he begs the encourage-  
ment of a generous public, and flatters himself  
to give satisfaction.

WILLIAM COPPUCK.

P. S. He keeps a constant supply of lime for  
jobbing, and will instruct any one in his line of  
business, in these improvements. W. C.  
March 7.

Easton, 2d mo. 15th, 1820.  
I hereby certify, that William Coppuck put  
up for me two Boilers, on the Rumford plan,  
one of which holds about twenty, & the other  
about ten gallons, which for economy in the  
saving of fuel, far exceeds any stove or other  
contrivance which has come under my obser-  
vation; And I believe that the said William  
Coppuck is master of his profession, as a Brick-  
layer, and fully adequate to the performance  
of any thing in that line that he undertakes.

ROB. MOORE.

This is to certify, that William Coppuck has  
altered two fire places for me in a very neat  
workman like manner. These fire places throw  
out more heat than before their alteration,  
with considerably less fuel, and are not dispo-  
sed to smoke.

I think it due to Mr. Coppuck to say, that  
he has studied the principles of, and paid more  
attention to, the construction of fire places,  
and building Chimneys, than any other Brick-  
layer, I have been acquainted with.

I have seen some of Mr. Coppuck's improv-  
ed methods of saving fuel, in cooking, which  
deserve much commendation. In fact this neat  
workman does not set himself up above in-  
struction, and will construct Chimneys and ec-  
cent cooking apparatus, of every kind, in the  
neatest and best manner, agreeably to any  
plan, or improved method.

ENNALLS MARTIN, M. D.  
Easton, Feb. 25th, 1820.

**EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,**

**THE SCHOONER**

**JANE & MARY.**

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

The Public's Ob't. Serv't,  
CLEMMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.  
February 14—TF.

**EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,**

**THE SLOOP**

**Edward Lloyd,**

**EDWARD AULD, MASTER.**

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

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

**THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT**

**MARYLAND.**

**CLEMMENT VICKARS, Master,**

Has commenced her regular route between  
Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving  
Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock,  
A. M. for ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's  
Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at An-  
napolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start  
from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for  
Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for An-  
napolis and Easton every Wednesday and Sat-  
urday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Anna-  
polis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts  
from thence at half past 12 o'clock P. M.  
arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same even-  
ing, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place  
known by the name of the Double Mills.  
Easton, Feb. 28—

**Bill in Equity, Worcester County Court,**

**NOVEMBER TERM, 1819.**

Lemuel Showell, executor of Lemuel Showell, vs. Isaac Walter and Elizabeth his wife, David Gray, Kendall Williams, and Polly his wife Hetty Gray, Jenkins Gray, and Sally Gray.

The Bill in this case, states that a certain Joseph Gray, late of Worcester County deceased, was indebted to the complainants testator, that the personal estate of said Joseph, is insufficient to pay his debts, & that the same is exhausted, that the defendants in this case are his devisees, and heirs at law. The bill further states, that the said Isaac Walter, and Elizabeth his wife, are not citizens of this state, and do not reside therein.

The complainant prays that a decree may pass for the sale of as much of the real estate of said Joseph, as may be necessary for the payment of his debts. It is therefore ordered, that the complainant give notice to the said Isaac Walter, and Elizabeth his wife, by publication of a copy of this order, for four successive weeks, in some newspaper published at Easton, before the next May Term of this court, that the said Isaac and Elizabeth, cause their appearance to be entered in this case, & an answer filed, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso.

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. Worcester County Court.  
March 25—4w

**REMOVAL.**

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommoda-  
tion of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apart-  
ments well furnished; attached to this estab-  
lishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-  
houses, and every convenience to make his  
house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges  
himself that no expence or labor shall be wan-  
ting to give entire satisfaction to those who  
may favor him with their custom. His Table  
shall at all times be furnished with all the  
choicest dainties and delicacies of the season; his  
Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors  
of the first quality, and his Stables supplied  
with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c.  
He is well provided with careful and sober Os-  
tlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having  
increased his usual number; these inducements  
together with his unremitting endeavors to give  
general satisfaction he confidently trusts will  
ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommo-  
dated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at  
the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—tf

**The Union Tavern.**

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establish-  
ment has undergone considerable repair, and  
received such alterations and additions, under  
the immediate observation of the subscriber,  
as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and  
comfort of all those 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 provided with Grain of every kind, and  
Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful  
Ostlers.

Hacks with good Horses and careful Drivers,  
can be furnished for any part of the Penin-  
sula.—His servants are honest and atten-  
tive, and it will be the endeavor of the sub-  
scriber to please all of those who may call to  
see him.

JESSE SHEFFER.  
Dec. 13—

**BOARDING & LODGING.**

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

\*JOHN STEVENS, Jr.  
Easton, dec. 27, 1819.

**THE ART OF**

**PENMANSHIP,**

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all  
the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically  
defined on the three-barred stave, with diagonal  
ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity  
of the letters—and arranged in classes, accord-  
ing to the Author's system of instruction.  
The first system of Penmanship, published in  
Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this  
office.  
Oct. 18

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

That the Commissioners of the Tax for  
Talbot county, will meet at their office in  
the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the  
4th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.  
and Thursday and Saturday of the same week,  
and will continue to sit on the same days  
in each succeeding week, for the space  
of twenty days (if necessary) for the pur-  
pose of hearing and determining appeals,  
and making such alterations and alienations  
in the assessment of property as they may  
deem necessary and proper, according to law  
By order,  
JOHN STEVENS Jun. Clk.  
to the Commissioners of the Tax  
for Talbot County.

Feb. 21

**To be Rented,**

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupi-  
ed by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick  
McNeal.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Nov. 29—tf

**For Sale,**

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. E. Birch-  
head, in New-Market, Dorset county, together  
with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty of  
which are covered with wood.—For terms,  
which will be accommodating, apply to the  
Subscriber in Cambridge.

GEORGE WELLER.  
Nov. 22, 1819—tf

**SALE POSTPONED.**

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas,  
to me directed, one at the suit of John Le-  
compte, use of Vincent Moore, & the other at  
the suit of John Leconte, use of Hebron  
Herald, against James Colston, will be sold  
on Thursday the 23d of March, on the pre-  
mises, the following property, viz. All the legal  
and equitable right of him the said Colston in  
and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called  
Clay's Hope and Bachelor's Neglect, 10  
head of cattle, 2 yoke of oxen, 25 head of  
sheep, and 5 head of horses; sold to satisfy the  
debt, interest and costs due thereon.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.  
Feb. 28.

The above Sale is postponed to Thurs-  
day, the 20th of April next.

March 25.

**Nanticoke Bridge.**

The stockholders in the above institution,  
are requested to pay into my hands, three dol-  
lars on each share of stock, by them subscrib-  
ed, on or before 1st day of May next.

By order of the President and Directors,  
JERE COLSTON, Treasurer.  
Vienna, March 25.

**Wanted,**

**A HOUSE-KEEPER.**

A respectable and careful woman, who had  
derstands House-Keeping and would be atten-  
tive to Children, might secure good wages and  
a home by applying immediately at this office  
by letter or otherwise.  
Easton, Jan. 31st, 1820.

**Boots & Shoes,**

*Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.*  
The Subscriber thankful for the encourage-  
ment he has received, takes this method of in-  
forming the public generally, that he contin-  
ues to carry on the above business, in all the  
various branches, at the stand lately occupied  
by Mr. Nicholas Valiant, two doors from  
Messrs. Groom & Lambdin's Store, one from  
the Easton Hotel, and directly opposite the  
Bank. Having the best workmen that can be  
procured on the Eastern Shore, both for  
**BOOTS & SHOES**, he is now able to dispatch  
work at the shortest notice. He promises to  
use his best exertions to give general satisfac-  
tion to a generous public.

PETER TARR.  
Easton, Jan. 31

**Land for Sale.**

The Subscriber wishes to dispose of a tract  
of land containing between 900 and 1000 acres  
situated upon Blackwater river in Dor-  
chester county. About 800 acres of this land  
are covered with excellent timber, chiefly  
Pine and Oak as are well adapted to saw-  
ing building. The timber being near a good  
landing, the purchaser will have every facility  
employing it to advantage.—The cleared land  
is of good soil and pleasantly situated.

ROBERT GRIFITH,  
Cambridge, Jan. 31, 1820—8w.

**THE CELEBRATED HORSE**

**Young High-Flyer,**

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's  
Stable near this place, on the following terms,  
to wit. 7 dollars the season, but if paid by the  
20th of August 6 dollars will discharge the  
debt, and if paid by the 20th of June 5 will  
discharge the debt.

**YOUNG HIGH-FLYER**

Is 12 years old, an elegant dapple grey, sixteen  
hands high, is proportioned in size, and his  
figure equals any horse in the county; moves  
pleasant to the rider and handsome to the  
viewer, and his quality excels any stud on the  
continent. Old High-Flyer was the sire of  
Young High-Flyer which is a sufficient recom-  
mendation—He at 12 years old sold for four-  
teen hundred dollars. Further information  
will be given on inquiry, and every attention  
paid by the subscriber.

WILLIAM BARNES.  
Feb. 21 tf

**THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE**

**OSCAR,**

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's  
Stable and at other stands to cover Mares, on  
the following terms, to wit. 7 dollars the sea-  
son, but if paid by the 20th August 6 dollars  
will discharge the debt, and if paid by the 20th  
of June 5 dollars will discharge the debt, by  
paying 25 cents to the Groom, for every Mare  
that he may cover. Gentlemen putting two  
or more Mares shall have a deduction of one  
dollar for each Mare.

**Young Oscar**

Was got by the old Horse Oscar and out of a  
most elegant Mare, which was got by Mr. Ed-  
ward Lloyd's celebrated horse Italer. The  
strain on both sides is so generally known, that  
it is needless to say any more about it. Young  
Oscar is 5 years old this spring, and about six-  
teen hands high; a most elegant Bay and hand-  
somerly marked with white—the figure will  
show for itself.

WILLIAM BENNY.  
March 18—tf.

**Young Top-Gallant**

Notice.

A stated annual meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on the 3d day of May next, agreeably to the provision of the Constitution.

F. H. DAWSON, Recordg. Sec'y. April 22.

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT, MARCH TERM, 1820.

Richard Hughtell, Samuel Culbreth, William M. Hardcastle, Thomas Goldborough and Seth Godwin, commissioners, named in a commission heretofore issued out of this court on the petition of Thomas Wyatt, of the said county for the purpose of effecting a division, &c. of the lands whereof Joannes Gland, late of said county, deceased, died seized, having made heretofore, return to Caroline county Court of the said commission, with their report and return thereto annexed, to the following effect, to wit, that the said lands do not contain more than ninety-four acres, that the said lands would not admit of a division without loss and injury to all the parties entitled, and that they were of the value of four dollars, current money per acre, the return of the commissioners aforesaid, was read & considered by the court here at this term, and mature deliberation thereupon had; whereupon it is adjudged and determined by the court here, that the judgment of the commissioners & return aforesaid be ratified and confirmed; but in as much as Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the said Joannes Gland, is absent from Caroline county aforesaid, it is thereupon ordered by the court here that notice of the return of the commission aforesaid & of the confirmation of the return aforesaid be given and published in one of the newspapers published at Easton in Talbot county, at least four weeks successively, for the said Elizabeth, daughter of the said Joannes Gland, to be and appear in Caroline county Court here, at Denton in the said county, on the second Monday in October next, and make her election to take the said lands of the said Joannes Gland, deceased, at the valuation of the said commissioners, and pay to the other heirs of the said Joannes Gland, deceased, their just proportions of the value thereof, in money, and that this order be published as aforesaid.

By order, JO. RICHARDSON, Clk. True copy, Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clk. April 22—4w.

Caroline County, Orphans' Court, Tuesday 4th April, 1820.

On application of Sourden Kennamont, Executor of John Kennamont, late of Caroline County, deceased; It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In Testimony that that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings, of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 7th day of April, Anno Domini, 1820. JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

In Compliance with the above Order.

Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first Tuesday in February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of April, 1820. SOURDEN KENAMONT, Executor of John Kennamont, deceased. April 22.

Take Notice.

The Subscriber will positively leave Talbot County, on or about the last of this month, and has to beg the favour of all those indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, as no lenity will be allowed, without respect to persons. RICHARD CRAY. April 22.

The Members

Of the Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are requested to meet in Easton on Tuesday the 25th inst. at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of recommending to the Society at their next meeting, and on orders on which premiums should be offered. SAM'L. T. KENNARD, Sec'y. April 15—3w.

WANTED

A situation as an OVERSEER, a Man with a family, who can produce the most satisfactory recommendations. A line left at this office will meet immediate attention. Easton, March 25

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER, Two Doors below the Bank and opposite the Easton Hotel.

Returns his thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors, and informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a variety of articles in his line, which he offers on pleasing terms, while his utmost exertions shall be used to please those giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room a variety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of best Philadelphia Porter, Ale, Beer and Cider of the first quality. Easton, April 25.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland, that an adjourned general meeting from that of the 13th December last, will be held at the Banking House on SATURDAY the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. when the committee appointed at said former meeting will be ready to report on the state of affairs of the Bank, as then referred to them.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, Chairman. April 15

The editors of the Maryland Gazette the Fredericktown Herald, the Hagerstown Torch Light and Easton Gazette, will please to publish the above in their respective papers until the day of meeting, and forward their accounts.

this town the next day, and safely lodged in our jail to take his trial at our next County Court.

He appears to be an old offender, from the circumstance of having a part of both his ears taken off; says his name is John Graham Grant, and that he had been a Midshipman in the U. S. service.

We are extremely happy to announce to the public, that through the intercession of our truly gallant Commodore MACDONOUGH, a mutual reconciliation has taken place between Commodores RODGERS and BARROX, which adds another unfading laurel to the brow of our favorite hero.

We also learn, that the officers who some time since returned from the Mediterranean, have been restored, and have received orders to proceed in different commands.—N. Y. Gaz.

NORFOLK, [HERALD] April 17. Commodore Barron and Capt. Elliott, arrived here on Friday morning, in Middleton's Packet from Alexandria. The Commodore's wound we are happy to learn, is in a fine way, and he will, it is expected, be able to walk as well as ever in two or three weeks. His wound was much nearer being mortal than report had made it—a hair's breadth would have been sufficient to have given the ball a fatal direction; and perhaps it was owing to the circumstance of his standing square to the front (in the military phrase) that his life was saved. If his side had been presented, even in a small degree, the probability is that the ball, after striking the hip bone would have glanced a contrary way and perforated the abdomen, or if the ball had struck the eighth of an inch further to the left the wound must have been mortal.

Capt. Jos. M'Pherson, of the Navy, & Lieut. Walker, of the Marine Corps, also came passengers in the Ocean. COUNTERFEITS. Two Dollar Notes, purporting to be of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation. The plate is badly executed, and a comparison of the Franklin Head, (it being smaller than on the genuine note) will lead to an easy detection. The date and signature of the cashier is well executed, number badly; the general appearance of the note is a lighter cast and the paper of a much thinner texture than the genuine.—American.

Joseph Mason, for whose apprehension Gov. Clinton offered a reward of 300 dollars has been apprehended in Genesee county, N. Y.

Hagerstown, April 11. General Samuel Ringgold declines a re-election to Congress. Thomas C. Worthington and John Nelson, Esquires, of Frederick, have been spoken of as candidates to supply his place. [Torch Light.

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, authorizing a Loan of Two Millions of dollars for the current year, and for other purposes. The other "purposes" are, that such part of the appropriation of ten millions of dollars, for the year 1820, for the payment of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal of the public Debt of the U. States, as shall remain unexpended on the 31st day of December 1820, shall on that day, be carried to the credit of the surplus fund.—Nat. Intel.

The bill for the relief of the Surviving Officers of the Revolution, has been rejected, in the House of Representatives, we may say decisively rejected; for after its failure, on the exhibition of such zeal and ability in its favor, backed by the unwearied industry of a special agent in its support, there is little hope of its ever being again brought forward with a prospect of success.—Id.

The Court House and jail in Delaware County were burnt down on Friday last, and a prisoner in the cell, named Coons perished in the flames. The deceased was the only person in the building. N. Y. Even. Post.

Accident.—As Mr. Crawford's Coach was returning from the Capitol, yesterday, with the Members of Congress, who lodge at the Union Tavern, one of the wheels came off, and the carriage was thrown on its side.—By this accident Mr. Otis received a slight contusion on the arm, and some of the other gentlemen were a little bruised. The Driver had his leg dislocated and one or two small bones broke.

Considering that this Coach was drawn by four high spirited horses, it is fortunate that no greater injury was sustained. The accident occurred between the six buildings and the Russian Minister's house. Georgetown Mess. April 14.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Richmond, dated CANTON, Dec. 2d, 1819.

"The Congress frigate is here. Her arrival excited the fear of the Chinese, they keep armed vessels constantly watching her, and have more than once ordered captain Henly to depart; he, however, hath not thought proper to obey, and they do not possess force sufficient to enforce their mandate. All intercourse with the natives is prohibited and the only method of obtaining provisions is through the agency of the American Consul, Mr. Wilcox. After purchasing, he is obliged to have it conveyed in American vessels, a distance of seventy miles from Canton, down to where the frigate is anchored."

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday the 10th day of May next (if fair, if not the next fair day) at the late residence of John Stevens, deceased, his personal estate (negatives excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, (including three yoke of Oxen) Sheep and Hogs, Carts and Farming Utensils, a quantity of Bacon, Beef, Hogs Lard and Corn in the ear, from 80 to 30 Thousand Bricks, a set of Black Smith tools and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Twelve Months credit will be given on all sums over six dollars, for notes with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums of and under six dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by JOHN STEVENS, Jr. Ex'or. of John Stevens, dec'd. April 22—ts.

particular duties—Those who recline in the "calm of despotism," or live under a government where the monarch and his ministers and his nobles controul every thing, have little need to think, except how best to take care of their own private concerns & of revolution; whilst those who live under a free, representative government like our own, must always be alive and active and attentive to the course of public matters. The people at large, with us, are happily the only source of power and controul, and are the only legitimate sovereign. The danger with us is, that the people may grow listless and careless about public affairs, and then some one or a few ambitious, bad men, may usurp the controul and possibly change things. Such a change could not last long, but it would cost some trouble and perhaps some lives to restore matters to their former condition. With us, then, it is of the utmost importance that every man should consider the republic as in some measure depending upon his vigilance and his aid—not by any means encouraging men to spend their time in idleness or what is called electioneering, this is the ruin of any people, but that every man should attend diligently to his private affairs and render himself and his family comfortable and independent; (for in our country, it is easy for any industrious, upright man to make a living,) and that he should reflect seriously upon the blessings he enjoys from the nature of our government, and do all in his power to preserve every thing upon a firm and steady foundation. As to the ways and means of doing this, men will differ, and provided that difference of opinion only extends to what is really the best method of managing the public concerns, there can be no injury, be the contest ever so animated. But when men become partizans to support a particular set of men, merely for the sake of getting into office, and the object is not to serve the public but to serve themselves, then is the time for the people at large to interfere, and they must teach such men, that it is the public interest they must serve, and not their own private interest—otherwise under pretence of serving the public, they may make a job of it for themselves, and the state and the people may go, for them, to Ballahac.

It is for this reason that the attention of the people ought always to be kept alive. If our government is the best in the world, and no man can deny it, it surely is worth preserving, and it can only be preserved by the continued vigilance of the people. Therefore my advice to you is, attend diligently to your homes, and keep every thing comfortable there, and keep a watchful eye upon all public matters and upon public men; think what is best to be done to secure you in the enjoyment of all that makes you happy, and do that.

Dear Graham, Ever since we used to quarrel and squabble, when I was an inveterate democrat, I have been roving and wandering abroad, and being likely now to take up my residence in Maryland, I am resolved to shew as much good will to you as I used to exhibit spiteful ill nature. I was always unfortunately out of time in my politics, so that you cant accuse me of being a time serving patriot or a selfish calculator; I have taken the liberty to think for myself all my life, and that I mean to do until death.

Constantly moving about has not made me more secrete, nor have daily vexations rendered me much more amiable—Six months residence in Virginia, with a nest of hot-headed democrats, has taught me to be bold and rixatious; and a twelve month in Kentucky, has made me anti-Indian in every thing but my manners—With these characteristics and accomplishments, I thought myself well qualified to go through life; but eighteen months residence in New England, where almost all my association was democratic, (for such appears to have been my happy fate hitherto,) I imbibed certain notions of bargain making and management as entirely secures me against all bites.

From this sketch you may judge how much I have improved; and as I mean with your permission, to be an occasional correspondent with you, through your paper, I think you had better let your readers see the different schools for manners that I have passed through, that they may form their anticipations from just conceptions. The mail is about closing and I am fatigued and stupidly dull, after a harrassing journey to-day, so I'll yawn out good night to you, and wish you health, wealth, and friends.

Your old friend, RAINBOW.

Extract of a Letter from Washington, to a gentleman in this County.

"General VIVES, the Spanish Minister, has arrived in this City. The precise nature and extent of his powers are not known. It is however rumored that he will present the treaty signed and ratified by the King."

ROBBERY.

Mr. Henry McNeill, keeper of the Ferry to Cambridge, came to Town on Wednesday morning in pursuit of a man who had put up at his house two or three days, during his absence in Baltimore. Having found an opportunity the fellow opened a desk and took therefrom about \$110 in specie, with which he decamped on Tuesday morning and came to this place; changed a part of his specie for Baltimore paper, hired a gig to convey him to Centerville, took stage from thence on Wednesday for Chestertown, where he was overtaken and secured the same night by Mr. McNeill; brought back to

to pursue & consummate measures leading in their own ruin, with a full knowledge of their nature and result—Yet history and experience tell us, that the people may be misled, and that there is no source of error more fruitful than party passion and prejudice.

Then let it clearly be made known to the people the scheme of the democratic party, to humble the people of the country at the footstool of Baltimore—to yield up their concerns to the management of a few who neither UNDERSTAND THEIR INTERESTS, or would regard their feelings, and it is impossible to suppose they would advocate and support the men or party friendly to such an act of "unnatural self-destruction;" on the contrary, when this scheme shall be fully understood we must expect, that the people, the good people of the country, faithful to themselves, to their own interests and to the constitution under which they and their fathers have lived, will come forward in their might, and discard from their friendship the men or party, who would support, or favor such an act of wanton and foolish self-destruction; and that they will rally around and support the men who have shewn themselves the devoted friends of the constitution and who esteem, as one of its brightest features the just influence secured to the country people in the administration of the affairs of the state—And who have, & will manfully resist every effort, however plausible it may be in appearance, the direct tendency of which is to prostrate the dignity, power & interest of the country people, at the feet of the mob of Baltimore.

Let it be understood that the federalists have no hostility to Baltimore as a commercial city—On the contrary they are deeply interested in the prosperity and growing wealth of Baltimore. Whatever can be done to make Baltimore more wealthy, commercial, populous and happy, they are willing to do. It is their interest and their duty to do it—for nothing promotes the interest of the people of the country more, than increasing the resources and prosperity of Baltimore—but they will never consent to give to Baltimore any increase of political power or any thing like political controul. Every thing necessary for her welfare, as a city and a people, they will freely give her, except the power to control the state in its political or civil concerns.

Many essays were published in the Easton Gazette last fall admirably calculated to enlighten the public mind upon this subject. Their late appearance no doubt prevented much of their effect. They were not only, not so extensively circulated among the people as they merited, but they were viewed with the suspicion that usually attaches to all political essays which make their appearance just before a warmly contested election. Besides, at that time the public mind becomes more or less inflamed, and of course unfitted for a just estimate of the facts or arguments that may be offered to its consideration. Party prejudice usurps the place of reason and proofs as strong as "holy writ" are utterly disregarded.

Hence the propriety and necessity of an early appeal to the people upon topics intimately connected with their welfare, before prejudices and feelings are excited incompatible with a candid and impartial enquiry and decision. Besides it is a matter of justice to the supporters, or opposers of any particular measure, or measures, as each will thus have an opportunity of vindicating their own conduct, or opinions, or views, or to expose any errors in facts, or reasonings that may by either side be advanced.

Besides this particular project, there are other schemes and opinions of the democratic party, directly hostile to the principles of our constitution and the maxims that should govern every wise and free people who are desirous of preserving their freedom. These things should be noticed, nor should be forgotten, the conduct of the majority of the late house of delegates of Maryland, not only in relation to the calvert election, in which the fundamental principles of our government were palpably subverted, and the binding force of the laws of the land openly disavowed; but other matters and things done, or attempted in direct opposition to the interests of the people, and in open violation of the duties of faithful representatives.

The writer means occasionally to address the public upon such matters as he may think deserving their attention. He shall carefully avoid all arbitrary decision and indefinite declamation, but shall accompany every charge by the testimony upon which he relies. In personal abuse he will never indulge—it can answer no other effect than to provoke hostility and stifle candid enquiry.

This is the course which he has marked out for himself. His object is to inform, not to deceive the people. He wishes to give them more light upon subjects, in which he thinks their welfare are deeply involved. He can only do so by a scrupulous regard to truth and candour—and truth and candour and fair-dealing shall be his guides.

He has no doubt that many abler writers than himself, will furnish the public with the benefit of their reflections on the important subjects which it is necessary that the people should fully understand in order to a correct exercise of the elective franchise at the ensuing October election, but he has not deemed this a sufficient reason to withhold his aid, however feeble (and however he may incur the imputation of presumptuous self-conceit), in the accomplishment of this laudable work. A CITIZEN.

For the Easton Gazette. The particular form of Government under which men live, prescribes to them

tion before the last, what became of them? Hones, Snuffers, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Pitchers and Wash-basins might have laid in the committee room one summer with out being injured—and again, they were in the hands of men calling themselves democrats, who were glad to take care of them, ought they not to have been produced for the use of the last House of Delegates? But it may be they were purposely put out of the way, that Mr. Chandler might have a chance of furnishing others, and thus swelling his account.

The Parliament of the Nobles dissolved.

The disruption (as Mr. Clay would say) of the late Congress caucus at Washington, has been a most farcical and laughable scene—Times seem to have altered; men don't draw in the traces as kindly as they used to do, and some folks whose daily bread depends upon the existence of a hot party spirit, and others whose honors and elevations are held by the same tenour are vastly uneasy. Never mind it gentlemen, be you assured of this, that the worse your chance, the better is the prospect of the nation.

But that Gen. Samuel Smith's proclamation for a caucus should have been so little attended to, that not one fourth of both houses of Congress could be got together, is a mortifying affair indeed—The General was entirely out-generaled in putting his name to that proclamation—Old Stephen B. Bradley used to manage matters better—But then, General, it would have been a fine thing if the caucus had been well attended, and they had again made you chairman, and had nominated President Monroe. For you know, General, you have not been very well with administration for some years back, and this would have been a fine restoration to administration favor and patronage.

But then again, General, it has turned out sadly different, for the caucus was not only ill attended, but you were not made Chairman, nor would they nominate Mr. Monroe or any other person. This seems like letting a man off—O, sad reverse of things! Once upon a time the name of General Smith would have stood for something—Now none so poor to do him homage. Lord Mansfield, to whom you have become allied, General, once said "that experience has taught us, that those who have been saluted with the huzzas of a mob one day, have often met with their neglect, perhaps their execrations, the next"—This is a melancholy picture of popularity hunting patriots, lets turn it to the wall.

The caucus put Mr. Nelson in the chair, and fifty members of Congress only meeting, out of two hundred and twenty odd, they resolved, that it was inexpedient to nominate a President; so this self-created college of electors, broke up without doing any thing else wrong, than manifesting a disposition to violate the constitution of the country and to usurp powers particularly denied to them. The court paper appears to be very unwilling to have it believed, that this refusal on the part of the members of Congress to attend the caucus, was on account of their opinion of the impropriety of the measure—he says it was not; for this arrogant and flagitious usurpation is held to be necessary to keep up party, and all who feed at the Treasury stove, had as leave be without a government as without the swill. Now we are inclined to think better of the Congress than the Court Editor wishes to permit us—We do believe there are many of the members who absented themselves, that are opposed to the practice altogether—There may also be some who are timid, and others that did not care either to give their sanction or their direct dissent to the candidate who would probably have been nominated—but we are persuaded that the opinion gains ground, that a Congress caucus to nominate a President is an outrage upon all law, constitution and every principle of right, and that the people will finally triumph over this barefaced and dangerous encroachment upon their rights. That they may do so, they have our earnest prayers.

For the Easton Gazette. STATE CONCERNS.

A writer in the Gazette last fall, so soon as it was known that the democratic party had triumphed, made the following remarks: "Policy will forbid the democrats saying any thing about the Baltimore affair at the next session, because they cant succeed with this Senate, nor will they say any thing next year, for the same reason, they will also endeavor to let the project lie still and keep it out of view, hoping that it may be forgotten and if they should succeed in the Senate the year after, then the project will be carried into effect."

So far as time has developed the conduct of the party, the prediction of the writer has been completely fulfilled. "The Baltimore affair" has been suffered to sleep. The writer understood well the character & management of the democratic party, and he may rest assured that the other portions of the prediction will be equally verified, should circumstances be propitious to the completion of their settled project. But this cunning & manoeuvring & the ruinous purposes for which it is exercised should not pass unnoticed. The efforts of the democratic party to humble the political power of the counties at the footstool of Baltimore, under the semblance of changing the mode of electing the Governor should never be forgotten. The discussion of this subject last fall awakened no inconsiderable interest, and the attempt to give Baltimore power at the expense of the counties and the honest yeomanry of the country, was beginning to be felt and understood as it ought to be. The people of a country are never wilfully wrong. There is no reason, or motive why they should be so. It would be the most unnatural self-destruction in

POETRY.

FROM THE RED BOOK. HORACE IN BALMORE.

Urbis amorem Tacuim salvere iubemus, &c. Horace aims at the pastoral; and having spent the winter in town, shows how much better it is to live in the country.

Escap'd from parties, duns and dust, In glum and philosophic mood, Since 'mid the "rural shades" I'm thrust, I'll sing their charms, as poets should.

'Tis strange, my friends, since all declare, Us three as much alike as peas, You never lov'd the country air, Nor learn'd, like me, to praise the trees.

If simple nature you admire, She's sporting here in her undress; Fair Terra waits her spring attire, And not a Dryad wears a tress.

If "howling winds and beating rains" Are pleasures suited to your taste, My window has four broken panes, And fronts exactly north-north-west.

I own that puddle, hole and rill From pump and hydrant oft are seen; That Pleasant street and Chapel Hill Afford some breezes fresh and keen.

Leave town, and strive to gain, like me, A sober, philosophic mind; Fall out with every thing you see; Swear all the world are base or blind.

How can a reasonable man One moment think this life a pleasure? For, be as frugal as you can, It is at best a wasting treasure.

If scant in purse, you'll own you've got A clear apology for fretting; Grown rich, you're mended scarce a jot, Since half the pleasure lies in getting.

Blest solitude! though small my turn For being solemn and heroic, You've made me quite as sad and stern As modern saint or ancient stoic.

Boarding House, IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Mrs. M. ROBINSON, Having leased that large and commodious Building near the Episcopal Church, and recently occupied as a Tavern, by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared

To accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with Boarding, by the day, week, month or year. Her House being situated in the most public part of the City, Gentlemen attending the Legislature, the Courts of Appeals and Chancery, or County Court, will find it a convenient residence during their stay in the City.

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber living in Dorchester county, Maryland, on the 5th inst. a negro lad named Jim, & sometimes calls himself Jim Hughes, about five feet six inches high, very black and rather spare made, tolerably handsome, with large eye brows, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, had on when he went away, a kersey jacket and trowsers (check blue and white) a fur hat nearly new, and also took with him a regimental coat—Any person that will apprehend and secure the above described negro lad, so that I get him again, shall receive the reward of ten dollars if taken within ten miles of home, and if more than ten miles and within thirty miles, twenty dollars, and if more than thirty and in the county, forty dollars, and if out of the county and in the state of Maryland fifty dollars, and if out of the state, one hundred dollars will be given for the delivery of him.

THE NATIONAL GAZETTE AND LITERARY REGISTER.

On the 5th of April will be published, in this city, the first number of a new paper, to be entitled "The National Gazette and Literary Register;" the subscription five dollars per annum, to be paid in advance by distant subscribers. Two numbers of it will be issued weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays until patronage sufficient to authorize its conversion into a daily print be obtained. It will treat of domestic and foreign politics, domestic and foreign literature, and, in general, of all subjects of national and municipal interest.

WILLIAM FRY, Philadelphia, March 30—(April 8)

EARTHEN & STONE-WARE. DAVID BROWN.

Notifies his Friends and numerous Customers, that he now has on hand at his Pottery, Corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets, O. T. Baltimore, about 100 yards over Market or Baltimore Street Bridge, a complete assortment of the above articles of the best quality, which he will deliver (at the pleasing reduction, the former of near 20, the latter of 10 per cent, lower than it was a year since) in any part of the city, clear of expense or risk as to breakage, and when on board vessels, stow them away securely.

April 8—3w.

ACCORDING TO PROMISE, MESSENGER

Will be let to mares this season, in Talbot county, at the following stands, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays at Easton, on Wednesdays at Mr. Charles Gibson's, and at the Trapp on Fridays and Saturdays, at the moderate price of eight dollars the season, per mare; but if paid on or before the 20th of September next, six dollars will be received in full payment. Notwithstanding he has established an unparagoned character as a foal getter, yet an insurance will not be made for a less sum than twelve dollars; and to obviate all misunderstanding, written instructions must accompany each mare intended to be insured, at the time she is sent, otherwise she will be considered by the season. The groom will be entitled to 25 cents for each mare.

Messenger

Is eleven years old this spring, full sixteen hands two inches high, well proportioned, strong active and mild tempered, pleasant for the saddle, and powerful as a draft horse. On examination he will be found possessing properties calculated to produce a stock of horses superior to any in this country, for saddle, harness or draft use, which is the grand desideratum with farmers. Messenger's grand sire was the celebrated imported Messenger, who was considered the best horse ever brought from England—having, however, by approved services, established a fair claim to public confidence, it is deemed unnecessary to descend to the detail of pedigree. I therefore offer his services to the farmers and other gentlemen of the county, not bolstered by a borrowed reputation, and rely for their patronage; on the intrinsic merit of his own character.—The season will commence the first day of April, and end the first day of July.

WM. R. STUART, Queen Ann's county. March 28—(April 8)—1f.

MARYLAND, QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

Sitting as a Court of Chancery, at October Term, 1819.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Gustavus W. T. Wright, trustee for the sale of the real estate of the heirs of the late Susanna Watson, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, before the first Saturday in the next May Term of this Court. Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Eastern Gazette at Easton, before the said first Saturday of May Term next. The report states, that two hundred and a half acres, sold for twenty-four hundred and thirty-one dollars and six and a half cents.

THOS. MURPHEY, Clk. of Queen Ann's county Court. April 8—3w.

MARYLAND, Caroline County Orphans' Court.

Tuesday the 21st day of March A. D. 1820.

On application of George Reed, administrator of Mary Harrington, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid. I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of March anno domini 1820.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of March anno domini one thousand-eight hundred and twenty.

GEORGE REED, Admr. of Mary Harrington deceased. April 8—3w.

New Spring Goods.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their Customers and the Public generally, that they have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A Large and Extensive Supply of GOODS,

Suited to the present Season, consisting of DRY GOODS of almost every description; A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, WITH A VARIETY OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEEN'S-WARE, GLASS AND CHINA.

All which have been selected with much care and at the very lowest rates, and will be offered at the most reduced prices for cash.

GROOME & LAMBDIN. Easton, March 25th, 1820.—6v.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing the Public that they have received and are now opening THEIR ASSORTMENT OF Spring Goods.

Purchased in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals, all of which they will sell cheap for cash.

THOMAS & GROOME. Easton, March 25, 1820.—1f.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

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

February 14—TF.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

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

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

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

EDWARD AULD. Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

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

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

Easton, Feb. 28—

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, March 30, 1820.

The Stockholders of the Union Bank of Maryland are hereby notified, that in pursuance of an act, entitled "A Supplement to an Act relating to voting by proxies in the Banks of this state," a general meeting will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of deciding whether they will assent to the act entitled, "An act relating to voting by proxies in the Banks of this state."

By order of the Board, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cashier.

March 31

The Editors of the Maryland Gazette, the Frederick Town Herald, the Hagers Town Torch Light and Easton Gazette, will please publish the above in their respective papers until the day of meeting, and forward their accounts.

April 8

Notice to Creditors.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the Honorable the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Rogers, late of said county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber on or before the third Monday in October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 8th day of April in the year of 1820.

DANIEL MARTIN, Ex'r. of William Rogers. April 15—3w.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Ostlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms. The Public's Ob't. Serv't. SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice. Easton, Oct. 4—1f

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those 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 provided with Grain of every kind, and 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 honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him.

Dec. 13—

BOARDING & LODGING.

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

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy pen hands, geometrically defined on the three-barred stave, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office. Oct. 18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space of twenty days (if necessary) for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper, according to law.

By order, JOHN STEVENS Jun. Clk. to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County. Feb. 21

Bill in Equity, Worcester County Court, NOVEMBER TERM, 1819.

Lemuel Showell, executor of Lemuel Showell, vs. Isaac Walter and Elizabeth his wife, David Gray, Kendall Williams, and Polly his wife Hetty Gray, Jenkins Gray, and Sally Gray.

The Bill in this case, states that a certain Joseph Gray, late of Worcester County deceased, was indebted to the complainants testator, that the personal estate of said Joseph, is insufficient to pay his debts, & that the same is exhausted, that the defendants in this case are his devisees, and heirs at law. The bill further states, that the said Isaac Walter, and Elizabeth his wife, are not citizens of this state, and do not reside therein.

The complainant prays that a decree may pass for the sale of as much of the real estate of said Joseph, as may be necessary for the payment of his debts. It is therefore ordered, that the complainant give notice to the said Isaac Walter, and Elizabeth his wife, by publication of a copy of this order, for four successive weeks, in some newspaper published at Easton, before the next May Term of this court, that the said Isaac and Elizabeth, cause their appearance to be entered in this case, & an answer filed, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso.

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. Worcester County Court. March 25—4w

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick McNeal.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH. Nov. 29—1f.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a f. fa. to me directed at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, Executor, of Jacob Gibson, against Rebecca Costaloe, & Gillis Gronoy, will be sold at Lewis-Town, on Monday the 8th of May next, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, the legal and equitable right and title of the said Rebecca Costaloe, in and to a lot of ground lying in said Town—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above f. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf. April 15—1s.

Boots & Shoes.

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice. The Subscriber thankful for the encouragement he has received, takes this method of informing the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business, in all his various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Vallant, two doors from Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's Store, one from the Easton Hotel, and directly opposite the Bank. Having the best workmen that can be procured on the Eastern Shore, both for BOOTS & SHOES, he is now able to dispatch work at the shortest notice. He promises to use his best exertions to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

PETER TARR. Easton, Jan. 31

THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE OSCAR,

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable and at other stands to cover Mares, on the following terms, to wit: 7 dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th August 6 dollars will discharge the debt, and if paid by the 20th of June 5 dollars will discharge the debt, by paying 25 cents to the Groom, for every Mare that he may cover. Gentlemen putting two or more Mares shall have a deduction of one dollar for each Mare.

WILLIAM BENNY. March 18—1f.

Young Oscar

Was got by the old Horse Oscar and out of a most elegant Mare, which was got by Mr. Edward Lloyd's celebrated horse Italer. The strain on both sides is so generally known, that it is needless to say any more about it. Young Oscar is 5 years old this spring, and about sixteen hands high, a most elegant Bay and handsomely marked with white—the figure will show for itself.

JAMES DENNY. March 25, 1820.

Young Top-Gallant

Is a beautiful brown Bay Horse, four years old the twentieth of June next, and is superior to any Colt in this county, of his age and blood; is nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the celebrated horse Top-Gallant, his dam was got by a Naragansett Horse, out of a Chesaw Mare, which is supposed to be equal to any stock of horses in this country of their grade.

Top-Gallant

Is now in high stud condition, and will be let to a few mares this season at the moderate price of Five Dollars each, Twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case. This Colt has never been put to any mares, but from his appearance, no doubt but that he will be sure and a good foal getter. He will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and at the Trappe on Saturdays. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June next, moneys payable on the first of September following, to the subscriber.

JAMES DENNY. March 25, 1820.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having rented the Granary at Wye Landing, the property of the late Capt. John Morling, informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends running a strong and substantial VESSEL from said landing to Baltimore, in every respect calculated for carrying all kinds of grain. Mr. Simmons will pass receipts as formerly, for all grain delivered at the Granary, and attend to the settlement of accounts. Sales (in Capt. Cooper's absence) agreeable to directions. All orders left with Mr. Simmons will be promptly attended to as it respects the grain going to market, by giving notice previous to other engagements.

ALEX. HEMSLEY. April 1—4w

POSTPONEMENT.

N. B. The Subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of Capt. Morling's former customers.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan Court for Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, for ready money, on the 3d Tuesday, being the 18th day of April next, at Mr. Lowe Tavern in Easton, between the hours of ten and five o'clock in the afternoon, 70 shares of Stock in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, close Carriage, and sundry other articles, the Estate of Mrs. Mary Roberts, deceased.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'r. March 18—6w.

Trustee's Sale.

By Virtue of a Decree of Talbot County Court, passed at November Term last—The Subscriber will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the land and improvements thereon, late the property of James Stokoes of the county aforesaid, deceased, situate at Easton Point of said county, being part of a tract of land called Tighman's Fortune, and adjoining the lands of the late Mr. Lambert Hopkins. Said Lot contains about three quarters of an acre of Land, is bounded to the northward and westward, by Third Haven Creek, upon which its whole front is terminated by most extensive and valuable wharfing, raised at considerable expense and labor, and the whole designed (and for many years appropriated by the late Mr. Stokoes) as an extensive boat-yard, for which purpose no location can be much better adapted. Upon the premises is a convenient and comfortable dwelling, almost new, built of good materials, with two rooms, and passages on each floor, a large and convenient room on the basement story, designed for a workshop, together with a smoke house and granary in good repair.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay the whole of the purchase money on the day of Sale, or ratification thereof by the courts—when the trustee will by deed convey all the right and estate of the late James Stokoes, free of dowry, to the purchaser or purchasers as aforesaid.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee. March 18—1s

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

# EASTON GAZETTE,

## And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1820.

NO. 123.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-  
num, payable half yearly in advance.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square in-  
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty  
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

### New Spring Goods.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of  
informing their Customers and the Public  
generally, that they have received from  
Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A Large and Extensive Supply of  
**GOODS,**

Suited to the present Season, consisting of  
DRY GOODS of almost every description:

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**GROCERIES,**

WITH A VARIETY OF  
**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENS-  
WARE, GLASS AND CHINA.**

All which have been selected with much  
care and at the very lowest rates, and will be  
offered at the most reduced prices for cash.  
**GROOME & LAMBDIN.**  
Easton, March 25th, 1820.—6w.

### SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of in-  
forming the Public that they have  
received and are now opening

THEIR ASSORTMENT OF  
**Spring Goods.**

Purchased in Philadelphia, and selected from  
the latest arrivals, all of which they will sell  
cheap for cash.  
**THOMAS & GROOME.**  
Easton, March 25, 1820.—1f.

### FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

Branch Bank at Easton,  
March 24, 1820.

The President and Directors of the Farmers'  
Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend  
of Two and a half per cent. for the last Six  
Months, which will be paid to the Stock-Hold-  
ers, or their legal Representatives, on or af-  
ter the 3d day of April next.

By order,  
**JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.**  
Easton, March 25—3w.

### THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL

Board of Examiners for the Eastern  
Shore of Maryland,

Will meet at Easton, on the Third Monday  
in April (17th) for the purpose of granting Li-  
censes to Candidates to practice Medicine and  
Surgery, agreeably to a law enacted for that  
purpose.  
April 1

### Medical Society.

A stated Meeting of the Medical Society,  
for Talbot, Queen Ann's and Caroline coun-  
ties, is to be held at Easton, on the first 2d day  
in next month.

The Members are requested to be punctual  
in their attendance.  
**ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y.**  
4th mo. 1st, 1820.

### STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of  
the associate justices of the Orphans' Court,  
for the county aforesaid, by the petition in  
writing of Samuel W. Moring, of the county  
aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act for  
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed  
at November session, in the year of our Lord  
eighteen hundred and five, and the several  
supplements thereto, on the terms men-  
tioned in the said acts—a schedule of his  
property and a list of his creditors on oath, as  
far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to  
his petition. And the said petitioner having  
satisfied me that he has resided in the state  
aforesaid for the period of two years immedi-  
ately preceding his application—and the goaler  
having satisfied me that the said petitioner  
is in his custody for debt only; & the said  
petitioner having given bond and sufficient  
security for his personal appearance at  
Talbot county court, on the second Satur-  
day of November term next, to answer  
such allegations as may be made against him  
by his creditors. I do therefore order and ad-  
judge that the said Samuel W. Moring be dis-  
charged from his imprisonment, and he (by  
causing a copy of this order to be inserted in  
one of the Eastern newspapers four weeks  
successively, at least three months before the  
said second Saturday of November term next)  
give notice to his creditors to appear before  
the said county court on the second Saturday in  
said court, in the forenoon, for the purpose of  
recommending a trustee for the benefit of his  
creditors, and to shew cause if any they have,  
why the said petitioner should not have the  
benefit of the act of Assembly entitled  
"An act for the relief of sundry insolvent  
debtors," and of the several supplements made  
thereto.

Given under my hand this 8th day of March  
in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and  
twenty.

**WILL JENKINS.**  
March 25—4w

### Wanted.

Persons will be required  
to purchase money  
on thereof by  
bill by deed convey  
of the late James  
DON, Trustee  
IS OFFICE.

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to purchase money  
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to purchase money  
on thereof by  
bill by deed convey  
of the late James  
DON, Trustee  
IS OFFICE.

From the Western Citizen, printed at Pa-  
ris, Kentucky.

We feel a good deal of reluctance a-  
gainst publishing any thing respecting  
the late astonishing elopement. But as  
many incorrect verbal recitals of the af-  
fair will no doubt go abroad—the public  
seems to demand of us, a correct state-  
ment of facts, and as its obedient servant,  
we give the following from one who holds  
himself responsible for every word there-  
in contained, and whose name will be given  
on any proper application.

### SINGULAR ELOPEMENT.

PARIS, (Ken.) March 9, 1820.

On Saturday the 4th instant, Major  
Wm. Trigg, a citizen of this town, and  
Cashier of the Branch Bank, left home  
in the evening, pretending a visit to his  
sister in Fayette county, and representing  
that his return might be expected the  
next day. On the Monday following  
bank hours arrived, and no cashier appear-  
ed to conduct the business of the institu-  
tion. It had been discovered in the mean  
time that a young lady of respectable  
parentage and connections had disappear-  
ed, and no conjecture could at first be  
formed, either of the cause of her depart-  
ure, or of her motives in leaving the com-  
forts of her father's house. The Major's  
being still absent, connected with the ab-  
sence of the lady, and some other circum-  
stances recollected by individuals, at-  
tached to him a suspicion in the minds of  
some, which they feared to express. At  
the first intimation of suspicion, the Di-  
rectory, alarmed for the safety of the  
bank, repaired thither and examined and  
counted its funds, and discovered all safe.  
This, however, only lulled, but did not e-  
radicate suspicion. Further searches were  
made, and in a pocket book left in one of  
the desks of the bank, there was discover-  
ed a list of his debts and credits, exhib-  
iting a large balance in his favor, after  
his debts should be satisfied. He then  
proceeds to disclose his contemplated  
light, and the cause of it, in feeling ex-  
pressions, of which the following is a cor-  
rect copy.

"I keep no book of accounts and this is  
as nearly the state of my affairs as I can  
recollect them. I shall in a few days  
leave this part of the world, and when to  
return God only knows. My conduct,  
I know, will be condemned, and myself  
with it. The motives which induce me,  
no man knows but myself.—I am sorry  
for the effect that will be produced upon  
the Church of which I have been a mem-  
ber—but it injures not the religion of o-  
thers, and every one has to render an  
account for himself.

I am also sorry for the families, that will  
suffer in feeling—but they have not me  
alone to blame. I have for a long time  
been innocently attached to this female,  
and never should have thought of any o-  
ther kind, had I not been driven to a dif-  
ferent course by the menaces of my fam-  
ily and their satellites. I have left prop-  
erty sufficient to pay all my debts, & have  
a large surplus left to support my family.  
I take with me \$3000, the clothes on my  
back and one change, two horses and my  
watch, with this scanty amount, I seek a  
new country and new employment. The  
place to which I am going is distant and  
unknown to any human being, and in all  
probability shall not be heard of for sev-  
eral years.

I leave a power of attorney for Mr. A.  
Ward to transact my business and settle  
my affairs by the sale of any property ne-  
cessary, but had rather he would retain the  
Paris property.

Signed,  
**WILLIAM TRIGG.**

Then follows the letter of attorney to  
Mr. Abram Ward, a merchant of this  
place. In it he directs after his debts  
are paid, the residue of his estate to be  
appropriated to the sustenance of his wife.  
At the close of the power, he adds this  
additional memorandum.

"The bank accounts and money will be  
found to stand fair. If there is any defi-  
cit it must be small, growing out of mis-  
counting.

Mr. Trigg is upwards of fifty years of  
age and possessed an ample fortune. In  
former years he was given to intemper-  
ance; but had for some years past re-  
formed. He held the commission of Ma-  
jor in the 28th Regiment of United  
States infantry in the late war.

Since that period his reformation ap-  
peared to be of the most deep rooted  
character. He ardently and zealously  
embraced the christian religion, and be-  
came a ruling elder in the Presbyterian  
Church. He possessed the most unlim-  
ited confidence, not only of his brethren of  
the same society, but of all his acquain-  
tances. He conducted properly as a cas-  
hier and as a citizen. He was surround-  
ed with the esteem and affection of his  
connections, his neighbors and numerous  
friends, and in ease and affluence, en-  
joyed the comforts of a married life  
with an amiable wife, with whom he  
had lived for about thirty years, and in  
whose bosom by this last desolating act  
of wickedness he has planted a thousand  
goads of thorns of pungent grief. Upon  
examining his private papers minutely, it

is found that he has taken great pains  
to provide for the payment of all his debts.  
That his estate is amply solvent, and that  
few men in the place were more indepen-  
dent, or free from the embarrassments of  
the times. He seems at the time of his  
departure, so far as relates to his dealing  
with the world, to have provided strong-  
ly against adding minute sins to the  
enormous crime he was about to  
perpetrate, and perhaps a similar in-  
stance could not be found, of an act so  
abandoned mingled with such  
traits of moral honesty. The event has  
filled his fellow citizens with more than  
wonder, they really experience absolute  
astonishment.

### A Citizen of Paris, Kent.

### Geographical description of BACHELOR'S ISLAND.

When Hymen's torch glows in the marry'd  
breast,  
All wandering passions then are laid at rest,  
In constant love, we every pleasure find,  
And every solace in a female mind.

BACHELOR'S ISLAND, is situated on the  
burning sands of the desert of folly, where  
even the savage inhabitants of the desert  
seldom venture to tread. It is bounded on  
the East by the region of affectation, vani-  
ty & deceit, on the North by the territories  
of fear and cowardice, on the South by the  
burning zone of remorse, death & destruc-  
tion, and on the West by the dead lake of  
oblivion; hence it is easy to be supposed  
that the air of this Island is sultry, enerv-  
ating and pestiferous; exposed to perpet-  
ual storms, hurricanes & tempests, & its  
climate, like the minds of its inhabitants, is  
never settled for an hour. The spring of  
Bachelor's Island differs from that of any  
other I have hitherto read of or seen, it is  
the season of the most pernicious heat,  
in which the generality of its inhabitants  
are possessed with a kind of madness the  
most destructive to themselves, injurious  
to every civilized country, and the most  
subversive of unguarded innocence; those  
who weather out the spring and live to  
see the summer, though they loose a great  
degree of their madness, yet in that sea-  
son they become artful, hypocritical and  
treacherous. Their winter is truly despi-  
cable indeed, since among all nations upon  
earth, you cannot express your contempt  
of a man more pointed than by calling  
him an Old Bachelor, a thing that lives on-  
ly for itself, a thing that has no social  
harmony in its soul, a thing that cares for no-  
body & whom nobody regards, a thing that  
likes a mushroom delights in bogs and morasses  
and hates the genial warmth of the noon-  
day sun. The natives of this miserable  
Island make those of the Island of Matrimo-  
ny the constant objects of their ridicu-  
le, yet there has been numberless in-  
stances of their stealing away from their  
own Island to that of matrimony, where  
they have prevailed upon some good  
natured easy creature to become their  
nurses and restorers, after their constitu-  
tions have been nearly ruined in their  
former miserable abodes, for in the isle of  
matrimony those clouds now and then  
gather over it, but they serve only to  
render the remainder of the day more  
brilliant and cheerful. Love is a thing much  
talked of in Bachelor's Island but totally  
unknown to its inhabitants, who are hat-  
ed, despised, robbed and plundered by  
the object of their miserable embraces. In  
the Island of Matrimony cards are con-  
sidered only as an amusement, but in  
Bachelor's Island they are productive of  
the most shocking vices, such as the gro-  
test scenes of drunkenness and debauchery,  
the total ruin of their private fortunes  
& even murder itself is sometimes the con-  
sequence. How many have quitted this  
Island and fled to that they so much de-  
spised in order to repair their ruined for-  
tunes, by seeking a rich and amiable part-  
ner. Bachelor's Island is a mere desert  
incapable of producing any thing but net-  
tles, thorns & briars, here are no bleating  
Lamb to please the eye of innocence,  
here are no Doves to cherish their young,  
nor does the useful Fawn bound over their  
barren plains, but Wolves, Tigers & Cro-  
codiles are seen here in abundance, here  
are neither wife nor children to weep over  
the ashes of the deceased, but Owls hoot,  
Ravens croak and the reptiles of the earth  
crawl over their graves; in short of all  
animals that nature ever produced, an  
Old Bachelor must be the most contem-  
tible, he lives a useless being on earth,  
dies without answering the end of his  
creation, in opposition to the mandate of  
his great maker, and is at last consigned  
forever to oblivion.

### DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

We have this day seen a superb sword,  
made at the factory of Mr. Starr, in Mid-  
dletown, Con. in obedience to a vote of con-  
gress. The actual cost of this sword is one  
thousand dollars, and it is believed, that  
a more superb article of this kind was never  
seen in this or any other country. We  
shall endeavor to give a brief description  
of it.

On one side of the hilt are the arms of  
the U. States—on the other the follow-  
ing inscription:—"Voted by the Congress  
of the United States, to Colonel Richard  
M. Johnson, in testimony of the sense of  
his gallantry in the battle of the 1st names,  
in Upper Canada, October 5th, 1813." The  
head of the hilt is an Eagle, bearing an o-  
pen wreath in its mouth—The head of the  
guard is a bust of Ceres. The thumb-pieces  
on each side form a spread eagle, hold-  
ing in his talons an emblem of Agriculture.  
The bow of the guard represents a wreath  
of branches, descriptive of the Union of  
the States. The blade is of the sabre kind,  
of the best material, and so well temper-  
ed as to resist any impression which has  
been attempted to be made upon it.

The scabbard is richly gilded: the orna-  
ments, which are of solid gold, reflect  
great credit on the ingenuity of the artist.  
The case which contains the sword is  
of that kind of wood called Bird's Eye  
Maple, and is of superior beauty and work-  
manship.

We understand that Mr. Starr will  
leave this city for Washington to-morrow  
morning.—N. F. Com. Adv. April 4th.

### SPIRIT OF IMPROVEMENT.

When patriotic merchants not particu-  
larly engaged in agriculture, instruct the  
masters of their ships to bring home from  
foreign parts, all that is rare and appar-  
ently valuable in the way of agricultur-  
al productions—we may consider that  
the spirit of improvement has indeed  
taken root, and will speedily put forth  
good fruit.

An instance of this public spirit has  
fallen under our notice, which not to men-  
tion, would be to do injustice to our own  
feelings, and to withhold pleasure from  
the numerous friends of agricultural im-  
provement in all parts of the Union—  
though he ventures to do it without the  
knowledge or consent of Major Isaac  
M'Kim, of this City, the merchant allu-  
ded to.

He deposited last week with the Editor  
of the Farmer, to be distributed as might  
seem best, the following grains received  
by the Brig Octavius, Capt. Chandler, from  
Smyrna.

Wheat, from Smyrna.  
Ditto from the black sea, called Ruch-  
en Wheat.  
Barley, from Smyrna, and  
Rye from the Island of Noxos.  
The Smyrna Wheat—the Barley and  
the Rye are evidently of very superior  
quality.

We have caused them to be securely  
packed up in boxes, and distributed to  
five Agricultural Societies, in Delaware,  
Virginia, S. Carolina, Kentucky and Mar-  
yland; and here we would take leave to  
remark, instead of being divided into  
small parcels amongst a great number  
of members—it would probably be better  
to have each parcel cultivated by one or  
at most not more than two persons, be-  
cause when sowed in very small quanti-

H. How is that borrow, do you say? I  
am surprised that, while you seem to ap-  
preciate their value, you should content  
yourself with borrowing!

C. Why, I think it unnecessary for me  
to pay the expense of a paper, when I can  
have the use of my neighbors.

H. Then you are not aware of the bur-  
then you are to your neighbors.

C. A burthen to my neighbors! Why  
do you suppose they always want to use  
them themselves.

H. No, but they may happen to want  
them when you have them, or if they do  
not, some of their families may.

C. I don't know how that may be, but  
they always appear very willing to lend  
them.

H. That may, or it may not be the  
case. They would perhaps rather not  
lend them, but do not wish to deny you.  
I know that my neighbor Rakestraw went  
the other day and discontinued his paper;  
because he said his neighbors were in the  
habit of borrowing it, and when he wished  
to use it, it was not to be had. But be  
that as it may, we should recollect that  
printers should be supported, and it is not  
to be done by borrowing and lending pa-  
pers. Each should take for himself. Since  
they exert themselves to amuse us, they  
should be well patronised and well paid.

Besides you lose as much time by going  
or sending to borrow a paper as would be  
worth the price of it, if otherwise employ-  
ed, and then your family would have the  
use of it.

C. Well really, neighbor Haymaker, I  
believe you are correct. I will go to-mor-  
row and subscribe for the Gazette, and pay  
the necessary sum in advance.

C. Do, and I'll venture to say the Edi-  
tor will be pleased to see you.  
*Delaware Gazette.*

### WEST INDIA TRADE.

The Senate then proceeded to the con-  
sideration of the bill supplementary to  
the "act concerning navigation," (report-  
ed by the committee on foreign relations  
on the 30th ult. in pursuance of the reso-  
lution adopted on the 14th ult. on the mo-  
tion of Mr. King, of N. Y.)

The bill was laid over until to-morrow.  
Mr. Morrill submitted a resolution di-  
recting an inquiry into the expediency  
of an earlier meeting of the next Session  
of Congress than the day fixed by the  
Constitution.

The engrossed bill providing for the  
better organization of the Treasury De-  
partment was read the third time, and the  
blanks therein filled.

After some further debate, in which  
Mr. Barbour and Mr. Eaton principally  
engaged;

The question was taken on the passage  
of the bill, and on a division, the vote was

For the bill	19
Against it	9

So the bill was passed, and sent to the  
House of Representatives for concurrence.

Friday, April 7.

Mr. Noble, from the committee of pensions,  
to whom was referred the bill from the other  
house, in addition to the revolutionary pension  
act, of March 18, 1818, reported the same,  
with an amendment, (proposing that no per-  
son receiving a salary or compensation for ser-  
vices, from the government, to the amount of  
— dollars, shall receive a pension under this  
act.)

Mr. Morrill made some remarks to shew the  
propriety of an earlier meeting at the next ses-  
sion, as it was obliged to terminate on the 3d  
of March, to allow the time for the transaction  
of the public business, &c.

The resolution was negatived without a di-  
vision.

### NAVIGATION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of  
the bill supplementary to the "act concerning  
navigation."

Mr. Brown offered an amendment, which  
was, substantially to re-enact the provision of  
the existing act, and to extend it so as to ap-  
ply to all the ports of the British West Indies,  
the free ports as well as those, which had been  
closed.

This amendment was supported by Mr.  
King, of New York, and adopted without ob-  
jection.

The Senate took up the amendment of the  
other House to the bill for the relief of certain  
sufferers by the late fire at Savannah; (pro-  
posing to extend the credit for duties, on cer-  
tain goods destroyed, to four years, instead of  
remitting a part of the duties.)

On motion of Mr. Elliott, the Senate agreed  
to the amendment of the other House; so that  
the bill has now passed through both branch-  
es.

### DISTRICT JUDGES.

The Senate took up, on motion of Mr. Wal-  
ker, of Georgia the bill to increase the salaries  
of the district Judges of the Courts of the U.  
States.

ties, many of the heads are not struck by  
the farina, and hence they do not fill.—  
Has not this effect been observed by per-  
sons more experienced? When, there-  
fore, small quantities only can be had for  
trial, that small quantity had not better be  
subdivided; let the experiment be made  
by one hand, only take care that the  
hand be a steady and careful one, always  
exacting a promise to report every particu-  
lar, whether favorable or otherwise.  
*American Farmer.*

### CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.  
MONDAY, April 5.

The Senate resumed the consideration  
of the bill providing for the recovery of  
debts due by defaulters. It was discussed  
at some length, and then postponed till  
to-morrow.

It was agreed 15 to 14 to admit a dele-  
gate into Congress from the district of  
Columbia.

The bill more effectually to provide for  
the punishment of crimes against the U-  
nited States, and for other purposes, was  
taken up in committee of the whole. It  
consists of thirty three printed folio pages.  
It was read through and some progress  
made in the consideration of its provis-  
ions.

TUESDAY, April 4.

The Senate were occupied almost the  
whole sitting on the appropriation bill.  
Some amendments were made and it was  
ordered to a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, April 5.

The bills providing for the completion  
of the public buildings, and for the civil  
Appropriations, were passed and sent to  
the other house.

The bill, more effectually to punish  
crimes against the U. States, was post-  
poned to a day beyond the session, on ac-  
count of there not being sufficient time to  
discuss it.

THURSDAY, April 6.

Mr. Dickerson having obtained leave,  
introduced, agreeably to notice, a bill to  
continue in force the act "to protect the  
commerce of the United States and pun-  
ish the crime of piracy," and also to make  
further provision for punishing the crime  
of piracy.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

The Senate then proceeded to the con-  
sideration of the bill supplementary to  
the "act concerning navigation," (report-  
ed by the committee on foreign relations  
on the 30th ult. in pursuance of the reso-  
lution adopted on the 14th ult. on the mo-  
tion of Mr. King, of N. Y.)

The bill was laid over until to-morrow.  
Mr. Morrill submitted a resolution di-  
recting an inquiry into the expediency  
of an earlier meeting of the next Session  
of Congress than the day fixed by the  
Constitution.

The engrossed bill providing for the  
better organization of the Treasury De-  
partment was read the third time, and the  
blanks therein filled.

After some further debate, in which  
Mr. Barbour and Mr. Eaton principally  
engaged;

The question was taken on the passage  
of the bill, and on a division, the vote was

For the bill	19
Against it	9

So the bill was passed, and sent to the  
House of Representatives for concurrence.

Friday, April 7.

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to whom was referred the bill from the other  
house, in addition to the revolutionary pension  
act, of March 18, 1818, reported the same,  
with an amendment, (proposing that no per-  
son receiving a salary or compensation for ser-  
vices, from the government, to the amount of  
— dollars, shall receive a pension under this  
act.)

Mr. Morrill made some remarks to shew the  
propriety of an earlier meeting at the next ses-  
sion, as it was obliged to terminate on the 3d  
of March, to allow the time for the transaction  
of the public business, &c.

The resolution was negatived without a di-  
vision.

### NAVIGATION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of  
the bill supplementary to the "act concerning  
navigation."

Mr. Brown offered an amendment, which  
was, substantially to re-enact the provision of  
the existing act, and to extend it so as to ap-  
ply to all the ports of the British West Indies,  
the free ports as well as those, which had been  
closed.

This amendment was supported by Mr.  
King, of New York, and adopted without ob-  
jection.

The Senate took up the amendment of the  
other House to the bill for the relief of certain  
sufferers by the late fire at Savannah; (pro-  
posing to extend the credit for duties, on cer-  
tain goods destroyed, to four years, instead of  
remitting a part of the duties.)

On motion of Mr. Elliott, the Senate agreed  
to the amendment of the other House; so that  
the bill has now passed through both branch-  
es.

### DISTRICT JUDGES.

The Senate took up, on motion of Mr. Wal-  
ker, of Georgia the bill to increase the salaries  
of the district Judges of the Courts of the U.  
States.

...principally entered...  
...the Senate adjourned...

### DISTRICT JUDGES.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the compensation of certain district judges of the United States—the motion to postpone the bill indefinitely being still under consideration.

Mr. Walker, of Georgia spoke at some length against the motion and in favor of the bill.

The motion for indefinite postponement was decided in the negative—ayes 10.

The consideration of the bill resulted in filing the blanks as follows:

To the judge of the Maine District	\$1500
To the judge of the District of New-Hampshire	1500
To the judge of the District of Massachusetts	2100
To the judge of the district of R. Island	1500
To the judge of the district of Connecticut	1500
To the judge of the district of Vermont	1500
To the judge of the north district of New York	2100
To the judge of the south district of New York	2100
To the judge of the district of N. Jersey	1700
To the judge of the east district of Pennsylvania	2100
To the judge of the west district of Pennsylvania	1800
To the judge of the district of Delaware	1700
To the judge of the district of Maryland	1700
To the judge of the east district of Virginia	2100
To the judge of the west district of Virginia	1800
To the judge of the district of North Carolina	2000
To the judge of the district of South Carolina	2300
To the judge of the district of Georgia	2300
To the judge of the district of Kentucky	2000
To the judge of the district of Tennessee	2000
To the judge of the district of Ohio	1800
To the judge of the district of Louisiana	3000
To the judge of the district of Indiana	1500
To the judge of the district of Illinois	1500
To the judge of the district of Mississippi	2100
To the judge of the district of Alabama	2000

The blank for fixing the commencement of the new salaries was filled with the 30th of June next; and thus all the blanks having been filled.

The Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 3.

A bill was reported to amend the several acts providing for sick and disabled seamen, and for establishing Navy Hospitals, which was twice read and committed.

It was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to procure and transmit to the house, as soon as practicable, a copy of such late act or acts of the Pennsylvania Legislature, as prohibited or restrained the justices, aldermen, or other magistrates or officers of that state, from interposing in the apprehension or surrender of fugitive slaves, provided any such act or acts shall have been passed.

The resolutions respecting the Florida Treaty, offered some days ago by Mr. Clay, was taken up, but before a decision was had thereon;

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 4.

On motion it was Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the investigation of the claims of individuals upon the United States by petition of right, or other proper process, in the District or Circuit Courts, or in some tribunal to be established for that purpose; so as to ensure a speedy decision of such claims upon the principles of justice and equity.

The resolutions offered some days since by Mr. Clay, were taken up, and discussed at some length in committee of the whole. Before the committee, rose Mr. Clay offered resolutions, declaring it expedient by law to provide an outfit and salary for a minister to South America, and that provision ought to be made for requesting the sword which was given to Capt. Biddle by the vice Roy of Lima, to the most worthy South American General.

WEDNESDAY, April 5.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to enquire and report on the expediency of an earlier commencement of the next session of Congress than the stated period.

The amendments of the senate to the Military Appropriation Bill (which amendments were designed to extend to the Missouri Expedition to the point first contemplated upon) were then taken up and disagreed to.

THURSDAY, April 6.

The resolution from the Senate, fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress (the 24th inst.) was taken up.

Mr. Gross, of New-York, moved to refer it to the committee yesterday appointed to enquire into the expediency of fixing on an earlier than the constitutional day for the meeting of Congress, which was agreed to.

Mr. Ervin, after a speech of considerable length, in support of them, moved resolves for instructing the President to procure the body of General WASHINGTON, and cause a mausoleum to be erected over it; and also to procure an equestrian statue in bronze to place on it.

And the question being taken that the House do now proceed to consider the said resolves, it was decided in the negative.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Sergeant in the chair, on the Senate's amendments to the bill making appropriations for the support of the government; & some discussion took place on them.

The committee reported to the house their agreement to some amendments, & disagreement to others.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lathrop in the chair, on the bill from the Senate, for the relief of certain sufferers by the late fire at Savannah.

The bill appended was passed to a third

reading. And after spending some time in committee on a private bill—

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 7.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee on the post office and post roads, who were instructed to enquire into the subject, reported a bill for the relief of the widow of John Heaps, who being employed as carrier of the mail of the United States and having the mail in his custody, was beset by ruffians and murdered; which was twice read and committed.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of certain sufferers by the late fire at Savannah, was read a third time as amended and passed.

The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 8.

On motion of Mr. Lion, it was Resolved That the committee on Military Affairs be directed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law a more effectual remedy to prevent Duelling in the Army and Navy of the United States, and in the District of Columbia.

The House took up the Message of the Senate asking a conference upon disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the second amendment proposed by the Senate to the Military Appropriation bill for the year 1820; and the House determined to insist on its disagreement to the said amendment, and also agreed to appoint a committee of conference thereon.

The House adjourned.

### DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

GALWAY, Feb. 24.

We turn with feelings of great regret to the state of this country. We have been informed that the Ribbonmen have abandoned their agricultural occupation in the pursuit of plunder. [Here is given the names of several gentlemen's houses which have been plundered.]—We are of opinion, that if the military force under the orders of Gen. O'Loughlin were augmented by two or three regiments, and placed through the country at proper distances aided and directed, as they would be by the resident gentry that a few weeks would restore the country to order. The Assizes, which are just about to take place, will operate favorably. There are several Ribbonmen lodged in Galway jail. They will be tried, and the punishment with which they will be visited, if found guilty, will have the effect of striking a salutary terror into the minds of the disaffected. The demand of the tythes, we believe, has been the more immediate cause of the recent disturbances.

Anghorin, Feb. 21.

The county of Galway is in a very extraordinary state at present. At night, the county is in possession of the Ribbonmen. Their is but a very trifling military force in the county, & there are but ten policemen in the great barony of Kilkonnel, which is in a most disturbed state. The Ribbonmen are obeyed in every thing by the lower class of the inhabitants; they have made laws to bind the catholic clergy, and instead of a guinea, have decreed that they shall get but half a guinea for the celebration of each marriage. They have also established prices to be paid to the clergy, of the established church, for the tythes of all such articles as, by immemorial usage, were tithable in this county, but they cannot restrain the violence of their temper, at the idea of being obliged to pay tythes in future for such articles (to use their own words) as they, and those who came before them, never paid tythes for since Christ was laid in a manger. They have also made laws for regulating property in the hands of laymen.

From a late London Paper.

### BOW STREET.

A Bad Wife.

Bridget, the wife of David Malony, was yesterday brought to this office, charged with pawning her husband's goods, even to his last shirt, and moreover beating him cruelly.

Mrs. Malony drew the eyes of all the audience upon her when she was put to the bar, by her extraordinary appearance. She was at least 5 feet 10 inches in stature, with a thin withered visage resembling in hue the red cabbage. The husband, a clean looking straight haired old man, almost in tears, declared that his life was no longer a blessing to him, but a curse, through the bad conduct of Bridget. She was a good crater until she took to gin drinking, and since that there was no such thing as peace for him and his children. She had pawned every atom that he could call his own, and this day his last shirt had gone to supply her ravenous inclination for strong liquors. "I was even," continued poor David, "obliged for to spend my last shilling to buy a shirt, in order to appear decently before your honor."

Mr. Birnie—"I am truly sorry for you, David, but what do you wish me to do with her? A wife, by law, cannot rob her husband."

David—"I don't wish to hurt her—if she will only promise not to come near me, and never again to beat out my teeth with her heels, I will allow her a trifle per week all I can spare."

Mr. Birnie—"Come, David, we can take notice of that. Pray how does she carry on such a novel mode of warfare?"

David—"Novel, your honor! Faith it's not novel to me! Whenever she comes home drunk, (saying your honors presence,) she gets into bed at the wrong end, and so with her feet next to my head, she exercises her heels on my face, until I am all over blood and my teeth loosened."

Bridget—"The d—!—! a word of truth has he spoken yet. He is a big rogue. He is the farther of my sixteen children."

Mr. Birnie—"Have you really had sixteen children?"

David—"Yes faith, your honour, eight or nine at once!"

Here the conversation terminated and Bridget was taken away. David thanked the magistrate for his trouble, and went away, declaring that matrimony to him had been "all worse and no better."

### EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The Dublin Patriot says—"A gentleman possessed of 15,000*l.* property, died in this city a few months ago, leaving his wife in an interesting state. He made his will shortly before his death, and disposed of the above sum in the following manner: In the event of his lady having a son after his decease he bequeathed him 10,000*l.* and the remaining 5000*l.* he willed to the mother; but if a female child then 10,000*l.* were to go to the mother, & the daughter was to have 5000*l.*—It so happened that the lady had twins, a boy and a girl! and the question arises, whether the boy is not, under the will, entitled to the 10,000*l.* and the daughter to the five, as these were specific bequests and the bequest to the wife only made contingently. We understand the cases have been delivered to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and to Messrs. Holmes and Blackburn, for their opinion as to whether the mother is entitled to any, and what portion of the property."

From the Savannah Republican, March 28

### PIRATES PUNISHED.

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, Judge Davies, in an eloquent and impressive manner pronounced sentence of death on the following persons; convicted at the last term of the District Court of the United States in this city, of murder and piracy on the high seas, viz: Ralph Clintock, of the privateer Spartan, for piracy on board the Danish brig Nordburg; John Furlong, of the privateer Black Joke, or Mary of Mobile, for the murder of captain Thomas Sandy, of the ship Ann, of Scarbro'; David Bower, of the privateer Louisa, for piracy on the ship Asia; and Henry Matthews of the same privateer, for piracy on the ship Thomas Hardy.—Bower and Matthews were recommended to the mercy of the President, by the Jury. We understand that the Court House was much crowded; & that Clintock made a sensible and impressive address, and manifested talents which it is truly to be deplored, were not devoted to society and his country—divulging many circumstances attending the capture of the Nordburg. They are sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 28th of April next. Clintock, it is said, asked an extension of time, for the purpose of affording his friends an opportunity to intercede in his behalf, with the President of the United States; and to prepare a narrative for the public eye, in which he intends to give a full exposition of the whole affair. To this request the Judge did not respond.

The fate of these unhappy culprits will, it is to be hoped, check the progress of that barbarous and impunitively plunder, which has so long spread danger and death upon our seas, corrupted our seamen, and dishonored our country.

### MORE VILLAINY.

We have learned from a very respectable gentleman who arrived in the Fredericktown stage last evening, that about eighteen miles from this city, a most villainous attempt was made to murder & rob a man by the name of Murphy. The circumstances as well as our informant could recollect were these—as Mr. Murphy was riding along the road, he was stopped by a man holding a gun, who after a few moment's conversation, asked Mr. Murphy, "whether he would exchange his watch for his gun?" and was answered in the negative. The villain then levelled his gun and fired its contents (two bullets) into the body of the unfortunate Murphy; half expiring he was carried to a public house, and the alarm was given. Several persons were taken up on suspicion, and presented to the view of the wounded man, among whom was a young man of respectable connections, whom as soon as Murphy saw, he declared to be the person who had wounded and robbed him. In order more fully to test this accusation the accused was dressed in other clothes than those which he had on when first presented, and was still declared to be the assassin. The young man was immediately put into the custody of an officer, and taken to the county gaol. We have been further informed, that Mr. Murphy was a shoemaker, and lived on the Fredericktown road about two miles from town, was an honest and worthy man. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.—Chronicle.

DETROIT, March 3.

Important Tour.—We are informed that the Secretary of War has instructed Gov. Cass to proceed upon an exploring tour to the northwestern extremity of Lake Superior, and thence to the heads of the Mississippi, & by the way of Prairie du Chien and Green Bay, to Lake Michigan.

It has long been known that large masses of Virgin Copper are to be found on one of the streams which empty into Lake Superior on its southern shore. These require to be fully examined, and the country should be purchased from the Indians for the benefit of the United States. Its mineralogical treasures could then be used for important national objects.

We understand that the gentlemen attached to this expedition will leave here soon after the opening of the navigation, in birch canoes. This mode of conveyance is not only the most economical, but it is also best adapted to the country, and will enable the tourists to explore, in their

passage to Lake Superior, the American shore of Lake Huron, which is, perhaps, not better known than that of the English.

We are not yet informed who will accompany Gov. Cass in his contemplated tour, but if he has the privilege of choosing his assistants, we shall, from a knowledge of his ability and enterprise, be sanguine in the expectation of seeing results from this expedition, both of a scientific and political nature, equal to, if not surpassing even those that will be produced by the one to the Yellow Stone.

### EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.

### GRANT CONGRESS CAUCUS.

From the National Intelligencer.

The subscriber having presided at the Caucus which last recommended persons as Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and having been requested by a number of Members of Congress from various parts of the Union, to notify a time & place for the Members to consult on the propriety of making at this time a nomination for those offices, in conformity to this wish expressed to him, he requests the attendance of such Republican and other members of Congress as may think proper to attend on Saturday evening next, in the hall of the House of Representatives, at half past 7 o'clock, in the afternoon.

April 4th, 1820.

Look on that Picture, then on this.

"But no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector" of President or Vice-President—CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, ART. 2, SEC. 1.

It was said, by one of the old shrewd fathers of the constitution, when it first began to bend to construction, that this constitution seemed to be made of Indian Rubber, for that it could swallow a rolling-pin or nip a straw—Now it appears to us, that Mr. General Sam Smith's caucus, is neither rolling-pin or straw, but that it is directly the reverse of the constitution, palpably in violation of the very words, letter and meaning of it, and directly hostile to it. Can we be mistaken in this? General Smith's proclamation for the caucus of Congress is "to notify a time and place for the members (of Congress) to consult on the propriety of making at this time a nomination" of President and Vice President.—But the constitution of the United States says "no Senator or Representative (in Congress) shall be an elector" of President or Vice President. The proclamation for this caucus therefore calls upon Congress to do that in effect, which the constitution says Congress shall not do—Does it not require some hardihood in a man to give his name to such a paper, so evidently at war with the meaning and spirit of the constitution of his country? Does it not look like a state of political desperation—an hazardous attempt at reconciliation and favor with the powers that be—a sort of "longing after immortality?" But then; resemblances are matters of trifling consideration in comparison with the principle and the practice here established.

Some jesuitical, sophistical wight may perhaps say, that by this caucus no member of Congress is appointed an elector of President and Vice President. Our reply is, begone you prevaricating, dunderpatented varlet, "who carry your wit in your belly and your guts in your brains"—such a fellow would quibble until he made a cloud like a camel or a whale. What, we would ask a sober minded honest man, is the meaning and intention of that part of the constitution, which forbids members of Congress from being electors of President or Vice President? Is it not to prevent them from having any concern in the appointment of President & Vice President? And why? Because one of the first objects of the constitution was to guard against intrigue, corruption, and cabal; to ensure which, it ordains that the appointment or nomination of the President or Vice President, shall not be made by any pre-existing body of men, who might be tampered with before hand to prostitute their votes; but it has expressly referred to the American people the first act in this great and important election, and has excluded by name from eligibility to or interference with this high trust, all who from association or office, could in any degree be considered as liable to improper devotions or unfair biases—and among those thus excluded by name are "Members of Congress."

What is the practice, and what is the uniform result of these congressional caucuses to nominate a President of the U. States? Has it not been regularly to anticipate the first act, the choice by the people? And does it not always result that the nomination of President made by the Congress caucus, fixes the candidate, who is elected by the people? According to this plan, is not the candidate for President nominated and secured in his election, and do not the members of Congress make this nomination and give this security? and is it not in fact selecting and electing the President of the U. States, which the constitution of the country, for the reasons above given, expressly excludes them by name from doing? No man is fool hardy enough to say, that according to this Congress caucus plan, the people of America exercise any right of opinion as to the selection of a President—nor will he be less slow to assert that the electors of the President & Vice President thus chosen by the people, are no more than mere broomstick handles, with the Congress caucus candidate labelled upon them.

What then is the state of things at which we have arrived? Notwithstanding the whole host of reasons which influenced the fathers of our country in adopting that mode of electing President and Vice

President, which was least of all censured by its opponents, the course is now abandoned, and it has now become the settled practice for Congress to nominate the candidate who is to be elected President of the United States. This is perhaps the only act of established usurpation, in which the people of this country seem to acquiesce, and it is as flagitious and wanton a violation of the supreme law of the land as was ever committed in any country. This illegitimate measure is the adulterate offspring of party in its illicit intercourse with popular enthusiasm—it is the bastard progeny of systematic intrigue and corruption.

We are by no means hostile to the re-election of President Monroe, and we believe such is the general sentiment and state of feeling throughout the Union, that if this question was constitutionally left to the people and their electors, President Monroe would be re-elected.—But such a legal, such a constitutional, such a fair course of proceeding would not do for party men & office seeking patriots. What do we see in the last Administration Intelligencer? Two members of the House of Representatives appointed by the President, receivers of public monies in Missouri—Who will these gentlemen vote for as President in the Congress caucus? We mean not to impeach or at all to impugn the character of these members of Congress, but the National Intelligencer just announces their appointment, the day the Congress caucus was to meet. This is we dare say no meditated scheme, but as Mr. Canning in his ill natured sarcastic, diplomatic intercourse with Mr. Pinkney said about some of the measures of our restrictive system & Napoleon's continental movements & precautions; there is an unfortunate coincidence of occurrences, which but for better convictions would be calculated to excite suspicion. In the present instance we cannot conceive that any unfair influence was exerted in these two appointments, but it is an event altogether so apposite to the nature of our argument, so finely illustrative of our opinions on this subject, that we could not avoid its introduction. Taking this question up then, upon its avowed party principle, if, as we are told, there is no division upon the re-election of President Monroe, why appoint a Congress caucus at all? The answer is obvious—Men who are seeking presidential favor wish for this occasion to appear conspicuous in support of that candidate who is certain of being elected.—And party men, knowing that the whole proceeding is hostile to the constitution, but considering it necessary to a party government, they wish to preserve the system in continued operation, lest a discontinuance might work its destruction, and the destruction of that system, unconstitutional as it is, might produce the destruction of the party.

Thus it is that constitutions are made to bend to Party—thus it is that where Party is as triumphant, as it is in the U. States, the people look with an unconcern that gives permission to their favorite partisans, to usurp powers and to adopt controul as diametrically opposite to law and right, as darkness is to day. When the people concede an ounce of illegotten power, they part with a ton of privilege. That which is done by favorites for a favored object, is sure to be applauded—Precautions, jealousies and suspicions are only directed towards opponents. Favorites can do no wrong—opponents can do nothing right. Such doctrines and such a state of feeling are often the precursors of convulsion. The signs of the times are ominous—May no baleful meteor direct our course.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

To the Hon. THOMAS SAULSBURY.

Sir,

Since your return from the General Assembly, you have emphatically said, "there was no man dismissed from office, but those who wanted capability or honesty"—Such were your words, belched forth with a degree of vehemence not to be misunderstood.

Is it not incumbent on you to prove some act of incapacity or dishonesty on every man dismissed from office, in support of your assertion? Will not the community expect proof incontrovertible in support of charges emanating from such high authority, or pronouncement the author calumnious and false? Step forth then sir, & give the world ample proof of the truth of your assertions; satisfy the good people, that they have for these several years past had their affairs managed by none but knaves and fools, and that it remained for the very wise "Tom well-put-together" to make the discovery.

However, sir, without further animadverting upon your very liberal assertions permit me to enquire whether you yourself, yes, whether you, that superabundantly wise and discriminating Thomas Saulsbury, did not in the exercise of your magisterial authority, together with Mr. William Boon,\* take the superseas of James Smith, under your favorite stop law, on a judgment obtained in the County Court, and at the same time become one of Smith's superseas? a case in which you had no legal jurisdiction—Is this, sir, a specimen of your capacity and honesty, with which you mean to make the lately "dismissed from office," blush by a comparison with some of their "unwise and dishonest" official acts? Is this the proof you mean to exhibit to your constituents of your unerring capacity to discover the wisdom or honesty of others? Will the Sheriff accept this act as the homage of your gratitude for unmerited favors? Will he be willing to testify to your capacity for this illegal act, whereby Smith, who was in the custody of the Sheriff, was permitted to retire, and render the



**THE NATIONAL GAZETTE  
AND LITERARY REGISTER.**

On the 5th of April will be published, in this city, the first number of a new paper, to be entitled "The National Gazette and Literary Register," the subscription five dollars per annum, to be paid in advance by distant subscribers. Two numbers of it will be issued weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays until patronage sufficient to authorize its conversion into a daily print be obtained. It will treat of domestic and foreign politics, domestic and foreign literature, and, in general, of all subjects of national and municipal interest. The late news, shipping intelligence, business advertisements, &c. fall within the scope of the plan. Such arrangements have been made with regard to editorial, as warrant the publisher in promising a careful investigation of public questions and characters, an impartial independent decision as to both; a resolute but moderate and decorous tone, and an invariable though unobtruded, American spirit. The improvement of political morals and literary taste, the prevalence of sound principles and feelings in whatever department and relation of life; the diffusion of just views concerning our own and foreign concerns form the main objects of the enterprise. In proportion as these shall appear to be sincerely and skilfully pursued, it will, the publisher trusts, conciliate general favor, and aid in the degree necessary for its efficacy and permanence. He solicits subscriptions, literary contributions, and advertisements, which will be thankfully received, at the Publication Office, No. 63, South Fifth Street.

WILLIAM FRY.  
Philadelphia, March 30—(April 8)

**EARTHEN & STONE-WARE.**  
DAVID BROWN,

Inform his Friends and numerous Customers, that he now has on hand at his Pottery, Corner of Exeter and Salisbury Streets, O. T. Baltimore, about 100 yards over Market or Baltimore Street Bridge, a complete assortment of the above articles of the best quality, which he will deliver (at the pleasing reduction, the former of near 20, the latter of 10 per cent, lower than it was a year since) in any part of the city, clear of expense or risk as to breakage, and when on board vessels, stow them away securely.

N. B. Those who favor me with their custom, will please seal their orders to prevent an imposition.  
April 8—3w.

**ACCORDING TO PROMISE,  
MESSENGER**

Will be set to mares this season, in Talbot county, at the following stands, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays at Easton, on Wednesdays at Mr. Charles Gibson's, and at the Trapp on Fridays and Saturdays, at the moderate price of eight dollars the season, per mare; but if paid on or before the 20th of September next, six dollars will be received in full payment. Notwithstanding he has established an unparagoned character as a foal getter, yet an insurance will not be made for a less sum than twelve dollars; and to obviate all misunderstanding, written instructions must accompany each mare intended to be insured, at the time she is sent, otherwise she will be considered by the season. The groom will be entitled to 25 cents for each mare.

**Messenger**

Is eleven years old this spring, full sixteen hands two inches high, well proportioned, strong active and mild tempered, pleasant for the saddle, and powerful as a draft horse. On examination he will be found possessing properties calculated to produce a stock of horses superior to any in this country, for saddle, harness or draft use, which is the grand desideratum with farmers. Messenger's grand sire was the celebrated imported Messenger, who was considered the best horse ever brought from England—having, however, by approved services, established a fair claim to public confidence, it is deemed unnecessary to descend to the detail of pedigree. I therefore offer his services to the farmers and other gentlemen of the county, not *boasted* by a borrowed reputation, and rely for their patronage; on the intrinsic merit of his own character.—The season will commence the first day of April, and end the first day of July.

WM. R. SPURAT,  
Queen Ann's County.  
March 28—(April 8)—1f.

**MARYLAND,  
QUEEN ANNS' COUNTY COURT,  
Sitting as a Court of Chancery, at October Term, 1819.**

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Gustavus W. T. Wright, trustee for the sale of the real estate of the heirs of the late Susanna Watson, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the first Saturday in the next May Term of this Court. Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette at Easton, before the said first Saturday of May Term next. The report states, that two hundred and thirty acres, sold for twenty-four hundred and thirty-one dollars and six and a half cents.

THOS. MURPHEY, Ck.  
of Queen Ann's county Court.  
April 8—3w.

**MARYLAND,  
Caroline County Orphans' Court,  
Tuesday the 21st day of  
March A. D. 1820.**

On application of George Reed, administrator of Mary Harrington, late of Caroline county, deceased: It is ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton.



In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of March anno domini 1820.

JOHN YOUNG, Regr. of Wills  
for Caroline county.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of March anno domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

GEORGE REED, Adm.  
of Mary Harrington deceased.  
April 8—3w.

**Trustee's Sale.**

By Virtue of a Decree of Talbot County Court, passed at November Term last—the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the lot and improvements thereon, late the property of James Stoakes of the county aforesaid, deceased, situate at Easton Point of said county, being part of a tract of land called Tilghman's Fortune, and adjoining the lands of Capt. Clement Vickers and the heirs of the late Mr. Lambert Hopkins. Said Lot contains about three quarters of an acre of Land, is bounded to the northward and westward, by Third Haven Creek, upon which its whole front is terminated by most extensive and valuable wharfing, raised at considerable expense and labor, and the whole designed (and for many years appropriated by the late Mr. Stoakes) as an extensive boat-yard, for which purpose no situation can be much better adapted. Upon the premises is a convenient and comfortable dwelling, almost new, built of good materials with two rooms, and passages on each floor, & a large and convenient room on the basement story, designed for a workshop, together with a smoke house and granary in good repair.

**TERMS OF SALE.**

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay the whole of the purchase money on the day of Sale, or ratification thereof by the courts—when the trustee will by deed convey all the right and estate of the late James Stoakes, free of dower, to the purchaser or purchasers as aforesaid.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.  
March 18—ts

**Notice.**

All persons indebted to the estate of Col William B. Smyth, late of Talbot county deceased, are hereby notified to pay their respective debts to Mr. SAMUEL GROOM, of Easton, with all convenient speed. And all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to produce them to the said Samuel Groom, duly authenticated according to law, on or before the 20th day of September next.

ISABELLA SMYTH,  
Adm'x. with the Will annex'd.  
Easton Feb. 14, 1820—2m.

**POSTPONEMENT.**

**Public Sale.**

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court for Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, for ready money, on the 3d Tuesday, being the 18th day of April next, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon, 70 shares of Stock in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, a close Carriage, and sundry other articles, of the Estate of Mrs. Mary Roberts, deceased.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Exr.  
March 18—6w.  
The Sale of the above mentioned property, is postponed to Tuesday the 5th day of May next, then to take place at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon.  
April 1, 1820.

**NOTICE.**

The Subscriber having rented the Granary at Wye Landing, the property of the late Capt. John Morling, informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends running a strong and substantial VESSEL from said landing to Baltimore, in every respect calculated for carrying all kinds of grain. Mr. Simmons will pass receipts as formerly, for all grain delivered at the Granary, and attend to the settlement of accounts. Sales (in Capt. Cooper's absence) agreeable to directions. All orders left with Mr. Simmons will be promptly attended to as it respects the grain going to market, by giving notice previous to other engagements.

ALEX. HEMSLEY.  
April 1—4w  
N. B. The Subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of Capt. Morling's former customers.  
A. H.

**A SUPPLEMENT**

To the Ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance to prevent the parading ungedled Horses on the Public Square, or along the Streets of Easton."

Whereas it has been found by experience, that the original Ordinance, to which this is a supplement, is not sufficiently rigorous to prevent persons from parading ungedled Horses for show within the limits of the Town.

Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Commissioners of the Town of Easton, duly elected and qualified, that from and after the publication of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whomsoever, to lead, ride or parade any ungedled Horse for show on the public square or along any of the streets, lanes or alleys within the limits of the Town.

And be it enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons shall presume to lead, ride or parade any ungedled Horse, contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, every person or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay all such fines and forfeitures, as are imposed by the original Ordinance to which this is a supplement.

Enacted and ordained into a bye-law, by the Commissioners of Easton, this 31st day of March, 1820, and ordered to be published in both the newspapers printed in Easton, and in the usual manner.

JOHN STEVENS, President pro. tempore  
Attest TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Ck.  
April 1—3w.

**SALE POSTPONED.**

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, one at the suit of John Lecompte, use of Vincent Moore, & the other at the suit of John Lecompte, use of Herndon Heraldou, against James Colston; will be sold on Thursday the 23d of March, on the premises, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Colston in and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Clay's Hope and Bachelor's Neglect, 10 head of cattle, 2 yoke of oxen, 25 head of sheep, and 5 head of horses; sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.  
Feb. 28.  
The above Sale is postponed to Thursday the 20th of April next.  
March 25.

**MAGISTRATES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

**BRICKLAYING.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
Having removed to Easton, offers his services to the people of Talbot and the adjacent counties, in his line of business, which he professes to understand in the best manner; in particular the following: such as the latest fashion Patent, Ramford, and Franklin fire-places; Ramford's improvements for Kitchens, public and private: the people will find it much to their advantage, those who wish to economize house room and fuel, he begs the encouragement of a generous public, and flatters himself to give satisfaction.

WILLIAM COPPUCK.  
P. S. He keeps a constant supply of lime for jobbing, and will instruct any one in his line of business, in these improvements. W. C.  
March 7.

Edon, 2d mo. 15th, 1820.

I hereby certify, that William Coppuck put up for me two Boilers, on the Ramford plan, one of which holds about twenty, & the other about ten gallons, which for economy in the saving of fuel, far exceeds any stove or other contrivance which has come under my observation; And I believe that the said William Coppuck is master of his profession, as a Bricklayer, and fully adequate to the performance of any thing in that line that he undertakes.

ROB. MOORE.

This is to certify, that William Coppuck has altered two fire places for me in a very neat workman like manner. These fire places throw out more heat than before their alteration, with considerably less fuel, and are not disposed to smoke.

I think it due to Mr. Coppuck to say, that he has studied the principles of, and paid more attention to, the construction of fire places, and building Chimneys, than any other Bricklayer, I have been acquainted with.

I have seen some of Mr. Coppuck's improved methods of saving fuel, in cooking, which deserve much commendation. In fact this neat workman does not set himself up above instruction, and will construct Chimneys and erect cooking apparatus, of every kind, in the neatest and best manner, agreeable to any plan, or improved method.

ENNALLS MARTIN, M. D.  
Easton, Feb. 25th, 1820.

**EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,  
THE SCHOONER  
JANE & MARY.**

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

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

February 14—TF.

**EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,  
THE SLOOP  
Edward Lloyd,**

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

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

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

EDWARD AULD.  
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

**THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT  
MARYLAND.**

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

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

**UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,  
March 30, 1820.**

The Stockholders of the Union Bank of Maryland are hereby notified, that in pursuance of an act, entitled "A Supplement to an Act relating to voting by proxies in the Banks of this state," a general meeting will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of deciding whether they will assent to the act entitled, "An act relating to voting by proxies in the Banks of this state."

By order of the Board,  
J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cashier.

March 31  
The Editors of the Maryland Gazette, the Frederick Town Herald, the Hagers Town Torch Light and Easton Gazette, will please publish the above in their respective papers until the day of meeting, and forward their accounts.

April 8

**WANTED**

A situation as an OVERSEER, a Man with a family, who can produce the most satisfactory recommendations: A line left at this office will meet immediate attention.  
Easton, March 25

**REMOVAL.**

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Ostlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.  
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.  
SOLOMON LOWE.  
N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.  
Easton, Oct. 4—tf

**The Union Tavern.**

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those 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 provided with Grain of every kind, and 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 honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him.  
JESSE SHEFFER.  
Dec. 13—

**BOARDING & LODGING.**

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

**THE ART OF  
PENMANSHIP,**

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-board stave, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.  
Oct. 18

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space of twenty days (if necessary) for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper, according to law.  
By order,  
JOHN STEVENS Jun. Ck.  
to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.  
Feb. 21

**To be Rented,**

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick McNeal.  
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Nov. 29—1f

**For Sale,**

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. E. Birkhead, in New-Market, Dorset county, together with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty of which are covered with wood.—For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the Subscriber in Cambridge.  
GEORGE WELLER.  
Nov. 22, 1819—1f

**Bill in Equity, Worcester County Court,  
NOVEMBER TERM, 1819.**

Lemuel Showell, executor of Lemuel Showell, vs. Isaac Walter and Elizabeth his wife, David Gray, Kendall Williams, and Polly his wife, Hetty Gray, Jenkins Gray, and Sally Gray.  
The Bill further states, that the said Isaac Walter, and Elizabeth his wife, are not citizens of this state, and do not reside therein.

The complainant prays that a decree may pass for the sale of as much of the real estate of said Joseph, as may be necessary for the payment of his debts. It is therefore ordered, that the complainant give notice to the said Isaac Walter, and Elizabeth his wife, by publication of a copy of this order, for four successive weeks, in some newspaper published at Easton, before the next May Term of this court, that the said Isaac and Elizabeth, cause their appearance to be entered in this case, & an answer filed, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso.

Test, JOHN C. HANDEY, Ck.  
Worcester County Court.  
March 25—4w

**Boots & Shoes,**

*Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.*  
The Subscriber thankful for the encouragement he has received, takes this method of informing the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valiant, two doors from Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's Store, one from the Easton Hotel, and directly opposite the Bank. Having the best workmen that can be procured on the Eastern Shore, both for BOOTS & SHOES, he is now able to dispatch work at the shortest notice. He promises to use his best exertions to give general satisfaction to a generous public.  
PETER TARR.  
Easton, Jan. 31

**Land for Sale.**

The Subscriber wishes to dispose of a tract of land containing between 900 and 1000 acres situated upon Blackwater river in Dorchester county. About 800 acres of this land are covered with excellent timber, chiefly such Pine and Oak as are well adapted to vessel building. The timber being near a good landing, the purchaser will have every facility of employing it to advantage.—The cleared land is of good soil and pleasantly situated.  
ROBERT GRIFFITH.  
Cambridge, Jan. 31, 1820—8w.

**THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE**

**OSCAR,**

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable and at other stands to cover Mares, on the following terms, to wit: 7 dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th August 6 dollars will discharge the debt, and if paid by the 20th of June 5 dollars will discharge the debt, by paying 25 cents to the Groom, for every Mare that he may cover. Gentlemen putting two or more Mares shall have a deduction of one dollar for each Mare.

**Young Oscar**

Was got by the old horse Oscar and out of a most elegant Mare, which was got by Mr. Edward Lloyd's celebrated horse Rafter. The strain on both sides is so generally known, that it is needless to say any more about it. Young Oscar is 5 years old this spring, and about sixteen hands high, a most elegant Bay and handsomely marked with white—the figure will show for itself.  
WILLIAM BENNY.  
March 18—1f.

**Young Top-Gallant**

Is a beautiful brown bay Horse, four years old the twentieth of June next, and is superior to any Colt in this county, of his age and blood, is nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the celebrated horse Top-Gallant, his dam was got by a Narraganset Horse, out of a Chicaw Mare, which is supposed to be equal to any stock of horses in this country of their grade.

**Top-Gallant**

Is now in high stud condition, and will be let to a few mares this season at the moderate price of Five Dollars each, Twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case. This Colt has never been put to any mares, but from his appearance, no doubt but that he will be sure and a good foal getter. He will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and at the Trappe on Saturdays. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June next, moneys payable on the first of September following, to the subscriber.  
JAMES DENNY.  
March 25, 1820.

**MARYLAND,  
Talbot County, to wit:**

James Mackey an insolvent debtor having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, & having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county was forthwith discharged.—And I do thereupon direct that the said James Mackey give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge, as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four weeks successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of May Term, of the said county court, and that he do appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, & of obtaining a final discharge.

Given under my hand this 26th day of October 1819.  
JOHN EDMONDSON.  
March 25—4w.

**HIRELINGS.**

I want to Hire for the residue of this year, Two Men or two Lads, or two good labouring Women, for which I will give the best wages.  
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
March 25—4w

**MARYLAND,  
TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT:**

John Sewel (of Mark) an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement within the goal of said county was forthwith discharged.—And I do thereupon direct that the said John Sewel (of Mark) give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four weeks successively in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Saturday of May Term, of the said county Court, and that he do appear on that day before the said court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge.

Given under my hand this 5th day of January 1820.  
JOHN EDMONDSON.  
March 25—4w.

**PRINTING.**

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

# EASTON GAZETTE,

## And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1820.

NO. 124.

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,  
payable half yearly in advance.

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### LIFE OF COMMODORE DECATUR.

Com. Stephen Decatur is of French descent by the male line. His grandfather was a native of La Rochelle, in France, & married a lady of Rhode Island. His father Stephen Decatur, was born in Newport (Rhode Island), and when a very young man removed to Philadelphia, where he married the daughter of an Irish gentleman by the name of Pine. He was bred to the sea, and commanded a merchant vessel out of the port of Philadelphia until the establishment of the navy, when he was appointed to command the Delaware sloop of war. He continued in her until the frigate Philadelphia was built, when the command of that ship was given to him, at the particular request of the merchants, who had built her by subscription. In this situation he remained until peace was made with France, when he resigned his commission, and retired to his residence a few miles from Philadelphia, where he resided until his death, which happened in November, 1808.

His son, Stephen Decatur the present commodore, was born on the 5th of January, 1779, on the eastern shore of Maryland, whither his parents had retired, whilst the British were in possession of Philadelphia. They returned to that city when he was a few months old, and he was there educated and brought up.

He entered the navy in March, 1798, as midshipman, and joined the frigate U. States, under the command of commodore Barry, who had obtained the warrant for him. He continued for some time with that officer, and he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. The United States at that time required some repairs, and not wishing to remain in port, he requested an order to join the brig Norfolk, then bound to the Spanish Main. He performed one cruise in her, as first lieutenant, and on his return to port, resumed his station on board the United States, where he remained until peace was concluded with France.

He was then ordered to the Essex, as first lieutenant, and sailed with commodore Dale's squadron to the Mediterranean. On the return of that squadron, he was ordered to the New York, one of the second Mediterranean squadron, under the command of commodore Morris.

When he returned to the United States he was ordered to take command of the Argus, and proceed in her to join commodore Preble's squadron, then in the Mediterranean, and on his arrival there to resign the command of the Argus to lieutenant Hull, and take the schooner Enterprise, then commanded by that officer. After making that exchange he proceeded to Syracuse, where the squadron was to rendezvous. On his arrival at that port he was informed of the fate of the frigate Philadelphia, which had run aground on the Barbary coast, and fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. The idea immediately presented itself to his mind of attempting her recapture or destruction. On commodore Preble's arrival, a few days afterwards, he proposed to him a plan for the purpose, and volunteered his services to execute it. The wary mind of that veteran officer at first disapproved of an enterprise so full of peril; but the risk and difficulties that surrounded it only stimulated the ardor of Decatur, and imparted to it an air of adventure, fascinating to his youthful imagination.

The consent of the commodore having been obtained, lieutenant Decatur selected for the expedition a Ketch (the Intrepid) which he had captured a few weeks before from the enemy, & manned her with seventy volunteers, chiefly from his own crew. He sailed from Syracuse on the 2d of February, 1804, accompanied by the United States' brig Syren, lieut. Stewart, who was to aid with his boats, and to receive the crew of the Ketch, in case it should be found expedient to use her as a fire ship.

After fifteen days of very tempestuous weather, they arrived at the harbor of Tripoli, a little before sunset. It had been arranged between lieutenants Decatur and Stewart, that the Ketch should enter the harbor, about 10 o'clock that night, attended by the boats of the Syren. On arriving off the harbor, the Syren in consequence of a change of wind, had been thrown six or eight miles without the Intrepid. The wind at this time was fair, but fast declining, and lieutenant Decatur apprehended that, should he wait for the Syren's boats to come up, it might be too late to make the attack that night. Such delay might be fatal to the enterprise, as they could not remain longer on the coast, their provisions being nearly exhausted. For these reasons he determined to ad-

venture into the harbor alone, which he did about 8 o'clock.

An idea may be formed of the extreme hazard of this enterprise from the situation of the frigate. She was moored within half gun shot of the bashaw's castle, and of the principal battery. Two of the enemy's cruisers lay within two cable's length, on the starboard quarter, and their gun-boats within half gunshot, on the starboard bow. All the guns of the Frigate were mounted and loaded. Such were the immediate perils that our hero ventured to encounter with a single ketch, beside the other dangers that abound in a strongly fortified harbor.

Although from the entrance to the place where the frigate lay, was only three miles, yet, in consequence of the lightness of the wind, they did not get within hail of her, until 11 o'clock. When they had approached within 200 yards, they were hailed and ordered to anchor, or they would be fired into. Lieutenant Decatur ordered a Maltese pilot, who was on board the ketch, to answer that they had lost their anchor in a gale of wind on the coast, and therefore could not comply with their request. By this time it had become perfectly calm, and they were about fifty yards from the frigate. Lieutenant Decatur ordered a small boat to be alongside of the ketch, to take a rope and make it fast to the frigate's forechains. This being done, they began to warp the ketch alongside. It was not until this moment that the enemy suspected the character of their visitor, & great confusion immediately ensued. This enabled our adventurers to get along side of the frigate, when Decatur immediately sprang aboard, followed by Mr. Charles Morris, midshipman. These two were nearly a minute on deck, before their companions could succeed in mounting the side. Fortunately, the Turks had not sufficiently recovered from their surprise to take advantage of this delay. They were crowded together on the quarter deck perfectly astonished and aghast, without making any attempts to oppose the assaulting party. As soon as a sufficient number of our men had gained the deck, to form a front equal to that of the enemy, they rushed in upon them. The Turks stood the assault but a short time, and were completely overpowered. About twenty were killed on the spot, many jumped overboard, and the rest fled to the main deck, whither they were pursued and driven to the hold.

After entire possession had been gained of the ship, and every thing prepared to set fire to her, a number of launches were seen rowing about the harbor. This determined lieutenant Decatur to remain in the frigate, from whence a better defence could be made than from on board the ketch. The enemy had already commenced firing upon them from their batteries and castle, and from two corsairs that were lying near. Perceiving that the launches did not attempt to approach, he ordered the ship to be set on fire, which was done, at the same time, in different parts. As soon as this was completely effected, they left her, and such was the rapidity of the flames, that it was with the utmost difficulty they preserved the ketch. At this critical moment, a most propitious breeze sprang up, blowing directly out of the harbor, which in a few minutes, carried them beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, and they made good their retreat without the loss of a single man, and with but four wounded.

For this gallant and romantic achievement, lieutenant Decatur was promoted to the rank of post captain, there being at that time, no intermediate grade. This promotion was particularly gratifying to him, inasmuch as it was done with the consent of the officers over whose heads he was raised.

In the ensuing spring, it being determined to make an attack upon Tripoli, com. Preble obtained from the king of Naples the loan of six gun boats and two bombards, which he formed into two divisions, and gave the command of one of them to captain Decatur, the other to lieutenant Somers. The squadron sailed from Syracuse, consisting of the frigate Constitution, the brig Syren, the schooners Nautilus and Vixen, and the gun boats.

Having arrived at the coast of Barbary, they were for some days prevented from making the attack, by adverse wind and weather: at length, on the morning of the 3d of August, the weather being favorable, the signal was made from the commodore's ship to prepare for action, the light vessels towing the gun-boats to windward. At 9 o'clock, the signal was made for bombarding the town and the enemy's vessels. The gun-boats were cast off, and advancing in a line ahead, led on by capt. Decatur, and covered by the frigate Constitution, and the brig and schooners. The enemy's gun-boats were moored along the mouth of the harbor, under the batteries, and within musket shot. Their sails had been taken from them, and they were ordered to sink rather than to abandon their position. They were aided and covered likewise by a brig of 16 and a schooner of 11 guns.

Before entering into close action, capt. Decatur went alongside each of his boats and ordered them to unship their bowsprits and follow him, as it was his intention to board the enemy's boats.— Lieutenant James Decatur commanded one of the boats belonging to lieutenant Somers' division, but being further to windward than the rest of his division, he joined and took orders from his brother.

When Captain Decatur, who was in the leading boat, came within range of the fire from the batteries, a heavy fire was opened upon him from them and from the gun-boats.—He returned their fire, & continued advancing until he came in contact with their boats. At this time commodore Preble, seeing Decatur approaching nearer than he thought prudent, ordered the signal to be made for a retreat; but it was found that in making out the signals for the boats, the one for a retreat had been omitted. The enemy's boats had about forty men each; ours an equal number, twenty-seven of whom were Americans, and thirteen Neapolitans. Decatur, on boarding the enemy, was instantly followed by his countrymen, the Neapolitans remained behind. The Turks did not sustain the combat, hand to hand, with that firmness they had obtained a reputation for; in ten minutes the deck was cleared; eight of them sought refuge in the hold; and of the rest, some fell on the deck, and others jumped into sea. Only three of the Americans were wounded.

As Decatur was about to proceed out with his prize, the boat which had been commanded by his brother came under his stern, and informed him that they had engaged and captured one of the enemy; but that her commander, after surrendering, had treacherously shot lieutenant James Decatur, and pushed off with the boat, and was then making for the harbor. The feelings of the gallant Decatur, on receiving this intelligence, may more easily be imagined than described. Every consideration of prudence and safety was lost in his eagerness to punish so dastardly an act, and to revenge the death of a brother so basely murdered. He pushed within the enemy's line with his single boat; and having succeeded in getting alongside of the retreating foe, boarding her at the head of eleven men, who were all the Americans he had left. The fate of this contest was extremely doubtful for twenty minutes. All the Americans except four were severely wounded. Decatur singled out the commander as the peculiar object of his vengeance. The Turk was armed with an espartoon, Decatur with a cutlass—in attempting to cut off the head of the weapon, his sword struck on the iron and broke close to the hilt. The Turk at this moment made a push which slightly wounded him in the right arm and breast. He immediately seized the spear and closed with him. A fierce struggle ensued, and both fell, Decatur uppermost. By this time the Turk had drawn a dagger from his belt & was about to plunge it into the body of his foe, when Decatur caught his arm, and shot him with a pistol, which he had taken from his pocket. During the time they were struggling on the deck, the crew rushed to the aid of their commanders, and a most sanguinary conflict took place inasmuch that when Decatur had despatched his adversary, it was with the greatest difficulty he could extricate himself from the killed & wounded that had fallen around him.

It is with no common feeling of admiration that we record an instance of heroic courage, and loyal self devotion, on the part of a common sailor. During the early part of Decatur's struggle with the Turk, he was assailed in rear by one of the enemy, who had just aimed a blow at his head with his sabre that must have been fatal; at this fearful juncture, a noble hearted tar, who had been so badly wounded as to lose the use of his hands, seeing no other means of saving his commander, rushed between him & the uplifted sabre, & received the blow on his own head, which fractured his skull. We love to pause and honor great actions in humble life, because they speak well for human nature. Men of rank and station in society often do gallant deeds, in a manner from necessity. Their conspicuous situation obliges them to do so, or their eagerness for glory urges them on; but an act like this we have mentioned, so desperate, yet so disinterested; done by an obscure, unambitious individual, a poor sailor, can spring from nothing but innate nobleness of soul. We are happy to add that this generous fellow survived, and now receives a pension from government.

Decatur succeeded in getting with both of his prizes to the squadron, and the next day received the highest commendation, in a general order, from commodore Preble. When that able officer was superseded in the command of the squadron, he gave the constitution to captain Decatur, who had, some time before, received his commission. From that ship he was removed to the Congress, and returned home in her when peace was concluded with Tripoli. On his return to the United States, he was employed in superintending gun-boats, until the affair of the Chesapeake, when he

was ordered to supersede commodore Barron in the command of that ship, since which period he has had the command of the southern squadron.— When the United States was again put in commission, he was removed from the Chesapeake to that frigate.

The war with Great Britain gave commodore Decatur another opportunity of adding to the laurels he had already won. On the 25th October, 1812, in lat. 29 N. long. 29 30 W. he fell in with his Britannic majesty's ship Macedonian, mounting 49 carriage guns. This was one of the finest frigates in the British navy, and commanded by captain John S. Carden, one of the ablest officers. She was in prime order, two years old, and but four months out of dock. The enemy being to windward, had the advantage of choosing his own distance; and, supposing the U. States to be the Essex (which only mounts cannonades) kept at first at long shot, and did not at any moment come within the complete effect of the musketry and grape. After the frigates had come to close action, the battle was terminated in a very short period, by the enemy's surrender.

It is not one of the least circumstances of commodore Decatur's good fortune, or rather good management, that he conveyed his prize, in her shattered condition, across a vast extent of ocean, swarming with foes and conducted her triumphantly into port, thus placing immediately before the eyes of his countrymen a noble trophy of his own skill and of national prowess.

Commodore Decatur received the warmest praises from the President and Congress, as well as the most marked testimonies of gratitude from his countrymen, for this achievement. A gold medal was voted to him by the national legislature, and the legislature of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, expressed their recorded thanks for his bravery. A sumptuous public ball was given to him in New York, and the freedom of the city conferred upon him in a gold box by the corporation.

In June, 1815, the American squadron under his command, consisting of the frigates United States and Macedonian, and the sloop-of-war Hornet, attempted to proceed to sea from New-York; but were prevented by the superior force of two line of battle ships and a frigate of the enemy, who gave chase; but Decatur was fortunate enough to arrive safely in New London, in which port the fleet was strictly blockaded, during the remainder of the war.

Having been assigned to take command of the frigate President, then in New-York, Decatur sailed thence on the 14th of January, 1815, but the ship running aground on the bar, and striking heavily, was much injured in her keel and rudder braces, which impeded her sailing. He fell in, the next day, with four British ships, the Majestic, Endymion, Pomona, Tenedos and Despatch (big) from which he endeavored to escape, by starting water and using other means to lighten the ship—but he finally engaged with the Endymion, and after driving her out of action, the arrival of two fresh ships the Pomona and Tenedos, obliged him to surrender. He lost one fifth of his crew, killed and wounded, the force opposed to him being four fold superior to his. The President arrived at Bermuda, under jury masts, on the 28th of January; where captain Decatur was treated with the highest respect and delicacy by the officers of the British squadron and the governor of the island.

A highly respectable court martial upon the return of captain Decatur to the United States, not only acquitted him of all blame for the loss of his ship, but praised his bravery and good conduct in exalted terms of expression.

No circumstance further illustrated the biography of Decatur, until after the close of the war with Great Britain; when a fleet, consisting of the Guerriere, Constellation and Macedonian frigates, the Ontario and Epervier brigs, and four schooners, was despatched to the coast of Barbary under his command, to punish the barbarians for some violations of the laws of nations, in respect to citizens of the United States of America. War was declared against the Barbary powers, March 2, 1815.

Decatur sailed from New-York, May 20, 1815, and arrived at Gibraltar in twenty-five days, where he learned that the Algerine squadron had been out into the Atlantic, and had probably returned into the Mediterranean; upon which they proceeded without delay for Algiers, in hopes of intercepting the enemy before he could reach the port. On the 17th of June, he captured the Algerine frigate Mazau-da, after a running fight of 25 minutes. The Algerine Admiral (Hammdia) was killed in the action by a cannon ball. Two days afterwards the squadron took a brig of twenty two guns and arrived at Algiers on the 28th of June. A treaty was formed with the dey upon the basis laid down by the American commissioners, by which an end was put to any claim of tribute from the United States, under any pretext whatever. From Algiers, he proceeded to Tripoli and Tunis, and obtained an indemnity in money for suffering American vessels to be taken out of their harbors, by the British during the

late war, without impediment and in the former place, he effected the release of ten captives, two Danes & eight Neapolitans; the latter of whom he landed at Messina. He joined commodore Bainbridge at Gibraltar, sailed for the U. States in the Guierriere, and arrived the following November.

After his return to the United States, he was appointed one of the commissioners of the navy board, we believe in consequence of the resignation of capt. Hull. [Boston Intel.]

Nowfolk, April 11.

The ship Horatio, Captain Bunker, a large Indiaman, represented to be of 1000 tons burthen, and owned by Mr. Abraham Ogden of New York, went a shore in a heavy gale on Sunday night, 2d instant about 10 o'clock, on one of the outer shoals of Cape Hatteras, and bilged immediately. The Horatio was in ballast, on her voyage from New York to Savannah, to load there for a European market, and thence bound to Calcutta. The crew consisted of 28 souls—20 of whom saved themselves by taking to the boat, and had not time to save any clothing but what they had on their backs. The captain and seven of the crew were lost. Among those who escaped a watery grave, we learn, is Mr. Ogden, (son of the owner,) the chief mate, and the carpenter, who gives this shocking recital. The boat was taken up by a schooner the next morning after it left the ship, and the unfortunate sufferers carried into Ocracock—whence the carpenter, and two of the men proceeded to Elizabeth City; and came thence to this place by land. One of the men, we learn left here for New York, in the Packet schooner Mark Time, which sailed from this port yesterday morning.

LESSBURG, Va. April 11.

A case of more than usual interest was decided at the recent session of the superior court, held in this town, at which his honor judge White presided, in which Sarah Currie was plaintiff, and John Hawling defendant. The suit was brought on the charge of seduction, under promise of marriage, and the damages laid at 5000 dollars. The jury, after retiring about half an hour, returned a verdict of 5,600 dollars damages—which, being greater than the sum laid in the declaration, was reduced by the court to 5000 dollars. For the plaintiff, Messrs. Henderson and Balch—for the defendant, Messrs. Blincoe and Mason.—Gen. of Lib.

A Mr. Jacob Fry, of New-Orleans, offers five hundred dollars reward for the apprehension of two villains who attacked and pulled him from his horse on the 18th February, within two miles of Franklin, (Tenn.) on the Columbia road, and robbed him of a pocket book containing a draft on the Nashville bank, drawn by James Smith in favor of J. & J. Fry, for \$5700; 2800 dollars in cash, principally Tennessee paper, some Kentucky, some N. Carolina, and 320 dollars United States paper. Also a bill of lading for goods shipped on board the steam boat Manhattan, from New-Orleans to Louisville, (Ky.) and some other papers. Mr. F. is confident that the fellows who robbed him, knew his situation, because they followed him all the way through the Chickasaw nation. On his arrival at Nashville, and applying to the cashier of the Nashville bank to stop the payment of the draft, he found that the drawer had no funds in the bank on which he drew, which induces him to believe that the said James Smith was concerned in the robbery.—E. Post.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. April 8.

### A NEW DIFFICULTY.

Our circulating medium has just received a shock, which is almost galvanic—at least electrical. "Pursuant to instructions from Boston," a considerable number of the notes of our Banks have been presented for payment, within a day or two, and silver coin by tale, was refused to be received—the holders of the notes would receive it only by weights; foreign gold coin was utterly rejected. The cause of this strange revolution in the ordinary routine of the money market, we understand, is, that the act of Congress repealing the law, making foreign silver coin a tender, will go into operation in April next, and the hawk eyed dealers have discovered that there is a difference of from 10 to 18 per cent. in the weight and denomination: that is to say, that a dollar in change in quarters, nine pences, four pence half pence, pence and half pence, counted according to their nominal value, and not weighed, is not a dollar (in consequence of the wear and tear they have experienced) by ten to eighteen cents; and they have therefore determined to "take time by the forelock," and hunt all these unoffending, pleasing, and really indispensable little companions of change-lings, out of society, as they did the old fashioned demure half crowns not long since. And it is supposed they will effect their object, unless congress interposes; for the old tender law it is said, justifies the refusal of them except by weight. Our banks have, however, insisted upon pay-

ing them as formerly, and thus the matter stands at present. We learn that a large amount has lately been drawn from the Boston Banks on this new principle.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 11.

Resolutions were submitted for consideration expressing a disapprobation of the old sedition law, and providing for refunding all fines which were exacted under that law. Laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.

Mr. Morrill laid upon the table the following resolutions:  
**Resolved**, That the practice of Duelling is inhuman, immoral, and censurable.

**Resolved**, That the President of the U. States would be justifiable in striking from the rolls of the army and navy the names of all persons thereon, who have been or hereafter may be, directly or indirectly engaged in a duel, or who may have been, or hereafter may be, in any way or manner accessory thereto.

The report of the committee on Indian affairs, adverse to the expediency of abolishing the system of Indian trade established by act of 1811, was read and concurred in.

The consideration of the bill supplementary to the "act concerning navigation," was taken up, and ordered to a third reading; Mr. Wilson being the only member who voted against it.

The committee of conference, reported that they had met the committee of the other house on the subject of amendment to the military appropriation bill, but that they were unable to agree. The report was laid on the table.

The bill to increase the salaries of the district Judges was lost.

THURSDAY, April 13.

The Senate took up the consideration of the report of the committee of conference, on a motion agreed to recede from their amendment.

### CLOTHING OF THE ARMY.

FRIDAY, April 14.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Dickerson proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for clothing the army of the United States in Domestic Manufactures; which bill is as follows:

**Be it enacted**, &c. That from and after the passing of this act, the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and required to cause the army of the U. States to be clothed in articles of domestic manufacture, so far as the same can be procured in the United States.

The bill having been read, Mr. Williams of Tennessee, for reasons which he submitted at large, moved to postpone it indefinitely.

A debate ensued; and the bill was supported much at large by Messrs. Dickerson, Burrill, Trimble, Morrill, and King of New York, and in a few incidental remarks, by Mr. Ruggles. The bill was opposed as earnestly and fully by Messrs. Williams of Tennessee, Smith, and Maccon. The debate continued till half past 3 o'clock; when,

The question being taken on the indefinite postponement of the bill, it was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays as follows:

**YEAS**—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Elliot, Gaillard, Johnson of Louisiana, King of Alabama, Leake, Lloyd, Macon, Noble, Pleasant, Smith, Taylor, Walker of Alabama, Walker of Georgia, Williams of Mississippi, Williams of Tennessee—17.

**NAYS**—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson of Kentucky, King of New York, Lanman, Logan, Lowrie, Morrill, Otis, Palmer, Parrot, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Thomas, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Wilson—24.

Mr. Van Dyke, to remove some of the objections, which had been urged against the bill, and make it more generally acceptable, moved to divest it in part of its imperative character by modifying the bill to read, "so far as the same can be procured at as reasonable prices as similar articles of foreign manufacture."

This amendment was opposed by Mr. Trimble and Mr. Dickerson; but, before the question was taken,

The Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 11.

The committee of Ways and Means, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of any balance due by the government, to collectors of internal revenue.

A great part of the day was occupied on the bill concerning the banks of the district of Columbia.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.

Mr. Baldwin, presented the memorial of the Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of American Manufactures, praying that further protection and encouragement may be extended to the manufacturing interest of the country generally.

By Mr. Pinckney, a memorial and petition of sundry merchants and underwriters in the city of Charleston in South Carolina, praying compensation for spoils committed on their lawful commerce, by cruisers under the French flag, between the years 1793 and 1800, their claims to which upon the government of France for indemnity were abandoned on the part of the U. S. in the convention on the 30th of Sept. 1800.

District Banks.

The bill concerning the Banks in the District of Columbia, was read a third time; & the question being stated—"Shall the bill pass?"

The Debate and proceedings on this bill, which with subsequent business, want of room compels us to omit to-day, occupied nearly the whole of the sitting.

The result was, that the bill passed, but not without great opposition, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

THURSDAY, April 13.

The committee on the subject of a bill to prevent duelling, reported that the existing laws were sufficient if executed.

A number of private bills were ordered to a third reading.

The committee of conference on the subject of the amendment to the military appropriation bill, reported that they had met the committee of the Senate, but were unable to come to any agreement.

The consideration of the district Bank bill was taken up, which occupied the house a great part of the day, and ultimately passed.

FRIDAY, April 14.

Mr. Smith of Maryland from the committee of ways and means, made a detailed report accompanied by a bill authorizing the President of the U. S. to borrow two millions of dollars, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

The bill to establish the district court in the state of Alabama was taken up, amended so as to reduce the salary of the Judge from 2,000 to 1,500 dollars, and ordered to a third reading.

### Revolutionary Officers.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of certain surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army.

Whereupon, a debate of considerable interest arose, in which Messrs. Livermore, Nelson, of Va. Gross of N. Y. Hemphill, Cushman, Meigs, and Warfield, advocated the bill, and Mr. Hardin and Mr. Southard opposed it.

The question on concurring in the report of the committee of the whole, to strike out the first section of the bill, was then decided as follows:—yeas 94, nays 70.

So the first section was stricken out, and the bill of course rejected.

Mr. Livermore then moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill which proposes to change the tariff of duties on goods imported, with a view to move for its indefinite postponement.

The question on Mr. Livermore's motion was taken without debate, on the merits of the bill, and decided as follows:—Yeas 71, nays 96.

So the House refused to discharge the committee of the whole from the consideration of the said bill. Whereupon,

Mr. Starrs offered the following resolution, and moved that it be committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

**Resolved**, That it is expedient to provide by law, for the establishment of a system of internal revenue.

This resolve was referred, as moved without debate.

The bill next in order was the bill to establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy. Mr. Sergeant moved that the house, do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on that bill. This motion was negatived. 56 to 47; and the house being thin and the hour late, the house adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 15.

Mr. Lincoln obtained leave of absence from the service of the house for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Cobb, then moved that the house do now proceed to consider the report of the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on a resolution submitted by him, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, in relation to the appointments to office.

And the question being taken thereon, it passed in the affirmative:—yeas 71, nays 69.

The amendments reported to the said resolution by the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, were then read and concurred in by the House, and the said amendment as amended is in the following words, to wit:

"No Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States shall, during the time for which he was elected, or within one year thereafter, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States."

On the question to order the resolution to a third reading, a Debate arose, which occupied about two hours. The gentlemen who engaged in the debate were Messrs. Pindall, Brush, Neale, Cobb, Robinson, Sergeant, and Cushman.

The question being taken, by yeas and nays, on agreeing to the proposed amendment to the constitution, was decided as follows:

For the amendment 72

Against it 87

So there was a majority against it, and it was rejected.

Mr. Lowndes submitted the following resolve:

**Resolved**, That the committee of Manufactures be instructed to report to this House such evidence, or estimates, as it may be in their power to present, shewing the several rates of wages given, and the expenses of all kinds incurred, in the different branches of manufactures, which in their opinion, require additional encouragement, with the price of their product, so as to exhibit the profit, which, at the present price of subsistence, materials and labor, and present value of land, buildings, and machinery, may be obtained in such manufacture, skilfully and economically conducted.

The said resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table.

And the House Adjourned.

It appears by an article from a New York paper, that for the three years past, their calendar of criminals at every Term, averaged eighty, but that at the last Term, there were but forty for trial. The decrease of crime is attributed to the better organization and increased vigilance of their Police. Quere? Is not the great increase of crime in Philadelphia at this time, to be attributed to the great increase of criminals which have been driven from New York to this city? Ought not our Police establishment, its organization and its vigilance, to undergo a thorough examination, and have new life infused into it?—*Demo. Press.*

**Cheap shad.**—We find it stated by some of the Philadelphia papers, that so uncommon is the run of this fish the present season, that six fresh shad had been sold in their market for one cent. One lot of 250, rather under size, were sold for a quarter of a dollar.

BALTIMORE, April 14.

Yesterday about 12 o'clock, John F. Fergusson and Israel Benny, convicted of Piracy before the District Court in November last, suffered death, pursuant to the sentence of the court. Strong interest was made by petition to the executive, to procure a pardon for these two unhappy men; but inexorable justice demanded, and the chief magistrate resigned them to legal vengeance. They were accompanied to the place of execution by the Reverend Mr. Wyatt, of the Protestant Church, who has been the happy instrument of opening their eyes to the prospects of another and a better world. At the place, on this isthmus between a temporal and an eternal world, both joined in prayer and fervently implored mercy from the throne of Divine grace. Whatever may have been the crime for which they have suffered, they appeared to resign life with the utmost composure, and both expressed an entire belief in the atoning blood of our Saviour, by whose merits they humbly hoped to enjoy remission from their sins, and the smiles of a Father ever ready to receive the repentant and returning prodigal. The crowd of spectators was immense, and the scene was awfully impressive. A few days previous to the execution we conversed with the unhappy men, and one of them (Fergusson) declared, that formerly his mind had been unsettled with regard to the great and leading truths of the gospel, but that it was then firm and settled on its proper basis. He remarked amongst other things, that by whatever denomination christians may be called, still there was but one religion, and that was the atoning blood of our Saviour, that was shed for the redemption of man. He appeared to possess a strong and active mind, and we trust that he was sincerely penitent.

We understand from good authority, that when the petition for the pardon of these unfortunate men was presented to our chief magistrate, on observing the long and respectable list of signatures, he determined on calling a council of the cabinet, which was accordingly done. After a long discussion and consideration of the case, it was decided that the request was inadmissible, and we sincerely hope, that these two examples may be timely warnings to others who have perpetrated the same enormity. Justice has at last unsheathed her sword, and mercy flies with averted face from the splendor of its beams.—*Chronicle.*

A letter from Savannah, dated April 3 states, that several persons had been arrested in that place (taken from on board a vessel recently from Florida) on a charge of having concerted a plan to fire that city in four different places on the night of the 7th inst. They are now in prison, and if convicted, of which the writer of the letter seems confident, those ruffians will doubtless be doomed to expiate so foul and atrocious an attempt to destroy the remaining portion of Savannah.

### EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

To gratify Mr. Chandler in a reasonable request made, in strictly decorous terms, we insert that part of his letter which is intended by him to be exculpatory from the charge of extravagance in his Stationary Bill.

Upon subjects of this sort, we are dependent upon the accuracy and intelligence of correspondents, as we have not access to the evidences ourselves: If we are ever led into error, which we are far from presuming in this case, we shall be ever ready to confess it—for a triumph gained by falsehood we disdain.—It is no triumph at all. We will say both to friend and foe, beware how you deceive us.—A foe we expect to ambuscade us, but even the mistake of a friend, upon a serious matter, is a high offence.

These are our sentiments without any application of them to the case in hand.—Mr. Chandler's statement is simple and is either true or not true, as will be and by appear.—Our correspondent we consider beyond all doubt, faithful, honorable, intelligent and capable.

**Extract from Mr. Chandler's Letter.**

"The Facts are these: On the meeting of the Legislature, in December last, proposals were offered by a federalist and myself for the supply of stationary for the house of Delegates. The committee of Claims waited on us both, and required samples of the paper proposed to be furnished, with our names and the price of each quality written on the respective samples. It was accordingly done; and on a comparison it was fairly proved by every demonstration, that the sample of engrossing paper which I offered at ten dollars per ream, was better than that offered by my federal opponent at ten dollars and fifty cents! No other samples were offered than at these two prices; mine was of course selected by the committee. During the session I furnished paper of this size to the number of Five reams only, two of which were at Nine dollars and fifty cents, two at Ten dollars, and near the close of the session (my supply having almost failed by other sales) one ream only was furnished, at twelve dollars. It is not true, sir, that any paper was furnished by me at 'thirteen dollars,' as stated by your correspondent, nor had I a sheet in my possession, during the whole winter, at that price. My federal opponent was appointed stationer to the senate, that body be-

ing of his own political complexion. With this I did not meddle, and offered no proposals to supply them, feeling convinced that I should not be successful in an application. Now, sir, so far from what your correspondent has stated being correct, it is a fact that cannot be denied, that for every ream of engrossing paper furnished the senate by him, ten dollars and an half were paid, while I supplied the house at the rates above stated.

In regard to the quills mentioned by your correspondents, I have to state that it is the first time I ever heard of this article being offered at either two dollars, or two dollars and fifty cents per hundred. No samples were required of me when taking the contract, nor were any offered by either of us; but having obtained the supply of paper, quills were of course sent for, as were every thing else wanted from time to time by the house, and generally included in the same orders. I had furnished the same article the year previous at three dollars and fifty cents per hundred, but finding there were complaints from some of the federal members on account of the quality, I determined to remedy this, if practicable, by procuring better; the price was of course higher. When my account was handed in, however, the committee, without even the formality of consulting me, reduced the price of the quills to three dollars and a half per hundred. The quills furnished the senate by the federal stationer were charged at three dollars per hundred, but on a comparison of samples it was evident that mine were well worth the difference in price; being much the best of the two. So much for these wonderful discoveries of democratic favoritism. I will ask, if quills were offered to the committee at 'two and two dollars and fifty cents per hundred,' why were those furnished the senate charged at higher rates by the federal stationer? This fact, in my opinion, is ample evidence that the assertions of your correspondents are incorrect.

Were, I sir, or the public, disposed to cavil at whatever bears an appearance of high prices, we have ample evidence of an apparent exorbitancy in some of the charges for paper supplied the senate by the federal stationer in the year 1818. You will, however, bear in mind, that I make no accusation of exorbitancy in the charges of that officer. I have no doubt his paper was worth the price charged for it, & I am quite sure that every thing furnished by me was fully worth the prices paid by the state. At the session of 1818, every ream of letter paper furnished the senate is charged at 9 dollars, while I supplied the house of delegates with the same size paper at five dollars fifty cents, six dollars, and one ream of superior quality at six dollars fifty cents! What appellation, sir, will you give this? Was this federal favoritism or was it democratic favoritism? I feel anxious to know your reply.

We insert the following Communication with pleasure, because it is on an important subject and treats well of it—But we must be permitted to criticise a little, and by the criticism, to make known our feelings to all our Correspondents, for whose aid and kind support we tender our grateful thanks. The criticism is this, that the coarseness of phrase never adds to the severity of remark; that which is at all vulgar is sure to be despised, and wit and satire are never so keen as when whetted by politeness. Dr. Young says, "As in smooth oil the Razor best is whet, "So wit is by politeness sharpest set—"Their want of edge from their offence is seen, "Each pain us least when exquisitely keen."

Argument and plain statement require nothing but the purest and the chastest English words.—The epithet of Liar, the term Lie, are unnecessarily harsh;—those and such terms are not admissible among gentlemen, be their speech directed to whomsoever it may.

For the Easton Gazette.

**Mr. Editor,**  
The old adage "to shame a liar tell a greater lie," has been so often used with effect, that men of known veracity have practised its advice for the purpose of exposing to shame and scorn those who hold the truth in contempt. Yet, notwithstanding the success with which out-lying a liar has been attended, I have always been of the opinion, that to tell the truth was not only the surest way to put down falsehood, but to sustain one's reputation and secure the respect of mankind. Had I been of a contrary opinion, and possessed of ingenuity sufficient to the task, instead of now presenting to the people of Maryland for their consideration, the rates of charges made in the first account, and a true copy of the second account rendered the Committee of Claims by Mr. Chandler during the late Session, I should put forth for their perusal a column containing, if possible, more barefaced and self-evident falsehoods, than the piece inserted in Mr. Chandler's paper of Saturday last, & to which he has had the presumption to subscribe his name that it might appear as his own offspring. But I am opposed to lying about this or any other matter, and should still remain so, even could I believe, that any lie I might invent, would put a man of the hardened effrontery of Mr. Chandler to shame. This, *Munchausen and Gulliver*, at the moments when their imaginations were most prolific, would have been puzzled to do.

I should have forwarded you Mr. C's second account (as it is a public paper, having had a copy of it ever since the close of the Session) and the rates of charges which he made in his first account before this time, had it not been that I wished to afford him an opportunity of publishing it himself, & acquitting the committee of the imputations which were made against them, if the charges in that account were not such as I represent them to be. This opportunity he did not think proper to embrace; he preferred and still prefers, keeping

secret his accounts, though more than once called upon by different writers in your Gazette, to publish them. Why, if they are honest, fair, and just does he persist in withholding them from the people? In whose name he has been called upon to publish them, whose money, as was before stated, was taken to pay them, and who have a right to see them. Those calls are enough to exonerate me of the slightest intention to misrepresent his charges; because had he published his accounts as he has been invited, they would have detected any misrepresentation which could have been made.

In justice to the committee I must say, that they made Mr. Chandler take twenty dollars off his account. But in justice to our federal friends in the house I must likewise say, that it was the murmurs heard from them, and a fear, (on the part of the majority) that they would disclose the whole story to the people, which impelled that committee to do so.

But, granting that they were not influenced by dread of popular displeasure (as it is certain they were) when they did so, and that the federalists said nothing about it, does not their doing so show, that even they (the committee) believed the account to be, as has been stated, enormously extravagant? It does—and no man can say to the contrary without accusing that committee of having feloniously defrauded an individual. For, if they believed his account to be honest, was it not cheating him to make him take any part of it off? That deduction, according to Mr. Chandler's own account, serves to shew one of these two things, viz: That the committee cheated him, or, that his account was too shamefully extravagant to be connived at by them. This, then, to say the least, goes to establish the correctness of all I have heretofore said, as well as to shew that Mr. Chandler has paid either himself or his friends an ill compliment, when he published them as having deducted from his account.

But I am disposed to take of this matter another and a very different view. The twenty dollars deducted, it should be borne in mind, were taken from the stationary charges only. Now, this, Mr. Chandler, seems amply to have provided for before hand, for the amount they deducted from the stationary, let him more than make up on the candles, snuffers, candlesticks, wash-basins, napkins, hoes, pitcher, tumblers and tape, with which he likewise furnished the house, and which do not come under the name stationary.

Though I will not accuse the committee of having, as many believe, at the commencement of their engagement with Mr. Chandler, entered into a plot with him, that he should thus extravagantly charge for each thing he might furnish, that they might claim the merit of making a small deduction from the stationary charges only, I cannot help saying, that it looks so very much like it, that I should not be at all surprised if, at some future day, it leaked out that it was so.

If this is not the fact, why did not that committee likewise deduct from the charges made for the snuffers, wash-basins, candles, candlesticks, napkins and other things not ranked with stationary. They are just as extravagant as those made for the stationary. Their not deducting from them is the best evidence which could possibly be adduced of their having favored Mr. Chandler, and no man of candour would ask for other.

Mr. Chandler has invited you to publish his remarks. I should suppose the people of this shore would be better pleased with a view of his second account and the rates at which he charged in his first, both of which I now forward you. If he will publish his first account, I have no doubt you will insert it in your paper with pleasure.

### The State of Maryland

To Jehu Chandler, Dr.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Feb. 7. To amount of account rendered	495	25
7. To one ream quarto post	5	50
8. To 4 lb. Wafers	6	2
1 box of Candles 34 1-2	9	
lbs and box		
6 Tapes	1	50
9 1 ream folio post	12	00
1 ream quarto post	5	50
1 large folio record, full bound, & patent back, for Clerk House of Delegates	11	87 1/2
Deduct for all the stationary charges ever made twenty dollars.	541	25
	20	
	\$521	25

### RATES.

At which Mr. Chandler charged in the first account he rendered the committee.

Black Sand, 12 1/2 cents.

100 Quills, four dollars.

Folio Post paper, 12 dollars.

Quarto post (common letter paper,) \$5 and fifty cents per ream.

One Hone, two dollars, 12 pair of Snuffers 8 dollars, 6 Candlesticks 8 dollars, 2 Wash-basins and one Pitcher, 5 dollars, 12 pieces Tape, 3 dollars, & 6 napkins, 5 dollars, 12 Inkstands six dollars, said boxes fifty cents each.

This was 4 cents for each quill, and was making (as one of your correspondents has already shewn) 13 quills equal in value to one goose, or to 4 pounds of Sugar, or to half a gallon of good Whiskey.

For paper of a better quality the Senate gave but ten and an half dollars; and it is proper here to remark, that the person, who supplied the Senate, offered, if the house would likewise buy of him, to supply the two for nine dollars and an half. This the democrats in the house would not consent to.

This description of paper the Senate gave but five dollars for, and more than this was never known to be given for until Mr. Chandler was appointed.

All those articles are so extravagantly charged for, that it was the duty of the committee to have deducted from them. Their not doing so, was favoring Mr. Chandler and letting him make up on them, what they took off the charges for paper. The charges for the pitcher, candles and basins, and Candlesticks and Snuffers, for exorbitancy, go beyond any thing I ever heard of.

I will take the liberty of asking Mr. Chandler, as all those things, in abundance, were furnished to the House of Delegates at the

session before the last, what become of them? Snufflers, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Pitchers and Wash-basins might have laid in the committee room one summer without being impured—and again, they were in the hands of men calling themselves democrats, who were paid to take care of them. Ought they not to have been produced for the use of the last House of Delegates? But it may be they were purposely put out of the way, that Mr. Chandler might have a chance of furnishing others, and thus swelling his account.

### The Parliament of the Nobles dissolved.

The disruption (as Mr. Clay would say) of the late Congress caucus at Washington, has been a most farcical and laughable scene—Times seem to have altered; men don't draw in the traces as kindly as they used to do, and some folks whose daily bread depends upon the existence of a hot party spirit, and others whose honors and elevations are held by the same tenour are vastly uneasy. Never mind it gentlemen, be you assured of this, that the worse your chance, the better is the prospect of the nation.

But that Gen. Samuel Smith's proclamation for a caucus should have been so little attended to, that not one fourth of both houses of Congress could be got together, is a mortifying affair indeed.—The General was entirely out-generaled in putting his name to that proclamation—Old Stephen R. Bradley used to manage matters better.—But then, General, it would have been a fine thing if the caucus had been well attended, and they had again made you chairman, and had nominated President Monroe. For you know, General, you have not been very well with administration for some years back, and this would have been a fine restoration to administration favor and patronage.

But then again, General, it has turned out sadly different, for the caucus was not only ill attended, but you were not made Chairman, nor would they nominate Mr. Monroe or any other person. This seems like letting a man off—O, sad reverse of things! Once upon a time the name of General Smith would have stood for something—Now none so poor to do him homage. Lord Mansfield, to whom you have become allied, General, once said "that experience has taught us, that those who have been saluted with the huzzas of a mob one day, have often met with their neglect, perhaps their execrations, the next"—This is a melancholy picture of popularity hunting patriots, lets turn it to the wall.

The caucus put Mr. Nelson in the chair, and fifty members of Congress only meeting, out of two hundred and twenty odd, they resolved, that it was inexpedient to nominate a President; so this self-created college of electors, broke up without doing any thing else wrong, than manifesting a disposition to violate the constitution of the country and to usurp powers particularly denied to them. The court paper appears to be very unwilling to have it believed, that this refusal on the part of the members of Congress to attend the caucus, was on account of their opinion of the impropriety of the measure—he says it was not; for this arrogant and flagitious usurpation is held to be necessary to keep up party, and all who feed at the Treasury sty, had as leave be without a government as without the swill. Now we are inclined to think better of the Congress than the Court Editor wishes to permit us—We do believe there are many of the members who absented themselves, that are opposed to the practice altogether.—There may also be some who are timid, and others that did not care either to give their sanction or their direct dissent to the candidate who would probably have been nominated—but we are persuaded that the opinion gains ground, that a Congress caucus to nominate a President is an outrage upon all law, constitution and every principle of right, and that the people will finally triumph over this barefaced and dangerous encroachment upon their rights. That they may do so, they have our earnest prayers.

### For the Easton Gazette. STATE CONCERNS.

A writer in the Gazette last fall, so soon as it was known that the democratic party had triumphed, made the following remarks: "Policy will forbid the democrats saying any thing about the Baltimore affair at the next session, because they can't succeed with this Senate, nor will they say any thing next year, for the same reason, they will also endeavor to let the project lie still and keep it out of view, hoping that it may be forgotten and if they should succeed in the Senate the year after, then the project will be carried into effect."

So far as time has developed the conduct of the party, the prediction of the writer has been completely fulfilled. "The Baltimore affair" has been suffered to sleep. The writer understood well the character & management of the democratic party, and he may rest assured that the other portions of the prediction will be equally verified, should circumstances be auspicious to the completion of their settled project. But this cunning & manoeuvring & the ruinous purposes for which it is exercised should not pass unnoticed. The efforts of the democratic party to humble the political power of the counties at the footstool of Baltimore, under the semblance of changing the mode of electing the Governor should never be forgotten. The discussion of this subject last fall awakened no inconsiderable interest, and the attempt to give Baltimore power at the expense of the counties and the honest yeomanry of the country, was beginning to be felt and understood as it ought to be. The people of a country are never willfully wrong. There is no reason, or motive why they should be so. It would be the most unnatural self-destruction in

them to pursue & consummate measures ending in their own ruin, with a full knowledge of their nature and result.—Yet history and experience tell us, that the people may be misled, and that there is no source of error more fruitful than party passion and prejudice.

Then let it clearly be made known to the people the scheme of the democratic party, to humble the people of the country at the footstool of Baltimore—to yield up their concerns to the management of men who neither understand their interests, or would regard their feelings, and it is impossible to suppose they would advocate and support the men or party friendly to such an act of "unnatural self-destruction;" on the contrary, when this scheme shall be fully understood we must expect, that the people, the good people of the country, faithful to themselves, to their own interests and to the constitution under which they and their fathers have lived, will come forward in their might, and discard from their friendship the men or party, who would support, or favor such an act of wanton and foolish self-destruction; and that they will rally around and support the men who have shewn themselves the devoted friends of the constitution and who esteem, as one of its brightest features the just influence secured to the country people in the administration of the affairs of the state.—And who have, & will manfully resist every effort, however plausible it may be in appearance, the direct tendency of which is to prostrate the dignity, power & interest of the country people, at the feet of the mob of Baltimore.

Let it be understood that the federalists have no hostility to Baltimore as a commercial city.—On the contrary they are deeply interested in the prosperity and growing wealth of Baltimore. Whatever can be done to make Baltimore more wealthy, commercial, populous and happy, they are willing to do. It is their interest and their duty to do it—for nothing promotes the interest of the people of the country more, than increasing the resources and prosperity of Baltimore—but they will never consent to give to Baltimore any increase of political power or any thing like political control. Every thing necessary for her welfare, as a city and a people, they will freely give her, except the power to control the state in its political or civil concerns.

Many essays were published in the Easton Gazette last fall admirably calculated to enlighten the public mind upon this subject. Their late appearance no doubt prevented much of their effect. They were not only, not so extensively circulated among the people as they merited, but they were viewed with the suspicion that usually attaches to all political essays which make their appearance just before a warmly contested election. Besides, at that time the public mind becomes more or less inflamed, and of course unfitted for a just estimate of the facts or arguments that may be offered to its consideration. Party prejudice usurps the place of reason and proofs as strong as "holy writ" are utterly disregarded.

Hence the propriety and necessity of an early appeal to the people upon topics intimately connected with their welfare, before prejudices and feelings are excited incompatible with a candid and impartial enquiry and decision. Besides it is a matter of justice to the supporters, or opposers of any particular measure, or measures, as each will thus have an opportunity of vindicating their own conduct, or opinions, or views, or to expose any errors in facts, or reasonings that may by either side be advanced.

Besides this particular project, there are other schemes and opinions of the democratic party, directly hostile to the principles of our constitution and the maxims that should govern every wise and free people who are desirous of preserving their freedom. These things should be noticed, nor should be forgotten, the conduct of the majority of the late house of delegates of Maryland, not only in relation to the calvert election, in which the fundamental principles of our government were palpably subverted, and the binding force of the laws of the land openly disavowed; but other matters and things done, or attempted in direct opposition to the interests of the people, and in open violation of the duties of faithful representatives.

The writer means occasionally to address the public upon such matters as he may think deserving their attention. He shall carefully avoid all arbitrary decision and indefinite declamation, but shall accompany every charge by the testimony upon which he relies. In personal abuse he will never indulge—it can answer no other effect than to provoke hostility and stiffle candid enquiry.

This is the course which he has marked out for himself. His object is to inform, not to deceive the people. He wishes to give them more light upon subjects, in which he thinks their welfare are deeply involved. He can only do so by a scrupulous regard to truth and candour—and truth and candour and fair-dealing shall be his guides.

He has no doubt that many abler writers than himself, will furnish the public with the benefit of their reflections on the important subjects which it is necessary that the people should fully understand in order to a correct exercise of the elective franchise at the ensuing October election, but he has not deemed this a sufficient reason to withhold his aid, however feeble (and however he may incur the imputation of presumptuous self-conceit,) in the accomplishment of this laudable work.

A CITIZEN.

### For the Easton Gazette.

The particular form of Government under which men live, prescribes to them

particular duties.—Those who recline in the "calm of despotism," or live under a government where the monarch and his ministers and his nobles control every thing, have little need to think, except how best to take care of their own private concerns & of revolution; whilst those who live under a free, representative government like our own, must always be active and active and attentive to the course of public matters. The people at large, with us, are happily the only source of power and control, and are the only legitimate sovereign. The danger with us, is that the people may grow listless and careless about public affairs, and then some one or a few ambitious, bad men, may usurp the control and possibly change things. Such a change could not last long, but it would cost some trouble and perhaps some lives to restore matters to their former condition. With us, then, it is of the utmost importance that every man should consider the republic as in some measure depending upon his vigilance and his aid—not by any means encouraging men to spend their time in idleness or what is called electioneering, this is the ruin of any people, but that every man should attend diligently to his private affairs and render himself and his family comfortable and independent; for in our country, it is easy for any industrious, upright man to make a living.) and that he should reflect seriously upon the blessings he enjoys from the nature of our government, and do all in his power to preserve every thing upon a firm and steady foundation. As to the ways and means of doing this, men will differ, and provided that difference of opinion only extends to what is really the best method of managing the public concerns, there can be no injury, be the contest ever so animated. But when men become partisans to support a particular set of men, merely for the sake of getting into office, and the object is not to serve the public but to serve themselves, then is the time for the people at large to interfere, and they must teach such men, that it is the public interest they must serve, and not their own private interest—otherwise under present of serving the public, they may make a job of it for themselves, and the state and the people may go, for them, to Ballahac.

It is for this reason that the attention of the people ought always to be kept alive. If our government is the best in the world, and no man can deny it, it surely is worth preserving, and it can only be preserved by the continued vigilance of the people. Therefore my advice to you is, attend diligently to your homes, and keep every thing comfortable there, and keep a watchful eye upon all public matters and upon public men; think what is best to be done to secure you in the enjoyment of all that makes you happy, and do that.

OLD TIMES.

### Dear Graham,

Ever since we used to quarrel and squabble, when I was an inveterate democrat, I have been roving and wandering abroad, and being likely now to take up my residence in Maryland, I am resolved to shew as much good will to you as I used to exhibit spiteful ill nature.

I was always unfortunately out of time in my politics, so that you can't accuse me of being a time serving patriot or a selfish calculator; I have taken the liberty to think for myself all my life, and that I mean to do until death.

Constantly moving about has not made me more sedate, nor have daily vexations rendered me much more amiable.—Six months residence in Virginia, with a nest of hot-headed democrats, has taught me to be bold and rixatious; and a twelve month in Kentucky, has made me anti-Indian in every thing but my manners.—With these characteristics and accomplishments, I thought myself well qualified to go through life; but eighteen months residence in New England, where almost all my association was democratic, (for such appears to have been my happy fate hitherto,) I imbibed certain notions of bargain making and management as entirely secure me against all bites.

From this sketch you may judge how much I have improved; and as I mean with your permission, to be an occasional correspondent with you, through your paper, I think you had better let your readers see the different schools for manners that I have passed through, that they may form their anticipations from just conceptions.

The mail is about closing and I am fatigued and stupidly dull, after a harassing journey to-day, so I'll yawn out good night to you, and wish you health, wealth, and friends.

Your old friend,

RAINBOW.

### Extract of a Letter from Washington,

to a gentleman in this County. "General Vives, the Spanish Minister, has arrived in this City. The precise nature and extent of his powers are not known: It is however rumored that he will present the treaty signed and ratified by the King."

### ROBBERY.

Mr. Henry McNeill, keeper of the Ferry to Cambridge, came to Town on Wednesday morning in pursuit of a man who had put up at his house two or three days, during his absence in Baltimore. Having found an opportunity the fellow opened a desk and took therefrom about \$110 in specie, with which he decamped on Tuesday morning and came to this place; changed a part of his specie for Baltimore paper, hired a gig to convey him to Centerville, took stage from thence on Wednesday for Chastertown, where he was overtaken and secured the same night by Mr. McNeill; brought back to

this town the next day, and safely lodged in our jail to take his trial at our next County Court.

He appears to be an old offender from the circumstance of having a part of both his ears taken off: says his name is John Graham Grant, and that he had been a Midshipman in the U. S. service.

We are extremely happy to announce to the public, that through the intercession of our truly gallant Commodore Macdonough, a mutual reconciliation has taken place between Commodores ROGERS and BARRON, which adds another unfading laurel to the brow of our favorite hero.

We also learn, that the officers who some time since returned from the Mediterranean, have been restored, and have received orders to proceed in different commands.—N. Y. Gaz.

### NORFOLK, [HERALD] April 17

Commodore Barron and Capt. Elliott, arrived here on Friday morning, in Middleton's Packet from Alexandria. The Commodore's wound we are happy to learn, is in a fine way, and he will, it is expected, be able to walk as well as ever in two or three weeks. His wound was much nearer being mortal than report had made it—a hair's breadth would have been sufficient to have given the ball a fatal direction; and perhaps it was owing to the circumstance of his standing square to the front (in the military phrase) that his life was saved. If his side had been presented, even in a small degree, the probability is that the ball, after striking the hip bone would have glanced a contrary way and perforated the abdomen; or if the ball had struck the eighth of an inch further to the left the wound must have been mortal.

Capt. Jos. M'Pherson, of the Navy, & Lieut. Walker, of the Marine Corps, also came passengers in the Ocean.

### COUNTERFEITS.

Two Dollar Notes, purporting to be of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, are in circulation. The plate is badly executed, and a comparison of the Franklin Head, (it being smaller than on the genuine note) will lead to an easy detection. The date and signature of the cashier is well executed, number badly; the general appearance of the note is a lighter cast and the paper of a much thinner texture than the genuine.—American.

Joseph Mason, for whose apprehension Gov. Clinton offered a reward of 300 dollars has been apprehended in Genesee county, N. Y.

### Hagerstown, April 11.

General Samuel Ringgold declines a re-election to Congress. Thomas C. Worthington and John Nelson, Esquires, of Frederick, have been spoken of as candidates to supply his place.

### [Torch Light.

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, authorizing a Loan of Two Millions of dollars for the current year, and for other purposes. The other "purposes" are, that such part of the appropriation of ten millions of dollars, for the year 1820, for the payment of the interest, and reimbursement of the principal of the public Debt of the U. States, as shall remain unexpended on the 31st day of December 1820, shall on that day, be carried to the credit of the surplus fund.—Nat. Intel.

The bill for the relief of the Surviving Officers of the Revolution, has been rejected, in the House of Representatives; we may say decisively rejected, for after its failure, on the exhibition of such zeal and ability in its favor, backed by the unwearied industry of a special agent in its support, there is little hope of its ever being again brought forward with a prospect of success.—Id.

The Court House and jail in Delaware County were burnt down on Friday last, and a prisoner in the cell, named Coons perished in the flames. The deceased was the only person in the building. N. Y. Even. Post.

Accident.—As Mr. Crawford's Coach was returning from the Capitol, yesterday, with the Members of Congress who lodge at the Union Tavern, one of the wheels came off, and the carriage was thrown on its side.—By this accident Mr. Otis received a slight contusion on the arm, and some of the other gentlemen were a little bruised. The Driver had his leg dislocated and one or two small bones broke. Considering that this Coach was drawn by four high spirited horses, it is fortunate that no greater injury was sustained. The accident occurred between the six buildings and the Russian Minister's house. Georgetown Mess. April 14.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Richmond, dated CANTON, Dec. 2d, 1819.

"The Congress frigate is here. Her arrival excited the fear of the Chinese; they keep armed vessels constantly watching her, and have more than once ordered captain Henly to depart, he, however, hath not thought proper to obey and they do not possess force sufficient to enforce their mandate. All intercourse with the natives is prohibited and the only method of obtaining provisions is through the agency of the American Consul, Mr. Wilcox. After purchasing, he is obliged to have it conveyed in American vessels, a distance of seventy miles from Canton, down to where the frigate is anchored."

### Public Sale.

Will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday the 10th day of May next (if fair, if not the next fair day) at the late residence of John Stevens, deceased, his personal estate (negroes excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, (including three yoke of Oxen) Sheep and Hogs, Carts and Farming Utensils, a quantity of Bacon, Beef, Hogs Lard and Corn in the ear, from 20 to 30 Thousand Bricks, a set of Black Smith tools and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Twelve Months credit will be given on all sums over six dollars, for notes with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums of and under six dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN STEVENS, Jr. Ex'or.

of John Stevens, dec'd.

April 22—ts.

### Notice.

A stated annual meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on the 3d day of May next, agreeably to the provision of the Constitution.

T. H. DAWSON, Recordg. Sec'y.

April 22.

### IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT, MARCH TERM, 1820.

Richard Hughlett, Samuel Oubrecht, William M. Hardcastle, Thomas Golin, George and Seth Godwin, commissioners, named in a commission heretofore issued out of this court on the petition of Thomas Wyatt, of the said county for the purpose of effecting a division, &c. of the lands whereof Joannes Gland, late of said county, deceased, died seized, having made heretofore, return to Caroline county Court of the said commission, with their report and return thereto annexed, to the following effect, to wit, that the said lands do not contain more than ninety-four acres, that the said lands would not admit of a division without loss and injury to all the parties entitled, and that they were of the value of four dollars, current money per acre, the return of the commissioners aforesaid, was read & considered by the court here at this term, and mature deliberation thereupon had; whereupon it is adjudged and determined by the court here, that the judgment of the commissioners & return aforesaid be ratified and confirmed; out in as much as Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the said Joannes Gland, is absent from Caroline county aforesaid, it is thereupon ordered by the court here that notice of the return of the commission aforesaid & of the confirmation of the return aforesaid be given and published in one of the newspapers published at Easton in Talbot county, at least four weeks successively, for the said Elizabeth, daughter of the said Joannes Gland, to be and appear in Caroline county Court here, at Denton in the said county, on the second Monday in October next, and make her election to take the said lands of the said Joannes Gland, deceased, at the valuation of the said commissioners, and pay to the other heirs of the said Joannes Gland, deceased, their just proportions of the value thereof in money, and that this order be published as aforesaid.

By order, JO. RICHARDSON, Clk. True copy, Test JO. RICHARDSON, Clk. April 22—4w.

### Caroline County, Orphans' Court, Tuesday 4th April, 1820.

On application of Sourden Kennamont, Executor of John Kennamont, late of Caroline County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In Testimony that that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings, of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 7th day of April, Anno Domini, 1820.

Test, JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

In Compliance with the above Order. Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first Tuesday in February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of April, 1820. SOURDEN KENNAMONT, Executor of John Kennamont, deceased. April 22.

### Take Notice.

The Subscriber will positively leave Talbot County, on or about the last of this month, and has to beg the favour of all those indebted to, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, as no lenity will be allowed, without respect to persons. RICHARD GRAY. April 22.

### The Members

Of the Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are requested to meet in Easton on Tuesday the 25th inst. at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of recommending to the Society at their next meeting, subjects and objects on which premiums should be offered. SAM'L. T. KENNARD, Sec'y. April 15—5w.

### WANTED

A situation as an OVERSEER, a Man with a family, who can produce the most satisfactory recommendations. A line left at this office will meet immediate attention. Easton, March 25

### Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

Two Doors below the Bank and opposite the Easton Hotel,

Returns his thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors, and informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a variety of articles in his line, which he offers on pleasing terms, while his utmost exertions shall be used to please those giving him a call. He has attached to his Dressing-Room a variety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of best Philadelphia Porter, Ale, Beer and Cider of the first quality. Easton, April 25.

### UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland, that an adjourned general meeting from that of the 13th December last, will be held at the Banking House on SATURDAY the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. when the committee appointed at said former meeting will be ready to report on the state of affairs of the Bank, as then referred to them.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, Chairman.

April 15

The editors of the Maryland Gazette the Fredericktown Herald, the Hagerstown Torch Light and Easton Gazette, will please to publish the above in their respective papers until the day of meeting, and forward their accounts.

POETRY.

FROM THE RED BOOK.

HORACE IN BALTIMORE.

EP. X. LIB. I.

Urbis amatorum Tuscum salubre iuvenas, &c. Horace aims at the pastoral and having spent the winter in town, shows how much better it is to live in the country. He reasons, also very wisely on the folly of being happy.

Escap'd from parties, duns and dust, In glum and philosophic mood, Since 'mid the "rural shades" I'm thrust, I'll sing their charms, as poets should. How still the woods! how damp the dews! How sweet to clamber hills and steils! How kind and coming is the muse! How very long the country miles!

'Tis strange, my friends, since all declare, Us three as much alike as peas, You never lov'd the country air, Nor learn'd, like me, to praise the trees. You ask why I desert the street, And choose to play the rustic clown; Don't all declare "the country's sweet,"— Who can't afford to live in town?

If simple nature you admire, She's sporting here in her undress; Fair Terra waits her spring attire, And not a Dryad wears a tress: In doors, upon the Muse I call, And hear the croaking crow reply; I prop my feet against the wall, And long to see the weather dry.

If "showing winds and beating rains" Are pleasures suited to your taste, My window has four broken panes, And fronts exactly north-west, My torrents, too, are very grand, And make a most poetic roar; They've ruined all my meadow land, And wash just now my very door.

I own that puddle, hole and rill From pump and hydrant of t are seen; That Pleasant street and Chapel Hill Afford some breezes fresh and keen. But what are these? the wind to-day Made free with my old stable roof; The freshest wash'd my mill away, And half my pigstyes floated off.

Leave town, and strive to gain, like me, A sober, philosophic mind; Fall out with every thing you see; Swear all the world are base or blind; That times are bad and growing worse, That not one man in ten is evil; That modern servants are a curse, And modern wives the very d—l.

How can a reasonable man One moment think this life a pleasure? For, be as frugal as you can, It is at best a wasting treasure. You fail in eyesight, flesh and taste, Limbs, mind and stomach lose their tone; So 'till our comforts learn to last, My mind's made up—I'll taste of none.

If scant in purse, you'll own you've got A clear apology for fretting; Crown rich, you'r mended scarce a jot, Since half the pleasure lies in getting. To use my Roman namesake's wit, A man's estate is like his shoe; You're pinch'd if you're too big for it, And teaz'd if it's too big for you.

Blest solitude! though small my turn For being solemn and heroic, You've made me quite as sad and stern As modern saint or ancient stoic. A sage should company despise— Whose only neighbors are his oaks, Nor o'er a Sketch Book wipe his eyes— Unless, like mine, his chimney smokes.

Boarding House, IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

MRS. M. ROBINSON,

Having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Episcopal Church, and recently occupied as a Tavern, by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared

To accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with Boarding, by the day, week, month or year. Her House being situated in the most public part of the City, Gentlemen attending the Legislature, the Courts of Appeals and Chancery, or County Court, will find it a convenient residence during their stay in the City. A Livery Stable being situated in the vicinity of her House, Travellers may with entire confidence rely upon having their Horses carefully attended to. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction. Annapolis, March 22—(April 15—3w.)

\$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber living in Dorchester county, Maryland, on the 5th inst. a negro lad named Jim, & sometimes calls himself Jim Hughes, about five feet six inches high, very black and rather spare made, tolerably handsome, with large eye brows, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, had on when he went away, a kersey jacket and trousers (black blue and white) a fur hat nearly new, and also took with him a regimental coat—Any person that will apprehend and secure the above described negro lad, so that I shall receive the reward of ten dollars if taken within ten miles of home, and if more than ten miles and within thirty miles, twenty dollars, and if more than thirty miles in the county, forty dollars, and if out of the county and in the state of Maryland fifty dollars, and if out of the state, one hundred dollars will be given for the delivery of him. DANIEL MARTIN, April 15—3w.

THE NATIONAL GAZETTE AND LITERARY REGISTER.

On the 5th of April will be published, in this city, the first number of a new paper, to be entitled "The National Gazette and Literary Register;" the subscription five dollars per annum, to be paid in advance by distant subscribers. Two numbers of it will be issued weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays until patronage sufficient to authorize its conversion into a daily print be obtained. It will treat of domestic and foreign politics, domestic and foreign literature, and, in general, of all subjects of national and municipal interest. The latest news, shipping intelligence, business-advertisements, &c. fall within the scope of the plan. Such arrangements have been made with regard to editorship, as warrant the publisher in promising a careful investigation of public questions and characters, an impartial independent decision as to both; a resolute but moderate and decorous tone, and an invariable though unbogged, American spirit. The improvement of political morals and literary taste, the prevalence of sound principles and feelings in whatever department and relation of life; the diffusion of just views concerning our own and foreign concerns; form the main objects of the enterprise. In proportion as these shall appear to be sincerely and skillfully pursued, it will, the publisher trusts, conciliate general favor, and aid in the degree necessary for its efficaciousness and permanence. He solicits subscriptions, literary contributions, and advertisements, which will be thankfully received, at the Publication Office, No. 63, South Fifth Street.

WILLIAM FRY.

Philadelphia, March 30—(April 8)

EARTHEN & STONE-WARE.

DAVID BROWN,

Inform his Friends and numerous Customers, that he now has on hand at his Pottery, Corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets, O. T. Baltimore, about 100 yards over Market or Baltimore Street Bridge, a complete assortment of the above articles of the best quality, which he will deliver (at the pleasing reduction, the former of near 20, the latter of 10 per cent, lower than it was a year since) in any part of the city, clear of expense or risk as to breakage, and when on board vessels, stow them away securely.

N. B. Those who favor me with their custom, will please seal their orders to prevent an imposition. April 8—3w.

ACCORDING TO PROMISE,

MESSENGER

Will be let to mares this season, in Talbot county, at the following stands, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays at Easton, on Wednesdays at Mr. Charles Gibson's, and at the Trapp on Fridays and Saturdays, at the moderate price of eight dollars the season, per mare; but if paid on or before the 20th of September next, six dollars will be received in full payment. Notwithstanding he has established an unparagoned character as a foal getter, yet an insurance will not be made for a less sum than twelve dollars; and to obviate all misunderstanding, written instructions must accompany each mare intended to be insured, at the time she is sent, otherwise she will be considered by the season. The groom will be entitled to 25 cents for each mare.

Messenger

Is eleven years old this spring, full sixteen hands two inches high, well proportioned, strong active and mild tempered, pleasant to the saddle, and powerful as a draft horse. On examination he will be found possessing properties calculated to produce a stock of horses superior to any in this country, for saddle, harness or draft use, which is the grand desideratum with farmers. Messenger's grand sire was the celebrated imported Messenger, who was considered the best horse ever brought from England—having, however, by approved services, established a fair claim to public confidence, it is deemed unnecessary to descend to the detail of pedigree. I therefore offer his services to the farmers and other gentlemen of the county, not bolstered by a borrowed reputation, and rely for their patronage; on the intrinsic merit of his own character.—The season will commence the first day of April, and end the first day of July.

WM. R. STUART,

Queen Ann's county. March 28—(April 8)—4f.

MARYLAND, QUEEN ANNS' COUNTY COURT, Sitting as a Court of Chancery, at October Term, 1819.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Gustavus W. T. Wright, trustee for the sale of the real estate of the heirs of the late Susanna Watson, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the first Saturday in the next May Term of this Court. Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette at Easton, before the said first Saturday of May Term next. The report states, that two hundred and a half acres, sold for twenty-four hundred and thirty-one dollars and six and a half cents.

Test, THOS. MURPHEY, Ck. of Queen Ann's county Court. April 8—3w.

MARYLAND, Caroline County Orphans' Court, Tuesday the 21st day of March A. D. 1820.

On application of George Reed, administrator of Mary Harrington, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid. I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of March anno domini 1820.

Test, JOHN YOUNG, Regr. of Wills for Caroline county. In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of March anno domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty. GEORGE REED, Admr. of Mary Harrington deceased. April 8—3w.

New Spring Goods.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their Customers and the Public generally, that they have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A Large and Extensive Supply of GOODS,

Suited to the present Season, consisting of DRY GOODS of almost every description; A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, WITH A VARIETY OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENS-WARE, GLASS AND CHINA.

All which have been selected with much care and at the very lowest rates, and will be offered at the most reduced prices for cash. GROOME & LAMB DIN. Easton, March 25th, 1820.—6w.

SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing the Public that they have received and are now opening THEIR ASSORTMENT OF Spring Goods.

Purchased in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals, all of which they will sell cheap for cash. THOMAS & GROOME. Easton, March 25, 1820—1f.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

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

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

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE SLOOP

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

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

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed. EDWARD AULD. Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

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

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

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, March 30, 1820.

The Stockholders of the Union Bank of Maryland are hereby notified, that in pursuance of an act, entitled "A Supplement to an Act relating to voting by proxies in the Banks of this state," a general meeting will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of deciding whether they will assent to the act entitled, "An act relating to voting by proxies in the Banks of this state."

By order of the Board, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cashier. March 31. The Editors of the Maryland Gazette, the Frederick Town Herald, the Hagers Town Torch Light and Easton Gazette, will please publish the above in their respective papers until the day of meeting, and forward their accounts. April 8

Notice to Creditors.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the Honorable the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Rogers, late of said county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber on or before the third Monday in October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 8th day of April in the year of 1820. DANIEL MARTIN, Ex'r. of William Rogers. April 15—3w.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Ostlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms. The Public's Ob't. Serv't. SOLOMON LOWE. N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice. Easton, Oct. 4—tf

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those 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 provided with Grain of every kind, and 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 honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him. JESSE SHEFFER. Dec. 13—

BOARDING & LODGING.

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

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-barred stave, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office. Oct. 18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space of twenty days (if necessary) for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper, according to law.

By order, JOHN STEVENS Jun. Ck. to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County. Feb. 21

Bill in Equity, Worcester County Court, NOVEMBER TERM, 1819.

Lemuel Showell, executor of Lemuel Showell, vs. Isaac Walter and Elizabeth his wife, David Gray, Kendall Williams, and Polly his wife Hetty Gray, Jenkins Gray, and Sally Gray.

The Bill in this case, states that a certain Joseph Gray, county of Worcester, County deceased, was indebted to the complainants testator, that the personal estate of said Joseph, is insufficient to pay his debts, & that the same is exhausted, that the defendants in this case are his devisees, and heirs at law. The bill further states, that the said Isaac Walter, and Elizabeth his wife, are not citizens of this state, and do not reside therein. The complainant prays that a decree may pass for the sale of as much of the real estate of said Joseph, as may be necessary for the payment of his debts. It is therefore ordered, that the complainant give notice to the said Isaac Walter, and Elizabeth his wife, by publication of a copy of this order, for four successive weeks, in some newspaper published at Easton, before the next May Term of this court, that the said Isaac and Elizabeth, cause their appearance to be entered in this case, & an answer filed, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso.

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Ck. Worcester County Court. March 25—4w

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick McNeal. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH. Nov. 29—1f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a f. fa. to me directed at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, Executor, of Jacob Gibson, against Rebecca Costaloe, & Gillis Croncy, will be sold at Lewis-Town, on Monday the 8th of May next, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, the legal and equitable right and title of the said Rebecca Costaloe, in and to a lot of ground lying in said town—sown to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above f. fa. ALLEN BOWIE, Shff. April 15—ts.

Boots & Shoes,

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice. The Subscriber thankful for the encouragement he has received, takes this method of informing the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valiant, two doors from Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's Store, one from the Easton Hotel, and directly opposite the Bank. Having the best workmen that can be procured on the Eastern Shore, both for BOOTS & SHOES, he is now able to dispatch work at the shortest notice. He promises to use his best exertions to give general satisfaction to a generous public. PETER TARR. Easton, Jan. 31

THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE

OSCAR,

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable and at other stands to cover Mares, on the following terms, to wit: 7 dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th August 6 dollars will discharge the debt, and if paid by the 30th of June 5 dollars will discharge the debt, by paying 25 cents to the Groom, for every Mare that he may cover. Gentlemen putting two or more Mares shall have a deduction of one dollar for each Mare.

Young Oscar

Was got by the old Horse Oscar and out of a most elegant Mare, which was got by Mr. Edward Lloyd's celebrated horse Rater. The strain on both sides is so generally known, that it is needless to say any more about it. Young Oscar is 5 years old this spring, and about sixteen hands high, a most elegant Bay and handsomely marked with white—the figure will show for itself. WILLIAM BENNY. March 18—tf.

Young Top-Gallant

Is a beautiful brown bay Horse, four years old the twentieth of June next, and is superior to any Colt in this county, of his age and blood; is nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the celebrated horse Top-Gallant, his dam was got by a Narraganset Horse, out of a Chesaw Mare, which is supposed to be equal to any stock of horses in this country of their grade.

Top-Gallant

Is now in high stud condition, and will be let to a few mares this season, at the moderate price of Five Dollars each, Twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case. This Colt has never been put to any mares, but from his appearance, no doubt but that he will be a sure and a good foal getter. He will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and at the Trappe on Saturdays. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June next, moneys payable on the first of September following, to the subscriber. JAMES DENNY. March 25, 1820.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having rented the Granary at Wye Landing, the property of the late Capt. John Morling, informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends running a strong and substantial VESSEL from said landing to Baltimore, in every respect calculated for carrying all kinds of grain. Mr. Simmons will pass receipts as formerly, for all grain delivered at the Granary, and attend to the settlement of accounts. Sales (in Capt. Cooper's absence) agreeable to directions. All orders left with Mr. Simmons will be promptly attended to as it respects the grain going to market, by giving notice previous to other engagements. ALEX. HEMSLEY. April 1—4w

N. B. The Subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of Capt. Morling's former customers. A. H.

POSTPONEMENT.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court for Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, for ready money, on the 3d Tuesday, being the 18th day of April next, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon, 70 shares of Stock in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, a Stock Carriage, and sundry other articles, of the Estate of Mrs. Mary Roberts, deceased. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Exr. March 18—6w.

The Sale of the above mentioned property, is postponed to Tuesday the 9th day of May next, then to take place at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon. April 1, 1820.

Trustee's Sale.

By Virtue of a Decree of Talbot County Court, passed at November Term last—the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the lot and improvements thereon, late the property of James Stoakes of the county aforesaid, deceased, situate at Easton Point of said county, being part of a tract of land called Tilghman's Fortune, and adjoining the lands of Capt. Clement Vickers and the heirs of the late Mr. Lambert Hopkins. Said Lot contains about three quarters of an acre of Land, is bounded to the northward and westward, by Third Haven Creek, upon which its whole front is terminated by most extensive and valuable wharfing, raised at considerable expense and labor, and the whole designed (and for many years appropriated by the late Mr. Stoakes) as an extensive boat-yard, for which purpose no situation can be much better adapted. Upon the premises is a convenient and comfortable dwelling, almost new, built of good materials with two rooms, and passages on each floor, & a large and convenient room on the basement story, designed for a workshop, together with a smoke house and granary in good repair.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay the whole of the purchase money on the day of Sale, or ratification thereof by the courts—when the trustee will by deed convey all the right and estate of the late James Stoakes, free of dower, to the purchaser or purchasers as aforesaid. JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee. March 18—ts

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

VOL. III. PRINTED EVERY SATURDAY BY ALEXANDER LEITCH, at Two Dollars per Annum, payable half in Advance. Printed three times a week for ever. CON. The following words from the hope that used to re- extending the people ed to, viz: resolved, The sure cause the Sen amount of each of bambia, and a mod real which the parts or, which c other speci or whether ks have by chanced in th ks, and, if a the engross the army it read the th the House d reuce. The resolut horizing the ret journal confederat ing and The Sena Tu Sanford la resolution: resolved, The the Senate, able by the tribes, or u pushing the ing which t exhibiting p annuities, per centum the Senate bill to prov and disabl being morder to and the Senate The bill at number en up in co nly of this kind Pleasant and the ted to the pe. Be it enact the United cause to ber of sev public s bels to each, a President: effect, by appen in the priated. The bill a read a And th De bills to a thir third th House RO. The Sena the who the t of ce roads of ch wa on roa Y. on th been ect, fro a. Kin supported by & afto tion o rent of Otis timo of d, wh tive, And th e. Ro aims, deca, f. lio

# EASTON GAZETTE,

## And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1820.

NO. 125.

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

### CONGRESS.

#### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, April 17.

The following resolution, offered by  
Trimble, was taken up and after a  
words from Mr. Barbour, expressive  
hope that the resolution would not  
be used to retard the passage of the  
extending the charter of the  
people of the district—it was ad-  
vised, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the  
cause to be prepared, and laid  
before the Senate, a statement shewing  
amount of capital subscribed, and  
to each bank within the District of  
Columbia, particularly specifying the  
and mode of payment, the parts  
of which have been paid in specie,  
the parts thereof which have been  
paid, or which consist in stock notes, or in  
other species of nominal capital; & to  
report whether any & if any, which of said  
notes have by themselves, or their agents,  
chased in the stocks of their respective  
banks, and, if any, the amount so purchas-

The engrossed bill to provide for cloth-  
ing the army in Domestic Manufactures,  
read the third time, passed, and sent  
the House of Representatives for con-  
currence.

The resolution from the other house,  
authorizing the publication of a part of the  
journal of the congress under the  
confederation, was ordered to a third  
reading and

The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, April 18.

Mr. Sanford laid upon the table the follow-  
ing resolution:  
Resolved, That the Secretary of War lay be-  
fore the Senate, at the commencement of the  
next session, a statement of all annuities,  
due by the United States, to Indians or In-  
dian tribes, or under treaties with Indians, dis-  
tributing the several annuities, the periods  
of which they are respectively payable,  
and exhibiting the capitals or present values of  
annuities, computing annual interest at  
per centum.

The Senate resumed the consideration of  
the bill to provide, further, for the relief of  
disabled seamen. Mr. Parrott's amend-  
ment being modified and agreed to, the bill  
was ordered to be engrossed for a third read-  
ing and

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.

**THE NAVY.**  
The bill authorizing the building a cer-  
tain number of small vessels of war was  
taken up in committee of the whole, where  
the object of the bill and the necessity  
of this kind of force, was explained by  
Pleasants, and the blanks being filled,  
and the bill amended, it was re-  
ferred to the Senate in the following  
words:

Resolved, &c. That the President  
of the United States is hereby authorized  
to cause to be built and equipped, any  
number of small vessels of war (not ex-  
ceeding seven,) which in his judgment,  
public service may require; the said  
vessels to be of a force not more than 12  
each, according to the discretion of  
the President. And, for carrying this act  
into effect, the sum of 60,000 dollars is  
appropriated, to be paid out of any  
money in the Treasury, not otherwise ap-  
propriated.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed  
and read a third time;  
And the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 20.

The bills which were yesterday order-  
ed to a third reading, were severally read  
the third time passed and sent to the  
House.

**ROADS AND CANALS.**

The Senate then took up in committee  
of the whole, Mr. King of Alab. in the  
report of the committee on the bill "to au-  
thorize the appointment of certain com-  
missioners to lay out  
roads and canals therein mentioned,"  
which was reported from the commit-  
tee on roads and canals by Mr. King, of  
Ala. on the 4th inst. to which committee  
was referred the memorial from the  
State of Ohio, from the legislatures of Ohio, In-  
diana, Illinois, &c.

Mr. King of N. Y. offered some remarks  
in support of the utility of the objects em-  
braced by the bill, its general expediency,  
& after some discussion rather on the  
point of connecting in one bill, the  
different objects it embraces.  
It was moved that the further consid-  
eration of the bill be indefinitely post-  
poned, which motion was decided in the  
affirmative, yeas 19, nays 21.  
And the Senate adjourned.

Friday, April 21.

Mr. Roberts moved that the committee  
on the memorial of the petition of Jacques  
Beaubien, for certain losses sustained by the  
soldiers of the American Army near

New Orleans, in 1814, 1815.

Mr. Johnson of Lou. opposed the mo-  
tion and supported the Justice of the claim  
to indemnity; stating that, besides these  
losses, which were of a character always  
indemnified by government, Governor Vil-  
leroy had sustained other losses, at the same  
juncture, of perhaps \$100,000, for which  
he set up no claim, &c. The motion was  
not finally decided to day.

A message was received from the Pres-  
ident of the U. States by the hands of Mr.  
Daniel Brent, of the Department of State,  
transmitting from the Secretary of State,  
copies of the correspondence between the  
ministers or agents of the United States  
and the ministers or government of Sweden,  
relative to the seizures, sequestration,  
or confiscation, of the ships or other prop-  
erty of the citizens of the United States,  
under the authority of Sweden.

The message and documents were or-  
dered to be printed.  
And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 17.

The report from the War Department,  
on the subject of contracts, was referred  
to a select committee.

The House proceeded to consider the  
resolution submitted on Saturday, calling  
on the committee of manufactures to  
report certain information respecting  
the state of manufactures in the United  
States.

The question being taken by yeas and  
nays, on agreeing to the resolve, there  
were

For the resolution	72
Against it	90

So the resolve was rejected.  
The House then resolved itself into a  
committee of the whole on the bill for the  
relief of the officers and volunteers engaged  
in the late campaign against the  
Seminole Indians, Mr. Campbell in the  
chair.

The bill was reported to the House.  
Mr. Pindell moved to lay the bill on the  
table,  
It was decided in the affirmative, 70 to  
63.

Tuesday, April 18.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. it was  
Resolved, That the Secretary of War be di-  
rected to lay before this House, the proceedings  
of the court martial on the trial of William  
King, colonel of the 4th regiment of U. S. in-  
fantry.

The Speaker laid before the House a report  
from the Secretary of State enclosing a copy of  
the act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, called  
for by a resolution introduced by Mr. Pin-  
dell some days ago, entitled "An act to prevent  
kidnapping." It was referred to the select  
committee appointed on the subject of reclaim-  
ing fugitives from labor.

The engrossed bill extending the time al-  
lowed for the redemption of land sold for di-  
rect taxes and purchased on behalf of the U.  
States, was read the third time, passed and  
sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then resolved itself into a com-  
mittee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the  
chair on the bill from the Senate, reducing  
the price of the public lands and establishing  
cash payments therefor.

Mr. Robertson took the floor, and advocated  
the bill in a speech of about an hour in length;  
when, on motion of Mr. Clay, the committee  
rose and obtained leave to sit again to-mor-  
row.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on  
the Judiciary, reported a bill to authorize  
the inhabitants of the District of Colum-  
bia to hold a convention, to determine  
whether it will be for their benefit to  
have the rights of self government ex-  
tended to them, so far as the same may  
constitutionally be done; if they shall  
be of such opinion, to form a frame of  
government to be submitted to Congress  
for their approbation.

The bill was twice read & committed.

Mr. Jones of Va. submitted the follow-  
ing resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury be requested to communicate to this House  
his opinion respecting the probable effects  
which will be produced upon the Revenue,  
should the bill to regulate the duties on im-  
ports and for other purposes, now pending  
before this House, be enacted into a law.

This motion and the proceedings on it, gave  
rise to considerable debate.

Mr. Brush moved an amendment, (but sub-  
sequently withdrawn) to instruct the Secretary  
of the Treasury to report to the House when,  
in his opinion, Congress might be able to ter-  
minate the present session.

In the discussion of this motion, some warmth  
was displayed. In the end

Mr. Williams of N. C. moved to lay the re-  
solve on the table, and the motion was agreed  
to; yeas 71, nays 67.

**Public Lands.**

In the further debate, which took place on  
this bill, the main object of the bill, to reduce  
the price of the Public Lands from the present  
price to 1 dollar and 25 cents per acre, & to  
abolish credits thereon, was supported and  
opposed by the following gentlemen:  
Affirmative.—Messrs. Anderson, Barbour,  
Hardin, Sloan, Storrs.  
Negative.—Messrs. Clay, Brown, Butler of  
Lou. Cook, Hendricks, Jones of Tenn. M'Lean  
of Ken.

After the bill had been reported by the com-  
mittee of the whole, a variety of propositions  
were made to amend it, all which were neg-  
ative.  
The bill was ordered to be read a third time  
to-morrow, without amendment; and  
The House adjourned.

Thursday, April 20.

The bill from the Senate, for changing the  
mode of disposing of the Public Lands, was  
then read a third time, and on the question,  
"shall the bill pass?" The vote was as follows:  
"For the passage of the bill 133  
Against it 23  
So the bill was passed, & returned to the Sen-  
ate, requiring only the signature of the Pres-  
ident to make it a law.

The bill to provide for clothing the militia  
when called into the service of the U. S. the  
bill to establish a uniform mode of discipline  
and field exercise for the militia of the U. S.  
and the bill from the Senate "to provide for  
clothing the army of the U. S. in Domestic  
manufactures," passed through a committee of  
the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, and were  
reported to the House.

Friday, April 21.

The bill from the Senate for clothing the ar-  
my of the United States in articles of domestic  
manufacture, as amended, was read a third  
time, passed and sent to the Senate for con-  
currence in the amendment.

#### REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The House then resolved itself into a com-  
mittee of the whole, on the bills reported by  
the committee of manufactures; and the com-  
mittee determined to take up first in order,  
the bill "to regulate the duties on imports and  
tonnage, and for other purposes." This bill  
proposes changes in relation to the duties on  
goods imported.

The bill having been read through—  
Mr. Baldwin rose, and delivered a speech of  
nearly three hours in length, explanatory to  
the general principles, by which the commit-  
tee had been guided in reporting the bill, and  
of the grounds of the proposed increase of du-  
ties on the several articles of the most impor-  
tance.

Mr. Smith, of Md. rose, after Mr. Baldwin  
concluded, and expressed his views of the Tar-  
riff in general opposition to those of Mr. Bal-  
dwin, as regards the merits of the system of the  
revenue from imports, but without denying  
that some of the present duties might require  
to be increased.

And the House adjourned.

Saturday, April 22.

Mr. Pinckney offered a joint resolution  
directing the Secretary of State to trans-  
mit one copy of the journal of the Con-  
vention, which formed the Federal Constitu-  
tion to each of the members of that con-  
vention who are now living.

Mr. P's reason for offering this resolu-  
tion was, that the surviving members of  
the convention no doubt desired to have  
copies of the Journal, but none were to  
be purchased, and he therefore thought it  
proper that they should be furnished from  
the copies printed for the public use.

The resolution was twice read, and or-  
dered to be engrossed for a third reading,  
nem. con.

The House then again resolved itself in-  
to a committee of the whole, on the bill to  
regulate the duties on imports and ton-  
nage.

Mr. Clark of N.Y. moved to amend the  
bill by inserting a duty on butter of nine  
cents per pound; which motion was agreed  
to.

Mr. Wendover moved to amend the  
bill by adding to the duty on shoes of  
leather, silk, &c. on shoes or slippers of  
prunella, or other materials, a duty of 45  
cents per pair. This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Smith of Md. to prevent the frauds  
carried on under the words "and other green  
teas" moved to include "other green  
teas" with hyson and young hyson in a  
duty of forty cents per pound; which was  
agreed to.

The committee then proceeded to fill  
up the blanks left in the bill for fixing the  
duty on wines, and after a good deal of  
discussion, and the rejection of various  
other sums, the blanks were filled to read  
as follows.

On Madeira, Burgundy, Champaign,  
Rhenish, and Tokay, one dollar per gal-  
lon; on Sherry and St. Lucar, 60 cents a  
gallon; on other wine, not enumerated,  
when imported in bottles or cases, 30 cents  
per gallon; on Lisbon, Oporto, & on other  
wines of Portugal, & those of Sicily, 50 cts.  
a gallon; on Tenerife, Fayal, and other  
wines of the western Islands, 30 cents; on  
all other wines, when imported otherwise  
than in cases and bottles, 15 cents.

Mr. Whitman moved so to amend the  
bill as to reduce the proposed duty on prin-  
ted book from 35 to 20 per cent ad valorem.  
The motion was agreed to—yeas 69, nays  
53.

On motion of Mr. Butler of Lou. the ar-  
ticle of copper, manufactured into sugar  
boilers was inserted among the articles en-  
titled to drawback.

The bill having been gone through,  
Mr. Tyler of Virginia, moved to strike out  
the first section of the bill, and was prepared  
now to go into the remarks which he intended  
to offer in opposition to the bill, if it were  
the pleasure of the committee to listen to an  
argument on its general merits; but as the com-  
mittee had been engaged for several hours in a  
laborious and fatiguing consideration of its de-  
tails, he moved that the committee now rise.

The committee then rose, reported progress  
and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of com-  
merce, presented to the House a mass of cor-  
respondence derived from the Executive De-  
partment, and those of France and England, re-  
specting our trade with the British American  
Colonies, and the general intercourse between  
France and the United States, which was or-  
dered to be printed.

And the House adjourned.

**An Infallible Cure for Corns on the Toes  
or Feet.**

Take a piece of dressed buckskin; shape  
it to the part afflicted, shave it thin on the

edges, in the centre cut a hole, as near as  
possible to the size and shape of the corn;  
should one thickness not be sufficient,  
stitch several together, so as to prevent the  
corn from being touched by the shoe or  
boot. Fortified in this way, the tighter  
your shoes are the better, as the leather  
at every step compresses the corn all round  
and causes it to start upwards, and in a  
short time it will drop out. Whilst under  
the operation, wash the part occasionally  
and when dry drop a little sweet oil on the  
corn. If the corn is on the foot, make the  
leather broad, slip the stocking over it  
and you need no bandage; but if on a toe,  
it must be tied with a woolen or cotton  
thread, so as to keep it steady.

#### Medical properties of Turpentine.

"We, the Physicians, Surgeons and  
Apothecaries of Dublin, whose names are  
here underwritten, do hereby certify and  
declare,  
"That we consider the discovery of the  
medical properties of the oil of Turpen-  
tine as one of the greatest that has ever  
been made in physic.

"That it appears from medical history,  
that child-bed fever has hitherto desolated  
society in every part of the globe where  
it has appeared, and the instances of recov-  
ery from that dreadful malady are so  
few, as justly to entitle it to the appella-  
tion of an incurable disease.

"That it falls within the knowledge of  
such as are engaged in the practice of  
Midwifery, that the oil of turpentine is an  
infallible specific in this complaint; and  
although other remedies may with advan-  
tage be employed in conjunction, yet that  
to the specific influence of turpentine we  
ascribe the removal of the disease of child-  
bed fever in every case.

"That mankind is indebted for this great  
discovery to the zeal, ability and indus-  
try of Dr. John Brean. That we believe  
his humane disclosure of this very impor-  
tant secret has been the means of saving  
a multitude of lives, and that it will even  
prove to be one of the most valuable legacies  
that ever was bequeathed to posterity  
by the genius of an individual.

"That we hold his discovery to be  
greater than that of Dr. Jenner, inasmuch  
as the small pox had an antidote, and that  
child-bed fever had not; and  
"That for his very great discovery, we  
deem Dr. Brean deserving of the grati-  
tude of the whole human race, and emi-  
nently to any reward which the bounty  
of government can bestow."—(Signed by  
the Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries  
of Dublin.

From the Delaware Gazette.

It will be seen by the following article  
that William Piper, whose trial, for the  
unnatural crime of matricide, we some-  
time since noticed, was executed at  
Georgetown, in this state, on Tuesday  
April the 18th. We were under a mis-  
impression respecting his age. He  
appears to be a man well advanced  
in life, and not a youth, as then intimat-  
ed.

"Within the time appointed in the  
death warrant issued by governor Stout,  
William Piper, aged about forty-five years  
and many years an habitual drunkard, was  
this day executed for killing his mother.  
He behaved with perfect composure and  
fortitude, was attended at the gallows by  
some professing christians, and appeared  
himself to be seriously engaged in prayer  
and supplication, and acknowledged him-  
self to have been for many years a very  
great sinner. It may be proper to state,  
that the fatal deed was perpetrated in a  
state of intoxication, and after some  
quarrelling between him and his mother,  
and a blow on the head from her which  
drew blood, and after she had pushed him  
down over a chair, and a scuffle on the  
floor between Piper and his sister, who  
attempted to tie him, and after the  
sister had first seized upon the stick with  
which the fatal blows were given. The  
only witness present at the beginning,  
stated that Piper when intoxicated often  
threatened to kill his mother, but when  
sober he was as good to her as ever a  
child was. Suffice it to say, that he per-  
sisted to the last in solemnly declaring,  
that he never had any malice against his  
mother, and that he was not sensible of  
having killed her."

A SPECTATOR.

**Remedy for curing Consumption, or  
Cough.**

(Translated from a Foreign paper.)—  
Mix together in an earthen put 2 quarts  
of strong ale, 1 quart of white honey 2  
ounces of the leaves of pulmonaria officinalis,  
or lung wort, cut small, and two  
handfuls of wheat bran—cover the pot,  
and boil this composition till reduced to  
one half—while boiling it may be stirred  
a few times, observing, however, not to  
let it remain too long uncovered. After be-  
ing well strained through some fine linen,  
pour the liquid part into a bottle, and  
put it in a cellar or any other place where  
it can be kept cool. The patient may  
drink of it as often as his strength will  
permit, without bringing on giddiness, say  
about a wine glass every hour through the  
day. It is recommended as mild, cheap,  
and curing to a certainty.

#### IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Philadelphia, April 20.

By the kind and polite attention of  
Captain Steinhaur, of the ship Brandt, ar-  
rived on Tuesday afternoon, we are put  
in possession of Paris and Bordeaux pa-  
pers to the 14th March, containing Lon-  
don dates, to the 6th, and Madrid to the  
9th inclusive.

The Revolution which has been so speed-  
ily and tranquilly effected in Spain, ar-  
gues very much in favor of enlarged  
views, religious, moral, and political, in  
that nation. We find by a Madrid arti-  
cle of the 2nd March, that the new Coun-  
cil, who advised and supported the King  
in this measure of wisdom and moderation,  
consisted of the following distinguished  
characters, viz: His Royal Highness In-  
fante Don Carlos; the Duke de Infantado;  
the Duke of Sta Fernando; Bishop of  
Madrid; the Counsellor of Castille; M.  
Lardizabel, and Counsellor of State, Mr.  
Rivas.

Bordeaux, March 14

The insurrection has at length become  
general in Spain. A courier who arrived  
here yesterday brought intelligence from  
various constitutional chiefs, and several  
new journals, from which, on account of  
want of room, we can make but few ex-  
tracts. The intelligence brought is fur-  
ther confirmed by a Russian courier, who  
passed through here yesterday, and who  
had quitted Madrid on the morning of the  
9th inst. He adds, that after the almost  
unanimous declaration of the army and  
people, and the energetic demonstration  
of General Ballesteros, the King found  
himself obliged to proclaim the constitu-  
tion of the Cortes, the same as we an-  
nounced yesterday.

The prisons of the Inquisition were uni-  
versally thrown open, and a general am-  
nesty was about signing when the Courier  
left there.

Saragossa, March 7.

Never has a political change been  
brought about with so much tranquility  
and union. The constitution has been  
proclaimed the day before yesterday, by  
all the people and the garrison composed  
of two regiments of infantry and one of  
cavalry. Military Music, and a general  
illumination, terminated this memorable  
day. The joy of the people of Arragon  
was at its height. The marquis d'Alazon,  
Captain General, has been confirmed in  
his command, and the Count de Castre-  
zon who had replaced him by order of the  
King, has been arrested and sent back to  
Madrid.

MADRID, March 6.

All has terminated happily; the weak-  
ness of the government against the im-  
mense force of public opinion, does not  
even give time enough to organize the  
contest between light and darkness. The  
Comte d'Abisbal, who called himself the  
friend of Ferdinand, has gone to Ocaña,  
where he has put himself at the head of a  
regiment commanded by one of his bro-  
thers, and has arrested the public authori-  
ties, and proclaimed the constitution. He  
continues the same operation in the differ-  
ent towns of the channel.

Several piquets of cavalry from this  
garrison, and many gardes de corps, have  
deserted with their arms and mountings.  
All the corps of engineers and sappers  
which were at Alcalá have disappeared.  
Finally, all the provinces are declaring  
themselves independent, and constituting  
provisional governments. All these events  
which follow each other with such rapidity,  
have forced the King to declare that  
he would consent to the wishes of the peo-  
ple, and show the most lively movements  
of joy; and we hope that this great crisis  
will be terminated without the smallest  
misfortune. It is asserted that General  
Freyre, in concert with the patriots of the  
Isla de Leon, has likewise proclaimed  
the constitution, which has been published  
at Segovia, and fixed on in every quarter;  
but a foolish ecclesiastic, who had the  
boldness to tear down one of these bills,  
was immediately put to death.

VICTORIA, March 9.

Saragossa has proclaimed the constitu-  
tion; Carthage has done the same; and  
it is said that Catalonia has followed the  
example. The 8th of this month the  
King was to publish it in Madrid. The  
funds have been already negotiated at se-  
venty francs.

**Gazette Extraordinary of Madrid, }  
Wednesday, March 8, 1820. }  
OFFICIAL ARTICLE.**

It has pleased the King our sovereign  
to address to all the Secretaries of State,  
the Royal Decree which follows:

To avoid the delay which might arise  
from the doubts entertained by the Coun-  
cil in execution of my Decree of yester-  
day for the immediate convocation of the  
Cortes, and being the general will of the  
people, I have decided to swear to the  
constitution proclaimed by the general  
and extraordinary Cortes in the year 1812.  
Do you hold it as understood, and do you  
make immediate publication of this.

Signed by my royal hand,  
FERDINAND.

Palais 7th March, 1820.

We are not very fond of occupying our columns with long tracts on religious or church matters, both because our paper is intended to be political and because these grave subjects are often injudiciously handled, & too lightly treated—but we will not apologise for the publication of the Parolisher to-day, as we consider it in style and matter entitled to the attention of all our readers, and we recommend it as a publication well calculated to have a good effect upon the mind of every one that will give it a serious and dispassionate perusal.

We have seen, through the "Patriot," the address of the fifty-one New-Yorkers to their ancient friends the federalists: telling them how they had turned, for how much, recommending to others to do the same, and begging protection against calamity. We have long known the man market of New York was open and well supplied, but we never heard of a purchase of so large a Gang at one time. Quere, like Virginia Blackamoors, do these folks go off for cash or credit? If for cash—we suppose the War savings and commissions of the Farmers' Boy, are in full occupation—If for credit—like German redemptioners, they must work and prove themselves worth the price. Quere also, for life or for a term of years—it would be a bad bargain to take them for life, as they would be as apt to run from their new as from their old masters, if times and wages suited.

Let us hear no more from the East about trading in human flesh—The trade in black flesh or white flesh is equally bad.

This singular address came too late for this week, it was crowded out by matter previously arranged; but it shall have an early insertion and notice.

Surely our embarrassed Country is doomed to Destruction.

It seems as if under our present councils we were sentenced to exemplify the old adage, that God first visitates with madness those whom he has determined to destroy.

In a time of universal pecuniary distress, with a languishing and almost extinct commerce, with a landed interest that can scarcely support itself upon its diminished profits, and with an almost bankrupt mercantile community, we see congress boldly and zealously engaged in new modelling the present enormous Tariff of Duties, and about to increase the duties yet more upon the consumer.

This cannot be the effect of sound and sober reflection, of minds capable of judging for the great interest of this country; it must be the result of infatuation begotten by despair, or it is the project of self-interest to aggrandize itself, at the expense of the great body of the people.

Forbearing, for the present, to enter into a minute and full detail upon this all-important topic, what we would ask, will be the plan and certain effect of this measure? In the first place it will create the absolute necessity of imposing heavy taxes upon the people. Secondly, it will ultimately fall in its intended effect of making the fortunes of the manufacturers; and Thirdly, it will create a system of smuggling, hitherto unknown, much as has been smuggled under the old Embargo and the other restrictive measures.

The avowed object is to foster manufactures, and by causing every thing to be manufactured in our own country, to make us independent of all the world. This is the golden pill for us to swallow—this is the snuff thrown in our eyes to blind us against the cheatery. Who are these manufacturers, and what proportion do they bear to the farming and mechanical interest of this country? In the first place, they are in nine instances out of ten, your men of false capital, who can get on without unreasonable profits, and these unreasonable profits they seek to obtain by the monopoly which higher duties are to yield them. In the next place they are in numerical comparison with the Farmers and Mechanics of the country, scarcely in the proportion of one to a thousand; and the scheme is to tax the thousand, and distress them, to make the fortune of one. Is this justice? Can there be any sound national policy under such a system?

The Manufacturers Who now claim this exorbitant duty for their exclusive benefit, are a distinct class of men from our Hatters, our Boot and Shoe makers, our Saddle and Harness makers, our Blacksmiths, our Tin and Copper workers, and our followers of the Loom and the Spinning Wheel, in what may be called the Domestic Line. These kind of manufacturers neither desire nor ask an increase of duties; they are content with the protection already afforded them, and to which we all agree. They don't want the Congress to grind down the people with oppression to give them a monopoly—our would these great Wool and Cotton and Iron manufacturers need it, if they had begun and carried on their business in the same honest and rational manner that the others have done. No, these Loomly manufacturers begin by riding in their Carriages, and with investing a capital (almost always borrowed) of one, or two, or three hundred thousand

dollars. Thus elevated by the buoyancy of their hopes and the magnitude of their plans, they pursue every thing with a corresponding magnificence of scheme, and they extend their influence in a thousand ways to different descriptions of persons, and they ask of Congress to impose so heavy a duty upon all such imported articles as they make, as to prevent the further importation of them; and thus they expect to get the monopoly of the market of that article, which they will then make only as good as they please, & make us pay for it just what they please, and we shall have no alternative—for these mighty patriotic manufacturers say, you are no patriot if you don't wear their cloth and encourage domestic manufactures—and if you are not a friend to prohibiting the introduction of all foreign articles, into the country, they brand you with the opprobrium that you are not a friend to the independence of the nation. Thus power, fraud, cunning, intriguing, and terror, are the engines called into action to carry through this stupendous plan of general injustice, and unless the people rise and resist this system before it flings around them its fetters, they will mourn for their inattention, and bewail the afflictions that will befall them.

This is the course your Democratic Party has steered—

This is the result of your embargo, your non-intercourse, your non-importation, your war for sailors rights, your government loans, your paper money issues from your speculating banks, to gratify Mr. Madison, when he & his Secretaries of Treasury were tottering like a jolly boat in the Gulf Stream. This is all the effect of sticking to Bonaparte, and resolving to have a war with England, in order that you might mob federalists and take Canada. If a nation ever was scourged by its rulers, this nation has been—and it will be more so. We now see that party in this country, who are predominant with the administration, considering the question of political power and control as safely and stably settled, beginning to debate to the councils of the nation, that course which will best preserve their private fortunes; and we are in a few years more to have these formerly humble, plain, democratic, republican, friends of the people, lord it over us, whilst we shall be scarcely allowed the slavish privilege of pulling off our hat to them, even now they demand of us that we shall not wear a coat of imported cloth, they say we shall buy and wear their cloth, or they will proclaim us enemies to the country and to its independence.

These are but Beginnings—

You shall see more than your lids will fall quickly to sleep under, if you do not rise in time. We say farmers and mechanics, you who live by each others' hopes and prosperity, do you mean to submit yourselves into the hands of these great Wool and Cotton gentry to do with you as they please? You have had enough to make you sick of them; you have been galled enough with mero wool as a substitute for good politics; I pray you rouse yourselves to some patch of manly feeling upon an occasion so alarming, so pregnant with mischief. If the tariff is raised as contemplated, no more every article instantly on the shelves of the stores, and still lower down goes all produce of lands, and that which is now a sad difficulty with us, will be a hideous, an insupportable evil, next come taxes, and next come bankruptcy and failure. There is nothing more certain, though there are many things more simple and obvious, than the mere expansion of our foreign trade, the more will lands of their produce rise in value and demand, and that on every high duty invariably tend to produce and destroy foreign trade, by imposing more burdens on it than it can bear, in high duties is an equal degree and to destroy the value of lands, to increase their produce, to support the farming and planting interests and to impoverish the nation.

These are truths admitted by all writers of all statesmen, except such as are in the pecuniary interest of the manufacturers. If there are found any others so weak and so ill-informed as to deny them, we would recommend to the people to follow a Jack with O' Lanterns as soon as such miserable, brainless numskulls.

For the Easton Gazette.

THOMAS SAULSBURY, Esquire.

You are imperatively called upon satisfactorily to answer the following simple though highly important questions. As a voter of your county, I think I have a right, and so thinking will exercise it, to put or propound them to you, and to demand true, wholly true, perfect and categorical answers to them. Did you, or did you not, when the inquiry touching the late Calvert Election was before the House of Delegates, say, that Henry Cochran, who voted at that Election, had no right to vote as he followed the water or was a seafaring man? That he, in common with all others of his vocation or calling, had no settled or fixed residence, and, having no such residence, consequently had no right to vote?

A DEMOCRAT.

Caroline County.

MR. GRAHAM, If you have nothing more interesting to offer to your readers, I present you with some thoughts from a modern writer, whose scope and tendency are not applicable to the progress of things in our own time; please to insert them, and oblige our of your young female readers.

For the Easton Gazette.

As soon as the Romans had conquered the North of Europe, they introduced into their subdued countries, their Arts, Language, Literature, Manners, & Laws, some have thought this a sufficient compensation for the loss of liberty. Good laws are essential to good government, science to the prosperity of a nation, and politeness to the perfection of the human character; but this, in order to exalt a people, must be the result of the natural progress of civilization, not of violence from abroad, or any accident. The laws of summer are repealed in winter by art, but the course of the seasons, is necessary to give them their proper time, taste and firmness. The rude manners, and savage dignity, of a barbarian, are preferable to what can be taught the slave. Cunning, when mankind are obliged to look to a master, for consequence or honour, always takes place of wisdom; the mind loses its vigour, the heart its generosity, and man in being polished, is only debased. This was strikingly exemplified in the Roman Empire, the degrading influence of its dominion, more than any other circumstance, hastened its dissolution. The conquered nations increased in size, without in-

creasing its strength. Civilization advanced, but the martial and independent spirit, of the people was extinct in a few centuries. Instead of preferring death to slavery, like their ancestors, they submitted to any contribution, their rapacious governors imposed on them, and consequently became incapable of either acting, or thinking, for themselves.

MR. GRAHAM.

I enclose you an extract from a very chaste and admirable address, delivered a short time since before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, by one of its Vice-Presidents. This is the enlightened, disinterested, and impartial testimony of one of the most distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania, and of one, who has long enjoyed the best opportunities of acquiring the most correct information, in favor not only of education generally, but particularly of the Lancasterian System.

"Having touched the subject of education, I will add, that when the benevolent intention of the constitution of Pennsylvania, shall be carried into effect, by the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner, that the poor may be taught gratis," Agriculture will reap her full share of the benefit. Reading, writing, and common arithmetic, if not essential, are very serviceable to the farmer. And even the labourer will derive incalculable advantage from the improvement of his intellectual faculties. Work cannot be continued without intermission, and time hangs heavy on the mind which is torpid during the hours of repose. Exercise is as necessary to the mind as the body. How desirable then, that men should be qualified for that kind of reading, which gratifies & strengthens the mind, without the fatigue of severe study, while the body is at rest during the intervals of labour! Our legislature is not un mindful of the duty imposed by the constitution—the act "to provide for the education of children at the public expense within the city and county of Philadelphia," is working great good. By the first annual report of the controllers of these schools, made in February last, it appears that 2,845 children were then in a course of education; and I am informed that the number is now much increased." Moreover, a most important fact is established—that by adopting the Lancasterian mode of teaching, which will do in all thickly settled districts, the annual expense will not exceed four dollars for each child. Upon efforts like these the blessing of God may be confidently hoped for. "Nothing can be more effectual for the diffusion of the spirit of Christianity, than a moderate cultivation of the understanding. Men will thus become more mild, better content with the condition in which Providence has placed them, more attentive to their duties both moral and religious, more charitable towards each other, less jealous and vindictive in their feelings towards foreign nations, less prone to rapine, under whatever name disguised, and less easily dazzled by the false splendor of war."

MR. GRAHAM.

Will you insert the following address in the Gazette whenever you have room, and oblige a friend and constant reader of your useful and interesting paper.

T. Y. H.

To the Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Michaels Parish, in Talbot County.

My Fellow Parishioners,

I am thus precise in designating you, lest I might offend against other denominations of christians by a supposed interference in their holy concerns, and from a hope that this address may be seriously considered by those for whom it is particularly intended.

If there is any thing in the following observations which may be considered as reprehending too severely, let me beg the favor of every reader to ask himself, if they are not strictly founded in truth; & I entreat his forgiveness for every thing that is in the least offensive; for my object is not so much to censure, as to perform a common duty for a common benefit, in which if I succeed, I have no other interest than that of any other Layman in the Parish.

We have no channel but through the medium of a newspaper to convey an address to the world; and yet it is to be feared, that after the keenness of the appetite for news, and epigrams, and paragraphs of point is worn off, that there will be little chance of much attention being devoted to a long, grave publication, which carries with it no other interest than the "duty of man"—and has no other inducement to be read, than that its object is the eternal salvation of souls—But the design is worthy of the attempt, and the production of even a little good, will be an ample recompense for the toil and hazard of the undertaking.

There is not, I am persuaded, one of those for whom this address is intended, that would not be offended by a supposition that he was not a "believing christian," and so far as "mere belief goes, the supposition would probably be unjust—Yet if we would be sincere on this deeply important point, how very few of us are there, who thus believe, that act up to all the doctrines of christianity, or who pay any thing like an established, unvarying obedience to those duties, which it positively requires of us. Occasional performances of high and holy duties will not acquit us—If rendered when convenience permits, they have no merit—If they are rendered at times when a sense of propriety disengaged from other concerns induces, they

—What duty it profit, my Brethren, though a man may be both faith, (believe) and have no works—Can faith save him?—Jas. 2. ch. 24. r.

have no efficacy—Such a performance of our duties rather increases our condemnation for not discharging them at regular and stated periods, because it shows that the duty is neglected in spite of the knowledge of its obligation.

In worldly concerns, we know and we feel the great injury occasioned by neglect, delay and indolence—We all reprobate these things wrong in themselves, and calculated to produce certain injury to our future welfare in life. Negligence, procrastination and carelessness are considered as vices, not of an atrocious grade, but as certainly tending to impair our well doing in matters of this world. Whoever adopts these bad habits as part of his character, is uniformly held to be useless and unfit for business; and often, on that account, meets with the disregard of the world, more often with its contempt. Even an agent who neglects his duty, or who puts off the performance of it, or who is idle and inattentive, is at once esteemed an unprofitable servant, and if he persists in such a course for a few years, will certainly be discarded and dismissed from all employment. This is the course of things in life ascertained by our own observation—Let us then apply this system of reasoning to our duty to God as Christians and as creatures subject to his will.

If neglect and delay, and indolence produce so much injury to our worldly concerns, is it not rational to suppose that they will be equally hurtful to our spiritual or religious concerns? And if they are thus injurious to our character as men of business, have we not reason to fear that they will equally derogate from our character as pious men and christians? Are there certain duties required of us by God? If there are, can we be justified in neglecting them, or in delaying them, or in being careless about them? When bound in a contract with a fellow man to perform divers acts and things, a just regard for our credit and reputation, as well as a sense of equity, compel us to fulfil the engagements in due time and order. We do this from a sense of duty as well as from considerations of future profit. Having entered into a covenant with God, the Father and Governor of the universe, the author of our existence, to whom we acknowledge that a full, perfect and minute accountability will be due after this life for all things done in this life—how is it, that we can rest satisfied with a mere lax performance of our stipulated duties in that covenant, or rather with the total disregard of them, than of those which we bind ourselves to perform in a covenant with men? Is it of more real importance to discharge a bond than to pay off your dues and debts to God? Is it of more importance to transfer property than to make atonement to God for your sins, to seek his grace, to hear his holy word in his holy temples? Is it of more importance to comply with your worldly engagements, to lay up treasures of worldly wealth, "where thieves may break in and steal," than to seek God and his glory as he has commanded, and to ensure your future salvation in the world to come? If it was necessary to neglect either, no man in his senses would say otherwise than that the worldly obligation should be given up in preference to the other; but they are not incompatible, and it is our own depravity that causes us to omit to fulfil both.

All human obligations are equally binding. This is the settled decision of the moral and civil law of the world. It is also most emphatically the decision of the divine law, for "whosoever is guilty of the least of the commandments is guilty of the whole." That you are all under a contract with God, express or implied, it is presumed none of you can entertain the least doubt; and implied contracts acquiesced in, are equally valid with those that are expressed. You who have been baptized, have by that very act expressly and openly entered into a holy contract with God in the presence of witnesses, and have given security for its faithful performance. If there are any of you who have not partaken of that holy sacrament, you are under an implied contract of dutiful obedience for his mercies in giving you life, & in affording you every comfort & blessing & protection you enjoy, & this is an obligation a thousand times higher in degree than that in which you are bound in allegiance to the government under which you were born and live, which is an obligation of very high validity among men and greatly respected among nations. And what, let me ask, is the nature of this great contract? That you will shun the vices and the vanities of the world—that you will believe the articles of the christian faith—and that you will keep God's commandments and walk in his laws. In these consist the whole duty of religion & of life—Fulfil this contract then faithfully according to its spirit, and let its duties weigh as heavily and as anxiously upon your minds, as would the obligation to release your farm at a given day from a mortgage to a money lender, and your happiness will be beyond the reach of human contingency.

After these preliminary observations, designing to bring to your view the nature and importance of your religious duties and familiarly to illustrate their binding force, allow me now to direct your attention to the condition of your Parish of St. Michaels, and to enquire with what constancy and fidelity you perform your christian duties there.

What are the habits of the Parishioners?

And what comfortable provision have you made for the decent support of a minister of the gospel?

In an ancient seated country, like the Parish of St. Michaels, inhabited by many wealthy and enlightened people, where all have had the means of instruc-

tion, it is to be expected that a convenient number of venerable churches would have been established and preserved in different parts of the Parish for the use and accommodation of the people. That these churches would be filled every Sabbath, and that the sentiments of the people, handed down from their fathers, would have consecrated the habit of going to church on Sunday, so as to have rendered it in some degree disagreeable to be absent—And also that the Rector would have been placed in a situation so comfortable, as to have exempted him from all worldly concerns, and to have enabled and invited him to give his exclusive devotion to the holy duties of a Gospel Minister.

In this reasonable expectation we are disappointed or not? Is this, my Brethren, the condition of your Parish? Painful Humiliating thoughts! It is far from the reproach and the evil are both our own. One little edifice lifts its new head above the mouldering remains of the old Parish Church, and besides this, we have not even the vestige of a church or Chapel of Ease in a long contiguous space of more than twenty miles. The little Chapel of Ease, that once stood upon the margin of the St. Michaels river has long since disappeared, and even the ancient site of the venerable Doodee obliterated by the arts and the progress of improved agriculture.

Once a fortnight we are assembled in the Parish Church at St. Michaels, fifteen or perhaps thirty persons to attend public worship, which in the milder & inviting weather of summer, is augmented occasionally to fifty; and in the intermediate Sunday there used to assemble in a "the farm house," (but that has now ceased in another part of the Parish, some ten or four or half dozen families, accompanied by such visiting friends as happened to be with them, to form another congregation—And this constitutes the whole of the public worship of the Church, in Parish of St. Michaels. Can there be more melancholy, a more reproachful sight than this? Is it owing to poverty? Is it the darkness of ignorance that is felt? Is it owing to the small number of inhabitants? Can it be ascribed in degree to your inconstancy? Or is it a total prostration of religious feeling occasions all this? It cannot be possible for of the small number who attend Church, some return from thence to domains of fruitful territory; many wealthy homes, and all to comfort ones. It cannot be ignorance—for country societies are more enlightened and more marked by the habits and manners of cultivation. It is not owing to scarcity of inhabitants or sparseness of population—for the country is ancient and well settled. Far less can this christian course be ascribed to any want of warmth, or neglect, or fault on the part of your worthy Rector. It is a duty owe before God and man, to acquit He found us "erring and straying like sheep," and we must do him the justice say that he has used great exertion to bring us all again to the fold. As far as excellence of his discourse, the regular and serious performance of his holy duties, his kind exhortations, his attentive and chial visits, the pure and exemplary of his life, and the humility of his manners are calculated to correct and improve our course of life, so far he has fully given us all these aids. Nor is it tended to draw any disparaging comparison between our present & our former habits. "We must confess our sins"—fault is in ourselves, not in them.

Have we then traced this alarming, lamentable state of things, to a languorous feeling in ourselves? To an absence of that heavenly spirit which elevates soul and gives to man the resemblance of his Maker? Must we be brought to humiliating confession, that it is only a negligence and carelessness on our part of the great and essential duties which God has commanded us through a deeming Saviour to perform? Are we lost to all that ennobles man and defines his nature, that, in our groggy cares for the wealth or honors of this world we have forgotten our gratitude for "agonies and bloody sweat" of our Redeemer upon the cross? That we cease to adore the Great Author of our existence to render thanks for his watchful providence over us? Do we desert the God our Fathers and his holy altar, and doing all the duties and habits of religion mingle in social hilarity, or lounge in fitless indolence throughout the Sabbath day? Do we in spite of the plainest injunctions "to keep holy the Sabbath day," deliberately & wilfully profane it? Do we single live in the open disregard of public worship, and in the studied contempt of God's word & commandment, & after this profess to call ourselves christians, are we guilty of all this, the life of the ist is far more moral than ours, and as he is steeped in sin, the odour of crimes will be fragrance in comparison to our own. He sins from obstinate severing disbelief, but we more wretchedly and far more contumelious, possessing a belief enough, turn from the brilliant doctors that are before us, and seek the haunts of darkest, deadliest sin. O God of mercy and of power reign, save us from this dangerous and dreadful condition; and directing us to a better course of life, save us from being a baneful and contagious example to our neighbours, and from becoming the natural monsters who had over our offering to endless and cruellest destruction!

Whatever may be your practical brethren, and however reprehensible a course of life, I shall still address to believing christians: as men who acknowledge the truth & authenticity of the who admit the high and sacred nature

its prop... all belie... its doctrin... or belief, h... es. Few pers... ristian com... mit that it... ost all ad... ularly on... bute som... ance to s... an giving... hich he... iple of... conscience... ession un... d have a... ct that a... on of all... or count... g religio... orldly su... ance on p... dored to... pence wi... g any esta... ccurring t... ive comm... sider as... the last a... tention—... y and cut... seems only... stless ind... ove our m... ndulge ou... we can tra... cessors b... cause we... the worl... neglect rel... kes up a... use we il... ent or ill... mission. "I establish... see som... as as wo... se in wo... nclude, r... gious dut... re; or ap... p a sort... w, we be... etter by... ply has... ar religio... tended a... knowledge... a dicta... have the... e have b... is mode... is the m... an scie... loses an... at Chri... with... fulfil in... parate... philosoph... human m... dge, and... at philo... philosoph... the teach... ent & s... this la... indulgen... e philos... here ta... duties of... ntrepid... man, or... with hur... ighnt... o the si... his hear... Exclu... wellfare... consider... interest... these sa... ouse w... here, hav... and w... every o... ny? If yo... Bread t... ur ur... s of u... the mo... offered... ve you... the lore... who ha... orted... ven me... dows c... that pl... Garner... trying... admire... tion. My... to ang... rebelle... obeye... walk... fore a... us, the... turn... with... of ma... cares... bauch... inseu... of he... ances... main?... is too... yet v... gulfic... solici... "

its precepts, and who profess and avow full belief in the necessity of obedience to its doctrines. This I am persuaded is your belief, however contrary may be your views.

Few persons are to be found in any Christian community, who will not readily admit that it is the duty of every man (almost all admit it to be proper) to attend regularly on public worship, and to contribute something of their worldly substance to the support of religion; every man giving to that class of Christians to which he professes to belong—for the principle of toleration and freedom of conscience has happily outlived the oppressions under which they once laboured, and have acquired a sacredness of respect that assures them of the protection of all & a long & stable existence in our country. Yet this duty of supporting religion by a contribution of our worldly substance, and by regular attendance on public worship, is generally considered to be a matter that any man may dispense with at pleasure, without violating any established law of God, or without incurring the guilt of neglecting any positive command. The first we are apt to consider as a mere call upon our purses, the last as a call upon our time and attention—the first appeals to our liberality and cuts in upon our avarice—the last seems only to forbid the indulgence of restless idleness or vain pursuits. We give our money because it enables us to indulge our favorite propensities, because we can transmit it as an inheritance to our successors for the gratification of theirs, & because wealth is apt to give consideration to the world to those who possess it. We neglect religion and its offices, because it takes up a portion of our time, and because we flatter ourselves that no punishment or ill will immediately follow the omission. Reasoning in violation of every established principle of common sense, we see some as negligent of religious duties as ourselves who grow rich and rise in worldly rank, and we therefore conclude, that the observance of religious duties is not essential to our welfare; or appealing to fancy, we conjure up a sort of hope that if we are wrong, we shall have time enough to do better by and by. Philosophy, fatal philosophy has had too much to do also with our religious sentiment—that which was intended as man's aid in the pursuit of the knowledge of sublunary things, has usurped a dictatorship in heavenly things, & we have been made to forget the prophets and the evangelists in our adoration of this modern false God. Philosophy teaches us the charm and the utility of all human science, but it teaches us too that Moses and the Prophets were nothing at the Dramatis Personae of a story, and that Christ and his Apostles were mere men, neither superior in character nor more useful in doctrine than the stoics, the Epicureans or any other school of sages. Philosophy teaches us the powers of the human mind in the acquisition of knowledge, and in the government of our lives; at philosophy has no faith, no humility—philosophy looks no further than the grave, she teaches that all beyond is extinguished & sleeping; shall we then incur the risk of this last fatal tenet for the sake of the indulgences which the first permit? Shall we philosophise ourselves into a belief that there is no future accountability, that the grave takes all, rather than undergo the duties of a Christian? Shall we with rash temerity hazard all upon the reason of man, or cling to the Saviour and the Cross with humble faith? O! that a ray of benignant mercy would fly from the Saviour, to the sinner, to warm the coldness of his heart, and to be a lamp unto his feet!

Exclusive of the danger to our future welfare, which is the most tremendous consideration, we are blind to our worldly interest in thus criminally neglecting these sacred duties—the wrath and the curse of heaven is denounced against those who neglect them, and guilty as we are, have we not reason to fear that "the Lord will tremble for this"—and "that every one will mourn who dwelleth thereupon?"

If you will not tremble at your fate & dread the vengeance to come, with all your unworthiness, O! turn to the promises of mercy, and see the proofs of even the most liberal worldly rewards that are offered for your obedience. You, who by your negligences and love of the world have produced a "famine of the words of the Lord in the land you inhabit"—you who have profaned His Sabbaths and deserted His Sanctuary, are now told, that "now is the time you will bring your contributions to His Storehouse"—not that the windows of mercy shall be opened upon you, that plenty shall bless your land and your barns overflow with crops; that the destroying insect shall no more molest you, and that all nations shall witness and admire your blessed, your happy condition.

Merciful Father! Thou art truly "slow to anger & of great kindness." "We have rebelled against Him, neither have we obeyed the voice of the Lord our God to walk in his laws which He hath set before us"—yet the promise is held out to us, the gracious invitation is given, "return unto me and I will return unto you, saith the Lord of Hosts"—Can the heart of man have become so morbid with the cares and vanities of this life, so debauched with vicious passions, as to be insensible to allurements like these, born of heaven, which offer nothing but assurances of present and future felicity to man? The sentence of eternal punishment is too dreadful for the mind to dwell on, yet what does he deserve who looks forgetfully upon the endless repetitions of solicitation from divine mercy, and re-

jects every overture to peace, reconciliation, and repentance? We dare not say he merits that awful doom, but looking to the great Judge of the Universe with bosoms filled with dread, we say in the language of our blessed master, "Father! forgive them!"

If it were possible to instil into men the belief that their present, as well as future, welfare would be promoted by a proper observance of their religious duties, the great object would be accomplished—for reproachful as the reflection is, there is nothing we should be so prompt to perform as a religious duty, if a great worldly consideration was to be the result. This almost impenetrable hardness of heart, & want of trust can only be overcome by a frequent recurrence to, and a devout meditation on, the sacred scriptures—it is there alone we prepare ourselves to receive the influence of the holy spirit—it is from thence alone we derive the assurance of all worldly prosperity, to those who obey God's Commandments, and walk in His Laws. Both the Old and the New Testament abound with the most solemn and satisfactory promises of this sort, in language so unmixt with doubt, that nothing is left to inference. In addition to what was just now referred to, the language of both St. Matthew & St. Luke is, "But seek ye the Kingdom of God and His Righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Thus recommending to us not to spend our whole time in worldly care, forgetting God, and neglecting the study of his divine, his sublime precepts, (which alone can impart a heavenly mindedness to those who cherish them), but diligently to endeavour to obtain the Kingdom of God and His Righteousness, under the assurance that God will reward us with all the blessings and comforts that we ask. It is not therefore to incessant toil & perpetual, anxious labour; it is not to the favourableness of precarious seasons, or to the absence of destroying insects, that we are to look for those happy results to crown our labours that we so much desire—but to a much less laborious, a much more delightful, a much more bounteous, a much more certain source, viz: The goodness and Providence of God. Industry, perseverance and care are all useful virtues and deserve to be practised—if rationally pursued and blended with a regular and steadfast course of piety, they will be rewarded with success—for nothing good comes but from the hand of God. Industry may toil all her life, but without the favour of Providence, she will toil in vain.

I will close this part of the subject with a remark of the Psalmist, than which nothing in the sacred volume is more beautiful or more illustrative of the point I wish to press, "I have been young and now am old, yet saw I never the righteous forsaken or his seed begging their bread." Still adding consolation to consolation, and inducement to inducement—not only will the righteous man himself never be forsaken, but the blessing for his holiness of life is extended to his children, that because of their Father's Piety they shall not hunger or beg. A sense of duty, the hope of present welfare and of future happiness are strong encouragements to a Godly, pious life. But how is the mighty premium enhanced when, in addition to all this, you have the hope of extending, by the correctness of your own course of life, the mercy of God even to your children—O! may these considerations tend to quicken our lifeless hearts, which have been hitherto strangers to the gracious influence of these Divine Promises! And may they inspire a glow that shall produce the "fruit of good living to the Honor and Glory of God!"

The last point of enquiry is, what comfortable provision have you made for the decent support of your Clergymen?

You have, as I understand, a piece of Glebe Land, and a little money vested in Bank Stock, that altogether has brought in, at its greatest amount, about Four Hundred Dollars a year, and your Vestrymen have subscription papers, on which are their own names and a few others, making up in all about One Hundred, or perhaps One Hundred and Fifty Dollars more—thus the whole amount of your present funds, if regularly collected and paid over, would not make up more than Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars a year—I learn further that your present Incumbent, who has been in the Parish about twenty months, has not received more, all put together, than Three Hundred and Sixty Dollars, making it at the rate of nearly Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars a year, and that with the aid of his own little private funds, he has been thus far enabled to keep from starving.

Now, upon this view of things, I put these solemn interrogatories boldly and plainly to your hearts and understandings, and I ask, if it is not shameful that your Clergyman has not regularly received the funds that are made up? And, if you do not feel it as a severe reproach upon you, as the church people of the Parish of St. Michaels, who possess private fortunes of almost Two Millions of Dollars in amount, that there cannot be procured more than One Hundred and Fifty Dollars as a subscription for your Clergyman?

I know there is an absurd and unreasonable opinion entertained by some that a Minister of the Gospel ought not to have much salary, lest he should indulge too much in the good things of this life, & become worldly minded; but is there not equal danger, if you keep him in poverty, that his mind will be too much occupied with the care of providing for himself and his family against actual want? For we must remember that Clergymen and their families require food and raiment, as well as other people; and Clergymen surely

must be supposed to have all the tender affections and solicitude for their families that others feel. How much more rational would it be to ascribe to them the humble and simple prayer of the moralising Agur. "Give me neither poverty or riches lest I be poor and steal, or lest I be full and deny thee, and say, who is the Lord?"

Deprived, as officiating Clergymen are, of all resources of providing a decent maintenance, and devoted alone to the duties of their sacred office, it is as absolutely necessary, as it is a bounden duty, that the means of comfortable subsistence should be provided for them—and surely no Christian congregation can reconcile it to themselves to suffer a Minister of the Gospel, who is engaged in discharging his holy functions among them, to drag out a miserable existence in poverty and want. Shall God's Holy Minister, who is regularly employed in teaching us to work out our salvation, return from his church with his family to a comfortable, unprovided, and miserable home, whilst all his Parishioners are blest with plenty? can you bear the thought, that whilst you are daily sitting down to a well spread board, which the bounty of providence assigns you all, that your Clergyman, who is daily occupied in doing all for you that he can, shall with a tender wife, and their poor little flock of children be denied and humble or even a necessary morsel to supply their wants? such let me assure you, is almost the present state of things, and such is the deep reproach, under which you labour. It these are things with which you are unacquainted, awake, I beseech you from the deceptive, the dangerous lethargy—such a state of things is not only shameful, but sinful—it not only a violation of the common charities of life, but it is in direct repugnance to the spirit of the law, and to the will of God. "Will a man rob God? yet ye have robbed me, in tithes and offerings: ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me, even this whole people." "This was a rebuke given by God to an ancient people, for the very transgressions of which you are guilty, and what reason have you to expect a better fate than the chosen people of God?"

So far from consigning your Clergyman to this wretched, this degraded state of mendicancy, it ought to be your pride, as it is your duty to know that he is comfortable and happy in his worldly condition. A Clergyman ought not only to be a pious missionary, who regularly visits all parts of his Parish, for the purposes of promoting their spiritual concerns, but he ought also to be a Holy Oracle, to which every person that pleases ought to have access, for the purposes of instruction and advice. His time and his mind should be wholly given up to God, his Parishioners, and to letters, and a decent, comfortable, and ample subsistence should be provided for him—from all worldly cares he should be free.

Let me then entreat you, my Brother Parishioners, as you regard your own good fame, as you regard your own solemn and bounden duty, that you will make this matter a common cause as it is a common obligation; and that each of you will endeavour to do all in your power to give to your Clergyman, whoever he may be, a small contribution; that by the mites of many he may derive the necessary means of his own and his family's support—and do not wait to be called on with subscription papers, but present your little contributions half yearly to the Rector himself, (say Christmas & Easter, or at any other more convenient time) being assured that it will, however small, be both acceptable & necessary. And do not fault because it is small—remember the widow's mite, and remember too that "God who sees in secret will reward you openly"—and let me remind you that in proportion as is the difficulty with you of procuring money, so is the want of it increased; and that this want extends to your Clergyman as well as to others: for although he may have no debts to pay, as he ought to have none by the influence of your bounty, yet he still needs a little to furnish the necessities of life—and even if you cannot conveniently afford to give as much as you wish, or as much as you think you ought to give, yet be assured that less will be gratefully accepted and is essentially necessary.

Finally, I humbly crave your pardon for this seeming intrusion into your religious and church concerns, and I invoke the aid of Him who governs the hearts of men to dispose your hearts and minds to do all that is right in this, and in all other things—and may you give in faith, and in sincerity, and may the never failing bounty of God pour down upon you and your children's children ten fold blessings, "making the land you inhabit a delightful land."

A PARISHIONER.  
St. Michaels Parish, April 26th, 1820.

From the Washington City Gazette of the 25th inst.

REJECTION OF THE SPANISH TREATY.

We have just been informed, from a source on which we can rely, that in consequence of an adherence of the Spanish cabinet to the extensive grants of Florida lands assigned to the duke de Alagan and Puno Rostro, not having been relinquished in the treaty of which General VIVES is the bearer to our government, and which we are told had been signed by Ferdinand, that the President of the U. States has not only rejected the treaty, but also refused to receive General Vives as the minister from Spain. These facts are expected to be communicated to Congress forthwith.

The Columbus 74  
Got under way on Saturday last, in Hampton Roads and dropped down to Lynhaven Bay where she anchored, and from whence she will sail in a day or two for the Mediterranean.

Nonfolk, April 24.  
Latest from South America.  
The United States Frigate Constellation, Com. Morris, came into the capes on Saturday morning about two o'clock, and anchored in Lynhaven Bay, whence she proceeded in the afternoon to Hampton roads, and came up yesterday, about 3 P. M. and anchored in the bite of Craney Island. The steam boat Virginia, being on a party of pleasure to the Columbus, 74, which had that morning left the roads for Lynhaven bay, but came to anchor about 8 miles below Old Point Comfort at 1 o'clock; Com. Morris, accompanied by Thomas Halsey, esq. late Consul from the U. S. to Buenos Ayres, and Lieutenant S. Henley, joined the steam boat, & came up to town in the evening.

We are happy to state that the commodore, his officers and crew, are in fine health.  
[Beacon.

WASHINGTON, N. C. April 7.  
ATROCIOUS MURDER.  
A negro speculator while on his way from Williamston, a few days since, with four male slaves by his side, was murdered by stabbing; on his body was nine, and on his neck and throat six incisions. After they had perpetrated the act, they conveyed the body to a swamp near the road and covered it with straw and logs, where it lay five or six days before any discovery was made. The slaves made off and have not yet been taken. His Christian name we have not been able to learn, but understand that his sir-name was Helis.

Exemption from Military Service.  
An act was passed at the close of the late session of the Legislature of New York, exempting all persons having religious scruples against bearing arms, from the performance of Military duty in time of peace, without requiring from such persons the payment of any fine or commutation whatever in lieu of such service.

THE FISHERIES.  
Have never been more productive than during the present season. Shad have been taken in unusual abundance, and have been plenty at \$2 per hundred—herrings at 1 dollar per thousand and often at half that price. Corn at 50 cents per bushel.—This almost sets "hard times" at defiance.—Alex. Herald.

To the Editors of the New York Gazette.  
"NEW ORLEANS, March 13.  
"I embrace the first opportunity of informing you of the fatal termination of a duel, which has been some time in agitation in this place, between Mr. Bruner, one of the Editors of the Louisiana Gazette, and a Captain Cannon.—The former gentleman was shot in the head, and expired almost immediately. The circumstances which gave rise to the fatal catastrophe as I am possessed of them, are as follows: Mr. Bruner some time since had an affair of honor with Mr. Lorrain, of this place, in which Mr. L. was killed. Captain C. upon that occasion was the friend of Mr. B. who, until the affair blew over, resided at the house of Captain C. a short distance from this city; during which time (it is said) a criminal correspondence took place between Mr. B. and the wife of his friend: sufficient at any rate took place to excite the jealous feelings of Captain C. A challenge ensued, and the consequences are as above.

The writer of the piece upon Mr. Chandler's accounts, requests us to state, that the charge he mentioned Mr. Chandler to have made for Folio Post Paper, was extracted from Mr. C's second account and not his first as was erroneously stated.

DIED  
On the 18th instant, of a pulmonary disease Mrs. Ann Dixon, relict of the late Zebulon Dixon. It may be truly said she lived much respected and died sincerely lamented by all who enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with her. She was a fond and tender mother—a kind and humane mistress.

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.  
The Classical Department of this Institution, accidentally, and suddenly deprived of the services of an able, and experienced Teacher, will be filled by the first applicant, who may be deemed, by the Board of Trustees, competent and qualified.

The salary, with some contingent emoluments, may be safely estimated at one thousand dollars, and may occasionally be more.

This Institution has, more especially under its late professor, made the most flattering progress; having at present, about eighty pupils; the present vacancy, if long continued, must prove highly injurious. The Trustees are therefore, desirous of receiving communications as early as possible, from gentlemen who may wish the appointment.

JOS. E. MUSE, President.  
Cambridge, E. S. Md. 2  
April 26th 1820—3w }

PUBLIC SALE.  
In Virtue of a Decree of Dorchester county Court, the Subscriber as trustee will offer at Public Sale at Mr. Flint's Tavern, in the Town of Cambridge, Dorchester county, Maryland, on Monday the 10th day of July next. The

Grist & Saw Mills  
Of the late John Maguire, with about Ninety Acres of Land adjoining thereto. The Mills at this time require considerable repairs, when in order they rented for six hundred dollars per annum. The Land is of the very best quality for the growth of Wheat, Corn and Tobacco. There is also on the Land attached to the Mill race, a comfortable Two Story Dwelling House and all necessary out buildings. This property is situated at the head of Transquakin River, within five miles of the Town of Cambridge, and surrounded by the best farming lands in the county. Also, a tract or parcels of Land, situated on the same River, containing about one hundred and sixty acres, well timbered. THE TERMS OF SALE ARE, a credit of one, two & three years, upon the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, with interest from the day of Sale, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money and interest, and not before, a clear and indisputable title will be given by the Subscriber  
THOMAS LOCKERMAN.  
April 29 4w.

MARYLAND.  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
April Term, A. D. 1820.  
On application of John Berridge, administrator of Thomas Berridge, late of the county, aforesaid deceased: It is ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid. I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 11th day of April anno domini 1820.  
JAS. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of April anno domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

JOHN BERRIDGE, Admr. of Thomas Berridge deceased.  
April 29—3w.

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT,  
April Term, 1820.  
Elizabeth Birchhead vs. Joseph Daffin and Charles Daffin, heirs of Charles Daffin, Defendants.  
The bill in this case states that Charles Daffin, in his life time, contracted to sell and convey certain lands situate in Dorchester county in fee to a certain Doctor Daniel Sullivan, the father of the complainant. That the purchase money of the said lands or the consideration for the same, hath been fully satisfied and rendered. That the said lands in virtue of a division of the real estate of the said Dr. Daniel Sullivan, under the act of decesses, have been assigned to the complainant, and that Joseph Daffin, Henry Daffin and Charles Daffin, several of the defendants and heirs of the said Charles Daffin, have removed and do not reside in the State of Maryland. The object of the bill is therefore to obtain a specific performance of the contract and by a decree to compel a conveyance of the said lands from the heirs of the said Charles Daffin to the complainant her heirs and assigns.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four successive weeks in one of the papers published at Easton, in Talbot county, before the 26th day of September eighteen hundred and twenty, give notice to the said Joseph Daffin, Henry Daffin and Charles Daffin, the absent defendants and several of the heirs of the said Charles Daffin of this application, & of the substance & object of the bill that he may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, before the 24th day of October eighteen hundred and twenty, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,  
JAMES B. ROBINSON,  
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON,  
E. RICHARDSON, Ck.  
True copy  
April 29 4w.

DORCHESTER COUNTY COURT,  
April Term, 1820.  
John Bibby vs. Polly Elliott, the widow, James Elliott and Jane Elliott, children & heirs at law of Lemuel Elliott.  
The bill of complaint in this case states that Lemuel Elliott, in his life time, contracted to sell & convey certain parts of tracts of land called "Cabin Quarter" and "Eagars Beginning" & situate in Dorchester county, containing altogether eighty-two acres of land in fee to John Bibby, the complainant for the sum of Twelve Hundred and Twenty Dollars, which money hath since been paid except the sum of about fifty dollars, current money—that at the time of making the said sale, the said Lemuel Elliott was single and unmarried, and that the said John Bibby the complainant purchased the said lands, free and disincumbered of all incumbrance, which any subsequent intermarriage of the said Lemuel Elliott might create. That since the said sale as aforesaid, the said Lemuel Elliott hath intermarried & departed this life, without making a conveyance of said Land, to the complainant agreeably to the tenor of the contract and sale aforesaid. That Polly Elliott, the widow of the said Lemuel, and James and Jane Elliott, the heirs of the said Lemuel, and partly Defendants in this cause, have removed, and do not reside in the State of Maryland. The object of the bill is therefore to obtain a specific performance of the contract, and by decree to compel a conveyance of the said tracts or parts of tracts of Land, so as aforesaid sold to the said John Bibby, from the widow and heirs of the said Lemuel Elliott, to the said John Bibby, the complainant, his heirs, and assigns, and

It is thereupon adjudged, and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four successive weeks, in some one of the papers published in the Town of Easton, in Talbot County, and State of Maryland, before the 26th day of September, eighteen hundred and twenty, give notice to the said defendants of this application, and the substance and object of this bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by solicitor, before the 24th day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty, to shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,  
JAMES B. ROBINSON,  
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON,  
E. RICHARDSON, Ck.  
True Copy.  
April 29.

INFORMATION WANTED.  
EDMUND QUIGLY who arrived at New York from Ireland in November last, and who went from thence into the State of New Jersey, is requested to write and inform the Subscriber in what part of the United States he now is, being very anxious to hear from him.

JOHN MOLONY,  
Wye Mill, Talbot county, Md.  
April 29.

\* \* \* Editors of papers throughout the Union, would serve the cause of humanity, by giving the above a few insertions.

Notice.  
A stated annual meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Easton, on the 3d day of May next, agreeably to the provision of the Constitution.

F. H. DAWSON, Recordg. Sec'y.  
April 22.

**POETRY.**

**THE THREE BLACK CROWS.**  
OR THE PROGRESS OF UNTRUTH.

Two honest tradesmen meeting on the strand,  
One took the other briskly by the hand—  
Harke, ye, said he, 'tis an odd story  
About the crows—I don't know what it is,  
R-pied his friend—N-I'm s'priz'd at that,  
Where I come from it is the common chat;  
But you shall hear—an odd affair indeed;  
And that it happened, they are all agreed;  
Not to detain you from a thing so strange,  
A gentleman that lives not far from 'Change,  
This week, in short, as all the alley knows,  
Taking a puke, has thrown up three black crows.

Impossible!—Nay, it's really true;  
I have it from good hands, and so may you—  
From whose I pray?—so having named the man,  
Straight to enquire his curious comrade ran.  
Sir, did you tell—relating the affair—  
Yes, Sir, I did—and if it's worth your care,  
Ask Mr. Such-a-one, he told it me  
But, by the bye, 'twas three black crows, not three.

Resolved to trace so wondrous an event,  
Whip to the third, the virtuoso went;  
Sir, and so forth—Why yes, the thing is fact,  
Though in regard to numbers not exact—  
It was not three black crows, 'twas only one  
The truth of that you may depend upon—  
The gentleman himself told me the case—  
Where may I find him—why, in such a place.

Away goes he, and having found him out,  
Sir, be so good as to resolve a doubt—  
Then to his last informant he referred  
And begg'd to know if true what he had heard;  
Did you, sir, throw up a black crow? Not I.  
Bless me, how people propagate a lie!  
Black crows have been thrown up, three, two  
And one,  
And here I find, all come at last to none!

Did you say nothing of a crow at all?  
Crow—Crow—perhaps I might, now I recall  
The matter over—And pray, sir, what was't?  
Why, I was horrid sick, and at the last,  
I did throw up, and told my neighbour so,  
Something that was as black as a crow.

**DIALOGUE**

**Between an Englishman and an Irish Innkeeper.**

Englishman—Holla, House.  
Irish Innkeeper—I don't know any of that name.

E—Are you the Master of the Inn?  
I—Yes Sir, please your honour, when my wife's from home.

E—Have you a bill of fare?  
I—Yes Sir, the laws of Mollingar and Bal-linloe are next week.

E—I see. How are your beds?  
I—Very well, I thank you, Sir.

E—Have you any mountain?  
I—Yes Sir, this country is full of mountains.

E—I mean a kind of wine.  
I—Yes Sir, from Irish white wine (butter-milk) to Burgundy.

E—Have you any porter?  
I—Yes Sir, Pat is an excellent porter he'll go any where.

E—No, I mean porter to drink.  
I—O, Sir, he'll drink the ocean, never fear him for that.

E—Have you any fish?  
I—They call me an odd fish.

E—I think so; I hope you are not a shark.  
I—No Sir, indeed I am not a lawyer.

E—Have you any soles?  
I—For your shoes or boots, Sir?

E—Pshaw! have you any plaice?  
I—No Sir, but I was promised one if I would vote for Mr. B.

E—Have you any wild fow?  
I—They are tame enough now, Sir they have been killed these three days.

E—I must see myself.  
I—And welcome, Sir; I'll bring you the looking glass.

\*Names for fish.

**IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,**  
MARCH TERM, 1820.

Richard Hughlett, Samuel Culbreth, William M. Hardcastle, Thomas Goldsborough and Seth Godwin, commissioners, named in a commission heretofore issued out of this court on the petition of Thomas Wyatt, of the said county for the purpose of effecting a division, &c. of the lands whereof Joannes Gland, late of said county, deceased, died seized, having made heretofore, return to Caroline county Court of the said commission, with their report and return thereto annexed, to the following effect, to wit, that the said lands do not contain more than ninety-four acres, that the said lands would not admit of a division without loss and injury to all the parties entitled, and that they were of the value of four dollars, current money per acre, the return of the commissioners aforesaid, was read & considered by the court here at this term, and mature deliberation thereupon had; whereupon it is adjudged and determined by the court here, that the judgment of the commissioners & return aforesaid be ratified and confirmed; but in as much as Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the said Joannes Gland, is absent from Caroline county aforesaid, it is thereupon ordered by the court here that notice of the return of the commission aforesaid & of the confirmation of the return aforesaid be given and published in one of the newspapers published at Easton in Talbot county, at least four weeks successively, for the said Elizabeth, daughter of the said Joannes Gland, to be and appear in Caroline county Court here, at Denton in the said county, on the second Monday in October next, and make her election to take the said lands of the said Joannes Gland, deceased, at the valuation of the said commissioners, and pay to the other heirs of the said Joannes Gland, deceased, their just proportions of the value thereof in money, and that this order be published as aforesaid.

By order, JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.  
Test, JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.  
April 22—4w.

**BOARDING & LODGING.**

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

**THE NATIONAL GAZETTE AND LITERARY REGISTER.**

On the 5th of April will be published, in this city, the first number of a new paper, to be entitled "The National Gazette and Literary Register;" the subscription five dollars per annum, to be paid in advance by distant subscribers. Two numbers of it will be issued weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays until patronage sufficient to authorize its conversion into a daily print be obtained. It will treat of domestic and foreign politics, domestic and foreign literature, and, in general, of all subjects of national and municipal interest. The latest news, shipping intelligence, business-advertisements, &c. fall within the scope of the plan. Such arrangements have been made with regard to editorship, as warrant the publisher in promising a careful investigation of public questions and characters, an impartial independent decision as to both; a resolute but moderate and decorous tone, and an inviolable though unbigotted, American spirit. The improvement of political morals and literary taste, the prevalence of sound principles and feelings in whatever department and relation of life, the diffusion of just views concerning our own and foreign concerns; form the main objects of the enterprise. In proportion as these shall appear to be sincerely and skillfully pursued, it will, the publisher trusts, conciliate general favor, and aid in the degree necessary for its efficaciousness and permanence. He solicits subscriptions, literary contributions, and advertisements, which will be thankfully received, at the Publication Office, No. 63, South Fifth Street.

WILLIAM FRY.  
Philadelphia, March 30—(April 8)

**ACCORDING TO PROMISE, MESSENGER**

Will be let to mares this season, in Talbot county, at the following stands, to wit: On Mondays and Tuesdays at Easton, on Wednesdays at Mr. Charles Gibson's, and at the Trapp on Fridays and Saturdays, at the moderate price of eight dollars the season, per mare; but if paid on or before the 20th of September next, six dollars will be received in full payment. Notwithstanding he has established an unparagoned character as a foal getter, yet an insurance will not be made for a less sum than twelve dollars; and to obviate all misunderstanding, written instructions must accompany each mare intended to be insured, at the time she is sent, otherwise she will be considered by the season. The groom will be entitled to 25 cents for each mare.

**Messenger**

Is eleven years old this spring, full sixteen hands two inches high, well proportioned, strong active and mild tempered, pleasant for the saddle, and powerful as a draft horse. On examination he will be found possessing properties calculated to produce a stock of horses superior to any in this country, for saddle, harness or draft use, which is the grand desideratum with farmers. Messenger's grand sire was the celebrated imported Messenger, who was considered the best horse ever brought from England—having, however, by approved services, established a fair claim to public confidence, it is deemed unnecessary to descend to the detail of pedigree. I therefore offer his services to the farmers and other gentlemen of the county, not bolstered by a borrowed reputation, and rely for their patronage;—On the intrinsic merit of his own character.—The season will commence the first day of April, and end the first day of July.

WM. R. STUART,  
Queen Ann's county.  
March 28—(April 8)—tf.

**To be Rented,**

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick McNeal.  
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Nov. 29—tf.

**Joseph Chain,**

HAIR-DRESSER,  
Two Doors below the Bank and opposite the Easton Hotel,

Returns his thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors, and informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a variety of articles in his line, which he offers on pleasing terms, while his utmost exertions shall be used to please those giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room a variety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of best Philadelphia Porter, Ale, Beer and Cider of the first quality.  
Easton, April 25.

**WANTED**

A situation as an OVERSEER, a Man with a family, who can produce the most satisfactory recommendations. A line left at this office will meet immediate attention.  
Easton, March 25

**Caroline County, Orphans' Court,**  
Tuesday 4th April, 1820.

On application of Souden Kennamont, Executor of John Kennamont, late of Caroline County, deceased; It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In Testimony that that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings, of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 7th day of April, Anno Domini, 1820.  
JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.  
Test,

**In Compliance with the above Order.**

Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first Tuesday in February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of April, 1820.  
SOURDEN KENAMONT, Executor of John Kennamont, deceased.  
April 22.

**PRINTING.**

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

**New Spring Goods.**

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their Customers and the Public generally, that they have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

**A Large and Extensive Supply of GOODS,**

Suited to the present Season, consisting of DRY GOODS of almost every description; A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, WITH A VARIETY OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEEN'S-WARE, GLASS AND CHINA.

All which have been selected with much care and at the very lowest rates, and will be offered at the most reduced prices for cash.  
GROOME & LAMBDIN.  
Easton, March 25th, 1820.—6w.

**SPRING GOODS.**

The Subscribers have the pleasure of informing the Public that they have received and are now opening THEIR ASSORTMENT OF Spring Goods.

Purchased in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals, all of which they will sell cheap for cash.  
THOMAS & GROOME.  
Easton, March 25, 1820—tf.

**EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,**

**JANE & MARY.**

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

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

February 14—TF.

**EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,**

**THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,**

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

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

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.  
EDWARD AULD.  
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

**THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT**

**MARYLAND.**

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

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

**Notice to Creditors.**

In obedience to the law, and the order of the Honorable the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Rogers, late of said county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber on or before the third Monday in October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this 8th day of April in the year of 1820.  
DANIEL MARTIN, Ex'r. of William Rodgers.  
April 15—3w.

**Public Sale.**

Will be exposed to Public Sale on Wednesday the 10th day of May next (if fair, if not the next fair day) at the late residence of John Stevens, deceased, his personal estate (negatives excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, (including three yoke of Oxen) Sheep and Hogs, Carts and Farming Utensils, a quantity of Bacon, Beef, Hogs Lard and Corn in the ear, from 20 to 30 Thousand Bricks, a set of Black Smith tools and various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Twelve Months credit will be given on all sums over six dollars, for notes with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums of and under six dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by  
JOHN STEVENS, Jr. Ex'r.  
John Stevens, dec'd.  
April 22—ts.

**REMOVAL.**

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Osters, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.  
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.  
SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.  
Easton, Oct. 4—tf

**The Union Tavern.**

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those 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 provided with Grain of every kind, and Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful Osters.

Hacks with good Horses and careful Drivers, can be furnished for any part of the Peninsula.—His servants are honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him.  
JESSE SHEFFER.  
Dec. 13—

**THE ART OF PENMANSHIP,**

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-bared stave, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.  
Oct. 18

Bill in Equity, Worcester County Court, NOVEMBER TERM, 1819.

Lemuel Showell, executor of Lemuel Showell, vs. Isaac Walter and Elizabeth his wife, David Gray, Kendall Williams, and Polly his wife Hetty Gray, Jenkins Gray, and Sally Gray.

The complainant prays that a decree may pass for the sale of as much of the real estate of said Joseph, as may be necessary for the payment of his debts. It is therefore ordered, that the complainant give notice to the said Isaac Walter, and Elizabeth his wife, by publication of a copy of this order, for four successive weeks, in some newspaper published at Easton, before the next May Term of this court, that the said Isaac and Elizabeth, cause their appearance to be entered in this case, & an answer filed, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso.

Test, JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. Worcester County Court.  
March 25—4w

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a f. fa. to me directed at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, Executor, of Jacob Gibson, against Rebecca Costaloe, & Gillis Croncy, will be sold at Lewis-Town, on Monday the 8th of May next, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, the legal and equitable right and title of the said Rebecca Costaloe, in and to a lot of ground lying in said Town—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above f. fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.  
April 15—ts.

**Boarding House,**

IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

MRS. M. ROBLINSON,  
Having leased that large and commodious Building, near the Episcopal Church, and recently occupied as a Tavern, by Mr. James Williamson, is prepared

To accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with Boarding, by the day, week, month or year. Her House being situated in the most public part of the City, Gentlemen attending the Legislature, the Courts of Appeals and Chancery, or County Court, will find it a convenient residence during their stay in the City. A Livery Stable being situate in the vicinity of her House; Travellers may with entire confidence rely upon having their Horses carefully attended to. Those who may be pleased to favour her with their patronage, may be assured that every exertion will be made to promote their comfort and satisfaction.  
Annapolis, March 1820—(April 15—3w.)

**Take Notice.**

The Subscriber will positively leave Talbot County on or about the last of this month, and has to beg the favour of all those indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, as no lenity will be allowed, without respect to persons.  
RICHARD CRAY.  
April 22.

**Boots & Shoes,**

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.  
The Subscriber (thankful for the encouragement he has received, takes this method of forming the public generally, that he has various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valliant, two doors west of the Easton Hotel, and directly opposite Bank. Having the best workmen that can be procured on the Eastern Shore, he is now able to dispense with the shortest notice. He promises to use his best exertions to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

PETER TARR.  
Easton, Jan. 31

**THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE**

**OSCAR,**

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable and at other stands to cover Mares, at the following terms, to wit: 7 dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th August 6 dollars will discharge the debt, and if paid by the 30th of June 5 dollars will discharge the debt, that he may cover. Gentlemen putting in or more Mares shall have a deduction of one dollar for each Mare.

**Young Oscar**

Was got by the old Horse Oscar and out of most elegant Mare, which was got by Mr. Edward Lloyd's celebrated horse Italer. The strain on both sides is so generally known, that it is needless to say any more about it. Young Oscar is 5 years old this spring, and about sixteen hands high; a most elegant Bay and handsomely marked with white—the figure will show for itself.  
WILLIAM BENNY.  
March 18—tf.

**Young Top-Gallant**

Is a beautiful brown bay Horse, four years old the twentieth of June next, and is superior to any Colt in this county, of his age and blood, is nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the celebrated Horse Top-Gallant, his dam was got by a Naragansett Horse, out of a Chesaw Mare, which is supposed to be equal to any stock of horses in this country of that grade.

**Top-Gallant**

Is now in high stud condition, and will be let to a few mares this season at the moderate price of Five Dollars each, Twenty-six to the Groom in each case. This Colt has never been put to any mares, but from its appearance, no doubt but that he will be a good foal getter. He will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and at the Trappe on Saturdays. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June next, moneys payable on the first of September following, to the subscriber.  
JAMES DENNY.  
March 25, 1820.

**POSTPONEMENT.**

**Public Sale.**

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court for Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, for ready money, on the 3d Tuesday, being the 18th day of April next, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon, 70 shares of Stock in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, a close Carriage, and sundry other articles, of the Estate of Mrs. Mary Roberts, deceased.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Ex'r.

March 18—6w.  
The Sale of the above mentioned property, is postponed to Tuesday the 9th day of May next, then to take place at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon.  
April 1, 1820.

**Trustee's Sale.**

By Virtue of a Decree of Talbot County Court, passed at November Term last—the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the lot and improvements thereon, late the property of James Stoakes of the county aforesaid, deceased, situate at Easton Point of said county, being part of a tract of land called Tilghman's Fortune, and adjoining the lands of Capt. Clement Vickers and the heirs of the late Mr. Lambert Hopkins. Said Lot contains about three quarters of an acre of Land, is bounded to the northward and westward, by Third Creek, upon which its whole front is terminated by most extensive and valuable wharfing, raised at considerable expence and labour, and the whole designed (and for many years appropriated by the late Mr. Stoakes) as an extensive boat-yard, for which purpose no situation can be much better adapted. Upon the premises is a convenient and comfortable dwelling, almost new, built of good materials with two rooms, and passages on each floor, & a large and convenient room on the basement story, designed for a workshop, together with a smoke house and granary in good repair.

**TERMS OF SALE.**

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay the whole of the purchase money on the day of Sale, or ratification thereof by the courts—when the trustee will by deed convey all the right and estate of the late James Stoakes, free of dower, to the purchaser or purchasers as aforesaid.  
JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.  
March 18—ts

**\$100 Reward.**

Ranaway from the Subscriber living in Dorchester county, Maryland, on the 5th inst. a negro lad named Jim, & sometimes calls himself Jim Hughes, about five feet six inches high, very black and rather spare make, tolerably handsome, with large eye brows, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, had on when he went away, a kersey jacket and trousers (check blue and white) a fir hat nearly new, and also took with him a regimental coat—Any person that will apprehend and secure the above described negro lad, so that I cure him again, shall receive the reward of ten dollars if taken within ten miles of home, and if more than ten miles and within thirty miles, twenty dollars, and if more than thirty and in the county, forty dollars, and if out of the county, and if out of the state, one hundred dollars will be given for the delivery of him.  
DANIEL MARTIN.  
April 15—3w