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And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

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From the Richmond Enquirer.
A LETTER OF ADVICE,
Written from a Father to his only Daughter,
immediately after her Marriage.

"The following letter is from the pen of one of the most distinguished men Virginia has produced—it is written in an admirable manner, upon a most interesting subject—it forms an excellent supplement to the celebrated letter of Doctor Gregory to his daughters."

My Dear—You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon that prudent, amiable, uniform conduct which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend on the one hand, or, in that imprudence, which a want of reflection, or passion may prompt, on the other. But as there is no wish nearer to my heart, than that you may ensure all that happiness, which the union of virtuous persons is capable of bestowing, and as the best sometimes err for the want of previous reflection upon that line of conduct which is invariably to be pursued, how can I render you a higher service, than by presenting you with that advice, which the warmest affection suggests. My experience as well as my solicitude, my fond hope of seeing you happy and beloved, even self-interest, for your happiness must now constitute the principal source of that of your parents, all urge me to fulfill a duty, at once pleasing, and I trust most useful.

You possess a good heart and a good understanding, you are allied to a man of honor, of talents and of an open, generous disposition. You have therefore, in your own power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness. It cannot be marred if you now reflect upon that system of conduct, which you ought invariably to pursue; if you now see clearly the path from which you will resolve never to deviate.

Our conduct is, often, the result of whim, or caprice, often such as will give us many a pang, unless, we see before hand, what is always the most praiseworthy, and the most essential to happiness. I will call your attention to a few primary rules of conduct, from which a virtuous wife, one who has the sense and the goodness, to endeavor to promote mutual happiness, and to render the matrimonial state a feast of the purest affection, will never depart.

The first maxim, which you should impress most deeply upon your mind, is never to attempt to control your husband's opinion, by displeasure or any other mark of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, of warm feelings, cannot and will not bear an opposition of any kind, which is attended with an angry look or expression.

The current of his affections is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened, he begins to feel a mortification the most pungent; he is belittled even in his own eyes; and be assured, the wife who once excites those sentiments in the breast of her husband, will never regain the high ground which she might, and ought to have retained. When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects from her smiles, not frowns; he expects to find in her one who is not to control him, not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct; but one who will place such confidence in him, as to believe his own prudence is his best guide.

Little things, which, in reality are mere trifles, in themselves, often produce bickerings and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute. Yield them with pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be assured, that one difference outweighs them all, a thousand or ten thousand times. A difference in reality, with your husband ought to be considered as the greatest calamity, as one that is to be most studiously guarded against; it is a demon, which must never be permitted to enter a habitation, where all should be peace, unimpaired confidence and heartfelt affection. Besides, what can a woman gain by her opposition, or her differences? Nothing. But she loses every thing; she loses her husband's respect for her virtues; she loses his love, and with that, all prospect of future happiness.

She creates her own misery, and then utters in vain. The love of a husband can be retained only by the high opinion which entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of the sweetness of her temper, of her prudence, and of her devotion to him. Let nothing, on any occasion, ever lessen that opinion. On the contrary it should augment every day; he should have much more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities, which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman, than her personal attractions are no more.

Has your husband staid out longer than you expected? When he returns, receive him as the partner of your heart. Has he disappointed you in something you expected, whether of ornament, of furniture, or of any other conveniency, never evince discontent; receive his apology with cheerfulness.

Does he, when you are house-keepers, invite company, without informing you of it, or bring home with him a friend; whatever may be your repast, however scanty it may be, however impossible it may be to add to it, receive them with a pleasing countenance, adorn your table with cheerfulness, give to your husband and to your company a hearty welcome; it will more than compensate for every other deficiency; it will evince love for your husband, good sense in yourself, and that politeness of manners, which acts as the most powerful charm; it will give to the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented upon any occasion of this nature. If apologies, as silly people often think, be necessary, your husband will make them; or an ingenious wife will, with good humour, banter her husband for giving his friends so indifferent a repast. In the next place, as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popularity, and as the manners of a wife have no little influence in extending or lessening the respect and esteem of others for her husband, you should take care to be affable and polite to the poorest, as well as to the rich. A reserved haughtiness is the sure indication of a weak mind, and an unfeeling heart.

With respect to your servants, teach them to respect and love you, whilst you expect from them a reasonable discharge of their respective duties. Never tease yourself and them by scolding; it has no other effect than to render them discontented and impertinent—Admonish them with a calm firmness, and if that mode will not produce the desired effect, let them be moderately punished.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those books which instruct whilst they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels. There are few, which may be useful in improving, and in giving a higher tone to our moral sensibility; but in general, they tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a disrelish for substantial, intellectual food. Most plays are of the same cast; they are not friendly to that delicacy, which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, Geography, Poetry, Moral Essays, Biography, Travels, Sermons and other well written religious productions, will not fail to enlarge your understanding, to render you a more agreeable companion, and to exalt your virtue. A woman, devoid of rational ideas of religion, has no security for her virtue; it is sacrificed to her passions, whose voice, & not that of her God, is her only governing principle. Besides, in those hours of calamity, to which families must be exposed, where will she find a support, if it be not in her just reflections upon that all-ruling Providence, which governs the universe, whether animate or inanimate? Mutual politeness between the most intimate friends, is essential to that harmony, which should never be once broken, or interrupted. How important, then, is it between man and wife? The more warm the attachment, the less will either party bear to be slighted, or treated with the smallest degree of rudeness or inattention. This politeness then, if it be not itself a virtue, is at least, the means of giving to real goodness a new lustre, it is the means of preventing contents, and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse; it removes asperities, and gives to every thing a smooth an even, and a pleasing movement.

I will only add, that matrimonial happiness does not depend upon wealth; no, it is not to be found in wealth, but in minds properly tempered and suited to our respective situations.

Competency is necessary; all beyond that point is ideal. Do not suppose however, that I would not advise and stimulate, if requisite, your husband to augment his property by all honest and commendable means. I would wish to see him actively engaged in such a pursuit; because engagement, a sedulous employment, in obtaining some laudable end, is essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune by honorable means, and particularly by professional exertion, a man derives peculiar satisfaction in self-applause, as well as from the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him.

Such men always indicate cheerfulness, a fine flow of spirits, and consequently afford the best proof of their happiness; while the indolent, or those who spend more than they make, are as universally gloomy, discontented and peevish.

In the management of your domestic concerns, let prudence & wise economy always prevail. Let neatness, order & judgment be seen in all your different departments. Unite liberality with a just frugality; always reserve something for the hand of charity, and never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity. Your servants in particular, will

have the strongest claim upon your charity—let them be well fed, well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never unjustly treated.

I could as easily write a volume upon this interesting subject, as the short letter which you now receive. But I am persuaded, it is of more importance to lead you "to reflect in time, upon the essential means of securing matrimonial happiness," than to enter into a more minute detail. Without such reflections, you would expect an effect, when the sufficient cause was removed. In short there are two or three ways of gaining wisdom. If we are to be taught by our own experience, the cost is too often immense. If by the experience of all those who have gone before us, the cost to us is nothing; we set out aright, and the path we have entered upon, will every day become more pleasing.

That you may enjoy mutual happiness is the fervent prayer of your affectionate father.

Mr. GRAHAM,

I noticed in the Maryland Republican, of the 16th instant, an address to the Episcopalians of Maryland, signed "Theosebese," which relates principally to affairs on the Eastern Shore. As that paper has not I believe, a general circulation in the lower counties of this shore, you would do a kindness to some of your subscribers by giving it an insertion. Accompanying this, I send you one of the papers.

A LAYMAN.

Somerset, May 22.

To the Episcopalians of Maryland.

BROTHERS,
It is presumed that the "Religious and Literary Repository" edited by a society of Laymen at Annapolis, has a general circulation among you. In its first number some remarks appeared, which by many of you were deemed injudicious, as they amounted to a reflection on a part of the Clergy of the Diocese. I wrote to the editors a letter, signed "Theosebese," with a view to draw from them some conciliatory explanation.—After waiting a month, and then announcing their piece as ready, they poured forth on the author the flood of abuse which you saw in the 6th number of the "Repository." Thinking this a more direct reflection than the former I appealed from their judgment, (as reviewers of a work never before the public) and requested them to give my first letter an insertion. This I did, because their reply appeared to have no bearing at all upon my letter, but was calculated, as I believe they intended it should be to give very erroneous suggestions of its contents. Of this request they have taken no notice. Even their printer, it is believed through their influence, has refused it a place in his paper, because he is unwilling to admit "religious controversies." I have therefore induced to offer it to your consideration through another medium. I hope there are printers in the state who will not be under the control of a "society of laymen" at Annapolis. To your judgment I appeal to decide whether my letter did not deserve a more decent reply.

To the Editors of "the Religious and Literary Repository."

GENTLEMEN,

I was highly gratified on reading your editorial address, to find that we had lay members of our Church, who had zeal enough to undertake the publication of a religious magazine. The design as drawn in your address, is excellent, and the authors from whose work you intend to adorn your pages highly respectable. With such men as you have named you cannot deal too freely. So far as you keep to the full tone of this design, I am prepared to "wish you good luck in the name of the Lord." There are, however, on the 16th page of your first number, a few remarks which appear both ill timed and exceptional; ill timed because they appeared in your first number; and exceptional; because they are calculated to wound the professional reputation of Clergymen. You tell us that "it is in contemplation to form a new diocese, to be composed of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and the state of Delaware—that it is stated that some of the clergy on the Eastern Shore, having previously obtained the consent of Bishop Kemp, have had one meeting about it, and have determined upon another."

Supposing this was all true, what is there exceptional in it? With whom should measures be by which the church would be benefitted, originate more properly than with her clergy?

But it was not to form a new diocese, for Delaware is a diocese already by the canons of the church. And the clergy who have "had one meeting about it," are so far from having determined upon another, that they have determined not to have another, till all the parishes concerned are notified of the time and place of meeting, and requested to send a lay delegation.

Again you say, "We entertain no doubt that the church would be benefitted by the measure, if it should finally be determined upon, and a suitable person should be selected for Bishop." Of this, gentlemen, I am by no means as sanguine as you appear to be: I have doubts on that subject, but am willing it should come under discussion, both by clergy and laity.

You further say, that "the proceedings which have taken place do not augur well." Which of these proceedings, gentlemen, does not augur well? Does it not augur well that the clergy should originate a measure, which you have no doubt would benefit the church? And does it not augur well that they should first get the consent of their bishop, before they take any steps to accomplish it? And does it not augur well that they should call in a full lay representation, finally to determine the question?

You seem to have published these incautious remarks, without having read attentively, the documents which have been published on the subject. To me, gentlemen, "this does not augur well."

You conclude by saying, "We happen to know that more knowledge of church matters, and peradventure of theology too, is possessed by the laity, than by the clergy of a part of the contemplated diocese." What gentlemen, could have been your object in this illiberal assertion? Did you wish to puff up the laity of the Eastern Shore at the expense of their clergy? Did you wish to make the laity dissatisfied with the clergy? By what means it should have happened to you to know so much about the clergy and laity of Delaware, or the Eastern Shore of Virginia as to pronounce with such confidence on their competency or incompetency of knowledge in "Church matters." I am unable to conceive. This volley must therefore be aimed wholly at the clergy of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

I am happy to know that we have on this shore some very pious & very able laymen; and on their decision will finally rest the question whether we petition the general convention, to form these parts into one diocese, or not.—But I am of opinion that they will not relish the gross compliment which you pay them. Before you serve up another such dish as this for your readers, you will do well carefully to examine the ingredients of which it is composed.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully,
Your humble servant.

THEOSEBES.

P. S. I observe on the last page of your 2d number, that "a meeting of an association of the Episcopal Clergy," has been held at Winchester Va. in which "it is contemplated to elect another bishop, and divide the diocese, and that there is to be another meeting of the clergy in March to decide finally on the subject." Here was actually, according to your own account a meeting of an association of the clergy, (what is that?) whose object is to divide the diocese, and elect another bishop, who do not, it seems, "ask all the aid which could be given by a delegation of the laity." Why do you not tell us that "these proceedings do not augur well." Probably because there "were some very able men among them." Be it so, yet to some of your readers, "this has not a good aspect."

THE ENGLISH, A FOREIGN TONGUE.

From a French paper.
"An etymologist has lately published the following analysis of the English language. Its vocabulary, he says, is composed of 6621 words, of Latin origin, 4361 of French, 2068 of Saxon, 1288 of Greek, 660 of Dutch, 229 Italian, 117 of German, 11 of Gaelic, 83 of Spanish, 81 of Danish, 18 of Arabic, besides many others, of ancient Teutonic, Hebrew, Swedish, Portuguese, Flemish, Russian, Egyptian, Persian, Cimbric, and Chinese!! The same etymologist pretends, that Shakespeare, Pope, Swift, and Milton, there are not many more than a hundred words purely English!"

So that it would appear, that when we meet an acquaintance in the street, and accost him with "How do you do this morning?" and he replies "pretty well, I thank you," we are probably speaking half a dozen languages at once. What "learned Thebans" we must be! In this way, a man who has a tolerable understanding of Dilworth's spelling-book, must be no inconsiderable linguist; while one who can read Johnson at sight, must be a perfect Polygot. The poor Burgeois gentleman was quite amazed to find, that he had been speaking prose all his life without knowing it; and we are no less astonished on discovering that we had been talking Russian, Egyptian, Persian, Cimbric, Teutonic, and Chinese, for years, without having ever dreamed of it. There have been great controversies among the learned, as to what was that formidable dialect, which arose at Babel, out of the confusion of tongues, but after this discovery we can have no doubt that it is that very English which we all speak, and instead of High Dutch, which some have supposed was the language used by

Adam in Paradise, we do now verily believe, that it was that pure English, of which so few traces have been left!

[Lou. Adv.]

From a London Paper.

A GOOD CUSTOMER.—A correspondent of a provincial paper, under the signature of "A Scharsdale Farmer," having written with some asperity on the subject of ale measures used by inn-keepers, "A Publican" says, in his reply, "If I am not mistaken, the Scharsdale Farmer was in my house the other evening—He entered in the kitchen door, and immediately scraped his shoes upon a bar that is attached to the first step; he then surveyed the bar, and at length he took to the parlor. At these times, Mr. Editor, it behoves us to be economical, and for this reason, my servant had made up a substantial fire, which my guest immediately destroyed with the poker. The bell rang most furiously—'Did you call, sir?'—'Bring me half a pint of ale, full measure.' The order was executed. The bell again: 'Did you ring, Sir?'—'Bring me a clean pipe, I have tobacco in my pocket.' Bell again—'Did you call, Sir?'—'Bring me a spitting box.'—'Directly, Sir.' The bell—'What do you want, Sir?'—'Bring me the newspaper.'—'Yes, Sir.' The bell—'What have I to pay?'—'Two pence, Sir?'—'Take it out of this one pound note; but be sure you bring me good silver.'—'Thus, Mr. Editor, my coal was destroyed; half a mould candle wasted; servant's attendance, &c. and for what? My ale cost me 2s 4d per gallon; I sell it 2s 8d which leaves a profit of one farthing upon the Scharsdale Farmer's half pint full measure!

A Noble Enemy.

At a certain period of the late war, a merchant vessel, loaded with grain, bound to Cardigan, in Wales, was taken in the English channel, by an American privateer. When the captain went into the cabin to visit the prize, he perceived a small box with an opening on the top, resembling a counter in which money is put. Being somewhat surprised at the sight, he said to the captain,—"What is that?" pointing to the box with his staff.—"O," replied the honest captain, "it is now done."—"What?" said the American captain.—"To tell you the truth," replied the captain, "I and my poor sailors, have been in habit of putting each two coppers in that box every Monday morning, to aid in sending missionaries to preach the gospel to the heathen; but now all is at an end, 'Ah!' said the American captain, "that is all very good." And having paused a few minutes, said, "Captain, I will not hurt a hair of your head nor your ship. Accordingly he permitted the pious captain to proceed on his voyage. Such a generous action in an enemy is certainly above all praise, and speaks more forcibly in favor of missionaries than volumes.—London Paper.

In the Edinburgh Review of Dr. Seybert's "Statistical Annals of the U. States," there is an admonition to the Americans to abstain from martial glory. "We can inform them, (says the Reviewer) what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, or locomotion—taxes upon every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth—of every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes upon every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of men—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice, on the brass nails of the Coffin, & the ribbands of the bride—at bed or at board, couchant or levant, we must pay! The school boy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicines which he has paid seven per cent into a spoon which has fifteen per cent flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent.—makes his will on an 8l. stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid 100l. for the privilege of putting him to death.—His whole property is then taxed from two to ten per cent, besides the probate. Large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more."

AGRICULTURAL.

The state of New-Jersey has granted an act of incorporation to a company for the purpose of reclaiming the extensive salt marshes near the city of New-York. The amount of Capital to be vested in the purchase of these lands, is limited to three hundred thousand dollars.—The undertaking is regarded as perfectly practicable, judging from the success which has already crowned the exertions of the Messrs. Swartouts of New-York. It is calculated that fifty thousand acres of land which are now useless may be made highly valuable and productive by the plans intended to be carried into execution by this company.—Amer.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN & BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH.

Like the orb of light which for a time leaves us in the dark, begins again to revive us with its dawning glimmer, and promises a brilliant and growing day. We call the attention of our friends to this paper with pleasure, and hope it will re-animate us all with life and hardy vigor.

As for ourselves, we rejoice at the prospect which the late character of this paper holds out. We shall be proud to adorn our pages with extracts and pieces from it—We shall feel indebted to it for a supply of interesting and useful matter, which, from recent appearances, we think we can anticipate to obtain from that paper.

Worthy every Man's Attention.

In our last paper, we broke off at the manly and patriotically heroic stand, made by Willson, Robinson, Cochran, Bowen, Gray, and Dossey, in maintenance of the sacred right of suffrage by the people, threatened as these freemen of Calvert were by the Democrats in the House, with the horrors of a Gaol, if they did not violate their rights, and the rights of every man, by telling for whom they voted, they indignantly and firmly refused to tell when called before the Legislature; for which they deserve the thanks and the applause of every friend to good government—now let us see what a poor, miserable, contemptible, capsize figure the Demo's cut, when this valiant little band of Calvert Heroes took their stand upon the constitution and bid these mighty goliaths utter defiance.

Calvert Election, and Appeal to the People.

(Continued.)

The majority stood mute and amazed when the witnesses refused to answer the question put to them, and for a long time there reigned in the house a "deathlike stillness, and a dread repose."

At length the chairman of the committee of elections moved for an adjournment, to which nobody objected.

The object now was to hold a caucus, where their deliberations would not be interrupted by any body who had manifested a regard for the constitution, or your rights, and to determine, how far it would be safe to insist on their pretended right to compel the witnesses to disclose facts which by the constitution they were authorized as voters, to keep secret; and whether by the exercise of this new inquisitorial power, the people might not be roused to a sense of their danger, and on finding a number of their fellow-citizens immured in a dungeon, contrary to the constitution, law and justice, hurl from power men who had been guilty of so daring an usurpation.

That such were their apprehensions, is manifest from the result of their caucus, which was, that on the next day the following order was submitted by William Hayward, esq. one of the majority—"James I. Brown, William Dossey, and James Gray, witnesses produced at the bar, and sworn according to the form prescribed by the house, having refused to answer the questions put to them, as to who they voted for at the late Calvert election; & it appearing that the said witnesses are misguided and ill-adviced, and that the constitutional right vested in this house, upon consideration, ought not to be exercised, and that the next best evidence ought to be received; therefore,

"Ordered, that evidence will be received by this house of the acknowledgments of said witnesses, as to the persons for whom they voted, at the last Calvert election." (See V. & P. of House of Delegates on Thursday, Jan. 27.)

All the powers of the federal members were called into action in resisting this motion. They contended, that the hearsay testimony proposed to be received was illegal; that the house had no right to admit such testimony, or to act on it; that each inhabitant of Maryland was entitled to the benefit of the common law, as expressly recognized in our bill of rights; and that the most inestimable feature of the common law, is to be seen in the rules of evidence which have been matured by the wisdom of ages as the best security to the citizen for the enjoyment of his life, his liberty and his property.

One of the first & most important of these rules is, "that the best evidence the nature of the case will admit of shall always be produced;" and another general rule is that "hearsay evidence shall not be admitted to prove a fact." These two rules cannot be denied to be a part of the law of the land, and as such binding on the house of delegates. If there be any one bold enough to refuse his assent to the truth of this proposition, the undersigned would inquire of him, where the house of delegates gets its authority to alter or abolish the law of the land? It is well known, that that power is possessed only by the general assembly, composed of the senate and house of delegates. The existing law can only be changed by the joint act of both of those branches of the legislature. Until it be thus changed, it is binding not only upon individuals, but also upon all public bodies, and every department of the government.

In the scrutiny of the Calvert election, then, the people of Calvert, the sitting members, Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, and the undersigned, who were sitting as triers of a fact, were entitled to the benefit of the abovementioned rules of the common law. It is admitted that there are two exceptions to the last rule as acted under in our courts: the one is in cases of pedigree; the other of the establishment of ancient boundaries; but even to prove either of these facts, hearsay evidence will not be received, unless the person, who made the declarations, be dead, and in these exceptions it is received from the very nature and necessity of the case, and allowed from the circumstance, that the declarations are made at a time, when there is no case depending between the parties, and where it is presumable, that the person making them can feel no bias. Can the case of the contested election in Calvert be brought within either of the exceptions to this rule? It is neither a case of pedigree, nor of ancient boundaries. Then it cannot—and the consequence is irresistible, that Messrs. Beckett and Kent, Blake and Reynolds, the undersigned as triers of the fact, and the people of Calvert, were entitled to the full benefit of this rule of the common law, as it is settled and established.

This proposition so reasonable and just, was rejected by the majority, without their attempting to assign one reason why it should not be adopted. It was then proposed by one of the undersigned, that the following be added to the said order—"and any testimony may be produced touching the general character and credibility of witnesses to be examined."

We blush to tell the people of Maryland that a democratic majority in the house of delegates, rejected this proposition and then adopted, without qualification, the order to receive hearsay evidence with respect to the votes of James I. Bowen, William Dossey, & James Gray.

Mr. Maulsby, one of the democratic majority, then moved an order, to take hearsay evidence respecting the votes of the three witnesses, alleged to be illegal voters, who had refused to take the new-fangled oath, that had been adopted, to wit: Henry Cochrane, Joseph Wilson & John Robinson; which order was also adopted by the majority.

One of the undersigned then proposed an order, that "none but legal testimony be received in the investigation about to be had respecting the Calvert election." On motion of one of the democratic majority, Kinsey Harrison, Esquire, the word "legal" was stricken out of this order, and the word "proper" inserted in lieu of it. After which it was proposed by one of the undersigned, that the following be added to said order: "And said testimony shall be such as is allowable in the courts of common law in this state." This was rejected by the majority.

The question was then taken on the original order, amended as above stated by inserting the word "proper" in the place of "legal," so as to read that "none but proper testimony be received in the investigation about to be had respecting the Calvert election," and decided in the negative by the majority, every democrat in the house voting against it.

After this outrageous decision was made, which not only violated all law & constitution, but manifested a disregard for

Hall, Duvall, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Iiams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardcastle, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Gabby, Kennedy, Tomlinson W. Price Greenwell Schnebly Keller. Determined in the negative.—42

Vide V. & P. Jan. 27.

On motion by Mr. Forrest, the question was put, that the following be added to the said order:

"And any testimony may be produced touching the general character & credibility of witnesses to be examined."

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows.

Affirmative.—Key Millard Blackstone, Plater J. F. Browne Spencer Stonestreet Jenifer Dorsey Dashiell Polk Dennis King Lecompte Garner Griffith Jackson Warfield Ross Gaither Washington Hayward Forrest Weems Blair.—25.

Negative.—Mr. Speaker, E. Browne Brooke, Marriott T. W. Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth Mackey, Maffitt Patten Cross, R. T. Hall, Duvall, Boyle Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, C. Stewart, Iiams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardcastle, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schnebly, Gabby, Kennedy, Tomlinson W. Price, Greenwell.—46

Determined in the negative.

The question was then put that the house assent to the order proposed by Mr. Hayward. The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows.

Affirmative.—Mr. Speaker E. Browne Brooke Marriott T. W. Hall Wyvill C. Stewart Hayward Stevens Orrick A. H. Price Showers Wroth Mackey Cross Patton R. T. Hall Duvall Boyle Harrison Hollingsworth Quinton Iiams Hawkins Maulsby Norris H. Hall Forwood Hardcastle Willis Whitley Montgomery Breckenridge Schnebly Gabby Kennedy Tomlinson W. Price Greenwell.—39

Negative.—Key, Millard, Blakistone, Plater, J. F. Browne, Spencer, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell, Polk, Dennis, King, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, Somervell, Warfield, Ross, Gaither, Washington, Forrest, Blair, Lecompte. Resolved in the affirmative.—25

Vide V. & P. Jan. 27.

On motion by Mr. Maulsby, the following order was read.

Whereas, Henry Cochrane, Joseph Wilson and John Robinson, witnesses produced at the bar of the house, have refused to be sworn to give evidence in the enquiry, now pending before it.

Ordered, That evidence of the declaration of said witnesses will be received by this house as to the persons voted for by the said witnesses at the late Calvert election.

And the question put, That the house assent to the same? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows.

Affirmative.—Mr. Speaker E. Browne Brooke Marriott T. W. Hall Wyvill C. Stewart Hayward Stevens Orrick A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth Mackey, Maffitt, Patten, Cross, R. T.

all decent considerations of character, & an utter contempt for the opinion of mankind & the common sense of the people of Maryland, a decision tantamount to this, "that testimony, which was neither "proper" nor "legal" might be received," it could excite no surprise, that another order, which was afterwards proposed by Mr. Maulsby, to receive hearsay testimony, with respect to the votes of John Hance, John Turner and William Beverly, persons who had never been brought to the bar of the house—and with respect to whom there was of course not even the pretended excuse for taking hearsay testimony, that they had refused to testify, was adopted—and adopted too after the federal members had been gagged, by "the previous question" & all debate prohibited.

J. F. Browne, Spencer, Weems, Stonestreet, Jenifer, Dorsey, Garner, Dashiell Polk, Dennis, Lucas, Griffith, Jackson, Warfield, Ross, Gaither, Washington Forrest.—21

Negative.—Mr. Speaker, E. Browne, Brooke, Marriott, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, C. Stewart, Hayward, Stevens, N. Martin, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth, Maffitt, Cross, R. T. Hall, Duvall, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Iiams, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Hardcastle, Willis, Whitley, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Gabby, Kennedy, Tomlinson, W. Price, Mackey, Patten.—58.

Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, on the original order proposed by Mr. Lecompte.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows.

Affirmative.—Millard Weems Dorsey Polk King Lecompte Gaither Washington Forrest.—9

Negative.—Mr. Speaker E. Browne Brooke Marriott T. W. Hall Wyvill C. Stewart Hayward Stevens N. Martin Orrick A. H. Price Showers Moffett Cross R. T. Hall Duvall Harrison Hollingsworth Nicholson Quinton Iiams Hawkins Maulsby Norris H. Hall Forwood Hardcastle Willis Whitley Montgomery Schnebly Keller Gabby Kennedy Tomlinson W. Price. Determined in the negative. 53.

Vide V. & P. Jan. 27.

The question was then put, on the original order proposed by Mr. Lecompte.

Determined in the negative—yeas 9, nays 37.

On motion by Mr. Maulsby, the following order was read.

Whereas, process having issued for the attendance of John Hance, John Turner and William Beverly, to testify in the enquiry now before this house, touching the late Calvert Election and the said Hance, Turner and Beverly, do not attend, therefore, Ordered, that evidence will be received of the declarations of the said John Hance, John Turner and William Beverly, as to the persons for whom they voted at said election.

On motion by Mr. Lecompte, the question was put that the following be inserted after the word "Whereas," as a substitute. Subpoenas, having issued for the attendance of John Hance, John Turner & Wm. Beverly, to testify in the enquiry now before the house, which subpoenas, to Hance and Turner were returned subpoenaed, & as to Beverly, not summoned and whereas, attachments were ordered for the said Hance and Turner, which said attachments were returned "non sunt inventi," therefore, Determined in the negative—yeas 24, nays 59.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was put, that the following be inserted in the order proposed by Mr. Maulsby, after the words "late Calvert Election."

"And as it appears from the proceedings in this house, that the said process as to Beverly, has not been returned, and as the said process was obtained at the request of Messrs. Beckett and Kent." Determined in negative—yeas 26, nays 40.

The previous question was called for by Mr. Forwood, and Mr. Lecompte contended that the previous question was out of order.

The speaker declared the same to be in order: an appeal was called for by Mr. Lecompte and the question was put Will the house sustain the opinion of the chair? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 42, nays 25.

The question was then put, Shall the main question be now put? Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 41, nays 27.

The main question was then put, to wit: That the house assent to the order proposed by Mr. Maulsby? The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative.—Mr. Speaker E. Browne Brooke Marriott T. W. Hall Wyvill C. Stewart Hayward Stevens N. Martin Orrick A. H. Price Showers Wroth Mackey Maffitt Patten Cross R. T. Hall Duvall Boyle Harrison Hollingsworth Quinton Iiams Hawkins Maulsby Norris H. Hall Forwood Hardcastle Willis Whitley Montgomery Breckenridge Schnebly Gabby, Keller Kennedy Tomlinson W. Price Greenwell.—43

Negative.—Key Millard Blakistone Plater J. F. Browne Spencer Stonestreet Jenifer Dorsey Garner Dashiell Polk Dennis King Lucas Griffith Jackson Somervell Warfield Ross Gaither Washington Forrest Blair.—26

Resolved in the affirmative.

Extract of a letter from Calvert County.

"Our people are much disgusted & irritated at the conduct of the late Democratic House of Delegates upon the Calvert Election—they consider the county and the free voters have been insulted by it. Nothing will pacify them I believe, but the putting down those men who have trampled upon the people's rights and degraded the great principle of free suffrage by ballot. They have considered the ballot voting as given them as a shield against persecution, but the democratic party in the house, robbed them of that protection, and have shown every disposition to treat the people and their rights with contempt.

Affirmative.—Key, Millard, Blackstone,

I believe the democrats are alarmed with us—they have hired several persons to remove into Calvert, to vote for them, to supply the places of those who have turned against them, in consequence of their late misconduct—but they have not got enough, & some of those who have been imported have turned against them, as of Calvert, who think they have been wronged, and who appeal to the freemen state and the sovereignty of the people against the lawless abuse of the democratic party. We hope the democrats and all others will find, that it is a dangerous thing to attempt to rob the people of their rights, and that they will see how can attempt it without being defeated."

For the Easton Gazette.

Extracted from an ancient M. S. of Lucian's Dialogues of the dead.

DEMOCRATS & SMELFUNGUS.

Democrat.—Welcome my dear friend to these realms of yore, pray how did you pass the Stvx, for Charon's boat was long since in a frail condition?

Smelfungus.—He has recently supplied its place, with one of our beloved President J—f's gunboats; they were found unfit for any employment on earth, & one was presented to the Ferryman of Tartarus, for the benefit of our faction—but tell me Democrat? what is the meaning of those shrieks and groans, which from every quarter assail my ears, is it possible, that we the strenuous opposers and violent persecutors of those heretical politicians, the Federalists, should be, at last rewarded, with mansions in these dismal regions?

Demo.—Oh! my beloved Smelfungus, "infandum jubes renovare dolorem," spare me the relation of those miseries, "quarum magna pars fuit," none but those accursed Federalists, are ever suffered to tread the flowery fields of Elysium, as for us, we are doomed to employments like those we performed during our earthly career, we pass our time in riotous assemblies, in corrupting our neighbors and defaming our enemies, but the pleasure of such business has lost its zest, those arrows dipped in the gall of malice, which we aim at our former opponents, soon recoil upon our own bosoms, and teach us "how sharper than the serpent's tooth is the tongue of slander"—in fine we live in one continued scene of discord and misery. But my dear friend, what is the news from the upper regions?

Smelf.—Glorious has been our success Democratic men & Democratic measures is the cry from Maine to Georgia—in the famous city, New Amsterdam—that legend of fiction—a great accession has been made to our party—fifty young men, already wiser than their fathers, have forsaken the federal tract, and tacked themselves, to the squadron of their former opponents.

Demo.—And my dear native Maryland does she continue un-haken, while the good work is going on around her?

Smelf.—No, she too has planted the tree of democracy, but we fear that it has not taken deep root, the soil appears congenial, it must be purged of that vulgar prejudice, honesty, before this fair plant can extend its branches, but while we have had the reins we have spent nobly "hominis non principia" is our motto—an honest man of good political principles happens to be in jeopardy, "nolle prosequi," (a certain charm we have) will rescue him, even if he is half way up the gallows ladder.

Demo.—Speaking of the gallows, pray what has become of that illustrious quill driver, that bulwark of our party, (not the Jehu of scripture) whose foul and venomous tongue, spit forth nothing but abuse, whose breath infected all the surrounding atmosphere, whose—

Smelf.—Stop sir, I recognize the man, knowing his writings, the picture you have drawn, is familiar to my fancy—he is basking in the sunshine of power, catching the crumbs as they are thrown among the favorites," he continues in his old occupation, in a ditch beside the high road to fame, he bespatters with mud every well dressed traveller.

Demo.—And does he never meet with any disposed to retaliate his insults?

Smelf.—O no, they act according to the maxim of Socrates, "it an ass kicks you there is no honor in returning the blow," they say that the filth which envelops him is his protection, he that touches it will surely be defiled. I regret that the remainder of the M.S. was too much soiled to be legible, knowing above I send you for insertion, knowing that every scrap from the celebrated Lucian will be greedily devoured by the amateurs of Grecian Literature.

ANTIQUARY.

*Some authors translate it, receiving double price for paper, quills, &c.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM,

One of the fundamental and golden maxims of Law is, that no man shall be a witness in his own cause. This maxim I conceive, holds as good in a political respect. The application—Certain accusations have been exhibited against Mr. Chandler as to the exorbitancy of charges made for stationary and other articles furnished by him to the last House of Delegates. Conformably to the above maxim or principle, Mr. Chandler cannot, of his self, disprove or attempt to disprove them. He would, in that case, to all intents and purposes be a witness in his own cause. In order to a confutation of them he must produce the only or the best evidence which the case will admit of, what is this evidence? his account as presented

to the committee—if he withhold the one, withholds the other, & doubtless a lightened public will not let, the fishing his account, he "will answer Mr. C's accusations," but he has not only any satisfaction by publishing the cunning of M. C. how answer they his account? Oh stand condemn! Why deny the people for whom being one of the friends when his do not collide of his account? they they would the themselves who true or not, of least doubt. S however, will not. The people be put off with gross, too palpable, the accusation inhibited against brilliant charges faintly through would not with knowledge his a committee after lended so to do correct, he would to publish it, which remark from h control and con

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May 13, 18

to the committee of claims. Let him produce it—if he fail or refuse so to do, he withholds the only evidence; consequently any thing that he may of himself say ought to be rejected, by an enlightened and public. His refusal or omission to publish his account after being over & over again, by some of your correspondents, called on so to do, completely satisfies me, and must satisfy every other person who is not a sceptic that the accusations preferred against him are substantially and thoroughly true. The people wish to see his account, they have a right to see it, and, in their name, I renew the call which has so often been made on him to publish it. They would then have the best and only evidence which the case will admit of. There must unquestionably be something rotten in the state of Denmark, Mr. C. is afraid to let the people see his account. He knows full well that the charges in it, as alleged, are exorbitant—knowing this he does not wish, may he will not let, the people see them by publishing his account. He has said that he "will answer satisfactorily any remarks (accusations) that may appear, &c." Mr. C. has not redeemed his pledge. The only way satisfactorily to answer them is by publishing his account. See the craft, the cunning of Mr. C. he "will answer satisfactorily any remarks (accusations) &c," how answer them? by letting the people see his account? Oh! no, he would in that case, stand condemned; but by denying them—Why deny them? Why not satisfy the people for whom he has so great a regard being one of their warmest and firmest friends when his and their interests or will do not collide or clash) by letting them see his account? they require nothing more—they would then be enabled to judge for themselves whether the accusations be true or not, of their truth I have not the least doubt. Such craft, such cunning, however, will not avail him one jot or tittle. The people are too enlightened to be put off with such an artifice—it is too gross, too palpable. They will naturally see, the accusations which have been exhibited against Mr. C. for making exorbitant charges in his account, must certainly throughout be correct otherwise he would not withhold from our view or knowledge his account as presented to the committee after having been so often challenged so to do—and if they be not fully correct, he would have no more ado than to publish it, which of itself, without any remark from him, would fully & entirely control and confute them.

An honest Democrat.

Baltimore

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
LEISURE.

Among the greatest pleasures allotted to man, in this vale of tears, there is scarcely any thing which affords greater enjoyment, after the mind is fatigued with business, than a cessation from employment. Leisure, in the present acceptance of the term, is a portion of time, unincumbered with the occupations of the day, in which we may recreate and improve ourselves at pleasure. When the faculties are entirely disengaged from employment, it degenerates and becomes the seat of every depravity; under the baleful influence of which we lead an inglorious and gaitly life.

An avocation, which affords several hours leisure every day, is to be preferred to the extremes of absolute idleness or extreme drudgery—Moderate labour causes our ideas to flow with ease and perspicuity—assists in fixing the mind to explore intricate subjects; excites a spirit of curiosity and promotes the energies of enquiry. Cheerfulness of mind, equanimity of soul, are procured by moderate employment, combined with leisure. Copious draughts of "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep" awaits us at our couch to infuse fresh vigour into our wearied limbs, whilst our repose is undisturbed by the pangs of remorse or the intrusion of envy; secure if employed judiciously, is a balm to all our cares. We may frequent solitude and watch the corruption of our nature; ascertain where to oppose a barrier to vice or offer an incentive to virtue, and counteract evil tendencies we may discover before they become so deeply rooted as to make virtue ashamed by exposing the vicious deformity of vice. This exemption from labor, affords us an opportunity of canvassing our past actions, and scanning those we conceive to be dangerous, and resolving to do better in future. How sweet are the hours we devote to the cultivation of every generous sentiment! proud and dignified independence is acquired by a proper application of every noble impulse, as well as of sympathy and compassion to our fellow creatures. The tenderness it calls forth, is not an idle emotion; it is a compassion that prompts us to seek out the wretchedness of penury and wretchedness, and remove the cup of sorrow from the lips of victims.

Leisure teaches us where our abilities are, and where to apply them: it procures a humble confidence; it rouses the latent faculties of the soul, and propels us to noble deeds. If we have suffered in the care and vexation of business, when retire in private, we feel returning from a view of conscious rectitude & right intentions, although we may, on adventitious causes, have failed in the duties required.

The contentment arising from such lights the torch of anticipation whose blaze illuminates the dampness of misery. Who for the sake of a few hours absence from business would forego all these exquisite pleasures; pleasures eternal in duration, infinite in enjoyment.

MORALDO.

May 13, 1820.

From the Federal Republican.

The electioneering campaign is commencing uncommonly early in this state. It will occasion great exertions on both sides. The circumstances, under which it will be contended, are particularly auspicious to the meditated change of the House of Delegates. It will be conducted on merely state grounds—there being no point connected with the general government, that will be likely to be touched. Notwithstanding this neutrality on the part of the federalists, and even their favorable inclination towards the measures of the federal executive, we are not to calculate upon a reciprocity towards us from its officers. They have commonly been the mainspring, which gave action to the struggles of our competitors; and so it will be again:—flappily the federalists of this state are powerful enough to meet the combination of state and federal official influence, and provided they do their duty, they may entertain a lively, if not a certain confidence of success. Of the last house of delegates and its creature the present executive, they have many, but two principal causes of complaint, the intolerance of the latter and the proceedings of the former upon the Calvert county election, which have electrified the state.

The impolicy, not to say injustice, of thrusting out of office every useful and honorable man, because he was not of their own sect, will be of no advantage to the stability of their possession of power. Party is not now so ascendant and captivating, as to soar over the moral sense of the people. The mass of them cannot enjoy offices, and many of the most enlightened, virtuous and influential would not, but upon occasions of compulsive emergency submit to the inconvenience & drudgery of holding them. But all are deeply interested in their being in able, honest and worthy hands. In such times therefore as these, when the lines of party discrimination were almost expunged by a spirit of harmony and accommodation; when the federalists were satisfied with the administration of the national government; when all heats arising from dissimilar views of foreign politics had cooled or subsided; & there ought to have been no other contention among the citizens of this state, than how its happiness, concord and prosperity should be most extensively promoted; when, although it must be allowed, that on a fair trial and equal exertion of strength, the preponderance must always be on the side of the Federalists, they had administered every indulgence and accommodation to the minority, that could be desired:—for that minority to avail itself of occasional power, obtained by surprise, to exercise the bitter persecutions they have done, must render their retention of it more ephemeral than it is in its own nature. These were proceedings not looked for nor approved by the reflecting and disinterested of either party. The season of political delusion was over, before the butterflies of a day were aware of it, though they may not be so thoroughly convinced of their error, till they again address themselves to the suffrage of their constituents. The latter, and the least enlightened of them too, begin to perceive, that offices were meant for the service and accommodation of the citizens, and therefore ought to be confided to those, who can best subserve the objects of their appointment;—that to remove a good officer in order to put in his place a man of inferior qualifications, merely because he has served the personal ambition or cringed to the power of a leader, is a flagrant abuse of public trust, for selfish and unworthy purposes. The career of political animosity, which some years ago made such inroads upon the morals and safety of society, it is seen, has been attempted to be prolonged into a forced continuance by such acts as these.

COMMUNICATED.

With high gratification, but with much delicacy, I undertake to call the public notice to the Female Academy of Easton—This Institution under the superintendance of Miss SARAH and Miss SUSAN HARRIS, is now in its infancy, but has already given promise of its extensive usefulness. This I feel authorized to say from an exhibition I witnessed on Thursday 25th ult. of the progress of the Young Ladies under their direction. This Seminary has been established about two years, and the arrangement and method adopted by the preceptresses, are admirably fitted to excite emulation, and to promote the rapid improvement of the Scholars in the various branches of their studies—I may be allowed to remark, that on Thursday the 25th ult. I attended very strictly to the examination, and it would be but common praise to say, that the young ladies acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to them and to their teachers. And I hope I shall be pardoned when I confess that I was agreeably disappointed by the exhibition of the Scholars. I knew very well that the preceptresses were young, and I could not have believed that they could have anticipated that degree of ripened experience, which so well fits them for their station, and to which I have known many to fail in attaining after many years close attention to the instruction of youth—under a firm conviction that this institution is well calculated to answer all the useful purposes of female education, and that the superintendants are perfectly qualified to instruct in all the important branches of it, I feel it a duty I owe to them & to the community, to offer this public testimonial of my approbation; And I am perfectly assured, that when the advantages of this institution are as generally known, as they deserve to be, it will not fail to attract the serious attention of those persons as are interested in the education of females, and the Ladies who superintend it, will receive an ample reward for their laudable zeal and industry, in the gratitude of those to whose instruction they have contributed. Without reserve then I can recommend this youthful Seminary to the patronage of the citizens of this county—And I cherish the hope that they will encourage this institution, as it is in every respect conveniently adapted to the education of their children.

SPECTATOR.

NEW YORK, May 25.

THEATRE DESTROYED.

FRID.—It is our painful duty to announce the destruction of our Theatre by fire. The

alarm occurred about half past one o'clock, at which time the flames burst out of the S. E. corner, fronting on Theatre Alley, and having commenced in the most combustible part of the building, the whole interior of this immense pile, was soon wrapped in flames, and in less than an hour and a half, was reduced to ashes.

This Theatre was built about 24 years since, and from many subsequent expensive improvements, it is believed that its interior was more elegant and commodious than any Theatre in the United States; and the loss is not only a public one, but will prove a very serious one to the managers and individuals composing the company of performers, for scarcely any thing was saved.

The manner in which the conflagration originated is not known, but there is no idea of its having been the work of an incendiary. In the drama performed the preceding evening, for the benefit of Mr. Noah, the author, there was a considerable quantity of powder burnt and it may be that a particle of fire was thrown among the scenery, and remained alive, unobserved, when the Theatre was closed, at half past 12. Another circumstance is mentioned, as a probable cause of the fire. A number of our honest tars, who volunteered their services in the Siege of Tripoli, had been smoking, and it was conjectured that half burnt segars had been carelessly thrown among the shavings in an adjoining room. But it is useless to notice the various conjectures.

The brilliant illumination produced by the flames, and the descending embers, can be better imagined than described. There was but little wind, and a shower of rain during the fire, no doubt prevented the destruction of much property.

We understand that gentlemen from West Point state, that the light was distinctly seen at that place and probably much farther off.

We regret to add, that Mr. Rowland H. Gardner, belonging to Engine No. 3, and one other fireman, were considerably hurt, while engaged in the hazardous performance of their duty.

The roof and cupola of the Hotel, next door to the Theatre, were burnt and the upper story considerably injured.

The Commercial Advertiser states, that several of the firemen were severely burnt by lead, which had melted and fallen from the roof.

The extent of the loss of property in this conflagration, may be estimated from the following extract from the AMERICAN.

The Theatre, with the ground on which it was built, cost originally one hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars, but was purchased some years since by Messrs. Astor and Beckman at a much lower price. The property was not insured. The insurance on the property of the managers amounted to but \$12,000, which had been running for some years past in the Eagle office in this city. Their loss is estimated at upwards of \$30,000. No lives were lost, and only one person injured. The whole city was illuminated with the flames, which we understand were seen at New Brunswick.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

Yesterday, agreeable to a previous arrangement, under a resolution of Congress, for naming vessels of the first class, the board of Navy Commissioners proceeded to determine, by lot the name of the new ship of the line, rated 74 guns, now building at New York, when it was accordingly decided, that she is to be called "The Ohio, though this may occasion some disappointment to the New Yorkers, who naturally wished it to be called after their state; yet, as it was fairly fixed, there can be no reasonable ground of complaint. It is a little remarkable that the state of Ohio has but one native citizen, an officer in the navy, & that a midshipman.—Gazette.

The Messenger with dispatches for the minister of Spain (previously announced on his way to this country) has arrived at the seat of government.

Letters from Mr. Forsyth announcing his arrival at Bordeaux & his intention of returning to this country, have been received at Washington.

EXECUTION.

Michael Powers, the murderer of Timothy Kennedy, was executed at half past 11 o'clock Thursday forenoon, on Boston Common. He exhibited great fortitude during the whole proceedings, and was apparently but little affected at his situation. He made no confession at the gallows, neither did he address the spectators. He died very easy.

[Palladium.

Richmond, May 25.

The Federal Court yesterday met in the Capitol, in this city—Chief Justice Marshall upon the bench.

John Fosked, former mail driver between this city and Petersburg, was led to the bar upon the charge of robbing the mail. Mr. Stanard, the U. States' Attorney for this district appeared in behalf of the prosecution—Mr. John G. Williams for the Prisoner. The Jury found him guilty.

It is said that the Pirates found guilty last summer by this court, will this day be brought up to receive their sentence.

BUFFALO, May 16.

FATAL DUEL.

We learn by passengers in the Steam-Boat from Detroit, that on the 2d inst. a duel was fought at Sandwich U. C. opposite Detroit, between Capt. Farley, of the U. S. Artillery, and lieutenant Fisher, of the 5th Infantry, in which the latter was shot through the lungs, at the first fire, and instantly expired.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 19th instants, states that the Hessian Fly has done much damage to the wheat crops in some of the counties of Virginia. In some of the tobacco counties a considerable portion of the plants has been destroyed by the frost, the late dry and cold weather, and the ravages of the fly.

AGRICULTURAL.

Lord Thanet and Mr. Grey have communicated to the Board of Agriculture, their conviction from experiments, that lime sown by hand or distributed by a machine, is an infallible protection to the

turnip against the ravages of the fly. So much injury is said to be done to the wheat crop of this year, and wheat is so frequently injured by the fly, that it would be advisable that the American Farmer should either now or on future occasions try this application.—Auer.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The semi-annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of Prince Georges' county, in Maryland, was yesterday held at the seat of its worthy President, Thomas Law, Esq. distant about three miles beyond the Eastern branch bridge. The weather was uncommonly favorable, and the meeting was honored by a very numerous assemblage of visitors amongst whom were recognized, the President of the United States—the heads of departments, Messrs. Adams, Crawford and Calhoun. Members of the diplomatic corps, Messrs. de Neuville and Antrabus, Mr. Torres, the deputy from South America—besides many distinguished citizens.

The President of the society, Mr. Law, delivered an able and appropriate address on the occasion; and the company after partaking of a cold collation, retired in the utmost harmony and satisfaction.

Benjamin West, Esq. the celebrated painter, who died a short time since in London, has left 2 sons, on whom his property will devolve. It consists principally of works from his own pencil, and some choice specimens from other great masters in the art—the whole valued at rising 100,000 pounds sterling.

N. F. D. Advertiser.

SAVANNAH, May 20.

An attempt was made to fire the eastern part of our city, this morning at 11 o'clock, by setting on fire a small out-house on the lot owned by Mr. Barnard, adjoining Mr. Fahm. The wretch finding the persons who reside on the lot absent, and the gate open, took a small piece of lightwood on fire and placed it inside the house, between the shingles and the plate on which the roof rests; which took immediately, and but for the timely discovery of Mr. Fahm's negroes, the building would soon have been wrapt in flames. The wind being eastwardly and blowing fresh, leaves not a doubt, that a most dreadful conflagration would have been the consequence of this vile attempt.—Rep.

FROM HAVANA.

We learn from a passenger, that the night before the JANE sailed, 57 officers of the army were arrested for reasons unknown. The public mind was still in a very unsettled state; many of the inhabitants appear anxious that the Island should be declared independent of Spain.

The United States brig Enterprize, Kearney, was still at Havana. A duel was fought by two of her Midshipmen on the 15th inst. in which one was killed. The United States schooners Lyux, Madison and Nonsuch, Turner, had both touched there, and sailed again on a cruise. The British ship of war Nautilus, from Jamaica, was taking in specie. The steamship Robert Fulton, captain Inott, arrived there in 10 days from N. York & sailed again the following day for N. Orleans.

A Correspondent informs us, that the line of battle ship NEW-YORK, now finishing at our Navy-yard, at the Wall, about, is perhaps the most superior vessel ever built. Her tonnage is near 3,000-she measures 208 feet keel, and is, by 15 feet, the longest man of war ever laid down in this country. She will no doubt be rated at 74, but will be equal to any 100 gun ship, and will carry 100 guns. Public notice will be given of the time when she is to be launched. Great credit is due to Henry Eckford, Esq. for his superior management in the building of this ship.—N. F. D. Adv.

A Literary Lottery is advertised in Boston by Thomas and Andrews, who propose to dispose of Books to the amount of \$100,000, in a lottery in two classes, at \$5 & \$10 each ticket. The highest prizes consist of select libraries, valued at 500 to 1000 dollars each; the lowest, of select lots from 6 to 50 dollars, excluding pamphlets and duplicates. Every ticket to draw a prize. One quarter of the proceeds to be given to the insane hospital at Charlestown.

COMMUNICATED.

Solution of the Riddle in the last Gazette. The "Mode" of all things is a Frenchman's delight, And nothing more fickle ere breaks on the sight; A "Sty" is an ailment to Eyes very common, And Modesty surely's the charm of a woman. DAPHNE.

ANOTHER.

In the Mode the French delight, A Sty is hurtful to the sight; If these two are rightly join'd, A female's greatest charm you'll find. G.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Seull, Mr. John Ruth, of Caroline county, to Miss Ann Loveday of this Town.

At Wye House, on Thursday last by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Edward S. Winder, Esq. of Somerset County, to Miss Elizabeth T. Lloyd, daughter of the Hon. Edward Lloyd, of this county.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Communications have been received which will be attended to as early as possible.

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.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale the Farm he lately purchased of Mr. James C. Wheeler, within one and a quarter miles of Easton, and adjoining the Lands of Peter Denny and John T. Kerr, Esquires, containing between 90 and 100 acres, the greater part wood land. The whole of the arable land has been recently covered with manure broadcast, and is in a high state of cultivation, there is on said farm a comfortable dwelling house with two rooms on each floor; Kitchen, Pantry, Corn House, Granary, and stabling for 10 or 12 head of horses. An excellent Black Smith's Shop now in operation, for which business it is a good stand. A Pump of excellent water near the door, and a selection of the best kinds of fruit trees in very thriving condition. On a greater part of the purchase money a credit of one and two years will be given, or good paper will be taken in part payment—Mr. Vincent who resides on the premises will show it to any person desirous of viewing it. If not sold by the 15th of next August, it will be for Rent.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Talbot County, June 3, 1820.—5

25 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 19th ult. an apprentice boy, to the Tanning and Carrying Business, named

Benwood James,

Light complexion and light hair, about 5 feet high, whoever takes up the said boy, and returns him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid for bringing him home. I forward all persons from harboring the said boy at their peril.

WILLIAM STARKY.

Cambridge, June 3, 1820. 3w

WANTED,

A Lad of from 15 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Saddling & Harness Business. One of correct morals may meet with an agreeable situation by applying to the Subscriber, THOMAS B. PINKIND. Easton, June 3, 1820.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

By a young man, with a very small family, who has been accustomed to public business for fourteen years—a great part of the time engaged in the business of public offices, and another part to other public business; writes as good a hand as common, and understands accounts. Active employment where constant Clerkship is not required, would be preferred to the duties of a public office; Testimonials as to sobriety and capacity, &c. can be produced from the most respectable gentlemen of Talbot County.—Liberal wages only wanted for services to be performed, & any person in need of a Clerk, can apply Mr. A. Graham, who will direct them where to find the person offering his service. June 3—3w

Notice.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintances, on the Eastern Shore, that his Counting Room is removed to No. 1. Spears Wharf, at the head of Smith's Dock. He will give his particular attention to the Commission Business and execution of any orders that he may be favored with. GOVART HASKINS. Baltimore, May 10th 1820.

\$100 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, on the 20th inst. two negroes,

Joe and Henny,

Joe is about 23 years of age, light complexion about 5 feet five inches high, well made, pleasant countenance and walks rather heavily. Henny is about 25 years of age, and is rather darker than Joe—She has a scar on her cheek, from her tumble to the lower part of her jaw. She is about 5 feet high, and well made. Joe took with him, a striped Kersey suit, a blue coat, and an old fur hat. The girls' clothes are not recollected.

Any person who will apprehend said negroes, and secure them in any goal so that I get them again, in the state of Maryland, shall receive eighty dollars, if out of the state, one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

PLANNER HANDLEY.

Dorchester county, Md. near Vienna, May 27th 1820. 5

Was Committed

To the Gaol of Caroline County on this day, a negro fellow by the name of

DAUEL YOUNG,

He is 5 feet 10 3/4 inches high, about 35 or 36 years of age, stout and well made, has a scar on his left leg, which he says was occasioned by a cart running over it—his clothes consist of a fur hat, striped Kersey Jacket and Pantaloons—he now says his true name is Thomas Young, that he formerly lived with Mr. Abram Ross, at New Market, in Dorchester county.

The owner is desired to come & release him otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law, to pay his prison charges.

WILLIAM McDONALD, Shff.

May 15th 1820 (27)—3w

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday the 9th day of May, A. D. 1820

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

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, the 9th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1820.

JOHN BROWN, Exr. of Solomon Brown, dec'd.

May 27 3w.

CHEAP GOODS,

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

The Subscriber has, in addition to his former stock of Goods on hand, just received a supply from Philadelphia, which renders his assortment complete.

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

- Superfine Blue and Black Cloths
- Common do do
- Cassimeres assorted colors
- Corduroys
- Cambrie Muslins
- Plain Jacquet do
- Figured do do
- Hombazetts assorted
- Superfine Calicoes
- Common do
- 1st quality Irish Linens
- Common do
- Superfine Cottons
- Common do do
- Black Brown and assorted Canton Crapes
- French White and Black do
- Domestic Muslins
- India do
- Scotch linens assorted
- Pennsylvania do
- Cambrie Gingham
- Carlisle do
- Apron Checks assorted
- Domestic Bed-ticking
- English do
- Marseils assorted
- Madras Ikif's
- Bandanna do
- Nankens
- Silk Shawls
- Canton do assorted
- Plain & figured Book Muslins
- Ladies Silk Gloves
- do Kid do
- Gentlemen's do do
- do Buckskin do
- Suspenders assorted
- Sewin silk assorted
- Cotton Yarn assorted
- Willow Hats
- Umbrellas
- Water Proof Hats
- Wool do
- Morocco do
- Tortoise shell Combs
- assorted
- Mock Tortoise do
- Common do assorted
- Ribbons do
- Edged Plates assorted
- White do do
- China do do
- do Coffee Cups and Sausers assorted
- do Tea do do
- Common do do do
- And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles as near as possible, and invites his friends and the public to call and view his goods for themselves.

JACOB C. WILLSON.
Upper Hunting Creek,
Caroline county, May 27.

To Rent.

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

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

LOYD NICOLS.
May 27

Sythe Cradling.

The Subscriber takes the liberty to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has provided himself with an elegant stock of materials for Cradling sythes—and solicits the patronage of a generous public in that way—his price for the last ten years has been two dollars, he now will cradle for one dollar and fifty cents—also he continues to carry on the Wagon & Cart business, and has a first rate stock of timber, for waggon and cart bodies and wheels. His present price for Cart-wheels is \$10.

N. B. I will stock ploughs in the best manner for \$2

CLOUDSBERRY KIRBY.
Easton, May 27

WOOL.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of WOOL, for which he will give generous prices agreeable to quality—he would prefer the common, clean, and the whole delivered as early after shearing as convenient.

BENNETT TOMLINSON.
N. B. Feathers and Lamb-Skins purchased.
Easton, May 27

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

MAY, 15th 1820.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Stockholders in this institution that a general meeting will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 3d day of July next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. for the purpose of choosing Sixteen Directors.

By the act of incorporation not more than eleven of the present Board of Directors are eligible for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,
I. PLUCKNEY, Jr. Cashier.
May 29—6w

One Dollar Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 19th inst. an Apprentice Boy, to the Shoe & Boot making business, named

JOSEPH BOWLEY,

Light complexion and light hair, about 5 feet 6 inches high. Whoever takes up the said boy and returns him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid for bringing him home. I forward all persons from harboring the said boy at their peril.

ROB. A. APPELGARTH.
Cambridge, May 27th—5w

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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

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

SOPHIA THOMPSON.

Great Bargains

ARE NOW OPENED.

Clark & Green

Desire to inform the public, that their entire assortment of

SPRING GOODS

ARE NOW OPENED.

Which they invite their friends and customers to call & examine. The assortment consists in part as follows, viz:

- Best extra superfine London blue and black Cloths
- Handsome second quality & common Cloths assorted
- Superfine single and double milled Cassimeres (fashionable colors)
- Plain & twilled Bombazetts (all colors)
- Fine black and other colors Bombazette
- Hatpins, Corduroys and Velvets
- Elegant superfine & common Calicoes (a large assortment)
- Super Cambric and common Gingham
- Carlisle Gingham
- Fine plaid and striped Seersuckers
- Plain Cambric Muslins
- Striped and figured do.
- Cambric Jaconet do
- Plain & figured mull do
- Plain India Book do
- Handsome Imitation do
- Elegant Sprig'd and dotted do
- Plain & figured Leno do
- Berlin Nett do
- Black, blue, green, pink & olive Cambric do
- Cambrie Dimities do
- Gartment do
- Furniture do
- Elegant white Merceries
- Handsome knotted cotton Counterpanes
- White Jeans do
- Black do
- Cotton Cassimeres, fine Yerk Stripes
- Petersham Stripes (a new article for pantaloons)
- White Drilling for do.
- Long and Short Nankens, Blue do
- Fine white Merceries
- Vesting
- Handsome figured do
- Black Silk Foretune do
- Black silk Mole skin do
- Elegant white, black, pink, blue, green and other colors Sattins
- Handsome figured Sattins, various colors
- Black, white, blue, green and changeable Florences
- Black Italian Lute-string
- Black & changeable Senchews
- Black and other colors India Sarsnets
- White, pink & green French do
- Black Mode
- Black, white, pink and blue silk Pattinets
- White & pink embossed do
- Elegant pattinet lace trimming
- Rich garniture dress do
- Black silk lace Veils
- Nice white, black & green Italian crapes
- Plain green Gauze
- Plain white and figured do
- An elegant assortment of plain and fancy figured Ribbons

Also—

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, SPICES, FRUIT, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE, &c.

The above articles have been carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest arrivals, part of them purchased at auction for cash, and will be offered at very tempting prices. The assortment is very extensive and complete, and the public will find it greatly to their interest by giving us an early call.

Easton, May, 27.

CHEAP SHOES & HATS.

Joseph Scull,

Has just opened a General Assortment of

SHOES,

(A number of which are of the best Baltimore make), and intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds, at his Store in Easton, nearly opposite the Court-House.

ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hats & Umbrellas,

The best Imperial, old and Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas, and a Variety of the best Tobacco.

He has also on hand Jennings' Patent Warm and Hot Baths, together with a number of other articles, all of which he will sell cheap for cash only.

Easton, May 27, 1820.

More New Goods.

GROOME & LAMBLEN.

Are now opening a further Supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Carefully selected in Philadelphia, from the latest arrivals, consisting of

CANTON, BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURES;

which with their Stock already on hand, comprises a large and superb assortment, all which they confidently recommend to their customers and the public, and beg leave to solicit an early call.

They have also a complete assortment of GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE, GLASS & CHINA.

Easton, May 13th, 1820.—3wec3w.

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,

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

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.

From do. to Annapolis 2 50.

From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.

Easton, Feb. 28—

Caroline County, Orphans' Court,

Tuesday the 9th day of May, A. D. 1820.

On application of Solomon Barwick, executor of Edward Barwick, 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 9th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

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 day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1820.

SOLOMON BARWICK, Executor of Edward Barwick, deceased.

May 20

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.

April 22. RICHARD CRAY.

More Cheap Goods.

CLARK & GREEN

Are now receiving and will open in the course of this week,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS,

Carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest arrivals, and will be offered uncommonly low. They respectfully invite all their friends and the public generally, to give them an early call.

Easton, May 20.

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—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—

Cohen's Offices—Norfolk and Baltimore.

BRILLIANT LOTTERY,

FOR FINISHING AND COMPLETING THE

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL CHURCH

IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

HIGHEST PRIZES, viz:—

40,000 Dollars *2,000 Dollars

*30,000 Dollars *2,000 Dollars

20,000 Dollars *2,000 Dollars

*10,000 Dollars *2,000 Dollars

*5,000 Dollars *2,000 Dollars

*5,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars

5,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars

5,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars

*4,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars

*3,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars

Besides 50 of 1000 DOLLARS—20 of 500 DOLLARS, &c. &c.

Only 12,500 Tickets in the scheme and the whole lottery to be completed

IN TEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

All the prizes above marked thus * are PAYABLE WITHOUT DISCOUNT, the others are subject to fifteen per cent. deduction as usual.

Present Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets, \$20 | Fifths,.....4 00

Halves,.....10 | Eights,.....2 50

Quarters,.....5 | Tenths,.....2 00

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE-OFFICES,

No. 114, Market Street BALTIMORE, and at the corner of Water Street and Maxwell's Wharf, NORFOLK, Virginia.

From the great number of the tickets already sold and the increasing demand, the popularity of the Scheme has been tested; in fact, the arrangement of the Scheme could not fail to insure universal satisfaction on account of the superior advantages it offers to the adventurer. The Managers have engaged in a work of great expense and labor, but when completed, the CATHEDRAL will form one amongst the most striking embellishments of the city, and in point of architectural decoration, will rank with the most splendid in the Union. The managers rely with confidence on the zealous support of their fellow parishioners, and of their Catholic Brethren, elsewhere, and at the same time on the liberal of all other denominations.

Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing the Cash, or prize tickets in any of the lotteries, post paid, will meet the same prompt attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Secretary to the Managers, Baltimore.

More Capital Prizes have been obtained at COHEN'S OFFICE than at any other office in the United States.

* Adventurers who purchase through the medium of COHEN'S OFFICE, will be furnished after the drawing with a complete list of the prizes, if they desire it—those who wish the list will signify the same when they send on their orders.

Baltimore, April 26, 1820.

May 6—6w

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 my various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valiant, two doors 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 BENNETT.
March 18—tf.

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 Ratler. 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 BENNETT.

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 other of the first quality.

Easton, April 25.

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 at Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.

Oct. 18

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr. Kendall F. Hoines, will carry on the

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, At the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Holmes—He will at all times be supplied with the best materials, and pledges himself to execute all orders in the above branches of business in the shortest notice, and in a faithful and workmanlike manner. He earnestly solicits a portion of public patronage.

JOHN G. STEVENS.
Easton, May 6—tf

Nanticoke Bridge.

The Stockholders are informed that an election for ten directors, to manage the concerns of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Mrs. Douglas, in Vienna, on Monday the 26th day of June next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1820.

NO. 131.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE, INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY CENTS FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

\$100 REWARD.

Runaway from the Subscriber, on the 20th inst. two negroes,

Joe and Henny,

Joe is about 23 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet five inches high, well made, pleasant countenance and walks rather heavily. Henny is about 25 years of age, and is rather rickier than Joe—She has a scar on her cheek, on her temple to the lower part of her jaw. She is about 5 feet high, and well made. Joe is with him, a striped, Kersey suit, a blue hat, and an old fur hat. The girls' clothes are not recollected.
Any person who will apprehend said negroes, and secure them in any goal so that I can receive them again, in the state of Maryland, shall receive eighty dollars, if out of the state, one hundred dollars, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

PLANNER HANDLEY.
Dorchester county, Md. near
Vienna, May 27th 1820.

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,
Tuesday the 9th day of May, A. D. 1820.

On application of Joux Brown, Executor of James Brown, 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 of the space of three successive weeks, in the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, the 9th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next; or may otherwise by law be excluded from benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 9th day of May, 1820.

JOHN BROWN, Ex'r of Solomon Brown, dec'd.

WANTED,

A Lad of from 15 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Saddling & Harness Business. One of correct morals may meet with an agreeable situation by applying to the subscriber,
THOMAS B. PINKIND,
Easton, June 3, 1820.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale the Farm he purchased of Mr. James C. Wheeler, containing one and a quarter miles of Easton, and adjoining the Lands of Peter Denny and John Kerr, Esquires, containing between 90 and 100 acres, the greater part wood land. The soil of the arable land has been recently cleared with manure broadcast, and is in a state of cultivation, there is on said farm comfortable dwelling house with two rooms each floor; Kitchen, Pantry, Corn House, Barn, and stabling for 10 or 12 head of horse. An excellent Black Smith's Shop now in operation, for which business it is a good place. A Pump of excellent water near the house, and a selection of the best kinds of trees in very thriving condition.

A greater part of the purchase money is paid off and two years will be given, or paper will be taken in part payment—any person who resides on the premises will be allowed to any person desirous of viewing it, to be sold by the 15th of next August, it will be sold for Rent.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
Talbot County, June 3, 1820.—5

Sythe Cradling.

The Subscriber takes the liberty to inform customers and the public in general, that he has provided himself with an elegant stock of materials for Cradling sythes—and solicits the patronage of a generous public in that respect. His price for the last ten years has been \$1.50 per dozen, he now will cradle for one dollar fifty cents—also he continues to carry on the wagon & cart business, and has a first rate mill for the manufacture of cart bodies and wheels. His present price for Cart bodies is \$10.
B. I will stock ploughs in the best manner for \$2.

CLOUDSBERRY KIRBY,
Easton, May 27

PRINTING

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

From the Kentucky Gazette.
The following article from a practical farmer deserves particular attention.

A HINT TO CORN PLANTERS.

Dr. Moore, of Maryland, who has written a treatise on agriculture, asserts that agriculture is more followed and less understood, than any other mechanical branch in the U. States.
He says, if good ground is cultivated in a proper manner, every person may plant two hills of corn for one he does now, on the same ground—and the corn will be equally as good, which is a double crop. He further says, the general average depth of corn ground, as broken up and planted, is about three and a half to four inches; and that one week's hot sun, after the ground becomes drothy, will dry the ground and scorch the corn, so as to stop its growth. But to plough your ground eight inches deep, your corn will stand growing a three weeks drought, and if you plough twelve or fourteen inches deep, it will grow every day during a six or seven weeks drought.

I have made an experiment, and I think with success, and have saved a large portion of the labor of deep ploughing and gained some of its advantages. I break up and strike out my corn ground in the old usual way—the furrow I plant in, I run a single coultter ten or eleven inches deep in the centre of the furrow, and plant on that mark.—When my corn is up, I run a barshare one round in each corn row, & make my coultter plough follow in the same furrow as deep as formerly. This every corn row has three coultter furrows, fourteen or fifteen inches deep around the whole. The Doctor asserts, that corn roots run no deeper than you break and cultivate the ground, and this gives pasture for the roots. With this small addition of labor in a corn crop, such a dry summer as last was, this plan will give a third, fourth or fifth more corn. Attention always ought to be paid in laying by corn the last ploughing, never to plough every row, but every other one, throughout the field in dry weather, then turn and plough up those left. But do not cut the foot, and cut all the roots the same day, and stop the growth of your corn, as there is no doubt but 100 000 barrels of corn are destroyed every dry season by ploughing every row.

COMMON SENSE.
Every person can test this system by a trial of one or more acres.

From the Orange County Patriot May 29.

EXTRAORDINARY COW.

Mr. John L. Morrison, of the town of Cornwall, in this county, has a cow nine years old this spring—when she was two years old she had a calf—the third year she was farrow—the fourth year she had another calf—the fifth year she had two calves, and the sixth year she had two again—the seventh year she had three calves; the eighth year she had FOUR calves, and this spring she had FOUR again—making in all SEVENTEEN. She had the last eight (which are all dead) in sixteen months—she is of the common size, and is an excellent cow for milk. We are personally acquainted with Mr. Morrison, and have no doubt of the facts here stated; besides, a friend of ours in this village, to whom the facts were communicated, saw four of the calves last week.

Richmond, May 30.
FEDERAL COURT.

CASE OF THE PIRATES.

Yesterday, the Federal Court took up the case of the crew of the Irresistible, who were last year found guilty of piracy. Mr. Stevenson, on behalf of the assigned counsel of the prisoners, stated to the Judge that he had examined the exception which he had intended to bring before the Court, but was satisfied upon deliberate investigation of it, that there was nothing in it. He should therefore decline bringing the exception before the court. The Chief Justice then observed that he was aware of the point that the Counsel would have presented; that he had examined it both upon principle and authority; and he was satisfied, as far as the course of his own mind would permit him to decide, that the Counsel were correct in their decision. (It was, as we understand, that the prisoners were about being sentenced under a law, which would have expired by its own limitation, ere this time, though it has been continued by an act of the last Congress.)

The Judge then ordered the prisoners to be brought to the bar; and asked them, one by one, whether they had any thing to say, why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon them. Some of them remained silent; most of them, however, gave a short narrative of the part which they had had in the acts of the Irresistible, contending, some that they had been forced to join in the enterprise, others, that they had been deceived into the belief of the vessel's being a lawfully commissioned privateer; and others, that they had got clear of the business as soon as they could. (One of them stated, that Black, a strong witness against them, had afterwards confessed he had given false testimony. Mr. Stevenson suggested whether this was not a good cause for a new trial. But the Chief Justice stated that Black was only one out of three witnesses, and he the least creditable of the three, who had testified to the material facts of the case, and putting him aside, that there was sufficient evidence to support the verdict of the Jury.)

The Judge then addressed the prisoners; he told them that they had had a fair trial before an enlightened and impartial jury, who had found the verdict of GUILTY, subject to a legal question, which had been decided against them—and he now therefore stood bound to pronounce the sentence of the law. He charged them to improve the short time which was still allowed them, & throw themselves upon the mercy of Him, who alone had power to forgive their sins—he then concluded by pronouncing their sentence, and fixing Monday the 19th June, as the day of execution.

The names of these 16 unhappy men are as follows—

Samuel Poole, Baily Durfy, Wm. Charles, Daniel Phillips, James Thomas, Daniel Levinston, Luke Jackson, Stephen Sydley, Peter Nelson, Isaac Sales, Peter Johnston, John Green, Thomas Smith, Henry Anry, John Fuller, Francis Ogilvie. Those whose names are in Italic, are men of color.—Enquirer.

MORTAL CONTAGION.

From a Calcutta paper of November 17. To the Editor of the Asiatic Mirror.

DEAR SIR.—Perhaps you may recollect the circumstance of the ship Bengal, Captain Woodward, receiving some damage lately in her passage down the river, in consequence of which she returned to Calcutta, and was put into dock. On Friday the 14th of October, while she continued there, an entertainment was given on board, consisting as usual of a dance and supper, &c. The party, as my information goes, consisted of about 50 persons, ladies and gentlemen. Upwards of one half of whom were in a few days afterwards seized with a most rapid and dangerous fever. In your obituary of last week, the mortality among this unfortunate party stood:

Nov. 6th, Miss Maria Rutledge, aged 20. On the 7th, Capt. Williams, aged 34. On the 8th, Mr. James Ede, aged 22. On the 9th, Mr. William Dalf, aged 29. It will be your melancholy duty to record in your columns of to-morrow the further ravages which death has made in the party above alluded to, viz:
On the 10th of Nov. Miss Elizabeth Goodall, aged 27.
On the 13th, Capt. G. Woodward, (Commander of the Bengal) aged 40.
On the 13th, Mr. James Husselded, aged 20.
On the 16th, (to day) Mr. John Hay, (Surgeon of the Bengal,) aged 23.

I am by no means certain that the above includes all the casualties. I have no doubt that several more might be added to the list, who were on board the Bengal on that direful evening. With most of the above deceased I was personally acquainted; they were all healthy and vigorous, and have sunk to the grave in the gayest season of their existence; within the range of my information, there are several of the party still in the most dangerous state. I have only heard of one of those who have been seized (a young lady of the most exalted intellect) who is pronounced out of danger.

In giving this statement of facts, it is necessary to remark, that after the ship had been put into dock, she had become "quite a hospital"—and I am told several of the finest of her European crew, fell mortal victims.—Previous to the entertainment, however, the health of the remainder was almost entirely restored.

From the whole premises, I think it may be safely inferred that there was contagion in the ship; whether derived from the effluvia of the dock, or from miasmata lurking somewhere in the vessel. I have not discovered that more intemperance was exhibited at the close of the entertainment than is usual on such occasions, when conducted on board.—The cause of this sickness and mortality is certainly worthy of being enquired into.—Those mourning over the yet warm graves of their relatives and friends, would indeed be little comforted thereby; but developing the source of such destruction, might save others innumerable from a like untimely fate. Your's sincerely,
A FRIEND.

Durrumtoilah, Nov. 16.

N. B. Exactly the one half of the ladies of the party were married, none of whom have felt the least disorder; the whole of the young ladies, with the exception of one, have been attacked.

November 24.
We find that the sickness which prevailed on board the ship Bengal, and the melancholy effects which resulted therefrom to several persons who unfortunately partook of an entertainment given on board that vessel have been attributed, with great appearance of reason, to the effluvia of upwards of seventeen thousand buffalo horns, which were deposited in the hold, and to which it is probable, that a considerable quantity of putrid flesh may have remained attached. The vessel is now at sea freighted with this deadly cargo, which, however productive it may be as a mercantile speculation to individuals, will we fear afford a melancholy subject of reflection to all those who can divest themselves of interested

motives, and coolly balance the proportion of happiness and misery, which on a large scale, results to the human race from an indulgence of an avaricious principle.

Charlestown, May 25.
RAT CATCHING.

We copied into the Courier, a few days since, from a paper printed in Carmarthen (Wales) an account of a Molek having been caught in the pantry of the White Lion Inn in that place by an Orster. Yesterday afternoon, a friend brought to this office, in a seegar box, a Rat, nearly full grown, in custody of a Mesele, which he had just discovered by his cries, under his store, situated opposite to the Market House in Boundary street, at the head of Gadsden's wharf. It was caught by the toes of only one of its feet, and, when brought to this office, was quite worn down with fatigue in his endeavors to extricate himself from his enemy, who held on upon him with the most unrelenting pertinacity, utterly regardless of his cries for liberation, which would have moved the heart of any thing, except an Orster or a Mesele.

[Courier.
New York, May 30.
LAUNCH.

At 15 minutes past 11 o'clock, this forenoon, the beautiful line of battle ship O-HIO, built under the superintendence of Mr. Eckford, at the navy-yard, Brooklyn, left her cradle and gently & majestically glided into her destined element, amidst the firing of cannon and acclamations of thousands of spectators, which crowded the surrounding hills and house-tops in the neighbourhood. The day was fine, and all the steam-boats, and indeed almost every other kind of water craft, were put in requisition to convey parties of ladies and gentlemen, to the spot, to witness her descent into old Neptune's domain.—Wallabout Bay and the East River were literally covered with boats, many having on board elegant bands of music. Just as the last key wedge was driven from the lock, which gave her freedom, salutes were fired from the navy-yard from a detachment at Corlaer's Hook, from the Washington 74, and from the Hornet; the latter vessel being decorated, in a most tasteful manner, with the flags of all nations, and her yards manned with hardy American tars.—The Franklin 74, lying in the North River, also fired a salute. The Ohio is pronounced, by competent judges, to be equal, if not superior, in strength and beauty, to any vessel of her class that ever floated. The concourse of people which lined the margin of the East River, from the country and from the city, it is calculated, amounted to upwards of twenty-five thousand. Notwithstanding the immense crowd, we have not heard of the occurrence of a single accident.

N. Y. E. Post.
From the National Advocate.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The preservation of property, either acquired or hereditary, is a duty which every man owes to his family, to himself, and to his country. It is a common saying that there is no difficulty in making money, but there is in keeping it—and I believe this saying to be true. Among the calamities which Providence, for wise purposes, afflicts mankind, that of fire is the most destructive and appalling. A man may depend upon his daily labor for the support of his family; he goes forth, and on some days he is fortunate, and on others he earns nothing—yet he has a home, his wife and children are sheltered, and, if he has little to share with them, he shares that little, and looks forward with hope for better times; but there can be no situation more truly distressing than to see the houseless wanderers driven from their peaceful dwelling, to see it in smoking ruins—to be left without a bed, without clothing, exposed to the "pelting of the pitiless storm," and deprived of home, of comfort, of ease, and sometimes of affluence. Yet these things frequently happen: I have known instances of large families, surrounded with every thing calculated to inspire content and happiness—enjoying life, full of gaiety and exultation, retire, tranquilly to rest, and the morning's sun has beheld them destitute of home, of shelter and of food—passing from the extreme of happiness to that of misery. These accidents cannot, in all cases, be avoided, but in all cases they can be provided against. Our city has a number of excellent institutions for the insurance of property; institutions which, of all others, should be encouraged, & should be profitable to the proprietors; because they are barriers against misfortune—they are protectors of poor as well as rich—they step in between poverty and "moving accidents"—they are the rocks against which the elements beat in vain. No prudent citizen should permit his property to be jeopardised when he has within his reach the means of preservation. For a trifling annual sum, real and personal estate may be insured—and if an accident happens to the owner, instead of being reduced to beggary—instead of seeing his children destitute of house and home, he receives an immediate equivalent for his losses; he carries his policy of insurance

to the office, and on proof of loss, receives the stipulated amount; and, though naked walls and solitary stacks of chimneys present their smoky and black aspects, though his beds and furniture lay heaped in ruins, still he has the means of purchasing new ones—his family are not destitute, and he soon finds himself in a new and comfortable dwelling, as well off as he was before the calamity happened. On the other hand, look at the picture of real distress and grief which is settled in his countenance who has lost every thing on earth by a fire, with a large and destitute family, and has neglected to insure his property, when nothing short of starvation stares him in the face; a trifle, annually expended, would have saved him many a pang; yet he disregarded the dictates of common sense and prudence, and neglected to take this necessary, this preserving precaution. Let it, therefore, be impressed upon the minds of every housekeeper, that a settled principle of Domestic Economy urges the insurance of his property, real & personal, & his mind will then be at ease. Such are the results of those excellent institutions which combine profit with great utility.

While I am on the subject, I cannot avoid noticing another institution, of modern origin, for the insurance of lives. At a hasty glance, it may appear extraordinary, that attempts should be made to insure lives which are ever in the hands of our Creator—but it is merely a misconception of terms, the object being to provide against those casualties which always attend hazardous expeditions. Thus: A sea-faring man, prior to his departure, insures his life. How? By paying a certain premium upon a certain sum; and if accident, the disease of climate, or other visitations should take the person "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns," then the office pays to his or her representatives the sum for which originally it was obligated. There is no guarantee of life, because there can be none; it is only to provide, in case of accident, a certain sum for surviving relations. Thus—when a man is about taking a long and hazardous journey, he insures his life for a certain sum, for which he pays a fixed premium; but pleases Divine Providence to take him from the world, his wife or children receive the sum; thus securing all the advantages which a sad event can secure to the survivors; & this institution may in truth be called the widow and the orphan's friend. If a man's life is spared, he gladly pays the premium; if he dies, it will afford him some consolation to know, that his wife and children will receive the capital of that insurance. This is a system which should be encouraged; it is, to use a seaman's phrase, "laying an anchor to the windward;" and considering how many men there are in this world, who would be happy if their wives & children were provided for, there should be no hesitation in making this insurance.

HOWARD.
The following article is from a late Belfast paper.

THEATRE.

The novelty of a debut in the character of Richard III. by Hezekiah Colburn, the American youth, who some years ago excited much surprise in this town by his extraordinary calculations, attracted rather a larger audience on Monday night than usual this season. He seems to be about 19 or 14 years of age, and from such a period of life much could not be expected in so arduous a character. Having probably seen some eminent actor perform, with a strong memory, and good imitative powers, he bustled through the scene with much facility. Where active passion was to be depicted, he evinced considerable deal of spirit; but the genius which gives effect by a single glance, the intonation of a sentence, or the emphasis of a word, was altogether wanting. Nor could it be expected in such a youth; his voice, his figure, his understanding, are necessarily as yet unformed, and every one knows that it requires all the moral and physical powers in their full maturity, with unquestionable genius, to represent such a character in perfection. Other parts of the drama are, however, better suited to his years; and if he has put his mind to the stage, we would not discourage him from the pursuit, but recommend him or those who judge for him, to be extremely cautious in the choice of his characters.

Had this youth come forward at the time of Beattie and Mudie's triumphs, he might have met with great applause; but those wondering days are gone by, and the display of precocious talent is now with more propriety, rather confined to the nursery and the domestic fire-side, than obtruded upon the searching eye of the public.
Though some marks of dissatisfaction were early in the evening evinced, he was throughout cheered with applause; & at the closing scene the plaudits seemed to predominate over the disapprobation which was expressed.
His name was Zerah Colburn when he was in New-York.—Ed. E. Post.

POLITICAL AND LITERARY JOURNALS.

Of these there are several in our country of various merit, and others daily springing into notice. The youngest, and that which excites most attention, is the National Gazette, published in Philadelphia, and said to be edited by one of the most accomplished literary men of the age.

Towards this Gazette our curiosity was directed by the clamors and upbraids which were uttered against it, and we expected, from what was said, to find it a most polluted sheet infected with all manner of ills—our feelings were up, and we were predisposed to find fault, and we approached the object of our curiosity with a kind of caution, not dissimilar to that with which a traveller enters into a city where the yellow fever is said to be raging—what then was our surprise, after reading a few papers of this National Gazette, to discover, that instead of a contaminated sheet, spreading around noxious and dangerous doctrines, tending to disaffection, dismemberment and insurrection, it is one of the most delightful political and literary journals that have ever graced our country—made up of literary selections directed by refined taste—the most important extracts of intelligence from the best papers of the different countries in Europe—consolidated views of news—tasty original pieces, and editorial remarks, which, in capaciousness of range, classical diction and general soundness of doctrine, vie with the best and eclipse most others of the times.

We do not discover that this paper is attached to a party—it seems to meet just measure to the present administration, and handles the opinions of all without detraction but with frankness. It appears to be as free from timidity as from unnecessary adventure—submissive to no sect, it independently issues forth the stores of a rich editorial mind, and puts neither truth, or reason, or morals to the rack to subserve a given purpose.

Upon the Question which gave interest to the debate, as to the admission of the Territory of Missouri as a state, it holds the sentiment of a great multitude of the Freemen of this free country; and although we nothing differ in the abstract principle from the opinions of this paper, yet we do differ in several other points at this time, and particularly as to the policy of the course of some of its remarks. The right to express ourselves fully upon all national topics, and to utter every thing properly and fairly bearing on the subject, is undeniable; but when a topic occurs which involves questions that affect the probable security of one half the nation, is it not enough to broach the dangerous doctrines in official debate, and would it not be wise, as well as kind, to stop the further reiteration of those alarming things in our daily and weekly journals?

Abstractedly we feel, that the involuntary bondage of man is indefensible; yet feeling it in the state we do among us, it is the part of duty, as well as of wisdom, to manage it in the best manner we are able; doing nothing improperly to promote it; trying every thing within our reach to modify or extinguish it; but managing it, whilst it exists, with all possible mildness for our advantage and security. Viewing this condition of man as it exists in the old states, and in such of the new into which it has been introduced, it is conceded by all, that there is neither a constitutional or specious right in any to touch it, contrary to the will of those immediately interested—Upon this admission, let us make that temporary adjustment of the matter which now exists, permanent, and forever forbear to disturb the subject again. We desire this from a thorough conviction, that there is nothing connected with the well-being of this nation which requires its disturbance—and because we know, that touch it when you will, it will be treated & used as a question of power, and with that intent must become productive of a dismal and gloomy day. The pursuit of ambition by men bred up with different habits and feelings, upon a matter which is brought up as a national question, and which one half have an interest to advocate and the other an interest to put down, and those interests too coinciding with the force of their respective educations, is not likely to be a very mild or harmless conflict.

With such views of this subject our motives are too palpable not to be known, and we hope too obviously just not to be well esteemed. It is therefore we unhesitatingly give them—Knowing man as we do, we are not to expect that literary men or statesmen will all use that forbearance, which we who feel its necessity, would require; but we do hope and trust, a pause may be produced on this subject, and that a generous feeling of fraternal sympathy, will check much of that impetuosity which the force of education, local interests and political acerbity may have given rise to.

Worthy every Man's Attention.

We brought "The appeal" down in our last to the Democrats refusing to permit that none but proper testimony should be received in the investigation of the Calvert Election and their determination to admit Hearsay Evidence as to whom three particular witnesses, viz: Hance, Turner, and Beverly, had voted; although Beverly was never summoned and Hance and Turner were returned

not found" upon the attachment issued for them—to this add also that the federalists were all gagged by the previous question, rammed down their throats by the arm of unrelenting, tyrannising, persecuting power—we shall now see the sequel.

Calvert Election, and Appeal to the People.

The federal members might now well despair of being able to do any thing to check or arrest the torrent of party passion, that had already hurried on the democratic members to the perpetration of such violent acts—and might, without blame, have abandoned all further opposition as useless. Desperate however as the attempt might appear, they felt it their duty, before they gave up the struggle, to make one more effort—and as the evidence reported by the committee of elections, furnished good grounds for supposing, that some of the witnesses had been guilty of perjury, they resolved to make one more appeal to the consciences of their opponents, supposing that it might be hoped that some of them might still be roused to a recollection, that when they took their seats in the house, they had taken an oath, in the presence of the Great Governor of the Universe, that they would support the constitution and the laws of Maryland, by the following order, proposed by a federal member from Frederick:

"Ordered, That the sitting members, and the memorialists, be permitted to offer in evidence any record of conviction, of perjury, or legal certified copy thereof, or any other legal testimony, to disqualify the witnesses produced and sworn in the contested election of Calvert County." To the amazement of all the undersigned, even this order was rejected, at the democrats in the house voting against it—and thereby virtually saying by their acts, to the federalists, "offer whatever legal testimony you please to show, that our witnesses are unworthy of credit, produce even a record of perjury against them, we will nevertheless hear them, and upon their testimony go; the object we have resolved on, that is, to turn out the federalists, which the people of Calvert have sent here, and put in our democratic friends, who have petitioned for their places."

All comment upon conduct like this is vain. Facts speak a language infinitely stronger than any words can supply, and the undersigned will conclude this part of the subject, in the words of one of the best and ablest judges that ever adorned the bench. Chief Justice Kenyon, in pronouncing an opinion, said "all questions upon the rules of evidence are of vast importance to all orders and degrees of men; our lives our liberty, & our property, are all concerned in the support of these rules which have been matured by the wisdom, of ages, and are now revered from their antiquity, and the good sense in which they are founded: they are not rules depending on the technical refinements, but upon good sense, and the preservation of them is the first duty of judges."

Such are the opinions, which have been pronounced by the highest judicial authority in the country, from which we have derived our laws—opinions, which have been sanctioned and acted upon by the courts of every state in the union, and by the courts of the United States from the first day we became a free people, until the present hour. When the undersigned witnessed the above detailed violent outrage upon these sacred principles, so venerable for their antiquity, and so dear to liberty, it became manifest, that the determination of the majority was to arrive at their object, without regard to the means; that they had adopted the Machiavelian principle, that "the end or object to be obtained sanctifies the means"—even if in its prosecution every principle inserted in the constitution for the preservation of your rights should be sacrificed. The undersigned hesitated for a moment and doubted whether duty called upon them to attempt any further resistance to the mad career of the majority who had thus made the constitution and the laws bend to the accomplishment of the most undisguised and violent party purposes. Reflection upon the obligations of the oath they had taken, when they became your representatives, and the devotion they felt to your interests, to your liberty and the freedom of your and their children, finally determined them to

Vide V. & P. Jan. 27.

"On motion by Mr. Ross, the following order was read:

Ordered that the sitting members and the memorialists be permitted to offer in evidence any record of conviction of perjury, or legal certified copy thereof, or any other legal testimony to disqualify the witnesses produced and sworn in the contested election of Calvert County. The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows.

Affirmative—Key Millard Blackstone Plater J. F. Browne Spencer Stonestreet Jenifer Dorsey Garner Dashiell Polk Dennis King Lecompte Lucas Griffith Jackson Somervell Warfield Ross Gaither Washington Forrest Blair Weems—26. Negative—Mr. Speaker, E. Browne, Brooke, Marriot, T. W. Hall, Wyvill, C. Stewart, Hayward, Stevens, Orrick, N. Martin, Showers, Wroth, Mackey, Maffett, Patten, Cross, R. T. Hall, Davall, Boyle, Harrison, Hollingsworth, Nicholson, Quinton, Iiams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Harcastle, Willis, Whitely Montgomery Breckenridge, Gabby, Kennedy, Tomlinson W. Price Greenwell Schenckly Keller. Determined in the negative.

persevere to the last, and attend to the examination of the hearsay witnesses who were now called to the bar. After the examination had closed, Mr. Boyle, the chairman of the committee of elections, submitted the following preamble and resolution to the house, to wit: "Whereas upon a full investigation of all the facts connected with the Calvert election; and examination of the testimony reported by the committee of elections, and hearing the evidence of witnesses produced at the bar of the house, it appears that Daniel Kent, John Beckett and Thomas Blake, have a majority of legal votes. Therefore, Resolved, That Daniel Kent, John Beckett and Thomas Blake, Esquires, are declared to be duly elected;" to which was afterwards added, on motion also of Mr. Boyle, "and that the seat of Joseph Reynolds be and the same is hereby vacated."

The federal members now felt it their duty to make one more struggle, and one of them moved, that the name of Daniel Kent and John Beckett be stricken out of the above resolution, on the ground, that there was no evidence showing that Messrs. Beckett and Kent had a majority of legal votes.

It had been decided by the house, that thirteen persons, who had voted at the election, were not qualified to vote.

Three of these had never appeared to the summons. Ten had appeared.

Of the ten, who appeared, three, when questioned at the bar of the house, declared, that they had voted for Messrs. Kent and Beckett. One of them deposed, that he had voted for Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, the sitting members; and the remaining six refused to answer, when questioned.

That this subject may be made perfectly clear to every one's comprehension, it may be placed in the two following points of view:

1st. Throwing out of the calculation the three, that never appeared, and the six that refused to testify, and how would the matter stand? It was stated in the beginning of this address, that Messrs. Blake and Reynolds had a majority of not only over Messrs. Beckett and Kent, but over Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, the one illegal voter, James Sly, who testified that he voted for them—and then take away from Messrs. Beckett and Kent the three illegal voters, Thomas Mitchell, James Marguiss and John W.

Vide V. & P. Jan. 29.

"On motion of Mr. Dorsey, That the whole of the same be stricken out from the word "Whereas" for the purpose of inserting the following:

"It appears from the Journals of this house, that a course of proceeding has been adopted in relation to the contested election from Calvert county, inconsistent with the rights of the citizen, violating the injunctions of the constitution, and strongly marked by a disregard of all parliamentary usages, & subversive of all settled principles of legal adjudication; And whereas every attempt has failed which was made, either directly or indirectly, to procure time for deliberation, under the belief, that consideration and reflection would induce the advocates of such proceedings to pause and retract their steps: And whereas, if this house shall proceed to give judgment on the said question on the principles thus established, and after rejecting testimony admissible in the courts of common law, to impeach or weaken the credibility of the witnesses sworn in relation to the same, and on the avowed doctrine, "that every kind of testimony, deemed in our courts of justice to be illegal, may be introduced and acted on as forming the grounds for a legal adjudication," apprehensions may fairly be entertained, that the character of this state, already seriously wounded in the opinion of our sister states, from a combination of causes over which this house, and the inhabitants of the counties could exercise no control, and to a repetition of which they can apply no corrective, may be essentially impaired; that the people of this state will lose their respect for, and their wonted confidence in, this branch of the legislature, always the peculiar object of their political affection, and that a general panic will prevail among all ranks of citizens, that all the securities adopted by the wisdom of our ancestors, sanctioned by our predecessors, and heretofore revered by ourselves as essential to their safety, will be broken down, that their rights will hereafter be judged by a tribunal acting on no pre-established rules of legal adjudication whatever, and therefore for ever liable to be affected and decided on by the affections and hatreds of those who are called to pronounce thereon; therefore, to prevent such results,

"It is hereby Ordered, That all proceedings in relation to the contested election from Calvert County, be and the same are hereby postponed till the first day of June next."

A division of the question was called for by Mr. Duvall, and put on striking out. The yeas and nays being required by Mr. Dorsey, appeared as follows.

Affirmative—Key Millard Blackstone, Plater J. F. Browne Spencer Stonestreet Jenifer Dorsey Dashiell Polk Dennis King Lecompte Garner Griffith Jackson Somervell Warfield Ross Gaither Forrest Weems Blair Somervell—26. Negative—Mr. Speaker, E. Browne, Brooke, Marriot T W Hall, Wyvill, Stevens, Orrick, A. H. Price, Showers, Wroth Mackey, Maffitt Patten Cross, R. T. Hall, Duvall, Boyle Harrison, Hollingsworth, N. Martin, Quinton, Iiams, Hawkins, Maulsby, Norris, H. Hall, Forwood, Harcastle, Keller, Whitely, Montgomery, Breckenridge, Schnebly, Gabby, Kennedy, Tomlinson W. Price, Greenwell W. R. Stuart. 40. Determined in the negative.

Simmons, who testified that they voted for them; and Messrs. Blake and Reynolds would then have a majority of three over Messrs. Beckett and Kent, instead of one, as returned by the judges of the election: This testimony then, (and it was the only credible testimony taken, the other being hearsay) instead of weakening the title of Messrs. Blake and Reynolds to their seats, gave them a larger majority over Messrs. Beckett and Kent than the return of the judges of election.

But sadly. Let us take into the calculation also the six illegal voters who refused to testify, and the three, that never appeared, and what will then be the result? Illegal hearsay testimony was produced, to show that James A. Bowen and James Gray, who refused to testify, John Turner, who was summoned, but never appeared, & Wm. Beverly who had never been even summoned, had voted for the whole federal ticket, including Messrs. Blake and Reynolds. And as to the fifth, Cockran, one witness deposed, that he had said, that he voted for the whole federal ticket, another that he said he voted for Messrs. Weems and Reynolds, but that he was too drunk to recollect or know for what others he voted. Here it may be remarked, that Cockran is an illiterate man, being able neither to read or to write. How John Hance, William Dossey, Joseph Wilson and John Robinson, voted, not the slightest particle of even hearsay testimony was offered to show. Take then the five illegal votes just mentioned from Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, and a majority of two would be left for Messrs. Beckett and Kent. But for whom did John Hance, Wm. Dossey, Joseph Wilson and John Robinson vote? Nobody knows, or can tell—Suppose they voted for Messrs. Beckett and Kent; then Messrs. Blake and Reynolds would have a majority of two over them. Take the matter however in the least favourable point of view possible for Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, and the only conclusion that can be arrived at is, that it was a matter of doubt, from what appeared to the house, after admitting all the hearsay evidence that could be got, whether Messrs. Blake and Reynolds, or Messrs. Beckett and Kent, were entitled to seats.

Suppose instead of four, there had been fifty illegal voters concerning whose votes no testimony had been adduced. The principle would be the same. Could any one tell in such a case who had a majority of the legal votes? Neither could they in the present.

The return of the judges of the election then, which is always prima facie evidence, was unshaken and ought to have prevailed—or at all events, admitting for the sake of argument that it was proper to listen to hearsay evidence, and to put out of view altogether the return of the judges of the election, the only thing that could be done with any show of fairness was, to set aside the return and order a new election.

This course however, would not suit the purposes of the majority. They dared not to trust the people of Calvert with a new election. They felt assured that they had intelligence enough to know their rights, and to be attached to the constitution and the law, and to be indignant at the violation of all.

They were conscious, that they had invaded the privilege of voting by ballot, by determining, that they had a right to compel a voter to tell for whom he voted. They felt that they had involved themselves in a most ridiculous dilemma, and exposed themselves to the scorn and derision of every independent man, by having first determined that they had this right, and then showing that they neither had the courage to exert it, or the magnanimity to acknowledge their error and retract it.

They knew they had violated the constitution in disfranchising citizens, and depriving them of their constitutional right to be represented in the house of delegates upon ex parte testimony, without allowing them to be confronted with the witnesses against them; without permitting them to cross examine; without allowing them to summon witnesses in their defence; and without allowing them counsel.

They knew they had, by admitting hearsay evidence, violated the constitution, which guarantees to every freeman of Maryland the benefit of the common law. According to which law, hearsay testimony is not allowed in any case whatever, where any living witness is to be had—and where no living witness is to be had, it is only allowed in two cases—to prove ancient boundaries and pedigrees.

They knew they had violated the constitution, by compelling persons to testify against themselves, to an act, which, if they were illegal voters as they were charged with being, was criminal in them.

They forgot or disregarded the solemn obligation they came under, on taking their seats as delegates of the people, to support the constitution, which they had thus trampled in the dust. In short, they might say in the words of Macbeth—

"Step in so far, that should we wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go o'er."

They therefore resolved to advance & to accomplish, at all hazards, and in despite of all consequences, the object predetermined on. They adopted the resolution last introduced by the chairman of the committee of elections—they turned out the lawful delegate of the people of Calvert. They took upon themselves, what the people of Calvert alone could rightfully and constitutionally do, they filled up the vacancies in the delegation, and thereby usurped the most sacred and

valuable right of freemen—the right of choosing their own representatives.

The undersigned Members of the House of Delegates, have thus, People of Maryland, placed before you a faithful statement of the proceedings of the house of delegates at the late session of the general assembly, in relation to the contested election of Calvert County, and now leave you to pronounce judgment upon them. The task of thus exposing to the public view, in their proper colors, these high handed measures of party violence and persecution, these palpable, gross, and undisguised violations of constitution, this utter contempt of the established law of the land, has been painful & arduous. It has been reluctantly undertaken; for well they know, that their motives will be impeached, their characters traduced, and their statements through supported by record evidence denied; (for what will not the infuriate passions of party men, convicted of flagrant misconduct, lead them to do?) Had they felt themselves therefore at liberty to consult their own private and individual feelings, they would never in this public manner, have appeared before you. But when they considered that the dearest rights that freemen possess, had been infringed; when they recollected that it is to the same ancient and venerable constitution, which has thus been set at naught; that both you and they must look for the protection and guaranty of life, liberty, freedom of conscience and property; when they reflected, that the unprincipled violation of it in one respect, leads directly and inevitably to the violation of it in every other, whenever ambition prompts, or interest allures; when they reflected moreover, that your suffrages had made them in the guardians of your rights, and set them up as sentinels to sound the alarm, whenever they should be threatened by open enemies, or enemies assuming the guise of friends, they felt themselves called upon by a deep sense of duty, by every consideration, which an abhorrence of tyranny, or love of freedom, could suggest, to warn you of your danger, and make to your understanding and your hearts the present solemn appeal.

Henry G. S. Key, Isaac Spencer, John L. Millard, Gustavus Weems, Daniel Jenifer, Thomas T. Somervell, Robert Garner, Alexander Warfield, Josiah F. Polk, Alcander Warfield, Littleton P. Dennis, William Ross, Levin R. King, Ephraim Gaither, Benj. W. Lecompte, Geo. C. Washington, Michael Lucas, Benjamin S. Forrest, Edward Griffith, Thomas Blair, William Jackson.

For the Easton Gazette.

It is quite natural to conclude, that every individual in this powerful republic, who can duly appreciate the importance of his birth-right as an American citizen, should feel deeply, & vitally interested in every political event which time, (or, to speak more philosophical-ly,) which the immediate agency of a particular providence, suddenly or gradually unfolds. To a superficial observer, every occurrence, that is not marked by circumstances that are extraordinary and marvellous, appears the offspring of chance, accident, or the caprice and will of little mortals here below. But many are compelled to acknowledge, from the failure of their well-planned schemes, and the disappointment of their most sanguine hopes, that there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough—hew them how we will."

Many things originate in this world apparently from the prejudices and vices of selfish, wicked men; but it certainly involves no absurdity to say, that the author of all good, uses those very passions and vicious inclinations, which already exist & are cherished, voluntarily and without constraint in the hearts of his creatures, for the purpose of accomplishing his wonderful schemes that are incomprehensible both to men and angels. If, then, our Maker, in a manner unintelligible, & insensible to us, orders & directs our bosteous passions and evil propensities as he pleases; it undoubtedly becomes us who are the work of his hands, to obey his commandments, and to practice those virtues which are calculated to effect his purposes, and "to make all things work together for good."

It is an incontrovertible maxim, that principles are as immutable as truth itself. But we find that the opinions of men are as variable as the winds of heaven. There is implanted in the breast of every human being, a reasoning faculty, and an independent spirit of research, which prompts each one to inquire for himself, and to arrive at those unchangeable principles of right, in a certain way. Now, since there are so many roads whereby we arrive at the same point, why should we quarrel with a neighbor, because he chooses a different path from that on which we are travelling?

As it often happens that men who have formerly entertained certain sentiments on a question that involves an uncertainty, change their ground, and violently oppose all the arguments they had before so strenuously enforced; the conclusion is irresistible, that such conduct is both warrantable and natural, provided the change proceeds from conviction of error, from reason and observation. In that case, they have asserted the prerogative of free-men & free-agents—they have yielded to the dictates of judgment and conscience, whence there lies no appeal, and can incur no blame, but rather deserve applause.

On the contrary those who alter their opinions not from conviction, but from a love of love of candor, but of cash—not from a love of truth, but of place and preferment, deserve the cordial detestation and abhorrence of all the publicans, who have any relish for integrity, or of virtue, or the consistency of integrity. Since heaven in mercy has drawn a veil, impenetrable to the eyes of mortals, over the hideous object, a naked human heart, we can only estimate the motives of mankind in general by their own declarations and actions. These are not always a true criterion, but they are the best possible data on which to found an opinion.

Taking the above position for granted, we may fairly conclude, that the famous "New York Address" bears on the very face of it sufficient evidence to convict its authors of signs of some such interested and ambitious motives as were hinted at above. For, in a humble opinion, an attentive, impartial, and scrupulous perusal of this paper, will lead inevitably to the conclusion that I have drawn, unless the heart that scans it is enveloped in midnight darkness of prejudice and error. I view this address as quite a political imposture, which may possibly be the prelude

vents of great... with great art... but no... have been... darknes... deep laid... by the great mass... have seen... such da... from those... These ho... well, that such... and unravell... We can freely... from infant... of royalty... the langua... and a blasting... born and e... publicly brav... rendering them... slaves, into the... can party... Here then we... example of men... the annals... terrible monu... ments—of the... honor has fled, ar... It is unnece... of this form... to detect its fal... since ample jus... of a writer in t... of Pericles," I w... Pericles an atten... requires an antid... I shall forbear... the expediency... of parties... 'Tis a consumm... provided it could... the sacrifice of ho... exists in fact, ar... it regards the G... a source of pro... Federalist, to wi... of reason that h... of those who for... rancor and malig... and principl... dishly embrace... We anticipate... the age of Chival... gone! But his h... portant truth, a...

For the

Mr. Graham, I have at di your paper, att respondents to poetick strain; fusions, caused This certainly degree; and I v since been conce lie, literary as self in this ma so it is consec and since we k of being a grov ished Athenian of contempt, I Hæcotic weathe ing discovered it, we have not poetry, it we the juvenile pa be-tow a few of the attainment writing. Poed the langua cient times it Hecatomb we and the Muse cious as the b not always of man. Eve Pindar, their sometimes r were not alw Parnassus, o Tempe. It observe few which still fe as have been the monum quickly se been held by there is some that they wo divine, not c that arrests iuperceptibl Like music, pable of the as soothing refining the subbing th try that s subjugation fabled Cum In verse th to wide im of her eleg times almo in responsi ing have h acquisition for in poe to be som our youth ous. If it most of th yet, let th vented fr exertion Hannibal passed the fertile va the top of towards whereas any effies of p begin w small inc but by de and as I loftiest impuisti Contem

of great importance. It is drawn up with great art and ingenuity, and with studied ambiguity, but notwithstanding the beams of truth have been radiated from amidst surrounding darkness and disguise. It is evident, as a deep laid stratagem to palliate their own apostasy, by deforming and stigmatizing the great mass of federalists from whom they have separated. Such malignant anathemas—such dark insinuations—such deepened anathemas could only have proceeded from those who had "touched corruption." These honorable gentlemen know full well, that such accusations are both unmerited and unavailing.

We can freely forgive and even indulge an illustrious European, who has been accustomed from infancy to bow submissively to the dominion of royalty, when we view him pouring forth the language of adulation and servility from the foot of a throne, but it is truly a novel and a blasting sight, to see fifty-one Americans, born and educated in a land of liberty, publicly heaving disgrace and infamy and surrendering themselves voluntary and willing slaves, into the hands of the "great republican party."

Here then we have the most melancholy example of mental degradation, that ever disgraced the annals of human nature. 'Tis an indelible monument of the subserviency of minds—of the slavery of hearts from which honor has fled, and where virtue has expired.

It is unnecessary to enter into any investigation of this formidable "Address," in order to detect its fallacies and misrepresentations; since ample justice has been done this subject by a writer in this "Gazette" under the name of Pericles, in language chaste, manly and dignified. I would only request, that all those who may have read the address, would give Pericles an attentive perusal: for every poison requires an antidote.

I shall forbear to express an opinion as to the expediency or practicability of an amalgamation of parties in this, my native state. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished, provided it could be brought about without the sacrifice of honor or honest fame. There exists in fact an amalgamation of principles, as it regards the General Government, and it is a source of proud exultation to every genuine Federalist, to witness the illustrious triumph of reason that has been gained over the minds of those who formerly opposed, with all the rancor and malignity of demons, the very measures and principles which they now so cordially embrace.

*I anticipate no acknowledgment. For the age of Chivalry—the age of magnanimity is gone! But the historic page will record the important truth, and posterity will do us justice.

A FEDERALIST.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

I have at different times observed in your paper, attempts of some of your correspondents to express their thoughts in poetick strain; as in elegies and other effusions, caused by some trifling incident. This certainly deserves praise in a great degree; and I wonder that it has not long since been encouraged by some of our polite, literary gentlemen. To express oneself in this manner, as it is more difficult, so it is consequently more meritorious; and since we labor under the imputation of being a grovelling people, or as the polished Athenians would say, for the sake of contempt, living in a country of "fat Runic weathers," where so far from having discovered any thing of a Pindaric spirit, we have not even turned our thoughts to poetry, it were much to be wished, that the juvenile part of our community, would bestow a few of their leisure moments, to the attainment of this peculiar mode of writing. Poetry has been poetically called the language of the Gods, and in ancient times it was believed that a single Hecatombe would not obtain it. Apollo and the Muses, were frequently as capricious as the belles of modern times, and not always accessible to the entreaties of man. Even the immortal Homer and Pindar, their inseparable companions, had sometimes reason to complain, that they were not always to be found on Helicon or Parnassus, or in the pleasant groves of Tempe. It is a language in which we observe few have spoken, and indeed in which still fewer strive to speak. But such as have been poets, we have only to view the monuments of their fame, and we shall quickly see in what estimation they have been held by the world. In its measures there is something so peculiarly beautiful, that they would seem to be the accents of a divine, not of a human tongue; something that arrests the mind more than prose, and imperceptibly exalts it to sublimer regions. Like music, the ancients believed it capable of the most wonderful effects; such as soothing the passions, meliorating and refining the understanding, calming and subduing the ferocity of men. It was poetry that saved the Spartan state from subjugation, and in poetic strain did the fabled Cumæan Sibyl utter her prophecies. In verse the rural Maro, sung Agriculture, to wide imperial Rome, in the full height of her elegance and taste; nay, in former times almost every little incident was told in responsive words. Other parts of learning have had special rules given for their acquisition; but this I believe has none; for in the opinion of many, "nascitur et non fit poeta." And although there seems to be some truth in it, still I would tell our youth, that efforts of this kind are not only glorious, but wonderfully advantageous. If it will be beyond the reach of most of them to climb where Homer has, yet, let them not on this account be prevented from attempting. Hercules by exertion caught the hind of Diana and Hannibal by an almost fictitious march, passed the Alps, & led his troops into the fertile vales of Italy. To pretend to gain the top of a mountain by a direct advance towards it, would be vain and ridiculous, whereas by a circumambient course you may effect it, and there survey the beauties of prospect. It will be necessary to begin with small subjects at first, and small indeed will be the first production; but by degrees any summit may be gained, and as I have just said in substance, the loftiest fabric is raised by the continual imposition of one stone upon another. Contemplate nature, study mankind, (for

this is the proper study for man) and examine closely into their customs and habits. View with an attentive eye the mountains & the vales, oceans & rivulets; the impending storm, the silent calm; the pure ethereal and the clouded sky. These are the subjects that store the fancy with images, and inspire poetick fire; or which indeed, seem to make them equal with the Gods, in dignity and knowledge. Doct. Johnson, that colossus of science, who in most literary questions is regarded as an oracle, merits no less attention here. He says, to a poet nothing can be useless. That his imagination should be familiar with whatever is beautiful & dreadful, awfully vast or elegantly little. That the plants of the garden, the animals of the wood, the minerals of the earth, & the meteors of the sky, must all concur to store his mind with inexhaustible variety. That in his portraits of nature, he must exhibit such prominent and striking features, as to recall the original to every mind. That he must write as the interpreter of nature, and consider himself as presiding over the thoughts and manners of future generations; as a being superior to time and place. And lastly that he must know many languages, and many sciences; and that his style may be worthy of his thoughts, he must by incessant practice familiarize to himself every delicacy of speech, and grace of harmony. Ye generous youths, whose footsteps are as yet unpolled by vice, and whose minds yet uncaught in the trammels of pleasure, venerate the Muses; kindle the latent spark that lies within you, into a rising flame, and be determined to rule the winged Pegasus. Lift yourselves above the gazing multitude, bid defiance to ignorance and shame; and that I may exhort you in the words of the poet,

"Acquire a style polite, from affection free,
Virgil's correctness, Homer's majesty;
Soft Waller's ease, with Milton's vigor wrought,
And Spenser's bold luxuriance of thought.
And let no borrow'd tinsel, glitter o'er your lays,
Which to the mind a false delight conveys,
But through the whole, with blended pow'r be found,
The weight of sense and elegance of sound.
Let beautifully just your terms appear,
The language too, majestically clear."

A Friend of the Muses.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

To the Hon. THOMAS SAULSBURY,
Member of the General Assembly, from
Caroline County, Justice of the Peace,
Major of Cavalry, and Knight of the
Grand order of Bacchus.

Most Renowned Sir,

I have seen in the "Star" your address to the citizens of Caroline County, intended as an answer to some enquiries addressed to you, through the Easton Gazette, some days previous; but as I am at a loss to know how you intend to apply the term Fellow Citizens. I am induced to enquire who you mean by the term. Is it those gentlemen who you say that "for want of capacity or honesty" were dismissed from office, or is it the "privileged order of beings, who think their conduct ought not to be scrutinized, let them do as they will," or was it sir, the few satellites that revolve round your sacred person, as the great political luminary, and reflect upon inferior planets, the light they borrow from you? Do not sir, when you again address the citizens of Caroline County, confound those you think fools or rascals, with those of the wise and intelligent of your friends; do not mingle in the same sentence, those who want honesty and capacity, to execute the duties of office with those of the Solons of the day, it is too provoking, it puts one out of patience to see a man of your dignity and independence, use such familiarity with rusticity, with the ignorant and rascally part of the community. You will please excuse this small digression, it is only intended as a julep by way of introduction to the treat which is to follow, but let's to the point; you say "you should have treated the piece in the Gazette with what it merited, if what you did say had not been misrepresented," how artfully you endeavor to shelter yourself under the transposition of words that have the same precise meaning. You allege that it is a misrepresentation to charge you with having said that all those dismissed from office wanted capability or honesty. That you only said, "some were dismissed for want of honesty and others for want of capability," pray sir, dont the words you acknowledged to have uttered, and those you were charged with having uttered, convey the same meaning, how will you draw the distinction? If you can, you are a much greater logician than I had supposed, and no doubt you may readily procure a patent for your invention; but here let me point out the guard you have left concealed to cover your own retreat in case of an attack (for there are posts among these fools and rascals, too hard for the texture of your head, though a cat is said to have nine lives) suppose you were called to account by some of the dismissed from office, for your illiberal expressions, your answer is ready, Oh! I did not mean you sir, I really wished you to be retained, but was overruled by my colleagues, and surely I was not to blame, thus sir Thomas, from the good nature of some and the contempt of others, you escape (as Patrick Harle would have said) having a tooth drawn. Let me recall to your recollection (if you have not bathed too freely in the river of Lethe) what you did say at Mr. Harrison's, "that every man dismissed from office, wanted capability or honesty." A gentleman present asked if there were none among them but what wanted capability or honesty? "not one by God," was your answer—but I suppose as a kind of set off (for what other purpose you have introduced it, I cant conceive,) you say, "it was all right for a federalist, & one of high standing too, to say there was no republican dismissed from office but rascals." If the assertion was true, and you seem to lay considerable stress on the high standing of the federalist that used the expression, the procedure was correct, however of this I will leave you to judge—Whether such expressions were used or not, is not for me to prove, such were never used in my hearing. Why did you not name this federalist of high standing, and call on him to produce some proof of his assertions? was it his high standing that induced you to truckle to the slander (as you would term it) & rather than make an ugly mouth at him, vent your spleen in speaking disrespectfully of others—how galling you say it is "for a republican to utter his sentiments or dare to bring in question the conduct of federal measures, some of those (you believe) think themselves a kind of privileged order of beings & that their con-

duct ought not to be scrutinized let them do as they will." It is indeed galling to an ignorant, self-sufficient fool or minion of party, who breathes only in its embers, while he is voraciously belching forth his anathemas against men of distinguished worth to be detected in gravely stating wanton, malicious and unprovoked falsehoods. Has there been any disposition evinced on the part of the dismissed from office, to shrink from an investigation of their measures, have they been appalled by your vigilance and unerring wisdom from having their conduct scrutinized—have you not on the contrary been invited to point out some act of incapacity or dishonesty, that rendered them unworthy of public trust and confidence? have you ever known one of them to take the acknowledgement of a supersedeas in a case where they had no legal jurisdiction, and have themselves named as one of the supersedeas? have you ever known any of them to make an erroneous return of a supersedeas to the clerks office, by which means the plaintiff sustained a loss of about one thousand dollars? have you ever known one of them to procure themselves to be appointed by the deputy Sheriff an appraiser of property taken under a fiat at their own suite? did you ever know one of them to transfer a debt or judgment to another person, and then become a supersedeas on the same judgment under the new law? point out amongst those you have denounced as being dismissed from office for want of honesty or capacity? Such characters, then I will say, are at subjects on which to prove the verity of the old adage, you have so aptly mentioned, "to lay down with dogs and rise up with fleas." Go corrupt worm, hide yourself from the dazzling rays of truth acknowledge your nothingness, and ere you again attempt to assail the character of the best pillars of society, get yourself bleached with the gentle dews of morality and sobriety—it is not for me to call in federalists to enquire what federalists of high standing have said, it is to you I address myself, it is of you I make enquiries, and it is out of your own mouth I will enquire you—in the celebrated case of the illegal supersedeas of James Smith, Mr. Boon has honestly and unequivocally made a full and candid acknowledgement of this transaction, sufficient to satisfy the minds of all, and it would not again have been touched by me if you had not meanly have shrunk from the truth and endeavored to make Mr. Boon the scape-goat, and while forcing him through the brambles and briars of censure, reposed yourself under the shadow of evasion. On Saturday, the last day of Court, and not "the Saturday after our last Court," as you have gravely stated, James Smith stood committed under a Ca. Sa. returnable to that Term, and was in the custody of the Sheriff, who permitted him, accompanied by his deputy, to look out for security & supersedeas the debt, under the new law: Smith obtained security and went before yourself and Mr. Boon, and actually entered into the acknowledgement of the accustomed formality, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of Mr. Boon against your name being used as a supersedeas, you peremptorily insisted on his putting down the name of Old Tom well put together, an honorable name which you significantly give yourself on great occasions, the acknowledgement having been taken in due form, Smith was discharged—neither Smith nor the deputy Sheriff, deemed a certificate necessary, both being present at the taking the supersedeas—thus even the Sheriff, through your instrumentality made liable for an escape—here sir, you have passed the Rubicon, and with the rusty sword of duplicity, endeavored to cut the gordian knot of truth and free yourself from the contempt & laughter of society. Although you have become a felo-dee I shall take pity on you, I will try and recussitate you and exhibit you to public view, invigorated and refined: and will out of the materials furnished by yourself, present you a mirror in which if your vision is not impaired, you may see your pretty self at full length. You say "the Saturday after our last Court," (one) you was called to Mr. Boon's to take the acknowledgement of a supersedeas, and was informed it was a judgment from Court, and understood it was of the present term, and the acknowledgement was entered into." How or by whom did you understand it was a judgment of the present term? It could not be the deputy Sheriff, who then had Smith in custody; it could not be Smith himself, who knew the judgment was of an older date, you could not have so understood from the face of the judgment, upon which the acknowledgement was bottomed, consequently, you were not by any personal living or dead, nor by any paper visible or invisible informed it was a judgment of the present term, & of course could not have been superseded under the old law. Did you ever know a judgment rendered at a given term, & execution issue immediately, returnable to the same term; it would be a novelty in our system of jurisprudence, (or were you apprised of some secret law of the last session, which would embrace the case, the time for the promulgation, of which has not yet arrived) (the acknowledgement you say was entered into, but there is not, nor ever was, any such one returned. Indeed, a most brilliant display of your superior ingenuity, why man, dont your green coat, so highly tinged with doff water, and dress thyself in richer apparel, for thou wilt surely some day be as wise as the wiles of Endor, & as courageous too as Patrick Harle, who fought no less than nine pitched battles in the South of Scotland, and broke as many jaw bones—"the acknowledgement was entered into but no return made to the office." Here sir, your capability & honesty as a public man, was in the full tide of successful experiment, "the next day after the acknowledgement was entered into, you saw Mr. Boon, and asked him to shew you the papers for you had never seen them,"—a most wise and judicious officer! "You immediately discovered that the judgment was at October term, and not at March term as you had been informed." Now sir, you are informed from the face of the papers, it was not a judgment of the then term, do sir, let us know by what branch of the family of invariables, you understood it was a judgment of the present term, you must consult some other oracle for that of Bacchus has deceived you. You "informed Mr. Boon the next day after the supersedeas was taken, that you, meaning yourself and Mr. Boon, could not take the supersedeas." Smith was then at his residence in the Delaware state, resting secure as he thought with Old Tom well put together, as one of his securities, and would no doubt have thus remained, if the Sheriff by his deputy had not invited him back to Denton, when it was convenient enough for you to see him and advise him of your own "incapability" to afford him relief. "If I ever read the law or understood the meaning of it, the Sheriff is not bound to release the body or effects of the defendant without a certificate from the judge or justice as the case may be," had the Sheriff himself been present instead of his deputy, the imposition would not have been practised, your high standing in his estimation to the contrary notwithstanding, "you have the vanity to think that the Sheriff would sooner trust to your honor and your honesty, than to a man who almost all the honest part of his own party despise," this sir is saying but little for either your honor or honesty, it is like General

Smith's prize amongst blanks—if there is a man of any party, that almost all the honest part of that party despise, and by whose honor and honesty the Sheriff measures yours, you need not fear the envy of your neighbors—You appear, to take exception at my remarking that your every faculty was exerted for the enactment of a favorite law, which you say "merits no other reply than the lie direct as you left Annapolis before the law had passed." If I have done you injustice by supposing you to possess intelligible faculties, to display in the enactment of that or any other law, I beg to be excused and shall take care not to offend in the like case again; but sir, is it an unusual course for men well skilled in legislative finesse, after a favorite measure has been matured & its ultimate accomplishment, certain (especially when in its practical operation, it may become unpopular) to shrink from the responsibility and fix the blame on those who had the independence to stand to their posts and risk consequences? beside sir, if the minutes of the grand caucus at Annapolis, were correctly reported, you were dispatched to the Eastern Shore on an important mission, the accomplishment of which would have immortalized you; but not meeting with the good luck of Jack Falstaff, who found Harry Percy ready killed to his hands, you thought it expedient to wait a more convenient season, & as a jury of Talbot county, knows as well how to assess damages as Governor Sprigg and his council know how to remit a fine inflicted for a highly criminal offence, both Mr. Graham and his office will escape your vengeance, but oh! lamentable to state, you "are now done with me" and shall take no further notice of me, remembering the old adage, that he that lies down with dogs must expect to rise up with fleas."—What sir, are you going to make an exception of me, dont you mean to try & make me tell for whom I vote also, as you have solemnly declared if you had it in your power you would make people tell who they voted for. Now sir, as you are done with me I must give a last and solemn admonition, when you shall be called before Rhadamanthus to give an account of yourself, *be sure to tell the truth, and Charon will so favorably represent you to the dog Cerberus, under whose watchful eye you will be placed, that he will not let the little nest of fleas you leave behind approach and terrify you; farewell.*

NO SOLOMON.
Caroline County, May 29, 1820.

For the Easton Gazette.
Fellow Citizens of Easton.

Among the many evils to which mankind are subjected, is disease, which not infrequently resists all remedies, however skilfully applied; but as it is sometimes more within our power to prevent such evils, than to apply remedies, when they come among us, it is the duty of every good citizen to be on his guard, and to use such means as are in his power to contribute towards so desirable an object. In fact to neglect the means of prevention when within the reach of probability is criminal.

It must still be fresh on the minds of many, if not all of you, that we were visited last summer and fall by a disease of most malignant character. I look forward to a recurrence of similar scenes of distress must fill "every feeling mind with a sense of chilliness and dread." And as the summer is now rapidly advancing upon us, surely every one ought to begin to think, reflect and make the enquiry, can any and what means of prevention ought to be used? To ascertain the truth, it will be necessary to enquire what was the cause of the disease which was endemic in Easton last year.

It is well known as a melancholy fact, that Easton, with the whole of the Eastern Shore, is more or less afflicted every year with an autumnal epidemic, which assumes the character of intermittent and remittent bilious fever, &c. Such was the nature of the disease last year, but of a more malignant character than was ever known before that period! It is however admitted that this county (Talbot) was never more healthy than last summer and fall, except Easton and its more immediate vicinity! If so there must have existed causes in Easton, which did not exist any where else, at least in the same degree of intensity, or otherwise similar effects would have taken place.

Let us take a topographical view of this town, and its suburbs, and inquire into the causes of the endemic of the last season, first premising as an established truth, that animal and vegetable matters in a state of putrefaction are the external causes of all intermittent and remittent bilious fevers of every grade.

This town is perhaps more compactly built than most other towns on this shore, and the streets (particularly the main street) are narrow and confined, the houses are mostly old & in a bad state of repair, and although it is rather on a rising ground, yet in the centre it is not sufficiently elevated to carry off all the water that falls; for it is well known that on Harrison and Goldsborough streets there has for several years past been a large pond of water, which in the summer season I have seen as green as grass. This pond through the attention of some of the Commissioners was drained last summer, but too late to prevent the ravages of disease which had already commenced. On the North of the town is a large marsh, which some years ago was attempted to be ditched and drained, but from its not being properly done, is rendered now ten-fold more the source of infection, as the ditches have become the receptacles of all filth, which formerly was carried down by the stream. On a part of this marsh the water was at this early season in a perfect state of stagnation, which no doubt was undergoing a decomposition, until checked by the late rains. On the North East is a large Tan Yard and the burying ground of the Methodist Church. The ground here is low & rather marshy, & one may soon be convinced, that these two things are (with the number of dead animals thrown out there,) great sources of infection, by going out in that direction on a warm summer morning before sun rise. Of this fact I have had a distressing proof, having attributed an illness, which I suffered last fall in a great

measure to this source. On the East of the ground is low, but dry. It was directly at the East part of the town that formerly a large pond of water used to lie, but by the industry of the worthy owner of the property it has been completely drained and now yields him abundant fruit for his labour. The part contiguous to this ground is now as healthy as any part of the town, and indeed if I mistake not it was more so during the pestilence (for so I must call it) of last summer. On the south is another tan yard and marsh which from its southern situation must be equally as great a cause of disease as the one on the North, in consequence of the winds blowing at this season of the year more constantly from that quarter. On the West are several ponds of stagnant water.

Many of the sources of disease, which I have mentioned are not within your power to remedy, but what I would more particularly wish to call your attention to, is the cleanliness of the town itself, which if properly attended to, it may reasonably be expected, we shall not be visited this season so severely by the ravages of disease.

Almost every house-keeper has a cow, and two or three sty-hogs, and in every yard is a large heap of animal or vegetable matter. This is generally left to remain until late in the fall when it is drawn out on the lots in the vicinity of the town. It must be evident, if this is left in the town during the summer, it must necessarily undergo a putrefactive fermentation, and become one of the sources of disease, more especially the filth from hog-sties, may produce diseases as malignant as those we have already experienced, if the summer should be as warm and dry as the last. Thus much we may be well assured of, that cæteris paribus, similar causes will always produce similar effects.

As it seems almost impossible to prevent the inhabitants from raising hogs, I would recommend it to the commissioners to enter into some regulation so as to compel them to pay more attention to the cleansing of their hog-sties. Lime or ashes ought to be sprinkled at least once every week in and about the hog-sties, and a considerable quantity of one or both thrown into the privies once or twice a week—particular attention should be paid to the gutters of the streets, which ought to be kept clear and free from all obstructions to the course of the water as it runs from the pumps.

LANCISI.
Easton, May 29, 1820.

COMMUNICATED.

SUICIDE.—On Monday evening, the 5th Instant, George F. Tucker, about eleven years of age, a son of Mr. James Tucker of Queen Anns County, was found dead, hanging by the neck in the barn of a Mr. Hunter, at whose house he was placed out to board for the purpose of attending a school near Halls Roads. This unfortunate child possessed an uncommon lively disposition, until a few weeks past, since which he was frequently discovered in a gloomy state. On the evening he became a self-murderer he was requested by Mrs. Hunter to render her some trifling assistance in the garden, which he done with apparent willingness, after which he was seen take a rope with which a calf had been confined, and go towards the barn, a dark cloud had risen about the time from which fell a heavy rain, after the rain ceased business called some one of the family to the barn where he was found lifeless, hanging by the same rope which he was before seen to take. A coroners inquest was held on the body on Tuesday the 6th and determined that he came to his death by an act of his own.

FEDERAL NOMINATION.

Benjamin Gray, Gustavus Weems, Joseph W. Reynolds and Samuel Turner, are the Federal Candidates for Calvert County.—Pat.

MARRIED

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. James H. Abbott to the amiable Miss Ann N. Roth, both of this county.

Henry Willis

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of Ladies Shoes,

which he will dispose of low for cash. He has also brought on an assortment of materials, which will enable him to supply those who may favour him with their custom, with Boots or Shoes, of the first quality, at very reduced prices.

N. B. He also manufactures Patent Peg Boots and Shoes which are considered superior as respects durability, to the common make

Easton, June 10, 1820.

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Dr. Kemp, next door to Mr. John W. Sherwood, and directly opposite the Market-house, where he intends carrying on the above business, & aided by good workmen and a steady application to business, he flatters himself he will be able to please all those who may favor him with their custom.

JOHN WRIGHT.
N. B. He will sell low for Cash. J. W. June 10.

Notice.

The subscriber having removed from Talbot County, begs the favour of all those indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, unto Mr. Richard Feddenman his agent.

RICHARD CRAY.

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.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1820.

NO. 152.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

THE DEVIL CAUGHT.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Carlisle Republican*.

YORK, (Pa.) May 16.

"Some time since his majesty King Lucifer was caught and safely delivered over to the custody of the gaoler of this county, where he is at present in confinement, well secured and ironed, to await the decision of the law. The circumstances are, as far as they have come to my knowledge as follows: A farmer in a neighboring township after his family had retired to rest, was sitting by the fire ruminating over the events of the day and the prospects of to-morrow, when suddenly the door of his apartment was thrown open, and in stalked a gigantic figure with a large pair of horns, very fiery eyes and terrible aspect, and a long brindled tail, which swung about the brimstone tyrant in all the majesty of ugliness. The terrified farmer stood aghast whilst in a hoarse and hollow voice, he learned, to his utter fear and astonishment, that the august personage before him was the Devil, who had come to take possession of his body and soul. The luckless farmer plead off. The devil was inexorable. The terrified man fell on his knees and begged a day, promising every thing in the world for a respite. At length his Infernal Majesty offered to give him a few years time for the sum of five hundred dollars, which the farmer immediately presented in bank notes, but the Devil told him—"durst not touch any paper money—his fingers would burn it." The farmer then promised and swore that he would have the notes exchanged for specie the next day, and if his majesty would please to call upon him the ensuing night he should have it; upon this assurance the devil departed, the next day the farmer came to this place, where he procured specie for his notes & returned home happy in the thoughts of getting so easily rid of his unwelcome visitor. In the course of the evening a Yankee pedlar stopped at his house and asked for lodgings, which was refused, & on the Yankee's insisting to stay, as he could go no further that night, the farmer told him that he had better not, as the devil was to be there shortly, & would in all probability take him along. The Yankee, although a little surprised at the oddity of the man, replied that he was willing to risk it. He unharnessed his nag, swallowed his supper, and after providing himself with a good club, took his station in a private corner. The farmer stood his table before the fire, at one end of which he took his seat and at the other end paraded his dollars, apparently wishing to avoid as much as possible the soty fingers & sulphurous scent of Mr. Beelzebub. Accordingly at a late hour the door flew open, in stalked his Majesty, accoutred as before, spitting fire & vomiting smoke in his passage to the table which contained the farmer's ransom. The Devil, who hates formality, immediately commenced gathering up the pieces, when our Yankee, stepping up behind him, levelled a blow at his head with his club, which did no further execution than knocking off one of the horns of Mr. Devil, who seemed disposed to make his escape, but fortunately a second hit with the club knocked him down when, with the assistance of the farmer, who by this time had not so much dread of his Satanic Majesty, he was tied and conveyed to the Prison of this place."

Extract of a letter from Charleston S. C.
"I have just come from a stroll round this town, and, sir, who should I meet in my way but the celebrated Thomas Goodhue, alias this alias that, and alias the most finished Rascal in the United States! He was between two officers, in custody; under a charge of being one of the gang of pirates who lately infested the coast between this, and New-Orleans, two of whom were executed in this city, on Friday last. I had never seen the man in my life, but happened to be speaking to Capt. Mehos, of the ship Calypso, when one of the officers spoke to the Capt. and stated that he had a person in custody who wished to speak to him. The Capt. followed the officer to the prisoner. Curiosity induced me to bring up the rear. When we got up the prisoner asked the Captain if he knew him; to which question, he replied in the Negative. "You do not remember Thomas Goodhue?" said he; "Yes, said the Captain, I remember you now, I think." "Well," said the prisoner, "I am held in custody on suspicion of being a pirate, and the Marshal wishes me to obtain reference to some one for my character." "Why as for that, said the Captain, I think it more than probable that you belonged to the gang, merely from the circumstance of your being, to my knowledge, the greatest rascal in the

world. Your life has been a tissue of villainy and forfeited an hundred times by your offences. I have heard of you, sir, in all parts of the Union, and you were always keeping up the same game. I shall not disguise any thing—I think it time that you should be stopped in your nefarious course, and therefore am frank.

The Captain and myself walked back towards the ship, and as we went along, he amused me a good deal with the adventures of this knight Egrant of Swindlers. He flourished a while in Canada, broke up a little town in Maine completely; removed to Boston and set up a carriage & drove two in hand for many months—he then went to the Western Country and there played off the big man a while. He was bred a Lawyer and the first step in his course was to swindle the Gentleman with whom he studied Law. Being a man, sui generis the gaoler of Charleston has him for Exhibition at — so much the head—Ask Messrs. — and — if they have any curiosity to see such a man. The sight is, a complete antidote for credulity.—He looks rather the worse for wear just now—his system of speculation and "hard times" being somewhat at point, I apprehend!

I have thought proper to drop you this note, under a belief that although the Gentleman never honored Milton with his presence yet the notoriety of his fame, might survive, among its inhabitants, the effects of his papers."

From Irvin's Sketch Book.

The following impressive and disastrous story, was related by the captain of the ship, to the author of the Sketch Book, on his passage from the United States to England:

"As I was once sailing" said he "in a fine stout ship across the banks of Newfoundland, one of those heavy fogs that prevail in those parts rendered it impossible for us to see far ahead, even in the day time; but at night the weather was so thick that we could not distinguish any object at twice the length of the ship. I kept lights at the mast head and a constant watch forward to look out for fishing smacks, which are accustomed to lie at anchor on the banks.—The wind was blowing a smacking breeze, and we were going at a great rate through the water. Suddenly the watch gave the alarm of "a sail ahead!"—it was scarcely uttered, before we were upon her. She was a small schr. at anchor, with the broadside towards us. The crew were all asleep, and had neglected to hoist a light. We struck her just a mid-ships. The force, the size and weight, of our vessel, bore her down below the waves; we passed over her, and were hurried on our course.—As the crushing wreck was sinking beneath us, I had a glimpse of two or three half naked wretches, rushing from her cabin; they just started from their beds to be swallowed by the waves; we heard their drowning cry mingling with the wind. The blast that bore it to our ears, swept us out of all farther hearing. I shall never forget that cry! It was sometime before we could put the ship about, she was under such headway.—We returned, as nearly as we could guess, to the place where the smack had anchored. We cruised about for several hours in the dense fog. We fired signal guns, and listened if we might hear the halloo of any survivors; but all was silent—we never saw or heard any thing of them more!"

MIDDLEBURGH, (Ver.) May 30.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

On the 13th inst a piece of land, of upwards of five acres, lying on the east bank of Lake Champlain, in Orwell, nearly opposite a place called Negro Point, sunk about forty feet, and slid into the Lake—throwing the bed of the lake up about ten feet above the surface of the water; for a distance in some places of about ten rods in width, and thirty in length. A number of men who were rafting near the place, were surprised by a sudden swell of the water, without knowing the cause of the phenomenon; but they soon perceived the ground settle and break up in various directions, and move towards the Lake. The ground which is broken appears to be composed at a small distance from the surface, principally of blue clay. A part of the land was covered with small trees of various kinds, some of which were torn up by the roots, and others moved in an erect position. The ground is much broken, and thrown up in large ridges in many directions. The land being much elevated, as you proceed from the water, caused it to move with greater force; and so sudden and powerful was its pressure against the water, that it occasioned it to rise nearly three feet on the opposite shore, which is about a mile & a half distant.

New-Brunswick, June 8.

At the Circuit Court lately held in Sussex County, Peter Brakeman, was tried for the murder of Francis Nicols, a pedlar, and sentenced to be hung on the 30th instant. We understand that he was convicted entirely on circumstantial testimony.

Trial of the Pirates at Boston.

This trial is published by Mr. Joseph C. Spear, in twenty pages octavo. Judge Story's Sentence occupies five pages, of which the following is an extract:

"There is then nothing in point of law in your case, which entitles you to the favorable consideration of the Court, and there is nothing, absolutely nothing—in point of fact, so far as is known to us, to call forth the public mercy for your succor or pardon. You had no excuse for your inhuman butcheries. There was not even the pretence of irritated passions to soften the deep malignity of the scene. It was a mild summer evening, the close of a day of pleasure and festivity, consecrated to liberty and independence. Your officers were already retired to repose. One sleeping on deck, the other in his cabin. The time was fast approaching midnight. One would have thought that the coolness and tranquility of the scene, might have awakened other thoughts than deeds of darkness. Yet you chose this as the time of your detestable plot. You seized one of your officers by surprise, in sleep, and threw him into the sea. His cries called up the captain, and he too, was instantly pushed overboard. He caught hold of the main boom guy, and struggled to save himself from destruction. During ten agonizing minutes, he remained suspended there, grappling for life, and entreating mercy. Did your heart relent on this occasion? It was a moment for repentance, for submission, for humanity, for mercy. Did you listen to the appeals of conscience, to the pleadings of the miserable wretch just sinking into eternity, and looking round for the last hope of safety? No! no. There was no mercy there—You stabbed him with many a wound, till exhausted with fatigue and loss of blood, he seemed ready to fall, a dying fainting victim—You then cut away the rope, his last feeble hold on life. He dropped.—The ocean threw its dark waves over him, and he was gone forever. He was sent to his final account, and without preparation, and without warning. It was a most cruel, and ferocious, and unnatural murder. Yet it stood not alone. The transition of the mate, from sleep to death, though more sudden, and less terrific in its circumstances, was no less agonizing. His shrieks were heard on the desolate ocean, and then in a moment all was silence, deep, and dreary, and fearful."

TRENTON, N. J. May 29.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

On the 19th instant, the Legislative Council sitting, as the High Court of Errors and Appeals, reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court, which confirmed the proceedings of the Circuit Court, held in the county of Essex, where in Col. Aaron Ogden obtained a verdict against Thomas Gibbon, for the sum of 5000 dollars, in an action of damages.

Gibbon, as we understand the case, challenged Ogden to fight a duel, which the latter did not accept, and, in consequence, Gibbon posted him as a coward. The action was for damages, on account of this insult, and the invasion of his peace by posting the libel on his office door. The damages were assessed, it is said, by the Jury, with a view to repress duelling, and under a consideration of the ability of the defendant to pay, he being supposed very rich.

It is to be regretted, that when our citizens resort to peaceable means, to repress the murderous practice of duelling, that they should meet with discouragements in our courts of justice.

Federalist.

From the Montreal Herald.

Something New.—A discovery recently made, has furnished for several days the good people of this city with materials for conversation. About eight months ago, a young gentleman arrived here and put up at the Hotel. He appeared about 18 years of age, of rather a fair complexion, and seemed from the weakness of his tone, to be effected with a slight pulmonary complaint. This however, did not prevent him from entering into the gaitly usual with youths of his age; he took his wine freely, though not intemperately; played an excellent game at billiards; frequently took the air on horseback, and by a fondness for juvenile frolics, in which he often engaged and not infrequently proposed, gained the reputation of a lad of spirit and gallantry.—A frankness of manner and liberality of conduct made him the favorite of his associates, whom he was always ready to oblige, giving them, (among other instances of accommodations) part of his bed. Some time ago, he felt so ill as to be obliged to send for a medical gentleman, the physician came, examined his pulse, and enquired his symptoms, and, perceiving the young man in tears, assured him his complaint was trifling, and there was no reason for dejection.

A few days after, the patient met the doctor in the street, declared his health perfectly re-established, and returned him thanks for his attention. The catastrophe, however, proved him to have been too precipitate in his self-congratulation; for, on Wednesday last, while passing the door of — Boarding House near the Mansion-House, he was taken suddenly ill, carried in, and an event occurred incontestably demonstrative that (as an Irishman would say) the young gentleman was a woman!!! So successfully had the secret been kept (who will henceforth say that a woman

cannot keep even her own secrets?) that none, even of those accommodated as above, had the least suspicion of it. The circumstance soon spreading abroad, she laid aside her male attire, resumed the female garb, and renouncing the assumed name of —, declared her name to be Miss —. The discovery, as might be expected threw her into great confusion, for when one of her former associates, ascended to pay her the compliments usual on such occasions, met her at the top of the staircase, and said, "How do you do, Mr. —?" she took to flight exclaiming, "For God's sake leave me," and bolted herself in her room. Last Sunday evening, she disappeared, having previously discharged her bill. She seemed always to have money at command, had many very respectable acquaintances, was strictly honest, and generally esteemed.

From the Philadelphia Franklin Gazette, June 5.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

We are informed by an intelligent friend, who arrived here yesterday in the ship Ohio, captain Toby, from New Orleans, that a fire took place in that city, about a week before that vessel sailed, between St. Ann and Main streets. It originated, through accident, in the house of Madam Genar, and communicated to Mr. Curviller's; burnt some adjoining houses, whose owners are not recollected, and extended to those of Chevalier Lacroix and Dr. Dow; all of which and the intermediate houses were consumed. It also communicated to the opposite side of the street, and consumed all the houses on that side, except the one at the corner of St. Ann street. Amongst these was one of the public magazines, occupied as a naval store. The loss of all the property is estimated at about 50,000 dollars. The pirates were in close confinement, and were to be executed on the 25th ultimo. The story current here this morning, that the fire originated with the pirates; that they had succeeded in releasing themselves from prison; that they had set fire to several parts of New Orleans, blown up the magazine, and massacred a number of the inhabitants, is entirely untrue. The city was very healthy.

Extract of a letter dated New-Orleans, May 1.

Great alarm has existed here for several days past, in consequence of its being known that an attempt is on foot to liberate the pirates from their confinement in our prison. They are eighteen in number—the time fixed for their execution is the 25th of this month. In order to ensure the safety of the city, there are 200 citizens on duty every night besides the city guard—all well armed. If any person attempts to escape from the watch, there orders are to shoot him. One person was shot and another stabbed by the guard on Friday night. I am obliged to be on duty one night in five; this, however is no more than is required of all both young and old. Two or three companies of U. States troops have been ordered here from above, as an additional security from the numerous desperadoes with which the city abounds. An attempt was made a day or two since to convey a loaf of bread to these prisoners, but the gaoler suspecting that all was not right, broke it open, when it was found to contain a letter addressed to the pirates, telling them not to despond, as the city would be burned and they liberated before another week.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

A NEW PLOUGH.

Mr. Gideon Davis, of Georgetown, D. C. advertises a new Plough, which he calls "The adjusting Fallow (or Barshare) Plough," which is so constructed, that it can be adjusted at the pleasure of the ploughman, by two screws, to plough any depth that may be required. The stock is put together with screw bolts, instead of mortice and tenons, which renders it much easier kept in repair; & the Coulters is fastened in an iron mortice with a single thumb screw, & on the side of the beam, instead of passing through it.

"All for Love."

DUEL NEAR BLANDENSBURGH,

Fought with Muskets.

Two young gentlemen, (Mr. W. and Mr. H.) sons of respectable planters, residents of a neighboring county in Maryland—on the 5th instant repaired to the old duelling ground near Bladensburg, but within the District line accompanied by their respective friends, armed with muskets, for the purpose of deciding a love affair according to the fashion of the day. Twenty yards was the distance chosen, from which they discharged their muskets at each other.—The person who gave the challenge, (Mr. H.) was unfortunately wounded, by the ball of his antagonist passing through both thighs, and inflicting a dangerous fracture—the other person, (Mr. W. remained unhurt.

Washington City Gaz.

Charleston, May 24.

A youth of the name of Turner, convicted at Milledgeville of robbing the public mail, was sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the Georgia Penitentiary—an arrangement for his confinement there having been entered into with the

Governor of that State, by the officers of the United States. This lad Turner, who appears to be not more than 18 years of age, after his commitment for the mail robbery, broke jail in company with another prisoner; they stole horses, and in South Carolina, robbed and murdered a traveler, for which the companion of Turner was sometime past executed.

From late London papers.

A London paper states that "the Circassian Beauty had left England on her return to Persia," a purchaser not having been found for her in England, as was expected.

6000 persons had left Liverpool to seek a home on the shores of southern Africa.

The first wife of Arthur Thistlewood was a lady of fortune, an orphan, who about eighteen years ago, resided in this city, at the time when that desperate adventurer held a commission in the Lincolnshire militia, and was quartered in Lincoln. Many anecdotes of the way in which he besieged the heiress, at her house in the Cornhill, are familiar to the citizens. Miss Worsley at length surrendered, & after marriage, Thistlewood took her to reside at Bawtry, where they lived in some splendor for a year, when the lady died in giving birth to a son. Thistlewood then went abroad for several years, and, by gaming, dissipated the property he had acquired. On his return to England, he married his present wife, the daughter of a respectable butcher at Horn-castle. By her he has a family; but the son of his former wife survives, and is the interesting youth who is described as having had an interview with Thistlewood in Newgate, on the day after his conviction.

Drury Lane Theatre.

Last night, after the tragedy of King Lear, which was performed with success corresponding to the brilliancy of its first reception, the farce of The Miller of Mansfield was represented Mr. Stephen Kemble undertook the part of the Miller; but he and the rest of the performers were prevented from finishing their respective characters, by the following occurrence:—At the commencement of the second act the King is entertained at the Miller's table, who proposes his majesty's health as a toast. The audience received it with great applause, but a person from one of the galleries having cried out, "Drink the Queen too," his suggestion gave rise to a contest so vehement, that nothing from that moment could be heard from the stage, until Mr. Russell, the stage manager, came forward to address them. He represented, briefly, that the performers had introduced nothing which was not in the original piece, and as the piece had been long established, he hoped they would hear it to the end. His appeal, however, was ineffectual: hisses, cries of "off, off" and "Queen, Queen," were continued to the end, so that the remainder of the performance went off in dumb show.

It has been recently discovered that the money weights of England and France, are incorrect in a ratio of about 650 pounds in a million in favor of France. This important fact has been ascertained, and the error traced to its source, by means of a plan in operation at the London Mint, for comparing the weights of all countries.

Great Eclipse.

The astronomers in England are quite busy in calculating the eclipse of the Sun, which will take place on the 7th of Sept. next. This eclipse will be visible over an extent of more than 4,000,000 square leagues, a surface nearly equal to a sixth part of the earth and resembling a kind of oval of about 7,500 leagues in circumference; comprising all Europe, the western part of Asia, all Africa as far as Monopota, and a part of North America. The eclipse will last three hours.

An affray of rather a serious nature took place at Oldham on the 25th of April. Five privates of the Dragoon Guards were at the Bull's Head Public House, when some men drinking in the same room began to sing disloyal songs, give disloyal toasts, and throw their beer upon the soldiers, who endeavored to avoid them, by retiring into another room. The soldiers were followed and abused. A corporal of the 7th proceeded to the House to bring away the guards, who had to break their way into the House, and being insulted they defended themselves, & caused some injury to their assailants. One of the toasts drank was, "May the skin of every loyal man be made into parchment, and drums be covered with it to call the reformers." The opposition papers as usual make a great hue and cry about this affair.

A carriage with wings, has been exhibited in France. A rudder is affixed to the hinder wheels to steer it, and wings fixed to the shafts propels it forward. It is said to be capable of going thirty miles an hour. One of the Paris papers promises to give a particular account of it, as soon as a public experiment is made.

From a London Paper.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

This celebrated Poet and Novelist, has received from his Sovereign's hands the honour of Knighthood. This is as it should be—if ever there was one man more than another who was entitled (independently of his own descent from and alliance with highborn connexions) to wear the honourable badges of rank, it is he, whose life and writings have so eminently contributed to the improvement & happiness of mankind.—In the pages of all that Scott has ever written, will not be found one passage that can be made detrimental to sound morality or purity of principle—not one position which if followed out, will not conduce to the improvement of our knowledge, or the increase of our comfort—the variety of human character, the living identity of his persons, the passions of the human heart, the elements of the human mind, their intricate combinations, their eternal changes, their shifting appearances, are all marked and traced with a subtlety of discrimination, and simplicity of execution, so true, so delicate, yet so vigorous, as to outstrip all rivalry but that of the great dramatic bard. His life exhibits a scene of felicity & goodness consonant to the spirit of his writings: in his home & on his estate, he is truly the father of his family and his tenants, all love him, and run to court his smile and receive his kindness, from the child of his bosom to the urchin of his lowliest cottager. Notwithstanding the quantity of his works, and the celebrity with which they are poured forth upon the world, he is never abstracted from society or its enjoyments—he neglects no duties, no labours of the land, the farmer, or the master. He is ever present where his presence is required, ever active, doing good to all, & beloved by all—and his hours pass in that independent serenity and kindly light-hearted cheerfulness which can only be enjoyed by the consciousness of duties fulfilled, and time fully employed and used—

"As ever in his great task-master's eye." Long may he live to enjoy his well-deserved honours—the delight & example of this age, as he will be of futurity.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in St. Louis, Mo. dated

WINCHESTER, New Madrid county, (Missouri), April 17, 1820.

"The militia are ordered on parade, to go to New Madrid. There is likely to be some serious difficulty with a band of the Shawnee Indians, at that place. On Friday last a Mr. Davis, from Tennessee, and a Mr. Chandler, were attacked by the Indians. Davis was killed, butchered, and scalped. Chandler was mortally wounded. The whites from the neighbourhood went in pursuit of the murderers, and although one was shot and slightly wounded, they made their escape. They, however, succeeded in catching three of the party who were not immediately concerned in the murder, and brought them into town, [New Madrid,] where they are under a strong guard. Three others afterwards came in, and held a counsel with those confined. One of them seems to be the principal chief of the band. It was agreed by them that the two murderers should be delivered up in 4 days, and the 3 prisoners should remain under guard until that promise was complied with. It is since ascertained that they only wanted time to collect their whole party, which consists of between one and two hundred; then it is their intention to come in and take their companions without ceremony."

Loss of ship Resource, of New-York.

We have been favoured with the protest of Barzillai Wyman, one of the crew of this ship, who arrived in this port a few days since, in the ship Jane, from Manila, from which the following is extracted.

The ship Resource, Capt. Soule, left New-York, March 3d, 1817, bound to the Pacific Ocean on a sealing voyage—she arrived at the Marquesas Islands, and proceeded from thence to several other places, and finally sailed from Kamechatka, in the prosecution of the voyage; on the 20th Nov. 1818, being in about lat. 28. N. and about long 183. E. while under easy sail, at about 6 P. M. the ship struck on an unknown reef of rocks, the weather at the time thick and squally—she remained about 10 minutes, when she slid off, and on sounding the pumps found she had made considerable water—the pumps were immediately set at work, but the water gained on them fast—the foremast was then cut away, and all hands were employed in clearing the wreck and getting out the boats; after putting on board the boats provisions, water, &c. the officers and crew got into them, (as the ship was sinking) pushed off, and the ship soon afterwards sunk: The long boat having most of the provisions and water saved from the ship, being very leaky, was soon filled and capsized, and the contents lost—some of the crew in her swam to the other boats, others clung to the till morning, and were taken off, and one man was drowned. There were now the two other whale boats left, capt. Soule and 12 men in one; Joseph Harris, the mate, and 12 men in the other; each boat had about 30 lbs. bread, and no water—they now were on allowance of half a biscuit per man a day. The boats kept on all the next day, but soon after dark the captain's boat suddenly disappeared, and it was thought must have been upset, and all on board perished, as nothing was seen of her afterwards, the sea at the same time running very high. On the 15th Dec. the other boat landed on the uninhabited island of Agragan, having had no water for 25 days, except what they caught as it fell from the heavens, which gave them from one to three spoonfuls a man per day. Joseph La Roche died on the 3d Dec. Wm. Sparhawk, died 12th; Joseph Adams, the 15th; and Mr. Harris, the mate fell from a rock while fishing, and was drowned the 17th Jan. Mr. Wyman, and 7 others remained on the island subsisting on what it afforded, having been stocked with goats and hogs until the 17th November, 1819, having been there eleven months and one day, when they were discovered and taken off by a Spanish brig bound to Manila, where they arrived on the 20th Dec. and Mr. Wyman took passage in the Jane—three of the other men took passage to the United States, two went to Canton, and two went to Manila.—[These two Smith & M'Whew, have arrived at Salem in brig Nautilus.

We understand, that Silver Dollars are imported into the United States from England. Three vessels have recently brought in greater or less quantities. It is said, that in London they cost 59 and a half pence per ounce

—equal to 51 and a half pence per dollar—54 pence or 4 shillings 6 pence being the par, the dollars are consequently 5 per cent. under par. The influx of silver from the continent into England has been considerable; as being a more favorable remittance than bills of exchange. Dollars from South America have also been imported into England in large quantities.—At Buenos Ayres, it is said, they are worth only about 4 shillings sterling. In consequence of this influx into England, we have heard it accounted for that dollars are so far below par as to afford a profit on importation into this country. We may therefore expect to see more of them brought in. This is not the only remarkable circumstance of these times. Business is so stagnant, that we hear of much idle capital afloat. Persons would willingly borrow it to pay their debts; but the want of confidence operates as a serious impediment between those who have it, and those who want it. Many of the banks who are solicitous to lend, cannot always get paper to their liking. Private capitalists in some of the northern towns are said to be willing to loan on undoubted security, at 5 or 6 per cent. The public 6 per cents command from 3 to 5 per cent. above par. The government are authorized by the late three million loan bill to take the loan at 6 per cent. if redeemable at the pleasure of the government; if not, at 5 per cent. irredeemable before the year 1832. If they prefer the latter alternative, they will no doubt succeed in negotiating the loan. These are altogether anomalous events in the history of our country. [Enquirer.

NORFOLK, June 5, 1820.

NAVAL.

We take peculiar pleasure in stating, which we do upon unquestionable authority, as an evidence of the mutual attachment and confidence existing between the officers and seamen, as well as of the happy state of discipline of our navy, that, a few days since, the entire crew of the U. S. Frigate Constellation, (one of the squadron lately under the orders of Com. Morris,) and commanded by Capt. John B. Nicholson, were paid off; the pay received by them amounting to upwards of 12,000 dollars; in ten days from the time of their discharge the whole crew re-entered the service for a three years cruise on board that ship, now commanded by Captain Ridgely, a circumstance, we believe, without example, in the naval service of this or any other country.

From the Norfolk Herald June 2.

IMPORTANT STATE LAW.

At the last session of the General Assembly of this state, the tax on every licence to a pedlar of dry goods was increased to 80 dollars, and 40 dollars on every licence to a pedlar trading in tin or pewter. This regulation applies also to the sale of any commodity on board of vessels from any other state, except the agricultural products of such state, and is intended to place those, who trade in this way on an equal scale of competition with regular retailers over whom they have heretofore held a decided advantage. The operation of the law commenced yesterday, the 1st instant.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

FROM SIERRA LEONE.

We are indebted to an obliging friend, for a number of letters from an officer on board the Cyane, to his friends in this city. We have only room this evening, to give the following extracts, which we have no doubt will be highly acceptable to the public, as every thing from that region is now read with increasing interest. We shall give further extracts early in the ensuing week.

"U. S. ship CYANE,

Sierra Leone, March 26, 1820.

"We have been at this place about four weeks, watering, and preparing for a short cruise to the southward; from which we shall proceed to the northward, touching at Senegal on our way to Tenerife. I would give you some account of this interesting colony, if I were not so much engaged in the duties of the ship. So far as I have observed, I am delighted with this country and its inhabitants. Instead of finding a savage, brutal and dishonest race of people, we see them possessing all the genuine feelings of hospitality, filial and paternal affection, honesty, and a correct idea of moral rectitude. At Sierra Leone are to be seen natives from all the different countries in the western part of Africa, among whom the most remarkable are the Krow-men, inhabiting a country upon the sea, near the lat. of 5 north. These people are remarkably tall, finely formed, and have most interesting countenances. They leave their country frequently, in search of employment; coasting the shore, to the distance of many hundred miles, in canoes of about 15 feet in length, touching at the different European settlements. And wherever they can find work, they take up their quarters, laboring night and day, until they collect a considerable sum, which they lay out in cloth, beads, &c. They then return to their country, and dispose of their goods in the following manner. The wife, father, and mother, each received a portion. To each of their brothers and sisters they give a part, and they even extend their generosity to uncles, aunts, and cousins. After remaining a few weeks in their own country, they start off again, and it often employs them two or three years in collecting a sufficient sum to return with credit to their families. There are about 500 of these Krow-men at this colony. They perform all the labor of the place. We have had sixteen employed during our stay here, and find them a most useful set of people.

Mr. Bacon has located himself at a place called Campela, on the Island of Sherbro; but he is undetermined whether to make this his final settlement. At all events, he will remain there during the rains.

Our ship cannot approach within 30 miles, of Sherbro. We shall, therefore, never have the pleasure of viewing the settlement. Mr. Bacon's health is remarkably good, and he has not yet lost any of his sanguine

disposition; indeed, I think him admirably calculated for the employment, in which he is engaged. He labors night and day, with the utmost cheerfulness, and appears to me to be a man possessing the strongest principles of philanthropy. He returns this morning to Sherbro, accompanied by Mr. Cooper, who takes passage in the Elizabeth for the U. States, in consequence of bad health.

The English at this place look with a jealous eye upon the American settlers. They are fearful that after Mr. Bacon gets well established, in the Sherbro country, (which is the most fertile in this vicinity,) the Sierra Leone settlers will pretty generally remove to the new country, and it is my opinion their fears are well founded. There are many restrictions on the commerce of this place. The heavy duties laid upon exports, take away most of the profits. Many vessels are employed carrying timber from this to England, for which they get very fair freights.—This timber is abundant, and is very similar to the thickwood of India. We are about getting under weigh, I am consequently called on deck, and have not time to extend my letter."

A Postscript to a letter, dated the 10th, from the same gentleman, says—The schr. Science, of N. York, one of the captured vessels, is owned by E. Malabran, of your city.

NEW YORK, June 10.

Some days since were brought before Mr. Justice Livingston, several persons who had been taken by the sloop of war Cyane, from on board the American schr. Science, and some other vessels, on the coast of Africa, which vessels are alleged to have been employed at the time in carrying on a traffic in slaves, contrary to the laws of the U. States.

Mr. Wells and Mr. Blake moved for the discharge of some of them, on the ground that at the time of their being taken out of these vessels, it did not appear that there were any slaves on board, so that they could not, in the words of the act, be said to be employed "in the transportation or carrying of slaves from one foreign country, or place, to another."

Judge Livingston decided, that as the vessels appeared to have been fitted out for the slave trade, & were employed therein, when these men were found seizing on board, their case was embraced either by the 2d or 3d section of the act of Congress, which was passed on this subject, the 10th May, 1800, although no negroes or slaves were on board at the time. He accordingly committed all who were citizens of the U. States, or were residents thereof at the time of fitting out these vessels, to the city prison (excepting one who was admitted to bail) to take their trial at the next Circuit Court of the United States to be held in this city.

Since the commitment of these men, we understand, that a merchant of this city, and a citizen of the U. States, was taken before Judge Livingston, on a warrant issued by him, on a charge of fitting out in this city, in the month of December last, the abovementioned schr. Science for the purpose of her being employed in this trade. This gentleman was bound over to take his trial at the same time.

It is said that a special court will be appointed for the trial of these men. Those who were brought before the Judge, and appeared to be subjects of other powers, and never to have resided in the U. States, were discharged, it being his opinion that their case was not included in any of the laws which had been passed for the prohibition of this trade.

MATRONAL SPIRIT.

We have of late looked wistfully over the multitude of newspapers which we receive from the interior, for some article by means of which we could instruct our city readers, as to the order of things and tone of manners in the country. But these papers seem to disregard the concerns and wants of their neighborhood, and to be wholly intent upon those of the sea-board. They are little more in general, than the passive receptacles of the wisdom and the incident originally served up in this quarter. We have prowled among the advertisements, and even here have encountered nothing of note, except what we are about to transcribe from the "Western Register of Brownsville, Pennsylvania." The classical interpretation of the term Virago, is "a woman who has the courage of a man;" it is often given by the poets as a surname to Diana and Minerva, and was applied, in an extended signification, to Juno herself. Whether the heroine of the following piece is to be classed with either of these goddesses; whether her lodger is another Eurymedon; or whether her resemblance is not to the high minded sex of Olympus, but to the famous Xantippe, who, if we mistake not, gave Socrates a warm bath—we will not pretend to determine.—Nat. Gaz.

CAUTION.

Whereas my husband, Nimrod Gregg, left my bed and board, about seven years ago, when my family were in a distressed situation, and now keeps a mistress in the mountain; this is therefore to caution the public against trusting him on my account, or placing any credit in his advertisement, which falsely states that I had left his bed and board. The bed was my own, and my board I have always paid for by my own industry. The "house-hold and kitchen furniture, stock, &c." which he says I have taken away, I can prove he agreed I should take; and that I live in the same house with an unmarried man, is very true, for the conduct of my husband has driven me to the necessity of keeping boarders for a livelihood, in which I think there is nothing criminal. As he has advertised me, "more from malignant motives than necessity," stating

that I have involved him in debt, it may not be amiss for me to state that the debt of which he complains so much, was the enormous sum of five dollars, which I contracted for a necessary article, and which I thought had been settled by my son. As to his caution to the public against trusting or harboring me, I can inform him that I am independent on that score, and ask no favor from the public on his account; and I hereby caution the said Nimrod, that if he comes about my premises, he may expect to receive a warm bath.

CATHARINE GREGG.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette, of June 10.

Through the kind attention of a friend who arrived here this morning in the brig Virginia, Captain Reynolds, from Buenos Ayres, the editor of the Federal Gazette has been favored with files of papers and official documents to the 11th April.

The following is a brief summary of the events which took place at Buenos Ayres down to the 9th April, being the latest intelligence received at Montevideo previous to the departure of the Virginia.

Buenos Ayres continued to be agitated by the jarring elements of faction. An attempt was made by Gen. Alvear, in the latter end of March, to usurp the command of the troops, displace the government, and substitute another more favorable to his views; but his designs proving ineffectual, he fled to the quarters of Gen. Carrera, who commanded a corps of the Federal army, and on being demanded from the latter, sought refuge with Gen. Ramirez, governor of the province of Entre Rios.

It was officially announced, that an election would be held on the 20th of April for members to represent the country in the Federal Congress.

An investigation of the conduct of the preceding administration, developed an interesting correspondence with the French government on the subject of a proposal made by the latter, to form a monarchical government in the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, to be directed by the Prince of Lucu, a descendant of the Bourbons.

Lord Cochrane captured and took possession of Valdivia on the 4th Feb. with the loss of two killed and 11 wounded.—He had previously been off Guayaquil in quest of the Spanish frigate Prueba, but she eluded his pursuit by tanding her guns, and ascending the river. His lordship communicated with Bolivar, who was in Quito, at the head of a 1000 men, the principal part of whom had joined him on his march from New Grenada. Gen. Santander, with the advanced guard of the Patriot army, occupied Cuenca, distant about 50 miles from Guayaquil.

PARIS, (Ky.) May 7, 1820.

FOR THE PUBLIC.

Editors of the Argus—Gentlemen,

Inclosed I send you a statement signed by four as respectable gentlemen as any in the Michigan Territory or adjoining province, two from each, shewing the manner of my separation from the companion of my late shameful and disgraceful conduct, of which the world has been sufficiently advised. The delivery to those gentlemen was in compliance with the request of the father of the person concerned. I have now returned and tendered myself to my family and have received by an affectionate and forgiving wife. From her alone could such a reception have been expected; but knowing her benevolence of heart, her long attachment unvaried for thirty years, amidst very many of my imprudencies, I determined, notwithstanding this glaring outrage, & the very unjust insinuation contained in a letter, left in my pocket book, before my departure, & afterwards published, to make the attempt, and was not deceived.

I do exonerate her from ever having acted towards me in any other way than an affectionate, faithful and dutiful wife, and do sincerely regret my rashness, and hope in future so to conduct myself as really to be entitled to her confidence and affection. How to account for the influence of the direful passion which has thus led me into disgrace and misery, I am entirely at a loss. What can I say? I am an old man and ought never for a moment to have thought of an act of infidelity. I was a professor of religion (not as I have been charged hypocritically so) sincere in a belief of my conversion for a long time, until this besetting sin began to operate upon me, and led me on gradually to the commission of crime.

I now shudder at my conduct and sincerely repent, and hope by my future life to convince the world that it is genuine sincerity. For many weeks my mind has been almost in a state of distraction. I saw my error, determined to abandon it and return home; the prospect before me was dreary; I had to meet an agonizing wife, an insulted society and degraded church. Many times on my road I almost tempted to wish myself again in the possession of the object of my ruin, & until I received a letter from my wife in answer to my request to return, did I feel fully confirmed in my resolve to persist in the path of virtue and duty; but from the moment, and still more so after the reception she gave me, I became completely and entirely disgusted with my conduct. I do now publicly vow and promise a reformation, and hope a generous public and former friends will permit me to a trial, and if I again transgress, let me go.

In relation to another part of my history respecting some blank Post Notes, I shall be fully prepared in a few weeks to satisfy the world that I am innocent of

any improper motive. They are still blank and safely deposited in a Bank which has been certified satisfactorily to the Paris Branch Bank.

WILL. TRIGG.

Malden, Upper Canada.

The undersigned in justice to Major William Trigg, make the following statement, viz.

On the 14th inst. we called at the house of Mr. Ambidge in which Major Trigg was then a resident. After a short interview with Maj. Trigg, he manifested the most sincere and poignant regret at the rash imprudence that dictated his departure from his family and friends.—Without the slightest hesitation he proposed surrendering (the young lady) to our charge, and expressed his determination to return to his family. The sensibility manifested by Maj. Trigg & his apparent willingness to pursue any course best calculated to atone for the injury he had done himself, his family & the parents of the unfortunate (young lady) entitled him to our sincere approbation.

CHAS. LARNED,

R. RICHARDSON,

J. S. WOODS,

D. G. JONES.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Editors,

I offer you what may be deemed a literary curiosity. It is a supposed Italian oration on the death of Commodore Decatur, written by a female now confined for insanity in the cells of the Philadelphia Alms-House. This unhappy person being asked by the Keeper whether she would take pleasure in reading, answered in the affirmative; and added that she would also gladly compose on any subject which might be suggested. She has written several pieces of a remarkable character, besides the following, which will, I think, be admired as an ingenious allegory conveying an excellent moral.

INDIAN ORATION

On the Death of Commodore Decatur, Composed by Mrs. S****, in the cells of the Alms-House.

The warrior of the waters is gone to the land of spirits, and the ghosts of his fathers rejoice not in his coming, for he came not in the storm of battle.

The warrior of the waters was a great lion. When he rose in his rage, and shook himself, the green hills trembled. When in anger he thundered with his voice, the storm did follow. He bounded over the waters, and the beasts of other mountains hid in fear. He stretched his paw over the great waters, and gored the lion of the east. He was mighty and great as the Alleghany; He was strong and fierce as the torrent down the steps of Niagara. Mighty and great he was. Yet a little bee did overcome him. Public opinion was a small bee, and the lion might have crushed it with his foot. But the little bee crept into the ear of the great lion and stung him on the strings of life. The lion was vanquished, and the little bee yet lives and buzzes of his conquest.

The warrior of the waters has gone to the land of spirits, and the ghosts of his fathers rejoice not in his coming, for he came not in the shroud of glory.

Increase of governor votes.

At the election in 1813, in this state, when Mr. Van Rensselaer and Mr. Tompkins were the candidates for Governor, there were given 83,042 votes. In 1816, when Mr. King and Mr. Tompkins were the candidates, the votes were 80,059. At the last election (1820) Clinton and Tompkins opposing candidates, the votes are 94,207. Increase of votes from 1813 to 1816, three thousand and seventeen. From 1816 to 1820, eight thousand one hundred and forty eight.—M. F. E. Post.

MELANCHOLY.

We learn from the Canadian Argus, published at Niagara, in Upper Canada, that General Jackson's figure in wax has been seized and torn to pieces in the most shocking manner. To justify this barbarous act, something like a trial was had, an account of which was published with the following heading:

"A full and true account of the Trial and Execution of that notorious murderer, commonly called General Jackson, alias The Hero of New Orleans, alias The Hero of Pensacola, alias Old Hickory, who was Executed at Little York, on the 2d day of May last, for the bloody & inhuman murder of ANABAPTIST and ABBOTTISM."

Poor General Jackson, have all your glories come to this! Maury, it was well for the loyal inhabitants, that Jackson did not make his appearance in propria persona—they would have scamped away like Pakenham's troops before New-Orleans—it was only when the General's wax figure appeared, that they had the courage to approach it.

N. Y. Nat. Advo.

THE OHIO.

The New-York American, says—"It is a libel on our citizens to assert that there existed, or could exist, any notification among them, arising from the slip of the line having a name with four letters instead of seven. Every consideration of sound policy and regard to the navy, unite in favor of the name of Ohio, even had it been designedly given, in preference to the name of any atlantic state. It will serve to identify the pride and patriotism of our western brethren with the glory and protection of the navy and will establish its support in the common sentiments of the whole nation. We trust that chance will make a better distribution of names than is provided for by law, and that the next lot will fall on Mississippi or Missouri, and that the sonorous names of our noble rivers will distinguish the magnificent monuments of our naval skill and power."

Huntsville, (Alab.) May 12.

MILITARY ROADS.

We have recently had the pleasure of conversing with Lieut. Lyman, of the U. S. army, who is attached to the corps now engaged

the road from Ten... Lake Ponchartrai... pleasure that we... the authority abov... national work will... of June. The who... bridges and ferrie... are establish... travelled on hors... This gres... most importance t... as the distanc... lessened from th... The election for... venion commence... closed on the thir... there does not app... that the further i... that state will be... who have declare... rr, have avow... their importation... until the country u... tions will be usele... under state of the... some difficulty w... cent of the neglig... in issuing the e... holding the electi... Mr. Ludwick... don, has invente... bines economy w... bines in cooking... has over the com... is that all the ju... made call gra... of falling in... in hollow bars an... into a tin pan. ... therefore, which... the meat, is wh... to the hinder ha... prevents much o... and thereby faci... pan and reflect... from the gridiron... have used them... testimony in the... SMAT... In order to dis... extensively as pe... ext parts of the... in Philadelphia, ... of the Bank of t... cent pieces,] to... say, for the ore... dollars, in excha... in silver bullion... coins. Cent's still co... are desirable ar... any amount in... receivable at t... States.—Nat... E.A... SATURDAY... And ticks the... Even in these... smile was produ... ing paragraph an... of the Nationa... day on the Nat... This Editor i... to be very muc... his National G... on him some a... rest and prom... from him—he... the notices we... oared in the C... would call c... means to start... All this is t... be a tool, it ac... foe. The... much use in m... Administration... and some g... is useful—but... wa remarks... no upon all... this is gener... critical, or... talks politics... jurare in ver... that political... which denotes... The National... paper, and so... a flattery or... bears to ca... to serve... Extract of a gentl... "The Feder... are just nom... general assemb... their private... their nominat... tion. It is n... ability and a... of this cou... might & tacit... fect. They h... pless—I ca... cess. The... gentlemen.

the road from Tennessee River to the head of Lake Ponchartrain. It is with no ordinary pleasure that we can assure our readers, on the authority above mentioned, that this great national work will be completed in the month of June. The whole road is now cut out, and bridges and ferries and houses of entertainment are established, so that the road can be travelled on horseback with great convenience. This great national work is of the utmost importance to the whole western country, as the distance to New-Orleans, by land, is lessened from three to four hundred miles.

Missouri.
The election for representatives to the convention commenced on the first of May, and closed on the third. We regret to state that there does not appear to be any probability of the further introduction of slaves into that state will be prohibited. The candidates who have declared sentiments hostile to slavery, have avowed their intention to permit their importation for a term of years, that is, their importation is well stocked, and restrictions will be useless.—A letter from St. Louis under date of the 24th ult. informs us, that some difficulty will be experienced on account of the negligence of the proper officers in issuing the usual proclamation for holding the election.—*Nat. Int.*

PATENT GRILLIRON.
Mr. Ludlowick Fostick, of New London, has invented a grilliron, which combines economy with excellence and neatness in cooking. The great advantage it has over the common grilliron now in use, is that all the juices of the meats, commonly called gravies, cooked upon it, instead of falling into the fire, are received in shallow bars and from them conducted into a tin pan. All the greasy smoke, therefore, which imparts a bad flavor to the meat, is wholly avoided. Attached to the hinder bar is a tin reflector, which prevents much of the heat from escaping, and thereby facilitates the cooking. The tin and reflector can both be removed from the grilliron at pleasure. All who have used them do not hesitate to bear testimony in their favor.

SMALL CHANGE.
In order to disseminate small change as extensively as possible, through the different parts of the United States, the Mint in Philadelphia, will deliver, on account of the Bank of the U. S. Silver Dimes, [10 cent notes], of an moderate amount, say, for the present, not exceeding 500 dollars, in exchange for an equal amount in silver bullion, or in any foreign silver coin.
Coins still continue to be delivered, to any desirable amount, in change for an equal amount in specie, or in any paper receivable at the Bank of the United States.—*Nat. Int.*

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

"And ticks the hand just raised to shed his blood."

Even in these dull and dreary times, a smile was produced at reading the cringing paragraph and mercy-buying eulogium of the National Intelligencer the other day on the National Gazette, of Philadelphia.
This Editor in the Palace Livery seems to be very much afraid of the Editor of the National Gazette—he does not like his Missouri talk, and had well nigh given him some advice—but he likes all the rest and promises to extract copiously from him—he will not now look back to the notices with which he has been honored in the Gazette (which plain men would call contemptuous kicks,) but means to start fair after his begging-off.

All this is truly in character—born to be a tool, it acts it submissively to friend or foe. The National Intelligencer is of much use in many things—it gives early administration news, Congress Debates, and some good original pieces—so far it is useful—but it often pesters you with its own remarks, and explanations, and that upon all subjects—the character of these is generally either false, silly or hypocritical, or all together—and when it talks politics, it is either most implicitly untrue in verba magistris" or else it is of that politically hermaphroditical order which denotes the editor strictly Epicene. The National Intelligencer is the court sycophant, and so far so good—it deals only in flattery or crafty silence—it prudently forbears to cavil much, and never flatters to serve a friend, to make a proselyte, or to avoid a scourging.

Extract of a letter from Frederick, to a gentleman in this town.
The Federal Republicans of this County, were just nominated their ticket for the next general assembly.—The county has not in it any gentlemen more sincerely esteemed for their private as well as their political worth. Their nomination has given the greatest satisfaction. It is not possible to witness greater unanimity and zeal than exist among the federalists of this county. The democrats feel the right & tacitly acknowledge the power of this ticket. They know their opposition to it to be useless.—I can confidently assure you of its success. The following are the names of the gentlemen.
Alexander Warfield,
Ignatius Davis,
Robert G. McPherson,
Robert Motter."

For the Boston Gazette.
TEXT.
"With us democrats, (says Jehu,) it is not a contest for office, or its emoluments, but for the liberties of the people." (Vide Maryland Republican, June 6.)

COMMENTARY.
Will Jehu, as he may with great convenience publish a list of the democratic applicants for office during the last session of the legislature? the names of the persons wishing to be "Insolvent Commissioners, Lottery Commissioners, Wood Corders, Lumber Measurers, Fish Inspectors, Tobacco Inspectors, Magistrates, Bank Directors, &c."—the public would then be enabled to judge of the truth and justice of Jehu's remark. The people would then know whether the democrats are really the disinterested persons they affect to be, or whether they are only in search of power for the sake of individual gain and distinction.
The delegation of counties in which resided a member of the executive could furnish some useful information on this subject. They were supposed to have a peculiar influence in the disposal of appointments, and of course became the objects of the assiduous attentions of those in search of office. Let them tell their experience. Let them say whether they found their partisans so entirely disinterested, and free from private and personal views, as they are represented—Eastern Shore men, can have ready access to the Talbot and Queen Ann's delegations. They will no doubt cheerfully impart any information, that may be deemed useful to their fellow-citizens in forming correct opinions of public men and measures.
But it is not necessary for the people of the different counties to travel far from home, to find out, how very disinterested, democrats are, & how much they abhor all sorts of offices. Examine the appointments made in the different counties of Magistrates, members of the Levy Court, Orphans' Court, Constables, &c. Do you ever find a democrat filling one? Who dares to charge a democrat, with contending "for" office, or its emoluments? Oh! no! they are too disinterested! good souls! they only contend "for the liberties of the people"—What impudence and hypocrisy!

Can the people approve men, who thus attempt to cheat them in open day and in the very teeth of notorious facts. Benedict Arnold boasted of his attachment to the American cause, at the very moment when he would have betrayed West-Point. Men can profess and say any thing—but look to their actions.
HONESTY.

FOR THE BOSTON GAZETTE.
Anne Arundel County, May 9th, 1820.
Mr. Graham,

You will observe under the editorial head of a paper, dated June 6th, printed in Annapolis, called the Maryland Republican, a malicious and false attack on the Federal party of this state—that an editor of a newspaper who has for some years past, been a bloodsucker of, and a dependant on the treasury of this state for his daily subsistence, should have the daring effrontery to pen the following paragraph, exceeds almost the belief of even the most unblushing knave in the community; it is this—*With us (meaning the democrats) it is not a contest for offices, or its emoluments, but for the liberties of the people.* This editor, I presume, thinks it one of the liberties of the people to plunder the public treasury, as he has done; to present accounts of such enormous over charges to the committee of claims, as stationer and printer to the House of Delegates, that they, dearly as they love this democratic tool, dared not entirely sanction; accounts really so extravagant that a Jew would have blushed at presenting them.—This same editor who has so little desire for office or emoluments, is printer to the House of Delegates, and likewise stationer to the same body; this latter office gives him no trouble, as he has only to walk about a hundred yards, and buy pitchers, candlesticks, snuffers, candles, ink, inkstands, black sand, wafers that are unfit to seal a letter with, together with all the &c.'s that the house may stand in need of, and then charge two hundred per cent on each article, and the business is done.—There is, sir, so peculiar a fitness in this Caleb Quotim editor, for any kind of office to which profit is attached, that it has given no slight uneasiness to door-keeper Quinn, the present fat headed incumbent, who has understood the growing aspirations of this doughty office-hunter. This editor is now in high favour with his party, and could not now, if he wished it, be upright, the whole department of the treasury being in the hands of his friends, and much at his disposal of course.—He now exclaims in the language of Antolycus, in Shakespeare; "Ha, ha! what a fool Honesty is, & Trust, his sworn brother, a very simple gentleman! I have sold all my trumpets; if I had a mind to be honest, I see fortune would not suffer me; she drops nooties in my mouth." In short this man's character is so deeply stained with the sin of extortion, and his propensity to misrepresent the truth so notorious, as to render all the abuse issued from his hireling press, against the federal party, harmless and nugatory; indeed it is proverbial, even with his own party, that nothing coming from him should be regarded as authentic—as for the federalists they know him well, they regard him and his press, as literally mortgaged to a few democratic office hunters in the city of Annapolis—his abuse they covet, his praise would be the greatest insult and injury they could receive at his hands; they feel proud that his ill-will has been gained by protecting the property of the people, by rendering

all his endeavors at speculations on the treasury of the state useless, by rejecting accounts trumped up by him for pretended services, and which accounts have been since solemnly declared unjust in a court of justice, although backed by the best counsel in the state—I will conclude my remarks for the present by confidently asserting that the people of Maryland will never give any weight or credit to the propagation of the falsehoods of this man, and that they will not be so blinded, as to mistake the false representations of an interested demagogue for those of a true advocate for the liberties of the people.
A. B.

For the Boston Gazette.
Among the little miseries of life.
The following may be included—To be regularly pestered for the loan of a newspaper, by persons who are too niggardly or too politically rancorous to take it for themselves, notwithstanding their perpetual earnest desire to see it; & even after reading this remark, which is intended to hit them in the teeth with the butt end of rebuke, their cold blooded impudence still prompts them to do the same again, and again and forever.

To have one's newspapers, that are paid for, handed about and tumbled and often mislaid and lost by the amiable, accommodating and kind hearted good nature of the man who keeps the post-office or shop, where they may be deposited, who lends them to be read by the lounging, time-killing, tobacco chewing, quid nunes of the day.

To fall into company with a knowing one, who is about nine months behind hand with the news of the times, and who is very anxious to amuse you by telling all he knows.

When you ask an acquaintance who has lost a bit of skin on his nose, "what's the matter?" instead of telling you a true story, he carelessly rode on the highway, he commences with a why sir, and goes on to tell you how long since he first determined to take that ride, what horse he ordered, how that the servant mistook, that he wore his corded instead of his plain pantaloons; who he met; how far it was from home, and how near to such another place; what orders he left behind, when he started, & what was said to those he met on the road—how that it was a little drizzly and inclined him to this side of the road, or that it was sunny and made him take that—he was thinking of this thing; sitting in such a posture on his horse, when a tree of such a kind, had a branch extending in such a direction, north, east, south or west across the road, and his unfortunate nose, which stood forward in his face, struck the limb and hence the catastrophe, with a thousand other little episodes too tedious to mention and too vexatious even to think of.

To be asked forty times a day, by every man you meet, from September to July, annually, if the Hessian fly is in your wheat, and be obliged to listen and look, (as if attentively) to the story of each concerning the fly, when not one of them knows any thing more about it, than they do of the maiden name of old Neptune's God-mother.

And finally to be obliged to drink grog for good company sake when you don't want it—or for a man from the forest to dine with his friend on the salt water on ham and chickens, when he expected to get fine fish and hard crabs.

"RISUM TENENTIS"

For the Boston Gazette.
The benefit of Habitual Prayer. Extracted from Hannah Moore's Moral Sketches.
Habitual prayer may prove a most effectual check, to any doubtful or wrong action, to which circumstances may invite us during the day, on which we are entering. The very petition to our heavenly father, "Deliver us from evil," forcibly felt and sincerely expressed, may preserve us from being seduced into it. And is not the praying christian less likely to fall into temptation, than they who neglect to pray that they may not be led into it? The right dispositions of the heart, and the fervor of devotion, reciprocally excite each other. A holy temper sends us to prayer, and prayer promotes that temper. Each act of thanksgiving tends to make us more grateful, and augmented gratitude, excites more devout thanksgiving. The act of confession renders the heart more contrite, and deeper contrition induces a more humbling avowal of sin. Each, and all, sends us more cordially to the Redeemer; the more fervent the prayer, the more entire is the prostration of the man at the foot of the cross.

From the Delaware Gazette.
We are pleased to see that the Federalists of Maryland are paying proper attention to the subject of the approaching election. It will be a contest in which the interest and honor of the state will be very deeply concerned. It is very desirable that they should succeed, and if proper exertions should be made, there is no doubt but they will. Then will the respectable state of Maryland be redeemed from her recent lamentable degradation, and be restored to her proper standing among the members of the Union; but if the Federalists, by inattention or supineness, offer the present incumbent to continue in office, they should recollect that it will be their own fault that a system of misrule, and maladministration is continued. We, however, do not believe it will be the case. We expect—yea, confidently expect that they will rise from the majesty of their strength, and hurl from their places the cruel destroyers of their honor and sacred institution.

It is stated in the Philadelphia papers that the 23d of August is the day fixed on for launching the ship of the line, building at the navy yard in that place.

STRATAGEM.
On Friday night last, in the vicinity of the town of Salisbury, Md. the noted kidnapper Dean Marvell, of Delaware, with an associate by the name of Curtis Steene were decoyed and apprehended by the protecting society of Salisbury, & have since been safely committed to the goal of Somerset county. They were taken in the very act of delivering to the purchaser a free negro man, whom, in securing, they had inhumanly beaten. They acknowledge the negro to be free, and say that his name is Peter Chance, of Wilmington, Delaware.—*Pat.*
Salisbury, Md. June 8th, 1820.

Among the anomalies of the times, we see Mr. Kilty the chancellor of this state heading an electioneering meeting of a neighboring Congressional district, for the purpose of nominating a member. Though a Chancellor or Judge, by accepting his office, does not forfeit or diminish his civil rights, yet it must be confessed, that by taking a prominent part in the collisions of party, which never can be done without more or less intemperate zeal, the public respect for the personal character of the officer and the confidence in his impartiality must be lost or greatly diminished. How is it possible to reconcile the calm deliberation, necessary to ascertain on which side the scales of justice preponderate, with a state of turbid intellect, agitated by the petty policy & stratagems of party, or with that excitement of feeling for or against the individuals, whose rights or concerns come up before him for his decision, which springs from the animosities of the polls?—*Fed. Rep.*

IMPORTANT.
Many citizens of the United States long held in confinement in different portions of the Spanish dominions, have been restored to liberty. A letter from Don Juan Jabat, acting minister of state for foreign affairs at Madrid, to Mr. Forsyth informs the American envoy, that the King of Spain "has resolved to set at liberty all the Americans of the U. S. made prisoners within the dominions of the King of Spain, for having taken part in the disturbances of his American colonies." The American Envoy, with a promptitude and zeal, much to his credit immediately addressed a circular to the consuls of the United States on the Mediterranean, in Spain apprising them that the expenses of all those in confinement would be advanced, if necessary, for their return, by the American government.—*Fed. Rep.*

PIRATES RESPITED.
The five pirates, now confined in Baltimore county goal (associates of Ferguson & Denny) who were to have been executed to-morrow, have been respited by the President of the U. S. for an indefinite period.—*ib.*

Office of the Freeman's Journal,
Philadelphia June 8.
KING OF SPAIN RUN OFF.
Captain Churchill, of the Schr. Monroe, of Portland, arrived here this morning, in 13 days from St. Bartholomews, was boarded by a Spanish sloop of war, 20 guns, under the Cortes flag, 25 days from Cadiz, who informed him that the King of Spain had run off to France.

From the Western Journal.
CONGRESSIONAL COMPOSITION.
A statement of the professions of the members of the present Congress, made out by a member.

	in Senate	H. of Rep.	Total
Lawyers	33	100	133
Physicians	9	13	22
Planters & Farmers	9	62	71
Merchants	0	2	2
Mechanics	1	2	3
—186 Representatives.			
4 Delegates.			
22 Senators.			
—238 whole No. members Congress.			
From New England & New-York in the House of Representatives—Lawyers 40			
Whole No. of Reps' from do. 68			
Deduct Lawyers, 40			
Other professions, 28			

DIED.
On the 12th inst. in St. Michaels, after a lingering illness, Mr. Johnson Cooper, of that place.

Was Found
Between Easton and the Point, two Lottery Tickets, (eighths) the owner by proving property and paying the cost of this advertisement, can have them by applying at this office.
June 17

To be Leased,
For a term of years, "Perry Hall" & "Morlings," the property of Mrs. Maria Kerr, situated on Miles River, lately held by Col. William B. Smith, as tenant for life. They will be leased either separately or together. Apply to
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
June 17

Nanticoke Bridge STOCK,
Seventy-Two Shares of the above Stock will be offered at public sale, in Vienna, on Monday the 26th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, if not previously disposed of at private sale.
By order of the President & Directors.
JERE COLSTON, Treas'r.
Vienna, June 17th, 1820.

Harvest Goods:
CLARK & GREEN,
Have just received a general assortment of LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
FOR HARVEST:
Which they will sell very low for cash only.
June 17—3w

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.
An Academy for the instruction of Young Ladies will be opened, in Cambridge, by the subscriber, on Monday the 26th instant. In this institution, will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Chemistry, and, in short, any branch of science, which is of a substantial and important nature. The terms of tuition, have been made moderate in reference to the existing pecuniary difficulties.
They are, for Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. \$4 per quarter.
For Grammar, Geography, &c. &c. \$5 per quarter.
The Preceptor trusts, that from his experience in teaching, and from the attention which he will uniformly bestow on those committed to his care, he may be enabled to render general, if not universal, satisfaction. Parents and guardians are very respectfully invited, to send on their daughters to this Seminary. Boarding can be obtained in reputable houses, and it is presumed, on accommodating terms.
ROBERT M'MORDIE LAIRD, A. P. Preceptor.
Cambridge, June 17.

MARYLAND.
Kent County, to wit:
Benjamin Gafford, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the justices of the Orphans' Court, of Kent County, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period, required by law, together, with a schedule of his property and of his creditors, so far as then recollected, & a certificate from the gaoler, of his confinement in the goal of the said county, for debt only, was forthwith discharged from his confinement by me, and I do therefore direct that the said Benjamin Gafford, give notice to his creditors, of his application and discharge aforesaid by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers, printed at Easton, for four weeks successively, the first publication, to be three months, before the first Saturday, after the third Monday in September next, and that the said Benjamin Gafford, be and appear on said Saturday, before the judges of Kent County Court, to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him, by his creditors, touching the premises, and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state.
Given under my hand at Chestertown Maryland, this 3d day of June, Eighteen Hundred and Twenty.
ISAAC CANNELL.

50 Cents Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber on the 25th of December 1819, an apprentice boy to the Farming Business, named

John Anders,
About 17 years old, light complexion, light hair, short slim nose, slow motion, and slow speech, about 4 feet 10 inches high; whoever will apprehend said boy and return him to me shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid for bringing him home. I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring said boy at their peril.
CLINTON HANDLEY.
Dorchester County, (Md.)
near Vienna, June 17, 1820.

Kent County Court.
In Chancery, &c.
Joseph Ford, Ad- ministrator of Robert Ford, vs. James Cann, & Mary Cann. In this case Henry Tilghman, the Trustee appointed to make sale of the real estate of James Cann, deceased of Kent County, for the payment of his debts, having reported to this Court, that he did, on the 25th day of March 1820, sell the said real estate containing Two Hundred and Six Acres and Two Rods, and Four Perches of Land, unto Mary True and Deborah True, of the said County for the sum of Twenty-three Dollars and twenty-five cents per acre.—It is therefore now ordered by this Court that the said sale, and the report of the Trustee in the above case, is, and shall be ratified & confirmed forever, unless sufficient cause be shewn to the contrary, in this Court, before the 21st day of September next, and that the creditors of the said James Cann, exhibit and file their claims, in this Court on or before the 21st day of September next, or be entirely precluded from all benefit of the sales of the said real estate, and it is further ordered that the said trustee shall have a copy of this order published in the Easton Gazette, for four weeks successively, before the 21st of September next.
THOMAS WORRELL.
April 29th, 1820.
A true copy,
Test, WILLIAM SCOTT, Clerk of Kent County Court, (Md.)
June 17th, 1820

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.
Annapolis, June 7, 1820.
Whereas application has been made to the President and Directors of this Bank by more than thirty stockholders, holding more than three hundred shares, signifying their wishes that a meeting of the stockholders, should be called for the purpose of fixing the compensation to be allowed the Presidents of the bank, and its branches. Therefore notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday the second day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration what compensation shall be made to the Presidents for their extraordinary attendance at the Bank pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of incorporation.
By order of the Board.
JONA. PINNEY, Cash'r.

June 8—(17)—6w.
The Editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, the editors of the Easton Gazette and Star, Easton, the editors of the Star of Federalism and Republican Gazette, Fredericktown, and the editor of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to insert the above six weeks.

POETRY.

OLD NICK.

The rib of Gaffer loved a drop:
When're she took a sup,
Twas all in vain he cried, "dame stop,
Don't swallow down the cup."

Now Gaffer like Columbia's tar,
Disliked his foes, odd rot'em,
His bowl display'd two ships of war,
In action at the bottom.

Twas once when dame the bowl had seized
Says Gaffer "leave some dear."
"No," she replied, "I am so well pleased,
To see the vessels here."

"O ho!" said Gaffer, gentle soul,
"I'll cure you of that trick."
Away he went and bought a bowl,
Whose bottom held old Nick!

But still his dame left Gaffer none,
And roused the peasant's ire,
"Why what the dickens, wife have done,
Why blood and 'ouns and fire!"

"Nay, be not angry," said the dame,
"You would not have me stop,
For sure, dear Gaffer, 'twere a shame
To leave old Nick a drop!"

RALPH RISIBLE.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Oh, happy! blest of all his race,
The man who tills the soil,
Whose spring and harvest hopes, in place,
Come sweetening every toil.

Were mine a field of waving grain,
A mead, with "cattle sprinkled o'er,"
A wood to tempt the warbling train,
Before my house a grassy plain,
Descending to some shore.

In joyous ease I'd spend my life,
In spite of fortune's frown;
Nor e'er like Lot's undutious wife,
Regret the noisy town.

Farwell the counting-house and store,
Amid the city's din,
My eyes and ears be vexed no more,
With "Lend me, Sir," without the door,
And "Sir your Note," within.

Lord help the man who spends his days
In borrowing and lending!
Dugged here and there a thousand ways,
Yet times are never mending.

Be mine the waggon, plough and spade,
'Tis man's first destination,
With health and plenty more than paid,
I'd take my cheer and shake my head
To fools of rank and station.

PINDAR HAYLOFT.

ECONOMY.

On Wednesday last, our economical assembly were occupied about half a day in settling an account of \$48 in favor of Mr. Bennett, keeper of the City Hotel in Hartford, for refreshments furnished on election day, last year. The time spent in adjusting this account, which ought to have been settled by the comptroller, probably cost the state \$150, and they saved three dollars, by deducting fifty cents a bottle from the wine bill.

[New Haven Journal.]

From the Georgetown Messenger of June 5.

SLAVE TRADE.

We understand that in consequence of the information lately received from the African Coast, of the immense & almost incredible number of vessels employed in this detestable traffic, the government are about to despatch some fast sailing vessels of war to that station, to assist the Cyane in bringing to justice those offenders against the laws, religion and humanity.

Henry Willis

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of

Ladies Shoes,

which he will dispose of low for cash. He has also brought on an assortment of materials, which will enable him to supply those who may favour him with their custom, with Boots or Shoes, of the first quality, at very reduced prices.

N. B. He also manufactures Patent Peg Boots and Shoes, which are considered superior as respects durability, to the common make

Easton, June 10, 1820.

Boot & Shoe Making.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Dr. Kemp, next door to Mr. John W. Sherwood, and is directly opposite the Market-house, where he intends carrying on the above business, & aided by good workmen and a steady application to business, he flatters himself he will be able to please all those who may favor him with their custom.

JOHN WRIGHT.

N. B. He will sell low for Cash. J. W. June 10,

Notice.

The subscriber having removed from Talbot County, begs the favour of all those indebted, to come forward and settle their respective accounts without delay, unto Mr. Richard Feddeman his agent.

RICHARD CRAY.

June 10

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.

SHOES & HATS.

Joseph Scull,

Has just opened a General Assortment of SHOES,

(A number of which are of the best Baltimore make,) and intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds, at his Store in Easton, nearly opposite the Court-House.

AN ASSORTMENT OF Hats & Umbrellas,

The best Imperial, old and Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas, and a Variety of the best Tobacco.

He has also on hand Jennings' Patent Warm and Hot Baths, together with a number of other articles, all of which he will sell cheap for cash only.

Easton, May 27, 1820.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale the Farm he lately purchased of Mr. James C. Wheeler, within one and a quarter miles of Easton, and adjoining the Lands of Peter Denny and John L. Kerr, Esquires, containing between 90 and 100 acres, the greater part wood land. The whole of the arable land has been recently covered with manure broadcast, and is in a high state of cultivation, there is on said farm a comfortable dwelling house with two rooms on each floor; Kitchen, Pantry, Corn House, Granary, and stabling for 10 or 12 head of horses. An excellent Black Smith's Shop now in operation, for which business it is a good stand. A Pump of excellent water near the door, and a selection of the best kinds of fruit trees in very thriving condition. On a greater part of the purchase money a credit of one and two years will be given, or good paper will be taken in part payment—Mr. Vincent who resides on the premises will show it to any person desirous of viewing it. If not sold by the 15th of next August, it will be for Rent.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Talbot County, June 3, 1820.—5

Notice.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and acquaintances, on the Eastern Shore, that his Counting Room is removed to No. 1. Spears Wharf, at the head of Smith's Dock. He will give his particular attention to the Commission Business and execution of any orders that he may be favored with.

GOVERT HASKINS.

Baltimore, May 10th 1820.

CHEAP GOODS,

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

The Subscriber has, in addition to his former stock of Goods on hand, just received a supply from Philadelphia, which renders his assortment complete.

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Superfine Blue and Black Cloths	do Brown do	Common do do	Cassimeres assorted colors	Corduroys	Cambric Muslins	Plain Jaconet do	Figured do do	Bombazetts assorted	Superfine Calicoes	Common do	1st quality Irish Linens	Superfine Cotton Hose	Common do do	Black Brown and assorted Canton Crapes	French White and Black do	Domestic Muslins	India do	Scotch linens assorted	Pennsylvania do do	Cambric Gingham	Carlisle do	Apron Checks assort.	Domestic Bed-ticking	English do	Mercerills assorted	Madras Hkiff's	Bandanna do	Nai keens	Silk Shawls	Canton do assorted	Plain & figured Book Muslins	Ladies Silk Gloves	do Kid do	Gentlemen's do do	do Buckskin do	Suspenders assorted	Sewing Silk assorted	Cotton Yarn assorted	Willow Hats	Umbrellas	Water Proof Hats	Wool do	Morocco do	Tortoise shell Combs	do assorted	Mock Tortoise do	Hibbons do	Edged Plates assorted	White do do	China do do	do Coffee Cups and Saucers assorted	do Tea do do	Common do do do	And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.						
Straw Bonnets	Best gilt Buttons	German Tumblers	Common do assorted	Decanters	China and common	Wash Basins	Coffee Pots assorted	Dishes assorted	do Vegetable do	China and common	Pitchers assorted	Tobacco	Hambleton's Snuff assorted	Levi Garrett's do	Sythe Blades	Knives and Forks assorted	Penknives do	Pocket do	Gun Locks	Razors assorted	Padlocks	Trunk do	Chest do	do Hinges	Butt do assorted	Screws do	Hammers	Frying Shears	Scissors assorted	Hand Saws	do Files	Cross Cutt Saw Files	Mill do do	Black Smith's Rasps	Sad Irons	Frying Pans	Steel Yards	Currycombs	Brown Sugar	Loaf do	Coffee	Chocolate	Powder and Shot	Pepper	Allspice	Ginger	Indigo	Allum	Coppers	Brimstone	Teas assorted	Morocco Shoes assort	ed	Leather do do	Kid do do	Seal Skin do do	Raisins	Almonds	India Hearth Rugs	And a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles as near as possible, and invites his friends and the public to call and view his goods for themselves.

JACOB C. WILLSON.

Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline County, May 27

To Rent.

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

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

LLOYD NICOLS.

May 27

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

More New Goods.

GROOME & LAMBLYN.

SPRING GOODS,

Carefully selected in Philadelphia, from the latest arrivals, consisting of

CANTON, BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURES;

which with their Stock already on hand, comprises a large and superb assortment; all which they confidently recommend to their customers and the public, and beg leave to solicit an early call.

They have also a complete assortment of GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENS-WARE, GLASS & CHINA.

Easton, May 13th, 1820.—3wen3w.

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,

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 ANNAPOILIS & 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—

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

By a young man, with a very small family, who has been accustomed to public business for fourteen years—a great part of the time engaged in the business of public offices, and another part to other public business; writes as good a hand as common, and understands accounts. Active employment where constant Clerkship is not required, would be preferred to the duties of a public office; Testimonials, as to sobriety and capacity, &c. can be produced from the most respectable gentlemen of Talbot County.—Liberal wages only wanted for services to be performed, & any person in need of a Clerk, can apply to Mr. A. Graham, who will direct them where to find the person offering his service.

June 3—3w

Sythe Cradling.

The Subscriber takes the liberty to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has provided himself with an elegant stock of materials for Cradling sythes—and solicits the patronage of a generous public in that way—his price for the last ten years has been two dollars, he now will cradle for one dollar and fifty cents—also he continues to carry on the Waggon & Cart business, & has a first rate stock of timber, for waggon and cart bodies and wheels. His present price for Cart-wheels is \$10.

N. B. I will stock ploughs in the best manner for \$2

CLOUDSBERRY KIRBY.

Easton, May 27

WANTED,

A Lad of from 15 to 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Saddling & Harness Business. One of correct morals may meet with an agreeable situation by applying to the Subscriber.

THOMAS B. PINKIND.

Easton, June 3, 1820.

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 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—

Cohen's Offices...Norfolk and Baltimore.

BRILLIANT LOTTERY, FOR FINISHING AND COMPLETING THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL CHURCH IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

HIGHEST PRIZES, viz.:

40,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
*30,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
20,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
*10,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
*5,000 Dollars	*2,000 Dollars
*5,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
*4,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars
*3,000 Dollars	2,000 Dollars

Besides 50 of 1000 DOLLARS—20 of 500 DOLLARS, &c. &c.

Only 12,500 Tickets in the scheme and the whole lottery to be completed

IN TEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

All the prizes above marked thus * are PAYABLE WITHOUT DISCOUNT, the others are subject to fifteen per cent. deduction as usual.

Present Price of Tickets:

Whole Tickets, \$20	Fifths,.....4 00
Halves,.....10	Eighths,.....2 50
Quarters,.....5	Tenths,.....2 00

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE-OFFICES, No. 114, Market Street BALTIMORE, and at the corner of Water Street and Maxwell's Wharf, NORFOLK, Virginia.

From the great number of the tickets already sold and the increasing demand, the popularity of the Scheme has been tested; in fact, the arrangement of the Scheme could not fail to insure universal satisfaction on account of the superior advantages it offers to the adventurer. The Managers have engaged in a work of great expense and labor, but when completed, the CATHEDRAL will form one amongst the most striking embellishments of the city, and in point of architectural decoration, will rank with the most splendid in the Union. The managers rely with confidence on the zealous support of their fellow parishioners, and of their Catholic Brethren, elsewhere, and at the same time on the liberal of all other denominations.

Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing the Cash, or prize tickets in any of the lotteries, post paid, will meet the same prompt attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Secretary

to the Managers, Baltimore.

More Capital Prizes have been obtained at COHEN'S OFFICE than at any other office in the United States.

Adventurers who purchase through the medium of COHEN'S OFFICE, will be furnished after the drawing with a complete list of the prizes, if they desire it—those who wish the list will signify the same when they send in their orders.

Baltimore, April 26, 1820.

May 6—6w

25 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 19th ult. an apprentice boy, to the Tanning and Currying Business, named

Denwood James,

Light complexion and light hair, about 5 feet high, whoever takes up the said Boy, and returns him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid for bringing him home. I forwarn all persons from harboring the said boy at their peril.

WILLIAM STARKY.

Cambridge, June 3, 1820. 3w

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 Hatter. 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 handsome, marked with white—the figure will show for itself.

WILLIAM BENNY.

March 18—tf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber having purchased the entire stock in trade of Mr. Kendall F. Holmes, will carry on the

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, At the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Holmes—He will at all times be supplied with the best materials, and pledges himself to execute all orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and in a faithful and workmanlike manner. He earnestly solicits a portion of public patronage.

JOHN G. STEVENS.

Easton, May 6—tf

A great Bargain

IN WESTERN SHORE LAND.

Watermen take Notice.

I will sell the plantation known by the name of LATIMORE'S, containing ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN ACRES, being in the County of Northumberland, and lying on Mill Creek, a branch of Wicomico river. The soil is good for corn, wheat and tobacco, the land is level and well adapted for improvement.

There is on the premises, a dwelling house containing four rooms; also, a kitchen and barn a little out of repair: a spring of excellent water very convenient.—There is a sufficient proportion of good oak timber for keeping in repair and for building every house necessary on the plantation.—This place enjoys all the benefits of the water. No creek or river in Virginia or Maryland, furnishes better fish and oysters than Mill Creek, and there is plenty of wild fowl also in the season. There are two fine Coves, in which fish and oysters may be kept. This is a most desirable situation for a person following the water. The neighborhood is wealthy and agreeable. Good anchorage for large vessels within three hundred yards of the dwelling house.—The neighborhood furnishes much employment for vessels, & it is also convenient to the trade of hamp-hannock and Potomack. Two thousand dollars will be taken for the plantation, if immediate application is made. Mr. Isaac Hurst, who lives near the premises, will show the land, and letters addressed to the subscriber, at Farnham Church, Richmond county, Virginia, will be attended to.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1820.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY CENTS FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

NEWSPAPERS.

There is a great deal of cant employed in this world, on the subject of newspapers; they have been alternately admired and traduced, as suits the varying whim or caprice of the moment. When our constitution declares that congress shall make no law, abridging the freedom of the press; when amongst all the subjects for festive mirth and congratulation, on the fourth of July, this high privilege is regarded as one; it surely is not becoming, to make such remarks as are often made to discredit the character of our public journals. Let such men be consistent at least with themselves; if a public journal is contemptible, as it has been often represented to be, let them expunge that constitutional guarantee of the press. But the fact is, this is all cant and despicable cant; a journal is not that miserable thing, that shallow brained critics, coxcombs, literary pigmies, and the half fledged glories of science have declared. It is a picture in miniature of the planet that we inhabit; a sort of moral map by which we ascertain the geography of the human heart. It presents on every day, a brief and compendious outline of the politics of Europe, of the various discoveries in the various arts and sciences, of the improvements in agriculture, commerce and the manufactures of the marketable prices of commodities, either foreign or domestic, of the progress of the standard of our adorable Redeemer, made in heathen lands; in fact, whatever is stirring in this busy, bustling, restless world of ours, have all been made known through the medium of a public journal. Nor is its influence confined here; it is the legitimate ally of the pulpit, and occasionally brings to view the bright visions of the eternal world, beaming upon the darkness of the grave, and disclosing the glorious forms of angels and sanctified spirits, walking in the presence of eternal majesty, surrounded by glory, and participating in his ineffable fulgence.

In such a mass of diversified intelligence, it very frequently happens, that this information proves abortive and unimportant. Where the historians of the age, with all the lights afforded by historical documents, with all the patience and pertinacity of research after truth, so characteristic of that class of writers, are led astray, surely may be pardoned, if the editor of a journal, living in the midst of the parties, and liable to participate in all their feelings, and frequently himself attached to one, or the other, by the powerful considerations of private friendship, should be honestly deceived, and in such cases he must expect to bear the consequences of his own faults and his own mistakes. But is this to be attributed to the vilest motives that can actuate the human heart? Are the editors of public journals the only men in society who do not feel the solemnity of moral and religious obligations? Are they only insensible to the influence of that Divine mandate, which was thundered from the lips of the Deity himself, from Mount Sinai, "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor?"

Our readers may perhaps smile, when we assert, but that will not prevent us from making the assertion, that a public journal is valuable to the future historians of our country. A newspaper is the only publication that presents the proper hue and complexion of the times, it is the record of the present moment, and it participates largely in all the sensations of the day; it is an invariable thermometer, by which we may ascertain the temperature of the political atmosphere. How important is a file of our revolutionary journals regarded now; it makes Washington and suffering army, the alternate hopes and dependencies of the nation, present to the view. But a few more rolling suns, and our present journals will be as anxiously sought after by those, who will wish to learn, in our day what agitated the minds of Americans.

A newspaper flies with the wings, with the velocity of an eagle; the commotions in Europe, the politics of our country are by its medium diffused over our continent, almost with the rapidity of the lightning's flash. Now let those who decry newspapers, shew in what manner so much information could be spread abroad so promptly, and so cheaply, as can be done in this mode of conveyance. Many of our fellow citizens would remain in utter ignorance, not only of what happens abroad, but of events transpiring in their own country, if it was not for this nimble courier that skims the surface of the waves and climbs the boisterous winds, to disseminate such intelligence.

Now it may be asked, whether it is not the duty of every parent, to encourage his cheap and expeditious mode of obtaining information. But the expense—

the expense, aye, there's the rub in this day of economy and retrenchment. Let us see the amount of this amazing expense. One cigar smoker, by smoking one Spanish cigar less per day, might take one of our daily papers for a year—if would only cost him this curb on his appetite, but the cigar is enjoyed, and the public journal abandoned. One tobacco chewer, by suspending this favorite habit a few hours out of twenty-four, could furnish himself with the same means of information; but the worthless tobacco quid is preserved, and the public journal abandoned. The man who drinks a bottle of wine per day, could, by only drinking half a bottle, obtain twenty daily papers per annum with the balance, and yet the bottle is still preserved and public journals abandoned. So much for this cant of economy—we make retrenchment in all things except in our vices.—*Balt. Morn. Chronicle.*

HORRID TRANSACTION.

The Western Reserve Chronicle, (printed at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, of the 1st inst. gives a distressing account of the death of Philemon, William and Cyrus, three only children of Mr. Zapfina and Mrs. Lois Stone, of Kinsman, in that county, who were drowned by the hand of their mother! The circumstances are peculiar, and were communicated for publication by a Clergyman. Mr. and Mrs. Stone possessed amiable dispositions, sustained unblemished characters, and had lived together in the utmost harmony.—During a late revival of religion, Mrs. S. was awakened, and supposed she had experienced a change of heart. Soon after, however, she settled down in a state of gloom and melancholy, and declared that she had committed the unpardonable sin. Under this impression, & believing, that if taken off at their present tender age, the children would be happy; and believing, also, that having committed the unpardonable sin, no injury would follow to herself, while her husband was gone to meeting, on Sunday, the 14th of May, she drowned the little innocents, in a spring about 3 feet deep. Verdict of the Coroner's Inquest, was, drowned by the mother in a fit of insanity.

Natural History.

In the last number received of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, in an article under the title of "Living Foods found in stones are productions of the former world," by the Rector of Babsdorf, the following curious fact is stated:

"In a stone quarry, near Cassal, the workmen discovered three living toads lying together in a stone four feet long, three feet broad, and many high, on the outside of which before it was broken, not the slightest trace of an aperture was to be discovered. It was with difficulty that these animals could be brought from the spot they lay in, and as soon as they were taken out they hopped in again. They appeared to be quite in the grass; but they died in half an hour."

Numerous facts of this kind, relative to the toad, have from time to time been testified to, and the writer endeavors to show that these wonderful creatures must have belonged to a "former world" & were enclosed in their strong prison during the last revolution of the globe." The author closes his speculations with the following reflections—

"We break a rock in pieces in order to examine its correspondent parts, and to ascertain if it contains any marine organic remains and behold! our wish of beholding animals of the former world, alive in their natural form, is now accomplished. A living creature of the former period of the earth, a toad which has withstood the decay of thousands of years, springs out of its prison in which it has been secured against every injury. It awakes from its slumber, on beholding the renewed light which beams around it, and of whose beneficial influence it, has been so long deprived, in order to convince us of the reality of a former world, and then, after a short second existence, falls into an eternal sleep."

Conjugal Fidelity.

Mr. Samuel Fisher, the inventor of the Golden Snuff, was acquainted with a widow lady of excellent character, who resided in Cork. This lady was inconsolable for the death of her husband; the day was spent by her in sighs and incessant lamentations, and her pillow at night was moistened with the tears of her sorrow. Her husband, her dear husband, was the continual theme of her discourse, and she seemed to live for no other object but to recite his praises, and deplore his loss.—One morning her friend Fisher found her in a state of mental agitation, bordering on distraction. Her departed love, she said, had appeared to her in the night, and most peremptorily ordered her to enter the vault where his remains were deposited, and have the coffin opened. Mr. F. remonstrated with her on the absurdity of the idea; he said that the intensity of her sorrow had impaired her intellect; that the phantom was the mere creature of her imagination, and begged to postpone to some future period, her intended visit

to the corpse of her husband. The lady acquiesced for that time in his request; but the two succeeding mornings, the angry spirit of her spouse stood at her bedside, and with loud menaces, repeated his command. Mr. Fisher, therefore, sent to the sexton, and matters being arranged, the weeping widow and her friend attended in the dismal vault; the coffin was opened with much solemnity, and the faithful matron stooped down, and kissed the clay cold lips of her adored husband. Having reluctantly parted from the beloved corpse, she spent the remainder of the day in silent anguish. On the succeeding morning, Mr. Fisher, (who intended to sail for England on that day) called to bid his afflicted friend adieu. The maid servant told him that the lady had not yet risen. "Tell her to get up," said Fisher, "I wish to give her a few words of consolation and advice before my departure." "Ah, sir!" said the girl smiling, "it would be a pity to disturb the new married couple so early in the morning."—"What new married couple?"—"My mistress, sir, was married last night."—"Married! Impossible! What! the lady who adored her deceased husband, and who was visited nightly by his ghost, and who yesterday so fervently kissed his corpse?—Surely you jest!" "Oh sir," said the maid, "my late master, poor man, on his deathbed, made my mistress promise, that she would never marry any man after his decease, till he and she should meet again, (which the good man, no doubt thought would never happen till they met in heaven) and you know, my dear sir, you kindly introduced them to each other, face to face, yesterday. My mistress, sir, sends you her compliments and thanks, together with the bride cake to distribute among your friends."

DR. FRANKLIN.

The following passage from a letter from Dr. Franklin, to his daughter, Mrs. Bache, in 1774, shows how highly he valued economy; deeming it, as unquestionably it is, a virtue of no little rank in itself, the parent of many others, and the preventive of numberless vices. It may be useful to re-publish it.

"I was charmed with the account you gave me of your industry, the tablecloths of your own spinning, &c. &c. but the latter part of the paragraph, that you had sent for linen from France, because weaving and flax were grown dear, alas! that dissolved the charm; and your sending for long black pins, and lace and feathers!! disgusted me as if you had put salt into my strawberries. The spinning I see is to be laid aside, and you are to be dressed for the ball. You seem not to know, my dear daughter, that of all the dear things in the world, idleness is the dearest, except mischief."

"When I began to read your account of the high prices of goods, a pair of gloves \$7!! a yard of common gauze 24!! and that it now required a fortune to maintain a family in a very plain way; I expected you would conclude with telling me, that every body as well as yourself, was grown frugal and industrious; and I could scarce believe my eyes in reading forward, that there never was so much dressing and pleasure going on! and that you wanted black pins and feathers from France; to appear, I suppose, in the mode. This leads me to imagine, that perhaps it is not so much that the goods are grown dear, as that money is grown cheap; as every thing else will do when excessively plenty, and that people are still as nearly in their circumstances as when a pair of gloves might be had for half a crown. The war, indeed, may in some degree raise the price of goods—and the high taxes, which are necessary to support a war may make our frugality necessary; and as I am always preaching that doctrine, I cannot in conscience, or in decency, encourage the contrary, by my example, in furnishing my children with foolish modes and luxuries. I therefore send all the articles you desire, that are useful or necessary, and omit the rest, for as you say, you should 'have great pride in wearing any thing I send, and shewing it as your father's taste;' I must avoid giving you an opportunity of doing that with lace or feathers. If you wear your cambric ruffles as I do, and take care not to mend the holes, they will come in time, to be lace; and feathers! my dear girl, may be had in America from every Cock's Tail."

A Kidnapper Taken.

The pilot boat James Coulter, of Philadelphia, Ezekiel Teel, arrived here on Monday, picked up on Friday last in Cape May Roads, an open boat of and from this port, bound to New York, having on board a white man named Tisdale, and two black men slaves, whom he had decoyed off under the promise of giving them their freedom. The slaves' names are Demps, alias Dempsey Nickerson, belonging to a widow woman on Indian Creek, about three miles from this town, and George, belonging to Mrs. Peachim. They are all confined in the goal of New Castle, state of Delaware.

Arms of the State of Maine.

The legislature of our robust eastern sister, Maine, are busily at work organizing the new government, and proceed with great harmony and unanimity. The following is a description of the Seal and Arms of the state, adopted on Friday last.

BOSTON, June 1

FROM CAPE DE VERDES.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Bedfordshire dated
"Villa da Praya, St. Jago, March 31, 1
"For the first time, arrived here 27th inst. the U. S. ship Franklin, 74—Stewart, from the Mediterranean. I an astonishing sight to the Portuguese witness an American ship of such complete model and strength. Instead of directing the officers to the formalities humiliations required of unarmed inferior vessels, every indulgence was

accorded. "Com. Stewart having the next day obtained the supplies for which he entered the port, acquainted the American Consul (Saml. Hodges, Jun. Esq.) that was about to sail, and desired him to form his excellency the Governor General, who immediately issued orders for the ship to pass; but by the negligence of the officers charged with communicating the order, the most distant batteries were not apprized that his Excellency's permission was granted, and opened a fire upon the Franklin. His Excellency was much alarmed for the consequence, and instantly sent express for them to cease firing; but before he reached, 12 or 15 guns had been discharged, and one shot passed through her main top sail. His Excellency then despatched the Captain of a Portuguese 20 gun brig of war, then in the harbor, to Com. Stewart, with an apology. The distance of the Franklin prevented him from reaching her in his boat, and he returned.

"The Am. Consul being present, and knowing that his Excellency was prompt in issuing his orders for the ship to pass, wrote to Com. S. at the earnest solicitation of his Excellency to communicate his humble apology, and despatched the Harbor Master with the letter, who, after being out all night, returned without accomplishing his object. The ship having drifted to leeward, the next morning his Excellency despatched a large pinnace with the Consul's letter to Com. S. who replied, he was satisfied the firing was unintentional on the part of his Excellency; but observed, that a shot had passed through his ship's main top sail, for which he should demand satisfaction, and send his boat ashore for the purpose; but the strong lee current prevented the ship from gaining to windward, and the wind increased, she bore away, probably for the West Indies. Next morning a general order was issued, permitting any ship of war to leave whenever the commander thinks proper, either by night or day. Thus you see, a single American line of battle ship has effected what the English naval commanders have long desired, and who have always humiliated themselves to praying permission to leave the place.

"The officers who were first charged with communicating his Excellency's order and those commanding the batteries, were immediately confined; but the Am. Consul conceiving that the latter were not deserving of censure, solicited, and obtained their release; and this morning offered a full pardon, on his part, to the former, when his Excellency released them from the weighty irons in which they were confined.

"It has long been the practice at this place, that no vessel of any description shall leave, without first obtaining the Governor General's permission; and not long since, he issued an order for all the batteries to fire into any ship or vessel of war attempting to enter the harbor under American colors; but the majestic appearance of the Franklin forbade the attempt. His reasons for issuing the order were, that most of the Patriot Privateers were fitted out in America, and generally use the American flag."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The following extracts from the marine intelligence of late Havana papers, is shocking to humanity.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

HAVANA, May 19.

Arrived ship Primavera, Tournell, Africa, 56 days, with 526 slaves! 20th. schr. Fatima, Baraco, with 109 slaves, cargo of schr. Rosalie, lost on the Point de Maisy; 24th. Sloop pilot-boat Recurso, Africa, 63 days, with 270 slaves!!

Sailed, May 4th, Ship Atlanta, Africa; 5th brig Legrandina Necesided do; schr. Primera, do; 11th, brig Alreardo, do; 20th, brig Antonia and Catalina, do; 22d. ship Dos Hermanas, and brig Recuperador, do. All doubtless engaged in the horrid commerce of human flesh!

Arms of the State of Maine.

The legislature of our robust eastern sister, Maine, are busily at work organizing the new government, and proceed with great harmony and unanimity. The following is a description of the Seal and Arms of the state, adopted on Friday last.

N. Y. Gaz.

"A SHIELD, argent, charged with a PINE TREE; a MOOSE DEER, at the foot of it, recumbent supporters; on dexter side, an Husbandman, resting on a scythe; on sinister side, a Seaman, resting on an anchor. In the fore ground, representing land and sea, and under the shield, the

Norfolk Herald, June 14.

OFFICIAL NOTICE
In consequence of the...
The following is a list of names and addresses...

At five minutes past 8 in the morning, the Rev. Mr. Cotton, who preceded the prisoners, ascended the scaffold. Thistlewood immediately followed with a firm and resolute step; Mr. Cotton endeavored to engage his attention, which he declined. The rope being fastened round Thistlewood's neck, a signal was given and Tidd came forward.—He ran up the ladder in a hurried but firm manner, and appeared perfectly indifferent to his fate. Ings next rushed up the step ladder with impetuosity, and gave three cheers, in which he was joined by the throng. He afterwards said, while the rope was affixed to the beam, "here we go my lads!—You see the remains of James Ings." Brunt ran up the ladder. He appeared disposed to address the crowd, but they were at a great distance, and the executioner was quick at his work. Davidson appeared last, his conduct was the most decorous, and he was evidently making the best use of his time.

During the preparation, there were several exclamations from the crowd—such as "It was Monmouth brought you to this!"—"Murder!"—"God bless you," &c. In other respects all was quiet.

At 5 minutes after 8, the drop fell, and the wretched men were launched into eternity. They all died without a struggle, except Ings, who was a little convulsed.

The ceremony of cutting off the heads, and holding them up to view, with the exclamation, "This is the head of a traitor," was then performed. At this display, the hisses and hootings of a part of the mob were vehement.

Next day, the friends of the families of the unfortunate men petitioned Lord Sidmouth that the bodies might be given up to them for the purpose of exhibiting them for the benefit of their families, which were literally starving. The request was refused.

In the house of Commons, Mr. Brougham said, "As long as such men as Thistlewood existed in the world, government was not only justified but called upon to employ such a spy as Edwards, &c."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed that there be granted to his majesty a revenue of 850,000 pounds per annum for England, and 270,000 for Ireland, to commence from the demise of the late king.

INTELLIGENCE FROM RUSSIA.
Moscow, lately visited by our Minister, Mr. Campbell, still continues to be the natural metropolis of that mighty empire. Though consigned to the flames in 1812, as is said there by the orders of their own government when visited by Bonaparte, it is now, by the extraordinary efforts of the Emperor, aided by the inhabitants, nearly rebuilt, and has resumed, in a great degree, its former splendid and magnificent appearance. The churches, estimated at nearly two thousand, with their lofty spires glittering in the horizon; that of the Kremlin rising majestically above the rest, most powerfully arrest and astonish the beholder. Among the public institutions, the Casarean Society of Inquiries into Nature, is highly distinguished. Its principal director is the eminent Gottkff Fischer, a gentleman of the first character for his attainments both in literature and science. His excellency the Minister, and our fellow citizen, Dr. Mitchell, were elected members at the same sitting. The Emperor Alexander manifests, on all occasions, the friendly sentiments he entertains towards the U. States. He is, in a great degree, his own foreign minister, and, by his industry and system, transacts a world of business himself.—*Nat. Int.*

In the course of those animadversions which it becomes our duty to make upon the contents of different newspapers, which may have an influence in directing public opinion, we are brought to the Patriot or Mercantile Advertiser, of Baltimore—a paper politically lopsided in its views, and giving utterance to nothing but what subserves the party which pays it. This paper is marked by no sort of ability, nor is it now, nor was it ever anything else than a virulent party sheet—formerly, we believe it was the great Smith paper of Baltimore, parasitically sickening in its devotions, and morbidly corrupt in its doctrines—the mirror of French Jacobinism abroad, and the advocate & exciter of mobs at home—now, it is understood to be the Honourable Mr. Pinkney's paper, but it seldom evinces the gorgeous splendour of its patrons mind.

This paper, we are informed, has considerable circulation in Maryland—it is the principal Democratic party print of the state, and the advocates of that party give all their aid to its circulation, with the view of sustaining their party. Hence its contents on matter of public concern, and hence the necessity of our criticisms, if any of the readers of that paper ever do us the honor to read ours.

The Patriot does not now seem to have any fixed principles—like the slave of many masters, it is submissive to each in succession, and careless about doctrine, it devotes itself exclusively to men and to party: Instead of being the production of a press enlightened, liberal, and free, it is a mere piece of party machinery, systematically moved by a crooked handle, to print praises for those who pay it, and to abuse others for not doing so. It is a melancholy reflection to a mind abstracted from party warfare, that a number of unsuspecting, well disposed men who read this paper and perhaps no other, are thus sure to have their minds vitiated and led astray. Unconscious of, and in truth by no means intending to do injustice, these readers insensibly imbibe all the prejudices, good or ill, that are uttered in the Patriot; & their opinions of men, are thus formed, not from what men do, but from what the Patriot says of them. Like the chief tempter of all, it poisons the minds of men against each other, and makes those foes, whom God and reason, and the well-being of society, intended should be friends.

We could exemplify these remarks by a multitude of cases too numerous to be detailed, but one or two instances out of many will prove the intent and course here described.

About a week or two ago an attempt was made in the Patriot, both by Editor and a correspondent, (perhaps it was all by correspondent) to underrate & abuse the author & the answer to the address of the Seditious of N. York, which appeared in this Gazette; professing at the same time to know the author, & to ascribe to him sentiments of personal malignancy and inveterate enmity, which the most corrupt heart and fiend-like temper could alone cherish. This dire and revengeful effort against Pericles, sparkling with wrath, and envenomed with secret hate, we presume appears in the Patriot *Br. AUTHORITY*, as it bears on its graceful features the type of its great sire.

He who has acted but one uniform part in life, public and private, disadvantageously engages him in masks who has played several—for the former has only to rely upon his own fixed principles, whilst the latter takes shelter under any he may conveniently adopt. Besides this intimate conversancy at various times with all sides, like a conversancy with right and wrong, is apt to dilute the moral principle, & it is thus we see the same man often celebrated for professional attainments, who in morals may be as contaminated as a bawd. If with all the Patriot's pretended arrogance about the supposed superiority of his champion, he desires to promote hostilities between these two writers, the conflict may be brought about, but we will venture to assert that at the onset the victors must be torn away, and each litigant must appear in his intrinsic character, open to every assault depending upon his own skill, his own invulnerability and the soundness of his cause.

Concerning the gentlemen thus alluded to, and intended to be asspersed by the Patriot and his friend, we feel it unnecessary to say a word—we hold him in good estimation, and are willing to rest him upon his own worth—We only mention the

060,464, making a deficiency of £4,355,405. The income for Ireland is stated at 4,251,903 and the charge at 12,394,331, showing an excess in the balance against Great Britain, which is thereby reduced to 12,497,833.—Among the items of charge on the fund for England are, £210,000 for the Duke of Wellington, and 172,889 for interest of Exchequer Bills issued to make good the deficiencies on the consolidated fund.—Money is so remarkably abundant in London, that good bills are readily discounted at 4, or, in some instances 3 1/2 per cent, and for very short periods, at 3, or even 2 per cent. By a return made from the Exchequer, it appears that the amount of Bills in circulation on the 5th January, 1820, was 186,303,200, being a diminution since the last year of 16,905,200, in that portion of the unfunded debt, which has arisen by the payments on the late loan, half of which was receivable in Exchequer Bills.

Norfolk, June 19. MUTINY AND MURDER!! On Saturday last five seamen, who had come up from the beach near Currituck Inlet, stopped at a tavern a short distance beyond the Drawbridge, where they deposited their baggage, and came into town.—They reported that they belonged to an English brig bound from New Providence to Liverpool, which had foundered off the coast of North-Carolina; but among other circumstances, that of their having each a considerable number of Spanish dollars which they carried about them quilted in belts, led to a belief that they had been engaged in some piratical enterprise; and yesterday our vigilant Chief Magistrate issued his warrant to have them brought up for examination, and accordingly Thomas Jones, John Radcliffe, Charles Rogers, alias Nicholas Wilcom, Philip Pierce, and Nathan Smith, were conducted into Court.

[The Norfolk Herald, from which this is extracted, contains the full testimony of Nathan Smith, one of the crew who was examined; we are compelled to omit to lay the detail of the cruise of the Patriot Brig General Rondeaux, giving only what relates more immediately to the mutiny.] "The captain (Miles) used the men very ill, and the day after we passed the Island of Barbadoes, the crew mutinied and rose upon the officers, I was below at the time the mutiny took place, being a little intoxicated, I heard a great noise upon deck, as of a number of people in a scuffle, & now & then the clashing of swords. "It immediately occurred to me that the crew were engaged in massacring the officers, and on going on deck the next morning I had but too good grounds for my suspicions; The deck was sprinkled with blood, and 6 officers viz Captain David Miles, Second Lieut. Mc Sweeney, the Captain of Marines, Sergeant of Marines, Pursar, Master's Mate and 4 Privates of Marines, were missing, and several of the crew on board severely wounded. I was informed that the officers and Marines who were missing, were sent away in a boat. This happened about 12 miles from an Island, the name of which I was ignorant of.

"The crew then took charge of the privateer and appointed Robinson, the Gunner, captain; hailed the prize brig which was still in company, and told the prize master to go where he pleased; shifted our course for the U. States, and in two days made land; we then stood for Charleston, and three days after put three men on board an English brig, and paid the captain for their passage to England 20 bags of sugar. Three days after spoke a sloop, bound to N. York; wanted to put some of our men on board of her, but the wind blew too hard; two days after spoke an American schooner from Savannah for Boston, and put 13 or 15 more of our men on board of her, paying 20 bags of sugar for their passage. Next day made the land again, which proved to be the coast of N. Carolina, when 15 or 16 of the stoutest men remaining on board turned to & plundered the privateer of every thing valuable, which they carried ashore with them in a boat, and abandoned the G. R. leaving me & 13 more on board.

"Robinson, the captain, then proposed to run into Wilmington and give the privateer up to the U. States, which was determined on. Off the bar we were boarded by a pilot who remained on board two days, when he left us & went ashore with Robinson and five of the crew. We were then chased two days by a U. S. revenue cutter, and escaped in a heavy blow, the G. R. leaked very badly for two or three days after the blow, and as soon as we got her within 20 or 30 miles of land, we scuttled her and took to the boat, bringing with us only our clothes. We landed on Currituck beach at night, where we found lodgings, and the next morning proceeded on to Blackwater in a boat, and there hired 3 carts to fetch us on to Norfolk."

The money which these men had, they say was taken out of one of the feluccas captured up the Straits. One states the sum taken to have been \$6000, and another \$14000, but the whole was divided amongst the crew after the mutiny. A few bales of Cocchineal were also taken out of the felucca, which were on board the G. R. when they abandoned her.—The amount found upon the prisoners is \$927, 25, which has been deposited in the U. States Bank. There are two more of the party who came ashore at Currituck, but they were left on the road from Black Water, being too unwell to travel.

After a patient examination of nearly 5 hours, the prisoners were all committed to jail. Herald.

MARYLAND, Caroline County, to wit: On application to me the Subscriber in the recess of Caroline county Court, as one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, of the State of Maryland, by the petition in writing of Jane Hudson, an Insolvent Debtor of Caroline county, praying the benefit of an act of Assembly, passed at the November Session 1805, entitled, An Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms and conditions in the said act and supplements mentioned, and the said Jane Hudson, having satisfied me by competent testimony, that she hath resided for the two years, next immediately preceding the time of her application aforesaid in the State of Maryland—and having also complied with the other requisites of the said act and its supplements—I do therefore hereby order that the said Jane Hudson be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, once a week for the space of four weeks successively, and for three months, before the first Tuesday of October Term next: She give notice to her creditors, to be & appear before the judges of Caroline county Court, upon the first Tuesday of October Term next, to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jane Hudson should not have the benefit of the said acts & its supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 9th day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty. JOHN BOON. True copy. Test. JO. RICHARDSON, Clk. June 24—4w

the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The vessel on board which these crimes were committed, arrived many months since at Squate, within this district, soon after they were perpetrated, and the culprits were arrested, brought to trial before the Circuit court, and convicted. On being brought up to receive sentence, they moved an arrest of judgment, predicated on a doubt of the jurisdiction of the court; whereupon the case was carried up to the Supreme court at Washington; when, after the question was ably argued, the objections were over-ruled, and the convicts received sentence at the present term of the Circuit court.

The criminals were taken from prison by the Marshal at 10 o'clock, A. M. and conducted to the place assigned for their execution, which was nearly on the spot where Powers lately suffered. They were led through State and Indian streets, Central wharf in view of the shipping, thence to the Custom-house to and through the southerly main street. On arrival at the place of punishment, they ascended to the lower platform scaffold—and silence being obtained—the marshal read their death warrant. The unhappy men had embraced the Catholic Faith—their Confessor, the Rev. Father Larasey, addressed the prisoners of Grace in an appropriate and fervent prayer. The prisoners remained some short time after their devotions, when, at the instance of the Marshal, they proceeded to the upper scaffold; and the Marshal having performed those necessary yet painful preliminary requisites to carry the awful sentence into effect, the Priest left them, and about 12 o'clock they were launched into eternity.

Although the number of spectators was very great, yet the melancholy transactions of the day were conducted with that silence and solemnity which were due to the interesting occasion. The Marshal rode in his carriage, accompanied by Gen. Austin, the Sheriff of Middlesex, who yielded to a request from the Marshal to assist him in the unpleasant duties of the day.

The surgeons followed in another carriage. One of the Coroners of Suffolk, Deputy Marshals, and Deputy Sheriffs of Middlesex and Suffolk, attended on horseback—and many of the Constables of the town were on duty. The bell of the Old South Church was tolled from the time the prisoners left the jail till they arrived at the place of execution.

The prisoners were dressed in the habiliments of their profession, and were resigned to their doom. They rode with their Confessor in an open waggon, followed by a cart with their coffins.

The Marshal had made and conducted every arrangement in such a manner as to inspire a solemn and sympathizing impression among the numerous spectators.

This is the third time that Marshal Prince has been called to discharge the painful duties of a public execution; but this last service was the most distressing of all. These offenders had been in prison for a long time, a great portion of which they felt but little apprehension for their lives. During their confinement their conduct was that of inoffensive men; and their whole conduct interested the feelings of this Officer, who, although he never shrinks from any duty however hard or irksome, yet had rather, at any time, be a minister of consolation, than an avenger of stern justice.

The warrant directed the bodies to be delivered to the Surgeons.

The Rev. Philip Larasey had been unceasing in his attention to the culprits. They were not Catholics when first imprisoned, but witnessing the effects of his ministry on the minds of Williams and others, who were executed the winter before last, they requested him to assist them in their spiritual affairs, and he has given them instruction and consolation for a long time, until he had, it is believed, brought them to a lively faith through repentance and the merits of a Redeemer.

An obliging correspondent has communicated to us the following curious information respecting the origin of the name of OHIO.

As one of the finest ships in our navy bears the name of OHIO, it may be gratifying to some of our gallant officers to know the definition of the word. During my travels through that state a few years since, I became acquainted with some of its earliest settlers, men of good information, who gave me the following history or origin of the word Ohio. This noble river, from which the state derives its name, was formerly settled on its bank by several warlike tribes of Indians, who were very numerous, and almost always at variance with each other; consequently nearly all their battles were fought in canoes on the river; and owing to the immense slaughter so repeatedly made, they gave it the name of Ohio, which signifies the War river; or, as some of the chiefs explain it, the Bloody river; and others, the Stream of war. This is the tradition handed down by the chiefs to its first settlers, and is as given to me by them; and if correct, the Ohio bears the only warlike name of any state in the Union. If this explanation is deemed of any consequence, by giving it publicity you will oblige

A Friend to the Navy. [E. Post.] From an official return of the income and charge on the Consolidated Fund for the year ending January 5, 1820, including Great Britain and Ireland, it appears that the income for Great Britain during that period was £41,725,059, and that the charge amounts to £46,

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Austin, the Sheriff of Middlesex, who yielded to a request from the Marshal to assist him in the unpleasant duties of the day. The surgeons followed in another carriage. One of the Coroners of Suffolk, Deputy Marshals, and Deputy Sheriffs of Middlesex and Suffolk, attended on horseback—and many of the Constables of the town were on duty. The bell of the Old South Church was tolled from the time the prisoners left the jail till they arrived at the place of execution. The prisoners were dressed in the habiliments of their profession, and were resigned to their doom. They rode with their Confessor in an open waggon, followed by a cart with their coffins. The Marshal had made and conducted every arrangement in such a manner as to inspire a solemn and sympathizing impression among the numerous spectators. This is the third time that Marshal Prince has been called to discharge the painful duties of a public execution; but this last service was the most distressing of all. These offenders had been in prison for a long time, a great portion of which they felt but little apprehension for their lives. During their confinement their conduct was that of inoffensive men; and their whole conduct interested the feelings of this Officer, who, although he never shrinks from any duty however hard or irksome, yet had rather, at any time, be a minister of consolation, than an avenger of stern justice. The warrant directed the bodies to be delivered to the Surgeons. The Rev. Philip Larasey had been unceasing in his attention to the culprits. They were not Catholics when first imprisoned, but witnessing the effects of his ministry on the minds of Williams and others, who were executed the winter before last, they requested him to assist them in their spiritual affairs, and he has given them instruction and consolation for a long time, until he had, it is believed, brought them to a lively faith through repentance and the merits of a Redeemer. 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This is the tradition handed down by the chiefs to its first settlers, and is as given to me by them; and if correct, the Ohio bears the only warlike name of any state in the Union. If this explanation is deemed of any consequence, by giving it publicity you will oblige

From the Boston Palladium, June 16. EXECUTION. Yesterday the sentence of death which was lately passed by the Circuit Court of the United States, against William Holmes, Edward Rosewaine, and Thos. Warrington, alias Thomas, Warren Fawcett, for the crimes of Piracy and Murder on board a prize schooner under the Patriot flag, was executed in this town in

case as an instance of vindictive, groundless abuse. But we promised another instance of the course above described as pursued by the Patriot, which we will now give. It is that of the late Governor Winder, of whom, as he has paid the great debt of nature, it can be neither interested or improper to speak. This old revolutionary patriot, than whom there was no sounder or braver friend to his country, was for a long time the theme of unremitting abuse and the vilest calumny in the Patriot, as well as in all the minor prints that echoed back its vulgarity—and why? because, as he was a revolutionary warrior—a man of unspotted integrity of life & of sound, good sense—he was called by the federal party in this state, to the office of Governor, immediately upon their gaining the ascendancy, at the time of the revolt which took place in the public mind at the mob of Baltimore. The conduct of this gentleman in a time of extreme difficulty, a war, during which the immense fleet of the enemy was anchored in the heart of the state—the militia of the state disposed of at the numerous points of threatened attack, & weakened by dispersion—all aid, competent to any thing of intellectual, denied and withheld by the General Government—the conduct of Gov. Winder, we say at this time, was brave, collected, assiduous and commanding—in the hour of peril they who abused him took shelter under his consoling presence and dignified serenity—yet when the contest was over, and all danger removed, the sluices of defamation were opened upon this worthy man—would you know the cause? He hated mobs and time-serving patriots and interested politicians—he was a federalist, and despised from his heart the sycophants and hirelings, who abused him.

Such is the course of this Patriot paper, which is only noticed on account of its patronage, and the means it takes to defame one set of men and to poison the minds of the other. Every honorable man, who is an efficient man, that does not bend to its views and to those of its patrons, is malignantly and industriously calumniated—whilst its columns are always open to the defence of mobs, and riots and violations of law; to justify proscription and unconstitutional wrong—and to disseminate doctrines that strike at the foundation of all good government, and render virtue of no account—Such is the Baltimore Patriot that wishes to dictate to the people of Maryland.

ELECTION. We are much pleased to find that the Federalists in various parts of the state, are on the alert—meetings have been called in Frederick and Allegany for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the next General Assembly, and we hope that the example will be promptly followed by all the other counties in the state; early nominations on the part of the Federalists are always desirable; their cause is good, and shuns not investigation. In the two counties above mentioned we have the most flattering prospects of success. The latter county was lost last year by an unhappy schism, which we are rejoiced to say, has been completely healed. The Federalists of Allegany with that zeal and patriotism which deserve all commendation have resolved to sacrifice all private interests upon the altar of public good, and with, we are assured, at the ensuing election, make a strenuous, and united exertion to restore their county to its former political character. The following notice is copied from the Western Herald published in Cumberland. Federal Republican Meeting. Meetings of the Federal Republicans of Allegany County, in each Election District, are earnestly requested for the purpose of appointing three Delegates to meet in General Committee, at the house of Mr. Alex. Sandford, in Cumberland, on Saturday the 24th of June next, in order to select and nominate fit and proper persons as candidates to be supported at the next election to represent this County in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

For the Boston Gazette. We beg our Federal Republican friends to be on the alert, and to meet with promptness and vigor the great exertions which will be made at the ensuing election by the democrats to retain their present ascendancy in the states.—We are credibly informed that the noted John Montg—y and To-y Sta—ry, this Castor and Pollux of the political horizon of Maryland, were appointed by the democrats at their late state caucus, a committee, to correspond with other democrats in the different counties; to receive and distribute all funds for political purposes; and in short to do every thing that may be necessary to exterminate federalism and federalists.—We cannot but admire the judicious selection made on this occasion, both of them being famed for their decided antipathy to every thing orthodox, as well as their zealous co-operation in the destruction of federalists, as the Baltimore riots will fully testify.—To be under the dominion of Maryland democracy is truly deplorable, but

such men as Stan—ry are the scum of the state; they are ex-room for the society, it in the majes countenance procedure—friends will vating among of the daring tional condu House of Del ted election constituents perly this i franchise, to their condu are only the of the people For CAL. The followi ney actually the Calvert Committee of Forwood, S. R. Stewart, jington, (the federalists.) Vide Yates. The comm the order of gates, report ment of the e into the Calv To the clerk gates for r at 40 cis. Ditto, 18 att For swearing house 37 w To the serge moning 40 cis. For serving same occas To Francis his attend Samuel Stev James P. W John H. Bre William Gib Siquel Sly, Francis Wh Young Dors George Hou James J. Pat Francis K. F Bennett Sol James Holla Isaac Watson Edward Wo Henry Woo Henry Child William S. M Thos. Jones Wm. W. Jo Francis Holt Richard Gra John Leitch Chas. E. B. Bess Jesse Fowle Walter Smi Benj. Buck Samuel Ess Young D. H. Benj. Wat John Broo Benj. HARRI Samuel Got Mordecai T Geo. W. C Samuel Boy Mordecai F Benjamin S James Will Isaac Kowe Jesse Bow Thomas D Joshua Sed Mordecai S Samuel L. John Parra George W. James W. Thomas Dix John H. C Joseph Bl Joseph Bl Peter Smi Bennett S Benjamin John Gray Isaac Simi Walter Sn Wm. Spic Thos. Mit James Mar T. C. Gan Levin Sta John Rob James J. Joseph S. Henry Co Wm. Doss John War James Gra R. H. Do Thos. Mly John W. S George W express John D. J. James M Robert H attachm John Cha pies of Deduct fr ing the on the All whi tel. By o It is n that the in the re Daniel H house o W. Rey and Keer the seas one by which

such men as John Mont... and T. Stan... are elevated to the chief councils of the state, when men of known integrity are excluded from office, to make room for the very refuse and pollutions of society, it is time for the people to ride in the majesty of their strength, and discountenance all the abettors to so foul a procedure.—We trust that our political friends will use proper means in disseminating among the people a true statement of the daring and outrageous unconstitutional conduct of the late majority in the House of Delegates, relative to the contested election of Calvert county. Their constituents have only to understand properly this innovation on their elective franchise, to make them repent bitterly their conduct, and to teach them that they are only the servants and not the masters of the people.

For the Easton Gazette. CALVERT ELECTION.

The following is the statement of the money actually expended in the scrutiny of the Calvert Election, as made out by the Committee of Claims, composed of Messrs. F. Wood, Schnebly, Stevens, William R. Stewart, A. Price, Dennis and Washington, (the two last named gentlemen are federalists.)

Vide Votes and Proceedings, page 119.
The committee of claims in obedience to the order of the honorable house of delegates, report to the house a particular statement of the expenses incurred into the scrutiny into the Calvert election, as follows, to wit:

To the clerk of the house of delegates for issuing 121 subpoenas at 40 cts.	48 40
To 18 attachments at 40 cts.	7 20
For swearing at the bar of the house 37 witnesses at 5 cents	1 85
To the sergeant at arms for summoning eighty-one witnesses at 40 cts.	32 40
For serving 11 attachments on the same occasion at 40 cts.	4 40
To Francis Whittington, Jr. for his attendance as a witness and itinerant charges	20
Samuel Stevens, do. do.	22 50
James P. Wood, do. do.	22 50
John H. Breese, do. do.	22 50
William Gibbins, do. do.	22 50
Saguel Sly, do. do.	22 50
Francis Whittington, senior, do. do.	22 50
Young Dorsey, do. do.	17 50
George Hourne, do. do.	20
James J. Patterson, do. do.	15 00
Francis K. Parran, do. do.	15 00
Bennett Sollars, do. do.	15 00
James Hollandshead, do. do.	12 50
Isaac Watson, do. do.	15
Edward Wood, do. do.	20
Henry Wood, do. do.	22 50
Henry Childs, do. do.	22 50
Francis Stevens, do. do.	15
William S. Morsell, do. do.	25
Thos. Jones, Jr. do. do.	30
Wm. W. Jones, do. do.	30
Francis Holt, do. do.	30
Richard Graham, do. do.	30
John Leitch, do. do.	25
John B. Rawlings, do. do.	20
Chas. F. Bevin, do. do.	35
Basl Jefferson, do. do.	32 50
Jesse Fowler, do. do.	35
Walter Smith, do. do.	35
Benj. Buckmaster, do. do.	35
Samuel Essex, do. do.	32 50
Young D. Hance, do. do.	15
Benj. Watson, do. do.	30
John Broome, do. do.	17 50
Benj. Harris, do. do.	17 50
Samuel Gott, do. do.	17 50
Hardecai Taneyhill, do. do.	35
Geo. W. Crane, do. do.	17 50
Samuel Boyd, do. do.	20
Mordecai F. Smith, do. do.	37 50
Benjamin Sly, do. do.	15
James Willson, do. do.	20
Isaac Bowen, do. do.	15
Jesse Bowen, do. do.	17 50
Thomas Dorsey, do. do.	20
Joshua Sedwich, do. do.	20
Mordecai Smith, do. do.	40
Samuel L. Smith, do. do.	40
John Parran, do. do.	15
George Weems, do. do.	35
James M. Wilson, do. do.	17 50
James Dixon, do. do.	20
Thomas Laws, do. do.	37 50
John H. Chew, do. do.	40
Joseph Harrison, do. do.	25
Joseph Blake, do. do.	40
Peter Smith, do. do.	17 50
Bennett Sollars, do. do.	22 50
Benjamin Brookes, do. do.	35
John Gray, do. do.	62 50
Isaac Simmons, do. do.	25
Walter Smith, do. do.	20 50
Wm. Spicknell, do. do.	42 50
Thos. Mitchell, Jr. do. do.	82 50
James Marquess, do. do.	47 50
T. C. Gant, do. do.	62 50
Levin Stanforth, do. do.	77 50
John Robinson, do. do.	35
James J. Bowen, do. do.	70
Joseph S. Willson, do. do.	75
Henry Cochran, do. do.	75
Wm. Dossey, do. do.	75
John Ward, do. do.	55
James Gray, do. do.	85
H. H. Dorsey, do. do.	8
Thos. Mitchell, sen. do. do.	72 50
James Sly, do. do.	72 50
John W. Simmons, do. do.	72 50
George W. Lawrence for riding express	8
John D. Ward, do and serving attachments	100
James Mills, riding express	40
Robert H. Dorsey, do and serving attachments	8
John Chandler for printing 80 copies of the report	110
	\$2,916 25
Deduct for over charge in printing the report of the committee on the Calvert county election	40
	\$2,876 25
All which is respectfully submitted.	
By order, J. W. PRESTON, CLK.	

will plainly appear that each day service of the aforesaid Beckett and Kent, (over and above their regular per diems) cost the people of Maryland the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND TWO DOLLARS & SEVENTY TWO CENTS. A pretty good price in these hard times for two such legislative workmen!

Now if old Doctor Franklin was a live, and should read this statement, would he not exclaim "verily! gentlemen you have paid dearly for your whistle, or even for two of them."

It will be observed in reading the foregoing statement that the committee deducted forty dollars from Jehu Chandler's account, for over charge in printing 80 copies of the report on the Calvert election.

This was the only account of Mr. Chandler's that was brought before the house. When submitted the price he had charged for his services seemed to astonish every one. Mr. Brackenridge stated, "that he had had a good many pamphlets printed, and was pretty well acquainted with the value of the work done by Mr. Chandler—and that he did not think it worth more than thirty or forty dollars." It was replied by the particular friends of Mr. Chandler, that in order to have the report as early as possible before the house, that he had induced his journeymen to work on the sabbath-day by giving them extra wages, and therefore claimed additional compensation.

Under these circumstances it was determined by the committee to allow him forty dollars as the value of the work, & thirty dollars for the additional expense he had been at (a liberal reward for the violation of the laws of God) and to strike off the balance of his account—this report for the printing of 80 copies of which Mr. Chandler, charged one hundred and ten Dollars, was about the size of a common Almanac.

Now if Jehu Chandler was paid as extravagantly for the other services he performed as printer to the house of Delegates as he charged for this, who can doubt his anxiety as to the result of the next election?

Can there be offered better, or stronger proof, that with him and his friends, the ensuing electioneering contest "is not a contest for office, or its emoluments, but for the liberties of the people?" So says Jehu, and such is the evidence—Oh! shame! where is thy blush!

TRUTH.

For the Easton Gazette. STATE FUNDS.

It was repeatedly stated in the democratic papers of last and other years, that the federalists since they have been in power "have needlessly squandered on favorites and partisans upwards of half a million of the people's money." This charge has been again and again unanswerably refuted by publications in the federal papers. This has not prevented a repetition of the charge and we again see it made with the same confidence, that the publication of an established truth would assume. This charge being again made, it becomes necessary again to refute it. In order that this refutation may be the most satisfactory and leave no room for cavil or doubt, even with those the most prejudiced against the federal party, and who may thereby be unwilling to admit the truth of any statement coming from a federalist, it is taken from the report of the committee of ways and means of the late House of Delegates. The members of this committee were Messrs. Montgomery, Kennedy, Peter, Henry Hall, Quinton, Garner and Polk.

A majority of this committee were democrats.

Vide Votes and Proceedings, page 107.
It appearing to your committee from the treasurer's report of the 27th January, that the records of his department could not readily or satisfactorily inform them as to the objects of the states' expenditures for the last seven years, & understanding from the auditor general, that to furnish the information required by the order, during the present session of the legislature, was impracticable, they present to the house the following summary, taken from and calculated upon the documents reported to the house.

The states' expenditures from 1812 to 1819, inclusive, agreeably to treasurers report (C) amounts to	\$2,214,524 16
Deduct the expenditures of 1812, the political financial year of 1813, commencing on the 1st December 1812	242,114 21
Say in round numbers, being the aggregate of expenditures from 1812 exclusive to 1819, inclusive.	1,970,000 00
According to the treasurer's annual report of the 1st December, the ordinary expenses of the state, including the journal of accounts, amounts for one year to about \$125,000 00, and for 7 years would amount to	\$875,000 00
According to the statement and report of the clerk of the council herewith exhibited to the house, the whole amount of expenditures of every kind made on account of the late war was nearly	475,000 00
The extraordinary expenditures consisting of the war debt and the ordinary expenses of the government making together.	1,350,000 00
Add the war loan reimbursed 1817.	436,000 00
	\$1,786,000 00

Which deducted from the whole amount of expenditures leaves over and above the ordinary expenses of the state, and extraordinary expenses of the war, the amount of 184,000

Thus Mr. Montgomery, and his friends shew in what manner the federalists expended all the money they received, except the sum of \$184,000. This report was made on Tuesday, the 8th February. It was then expected that the house would certainly rise by the following Saturday. It was without being read through, immediately, sent to the printer Mr. Jehu Chandler, and did not make its appearance in the house, nor was it seen by the federal members until Friday afternoon. Mr. Lecompte immediately submitted an order calling on the Treasurer for information, in what manner this 184,000 dollars had been expended—(Vide votes and proceedings page 116 & 117.) During the evening session the Speaker laid before the house the communication of the Treasurer, in reply to the before mentioned order; in which he stated that the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was obviously defective "in not noticing the interest or the war loans that had been paid, or any special appropriations, which had been made from time to time by the legislature."

Immediately on the reading of this communication, Mr. Montgomery rose & stated—"that it was due to truth, justice & candour, to admit that the apparent deficiency had occurred in the manner stated by the Treasurer, that the committee had omitted to notice the money expended to discharge the interest on the war loans, and the special appropriations of the legislature since the year 1812, and prayed the leave of the house to amend his report." The leave was granted and Mr. M. amended the same by inserting the following words, "which is extinguished by miscellaneous and incidental expenses and interest on the loans" after the words "extraordinary expenses of the war, the amount of \$184,000."

(Vide votes and proceedings page 118.) The interest on the war loans was nearly \$100,000, appropriations to the Penitentiary since the year 1812, upwards of 60,000 dollars. These two items alone, will nearly account for the deficiency—but these as well as many others, which may be found by reference to the several resolutions of each session of the General Assembly, as published with the laws, will fully and satisfactorily account for every cent of the apparent deficiency. The foregoing plain statement it is hoped, will forever put at rest with the candid & fairly disposed part of the community, the charge against the federalists of having needlessly squandered a half a million of the people's money.

It should be recollected this retutation comes entirely from democrats; Mr. Montgomery the chief agent of its preparation, and who in addition to the assistance derived from his friends in the committee was aided by the auditor to the court of chancery, whose skill as an accountant and violence as a democratic partizan, are equally well known. This is all that is deemed necessary to say at this time, on this subject. The writer wishes it to be distinctly understood that the federalists have nothing to fear from the most severe scrutiny of their conduct, with respect to the expenditure of the public money—on the contrary they challenge it.

Other portions of this report shall be hereafter noticed. There is a dexterity used in that report in the concealment of some facts, and the statement of others, so as to produce an impression directly at variance with the truth, of which honest folks in the country have no sort of suspicion.

A CITIZEN.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers to-day, extracts from a very interesting letter, to a gentleman in Talbot county, Md. from one of the little band, who form the advance corps, of the settlement on the coast of Africa, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society.—It will be found to contain much to gratify those, who may wish to follow—it will show them, that they will not find a wild and savage country, where for years they must suffer every privation, and every hardship; but comfortable houses ready to receive them.

Campelar, (Sherbro Island.)
March 30, 1820.

DEAR SIR,
"I have once more set my feet on the green hills of my country. It was a happy hour for me. I praise God for it. We arrived on the coast, that is to say, at Sierra Leone on the 9th inst, and landed here on the 20th. Mr. John Kizzell had houses ready for our reception at this place, which is situated near the east end of the Island, in about 7 degrees and 10 or 20 minutes, north latitude. We were very sickly when we sailed from N. York, but all quite well when we arrived here, and we continue so. The heat is generally not as great as in America during the summer months. The thermometer ranges between 78 and 86, generally 82. We have had several light rains accompanied by wind. They call them tornados. But they are nothing in point of violence compared to our American north wester. The soil is surprisingly fertile, as it needs must be to support the numerous population we meet with here, with its spontaneous productions. All the way from Sierra Leone to Campelar, there is scarce an acre properly cultivated, and yet there are not less than 30 perhaps 60 towns along the shore of Sherbro Island, each town having from 10 to 20 houses. Our little village is getting to look at times like a market for fruit. We see pine apples, bananas, plantains, coconuts, oranges and limes in the hands of our children, as plenty as apples in those of American boys. Palm oil, rice and cassada, camwood, &c. &c. are articles of commerce.
"I desire you to look after my wife and family. I shall not be at home in less than a year. I advise mother Lucy's

children to come out next fall—especially Zara Hall, Senega's son. I am much pleased, more than I expected; all things go well. My long desire to see Africa again is accomplished. The natives are friendly—They seem to love us. I was at Koug Coubee's to-day. He treated us in a friendly manner. He sent one of his big canoes up to bring us to Campelar in charge of his two sons.
God bless all friends to Africa.
Farewell. Your friend,
ZARA HALL.

COMMUNICATED.

MR. GRAHAM,
There is a short piece in the last Star on the subject of harvest wages, signed Many Farmers. The very pertinent and just observations of this piece have had the cordial approbation of every farmer, whom I have heard mention it. A few well timed remarks often produce the very best effects, and these are exactly of this description. You would gratify many more farmers by inserting the piece from the Star, in the next Gazette, and thereby giving it as extended a circulation as possible. The scale of wages therein laid down, under all the attending circumstances, is considered not only just, but liberal.

From the Star. HARVEST WAGES.

MR. SMITH,
Many farmers would be glad if you would call the attention of all those who have wheat to save, to this subject. To give at this harvest the wages that have been given for some years back, when wheat bore twice or thrice the price it now does, would be improper and extravagant.

Many farmers think that one dollar for a cradle, half a crown for a binder, five shillings for a hook, and half a dollar for a shocker, is the highest that ought to be offered. And if we consider for a moment, that meat & bread, & all kinds of provision & all coarse clothing, have come down one half, and keep in view the very dull prospect for any price for wheat—the propriety, nay, the absolute necessity of lower wages will be perfectly manifest. When you add to these remarks, the present prospects for a crop—that the wheat left by the Hessian Fly, has been attacked by scab, blast, and an appearance of presaging rust—and that that most terrible of all diseases to which this staple crop is subject, the stinking infectious smut, has also made its appearance, that there is yet no telling to what extent it may go—it would be real madness to offer higher wages than the above. We would beg the attention of the lot-farmers around Easton particularly to this subject. They generally begin the harvest, and what they give sets the fashion; and we entreat them to reflect on what they do, and to be prudent.
MANY FARMERS OF TALBOT.
June 15th, 1820.

Harvest Goods.

GROOME & LAMBIDIN,
Have received a large and extensive supply of **GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.**
Which they offer at the lowest prices for cash
THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED
A BOX OF ELEGANT IRISH LINENS,
Which they will sell very cheap.
June 24—3w

Trustee's Sale.

The Subscriber appointed trustee under an act of Assembly of the last session, will sell at Public Sale, on Tuesday the eighteenth day of July next, at eleven o'clock A. M. at the dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Samuel Heathens, adjacent to the premises, a part of a tract of land, called "Vanhon's Discovery," containing sixty three acres, more or less; late the property of Susanna Watson, deceased.
This property lies in Queen Ann's county, about five miles from Centreville.—The arable land of a kind soil, and contains a small portion of woodland, with several acres of valuable meadow land.
The purchaser will be required to give three several bonds, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal instalments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with legal interest from the day of sale.
GUSTAVUS W. T. WRIGHT, Trustee
Wye, June 24th, 1820.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
On the Chancery side thereof,
May Term, 1820.

Clement Vickers and Edward Auld, Complainants.
vs.
Dorothy Stokes & others heirs of James Stokes, deceased. Defendants.
Ordered, That the sale made and reported in this case by John Edmondson, trustee for the sale of certain property in the above case; be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday in November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the two newspapers published in Easton, before the said second Monday in November next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$1500.
R. D. T. EARLE.

True copy,
Test, **J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.**
June 24—3w

Singing School.

Messrs. BLAKSLEY & BEACH, respectfully inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that they will open a **Singing School** at the Protestant Church, in Easton, on Friday at 3 o'clock, 30th inst. where they hope by their strict attention to the improvement of their Pupils to merit the patronage of the public.
Terms of Tuition 3 dollars per quarter.
Easton June 24—3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Notice.
The Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on the eighteenth day of July next, to receive accounts and to appoint a Collector of the county tax.
Per order,
J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.
June 24, 1820.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH LOTTERY
DRAWING ANNOUNCED.
OFFICIAL NOTICE, Cohen's Office, Baltimore, June 15, 1820.

In consequence of the rapid sale and increasing demand for the Tickets in the Cathedral Church Lottery, the Managers duly acknowledging the liberal patronage of the public, have the satisfaction to announce, that the drawing will take place in the City of Baltimore, month after next, (August,) under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, and will be completed with all possible despatch.

The Scheme contains:
1 Prize of \$40,000 1 of 4,000
1 of 30,000 1 of 3,000
1 of 20,000 10 of 2,000
1 of 10,000 30 of 1,000
4 of 5,000 20 of 500

Besides smaller denominations—Persons who have not yet supplied themselves should do so without delay, as the number of Tickets on hand are daily decreasing by the rapidity of the sales.

Present Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets, \$20 Fifths, 4 00
Halves, 10 00 Eights, 2 50
Quarters, 5 00 Tenths, 2 00

Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing the Cash, or prizes in the New York, Philadelphia or National Lotteries, post paid, will meet the same prompt attention as if on personal application, addressed to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. Secretary
to the Managers, Baltimore.

More Capital Prizes have been obtained at COHEN'S OFFICE than at any other office in the United States.

Adventurers who purchase through the medium of COHEN'S OFFICE, will be furnished after the drawing with a complete list of the prizes if they desire it—those who wish the list will please signify the same when they send their orders.
Baltimore, June 24, 1820—3w.

Bank of Caroline.

Notice is hereby Given,
To the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held in the Court House, in Denton on Monday the 7th day of August next, (between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.) for the purpose of choosing eleven Directors, to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year.
By order,
MATT. DRIVER, Cashier.
N. B. By the act of incorporation two of the present directors are ineligible.
Denton, June 24—tm.

Maryland,

Caroline County, to wit.
Martin Reason, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me, as one of the justices of the Orphans Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application evidence of his residence within the State during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said Martin Reason give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, before the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and also by advertising at the Court House and Tavern Doors in Denton, and that he be and appear on that day, before Caroline County Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand, February the 8th, eighteen hundred and twenty.
JOHN BOON.
June 24—3m.

BALL.
MR. GUIGON

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that his first Ball will take place on next Friday evening 30th of June at Mr. Lowe's Ball Room. To begin at half past seven.

DANCING ACADEMIES.
MR. GUIGON,

A Pupil of the Royal Dancing School of Paris, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, that his Dancing Academy, is now opened for the reception of pupils at Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He also informs the inhabitants of Cambridge, that he keeps his school in that place, at Mr. Wilson's Tavern.
He intends giving his first Ball there on the 5th of July at Mr. Wilson's Ball Room.
June 24—3w

MARYLAND.
Caroline County, to wit.

Thomas Jones, 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, & list of his creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said Thomas Jones give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four successive weeks three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, before the first Tuesday, after the second Monday of October next, and that he be and appear on that day before Caroline county court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 16th day of December, 1819.
RICHARD HUGHLETT.
June 24—4w

In the course of those animadversions which it becomes our duty to make upon the contents of different newspapers, which may have an influence in directing public opinion, we are brought to the Patriot or Mercantile Advertiser, of Baltimore—a paper politically lopsided in its views, and giving utterance to nothing but what subserves the party which pays it.

This paper is marked by no sort of ability, nor is it now, nor was it ever anything else than a virulent party sheet—formerly, we believe it was the great Smith paper of Baltimore, parasitically sickening in its devotions, and morbidly corrupt in its doctrines—the mirror of French Jacobinism abroad, and the advocate & exciter of mobs at home—now, it is understood to be the Honourable Mr. Pinkney's paper, but it seldom evinces the gorgeous splendour of its patrons mind.

This paper, we are informed, has considerable circulation in Maryland—it is the principal Democratic party print of the state, and the advocates of that party give all their aid to its circulation, with the view of sustaining their party. Hence its contents on matter of public concern, and hence the necessity of our criticisms, if any of the readers of that paper ever do us the honor to read ours.

The Patriot does not now seem to have any fixed principles—like the slave of many masters, it is submissive to each in succession, and careless about doctrine, it devotes itself exclusively to men and to party: Instead of being the production of a press enlightened, liberal, and free, it is a mere piece of party machinery, systematically moved by a crooked handle, to print praises for those who pay it, and to abuse others for not doing so. It is a melancholy reflection to a mind abstracted from party warfare, that a number of unsuspecting, well disposed men who read this paper and perhaps no other, are thus sure to have their minds, vitiated and led astray. Unconscious of, and in truth by no means intending to do injustice, these readers insensibly imbibe all the prejudices, good or ill, that are uttered in the Patriot; & their opinions of men, are thus formed, not from what men do, but from what the Patriot says of them. Like the chief tempter of all, it poisons the minds of men against each other, and makes those foes, whom God and reason, and the well-being of society, intended should be friends.

We could exemplify these remarks by a multitude of cases too numerous to be detailed, but one or two instances out of many will prove the intent and course here described.

About a week or two ago an attempt was made in the Patriot, both by Editor and a correspondent, (perhaps it was all by correspondent) to underrate & abuse the author & the answer to the address of the Seditious of N. York, which appeared in this Gazette; professing at the same time to know the author, & to ascribe to him sentiments of personal malignancy and inveterate enmity, which the most corrupt heart and fiend-like temper could alone cherish. This dire and revengeful effort against Pericles, sparkling with wrath, and envenomed with secret hate, we presume appears in the Patriot *By Authority*, as it bears on its graceful features the type of its great sire.

He who has acted but one uniform part in life, public and private, disadvantageously engages him in masks who has played several—for the former has only to rely upon his own fixed principles, whilst the latter takes shelter under any he may conveniently adopt. Besides this intimate conversancy at various times with all sides, like a conversancy with right and wrong, is apt to dilute the moral principle, & it is thus we see the same man often celebrated for professional attainments, who in morals may be as contaminated as a bawd. If with all the Patriot's pretended arrogance about the supposed superiority of his champion, he desires to promote hostilities between these two writers, the conflict may be brought about, but we will venture to assert that at the onset the visors must be torn away, and each litigant must appear in his intrinsic character, open to every assault depending upon his own skill, his own invulnerability and the soundness of his cause.

Concerning the gentlemen thus alluded to, and intended to be asspersed by the Patriot and his friend, we feel it unnecessary to say a word—we hold him in good estimation, and are willing to rest him upon his own worth—We only mention the

060,464, making a deficiency of £4,355,405. The income for Ireland is stated at 4,251,903 and the charge at 12,394,331, showing an excess in the Irish Revenue of 11,857,572, lessening the balance against Great Britain, which is thereby reduced to 12,497,833.—Among the items of charge on the fund for England are, £210,000 for the Duke of Wellington, and 172,889 for interest of Exchequer Bills issued to make good the deficiencies on the consolidated fund.—Money is so remarkably abundant in London, that good bills are readily discounted at 4, or, in some instances 3 1/2 per cent, and for very short periods, at 3, or even 2 per cent. By a return made from the Exchequer, it appears that the amount of Bills in circulation on the 5th January, 1820, was 186,303,200, being a diminution since the last year of 16,905,200, in that portion of the unfunded debt, which has arisen by the payments on the late loan, half of which was receivable in Exchequer Bills.

Norfolk, June 19. MUTINY AND MURDER!

On Saturday last five seamen who had come up from the beach near Currituck Inlet, stopped at a tavern a short distance beyond the Drawbridge, where they deposited their baggage, and came into town.—They reported that they belonged to an English brig bound from New Providence to Liverpool, which had foundered off the coast of North-Carolina; but among other circumstances, that of their having each a considerable number of Spanish dollars which they carried about them quilted in belts, led to a belief that they had been engaged in some piratical enterprise; and yesterday our vigilant Chief Magistrate issued his warrant to have them brought up for examination, and accordingly Thomas Jones, John Radcliffe, Charles Rogers, alias Nicholas Wilcom, Philip Pierce, and Nathan Smith, were conducted into Court.

[The Norfolk Herald, from which this is extracted, contains the full testimony of Nathan Smith, one of the crew who was examined; we are compelled to omit to day the detail of the cruise of the Patriot Brig General Rondeaux, giving only what relates more immediately to the mutiny.]

"The captain (Miles) used the men very ill, and the day after we passed the Island of Barbadoes, the crew mutinied and rose upon the officers, I was below at the time the mutiny took place, being a little intoxicated, I heard a great noise upon deck, as of a number of people in a scuffle, & now & then the clashing of swords. "It immediately occurred to me that the crew were engaged in massacring the officers, and on going on deck the next morning I had but too good grounds for my suspicions; The deck was sprinkled with blood, and 6 officers viz Captain David Miles, Second Lieut. Mc Sweeney, the Captain of Marines, Sergeant of Marines, Purser, Master's Mate and 4 Privates of Marines, were missing, and several of the crew on board severely wounded, I was informed that the officers and Marines who were missing, were sent away in a boat. This happened about 12 miles from an Island, the name of which I was ignorant of.

"The crew then took charge of the privateer and appointed Robinson, the Gunner, captain; hailed the prize brig which was still in company, and told the prize master to go where he pleased; shifted our course for the U. States, and in two days made land; we then stood for Charleston, and three days after put three men on board an English brig, and paid the captain for their passage to England 20 bags of sugar. Three days after spoke a sloop, bound to N. York; wanted to put some of our men on board of her, but the wind blew too hard; two days after spoke an American schooner from Savannah for Boston, and put 13 or 15 more of our men on board of her, paying 20 bags of sugar for their passage. Next day made the land again, which proved to be the coast of N. Carolina, when 15 or 16 of the stoutest men remaining on board turned to & plundered the privateer of every thing valuable, which they carried ashore with them in a boat, and abandoned the G. R. leaving me & 13 more on board.

"Robinson, the captain, then proposed to run into Wilmington and give the privateer up to the U. States, which was determined on. Off the bar we were boarded by a pilot who remained on board two days, when he left us & went ashore with Robinson and five of the crew. We were then chased two days by a U. S. revenue cutter, and escaped in a heavy blow, the G. R. leaked very badly for two or three days after the blow, and as soon as we got her within 20 or 30 miles of land, we scuttled her and took to the boat, bringing with us only our clothes. We landed on Currituck beach at night, where we found lodgings, and the next morning proceeded on to Blackwater in a boat, and there hired 3 carts to fetch us on to Norfolk."

The money which these men had, they say was taken out of one of the feluccas captured up the Straits. One states the sum taken to have been \$6000, and another \$14000, but the whole was divided amongst the crew after the mutiny. A few bales of Cocchineal were also taken out of the felucca, which were on board the G. R. when they abandoned her.—The amount found upon the prisoners is \$927, 25, which has been deposited in the U. States Bank. There are two more of the party who came ashore at Currituck, but they were left on the road from Black Water, being too unwell to travel.

After a patient examination of nearly 5 hours, the prisoners were all committed to jail. Herald.

MARYLAND, Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber in the recess of Caroline county Court, as one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, of the State of Maryland, by the petition in writing of Jane Hudson, an Insolvent Debtor of Caroline county, praying the benefit of an act of Assembly, passed at the November Session 1805, entitled, An Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms and conditions in the said act and supplements mentioned, and the said Jane Hudson, having satisfied me by competent testimony, that she hath resided for the two years, next immediately preceding the time of her application aforesaid in the State of Maryland—and having also complied with the other requisites of the said act and its supplements—I do therefore hereby order that the said Jane Hudson be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, once a week for the space of four weeks successively, and for three months, before the first Tuesday of October Term next: She give notice to her creditors, to be & appear before the judges of Caroline county Court, upon the first Tuesday of October Term next, to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jane Hudson should not have the benefit of the said acts & its supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 9th day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty.

True copy. JOHN BOON. Test. JO. RICHARDSON, Clk. June 24—4w

the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The vessel on board which these crimes were committed, arrived many months since at Scltuate, within this district, soon after they were perpetrated, and the culprits were arrested, brought to trial before the Circuit court, and convicted. On being brought up to receive sentence, they moved an arrest of judgment, predicated on a doubt of the jurisdiction of the court; whereupon the case was carried up to the Supreme court at Washington; when, after the question was ably argued, the objections were over-ruled, and the convicts received sentence at the present term of the Circuit court.

The criminals were taken from prison by the Marshal at 10 o'clock, A. M. and conducted to the place assigned for their execution, which was nearly on the spot where Powers lately suffered. They rode through State and Indian streets, Central wharf in view of the shipping, thence to the Custom-house to and through the southerly main street.

On arrival at the place of punishment, they ascended to the lower platform of the scaffold—and silence being obtained the marshal read their death warrant. The unhappy men had embraced the Catholic Faith—their Confessor, the Rev. Father Larasey, addressed the prisoners of Grace in an appropriate and fervent prayer. The prisoners remained some short time after at their devotions, when, at the instance of the Marshal, they proceeded to the upper scaffold; and the Marshal having performed those necessary yet painful preliminary requisites to carry the awful sentence into effect, the Priest left them, and about 12 o'clock they were launched into eternity.

Although the number of spectators was very great, yet the melancholy transactions of the day were conducted with that silence and solemnity which were due to the interesting occasion.

The Marshal rode in his carriage, accompanied by Gen. Austin, the Sheriff of Middlesex, who yielded to a request from the Marshal to assist him in the unpleasant duties of the day.

The surgeons followed in another carriage. One of the Coroners of Suffolk, Deputy Marshals, and Deputy Sheriffs of Middlesex and Suffolk, attended on horseback—and many of the Constables of the town were on duty.

The bell of the Old South Church was tolled from the time the prisoners left the jail till they arrived at the place of execution.

The Prisoners were dressed in the habiliments of their profession, and were resigned to their doom. They rode with their Confessor in an open wagon, followed by a cart with their coffins.

The Marshal had made and conducted every arrangement in such a manner as to inspire a solemn and sympathizing impression among the numerous spectators.

This is the third time that Marshal Prince has been called to discharge the painful duties of a public execution; but this last service was the most distressing of all. These offenders had been in prison for a long time, a great portion of which they felt but little apprehension for their lives. During their confinement their conduct was that of inoffensive men; and their whole conduct interested the feelings of this Officer, who, although he never shrinks from any duty however hard or irksome, yet had rather, at any time, be a minister of consolation, than an avenger of stern justice.

The warrant directed the bodies to be delivered to the Surgeons.

The Rev. Philip Larasey had been unceasing in his attention to the culprits. They were not Catholics when first imprisoned, but witnessing the effects of his ministry on the minds of Williams and others, who were executed the winter before last, they requested him to assist them in their spiritual affairs, and he has given them instruction and consolation for a long time, until he had, it is believed, brought them to a lively faith through repentance and the merits of a Redeemer.

An obliging correspondent has communicated to us the following curious information respecting the origin of the name of OHIO.

As one of the finest ships in our navy bears the name of OHIO, it may be gratifying to some of our gallant officers to know the definition of the word. During my travels through that state a few years since, I became acquainted with some of its earliest settlers, men of good information, who gave me the following history or origin of the word Ohio. This noble river, from which the state derives its name, was formerly settled on its bank by several warlike tribes of Indians, who were very numerous, and almost always at variance with each other; consequently nearly all their battles were fought in canoes on the river; and owing to the immense slaughter so repeatedly made, they gave it the name of Ohio, which signifies the War river; or, as some of the chiefs explain it, the Bloody river; and others, the Stream of war. This is the tradition handed down by the chiefs to its first settlers, and is as given to me by them; and if correct, the Ohio bears the only warlike name of any state in the Union. If this explanation is deemed of any consequence, by giving it publicity you will oblige

A Friend to the Navy. [E. Post.]

From an official return of the income and charge on the Consolidated Fund for the year ending January 5, 1820, including Great Britain and Ireland, it appears that the income for Great Britain during that period was £41,725,059, and that the charge amounts to £46,

case as an instance of vindictive, grown less abuse. But we promised another instance of the course above described pursued by the Patriot, which we will now give. It is that of the late Governor Winder, of whom, as he has paid the great debt of nature, it can be neither interested or improper to speak. This old revolutionary patriot, than whom there was no sounder or braver friend to his country, was for a long time the theme of unremitting abuse and the vilest calumny in the Patriot, as well as in all the minor prints that echoed back its vulgarity—and why because, as he was a revolutionary warrior—a man of unspotted integrity of life & of sound, good sense—he was called by the federal party in this state, to the office of Governor, immediately upon their gaining the ascendancy, at the time of the revolt which took place in the public mind at the mob of Baltimore. The conduct of this gentleman in a time of extreme difficulty, a war, during which the immense fleet of the enemy was anchored in the heart of the state—the militia of the state threatened attack, & weakened by dispersion—all aid, competent to any thing intellectual, denied and withheld by the General Government—the conduct of Governor Winder, we say at this time, was brave, collected, assiduous and commanding—in the hour of peril they who abused him took shelter under his consoling presence and dignified serenity—yet when the contest was over, and all danger removed, the sluices of defamation were opened upon this worthy man—would you know the cause? He hated mobs and time-serving patriots and interested politicians—he was a federalist, and despised from his heart the sycophants and hirelings, who abused him.

Such is the course of this Patriot paper, which is only noticed on account of its patronage, and the means it takes to defame one set of men and to poison the minds of the other. Every honorable man, who is an efficient man, that does not bend to its views and to those of its patrons, is malignantly and industriously calumniated—whilst its columns are always open to the defence of mobs, and riots and violations of law; to justify proscription and unconstitutional wrong—and to disseminate doctrines that strike at the foundation of all good government, and render virtue of no account—Such is the Baltimore Patriot that wishes to dictate to the people of Maryland.

ELECTION.

We are much pleased to find that the Federalists in various parts of the state, are on the alert—meetings have been called in Frederick and Allegany for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the next General Assembly, and we hope that the example will be promptly followed by all the other counties in the state; early nominations on the part of the Federalists are always desirable; their cause is good, and shuns not investigation. In the two counties above mentioned we have the most flattering prospects of success. The latter county was lost last year by an unhappy schism, which we are rejoiced to say, has been completely healed. The Federalists of Allegany with that zeal and patriotism which deserve all commendation have resolved to sacrifice all private junda upon the altar of public good, and will, we are assured, at the ensuing election, make a strenuous and united exertion to restore their county to its former political character. The following notice is copied from the Western Herald published in Cumberland.

Federal Republican Meeting.

Meetings of the Federal Republicans of Allegany County, in each Election District, are earnestly requested for the purpose of appointing three Delegates to meet in General Committee, at the house of Mr. Alexr. Sandford, in Cumberland, on Saturday the 24th of June next, in order to select and nominate fit and proper persons as candidates to be supported at the next election to represent this County in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

For the Easton Gazette.

We beg our Federal Republican friends to be on the alert, and to meet with promptness and vigor the great exertions which will be made at the ensuing election by the democrats to retain their present ascendancy in the states—We are credibly informed that the noted John Montg—y and To-y Sta—y, this Castor and Pollux of the political horizon of Maryland, were appointed by the democrats at their late state caucus, a committee, to correspond with other democrats in the different counties; to receive and distribute all funds for political purposes; and in short to do every thing that may be necessary to exterminate federalism and federalists—We cannot but admire the judicious selection made on this occasion, both of them being famed for their decided antipathy to every thing orthodox, as well as their zealous co-operation in the destruction of federalists, as the Baltimore riots will fully testify—To be under the dominion of Maryland democracy is truly deplorable, but

such men as Stan—ry are the scabs of the state; they are the room for the society, it is the majesty of the countenance—procedure—friends will nating among of the darlington conlu House of De election constituents perly this franchise, to their conduct are only the of the peopl For CAL The follow ney actually the Calvert Committee Farwood, R. Stewart, ington, (the Federalists. Vide Vote The comm order of gates, report ment of the e into the Calv To the clerk gates for at 40 cts. Ditto, 18 at For swearing house 37 w To the serge morning ei 40 cts. For serving same occas To Francis his attend itinerant c Samuel Steve James P. W John H. Bree William Gib Saquel Whit Francis Why Young Dhrs George Bow James J. Patt Francis K. P Bennett Holl James Hollar Isaac Watson Edward Wood Henry Wood Francis Stev William S. M Thos. Jones Wm. W. Jo Francis Holt Richard Gray John Leitch John B. Raw Chas. E. Bey Basil Jeffers Jesse Fowle Walter Smith Benj. Buckn Samuel Esse Young D. H Benj. Wat John Broon Benj. Harri Samuel Gorr Dordecai T Geo. W. C Samuel Boy Dordecai E Benjamin S James Will Isaac Rowe Jesse Dows Thomas Dow Joshua Sed Dordecai S Samuel L John Parra George W James M. Thomas La John H. C Joseph H Joseph B Peter Smit Bennett Sc Benjamin John Gray Isaac Sime Walter Sim Wm. Spie Thos. Mite James Mar P. C. Gam Levin Strat John Robi James J. Joseph S Henry Co Wm. Doss John War James Gra E. H. Dor Thos. Mite James Sty John W. S George W express John D. Tachmes James M Robert H attachm ein Chau pies of Deduct fo ing the on the All whi tel. By o It is m that the inv the re Aniel K House o Y. Rev [?] Ker the secc no by which a

such men as John Mont... and T. Stan... are elevated to the chief coun- cils of the state, when men of known in- tegrity are excluded from office, to make room for the very refuse and pollutions of society, it is time for the people to ride in the majesty of their strength, and dis- countenance all the abettors to so foul a procedure.—We trust that our political friends will use proper means in dissemi- nating among the people a true statement of the daring and outrageous unconstitu- tional conduct of the late majority in the House of Delegates, relative to the con- tested election of Calvert county. Their constituents have only to understand prop- erly this innovation on their elective franchise, to make them repent bitterly their conduct, and to teach them that they are only the servants and not the masters of the people.

For the Easton Gazette. CALVERT ELECTION.

The following is the statement of the money actually expended in the scrutiny of the Calvert Election, as made out by the Committee of Claims, composed of Messrs Forwood, Schnebly, Stevens, William R. Stewart, A. Price, Dennis and Wash- ington, (the two last named gentlemen are federalists.)

Vide Votes and Proceedings, page 119.
The committee of claims in obedience to the order of the honorable the house of dele- gates, report to the house a particular state- ment of the expenses incurred into the scrutiny into the Calvert election, as follows, to wit:

To the clerk of the house of dele- gates for issuing 121 subpoenas at 40 cts.	48 40
To the sergeant at arms for sum- moning eighty-one witnesses at 40 cts.	32 40
For serving 11 attachments on the same occasion at 40 cts.	4 40
To Francis Whittington, Jr. for his attendance as a witness and itinerant charges	20
Samuel Stevens, do. do.	22 50
James P. Wood, do. do.	22 50
John H. Breese, do. do.	22 50
William Gibbins, do. do.	22 50
Sapuel Sly, do. do.	22 50
Francis Whittington, senior, do. do.	22 50
Young Drapey, do. do.	17 50
George Bourne, do. do.	20
James J. Patterson, do. do.	15 00
Francis K. Parran, do. do.	15 00
Bennett Sollars, do. do.	15 00
James Hollandshead, do. do.	12 50
Isaac Watson, do. do.	15
Edward Wood, do. do.	22 50
Henry Wood, do. do.	22 50
Henry Childs, do. do.	22 50
Francis Stevens, do. do.	15
William S. Morsell, do. do.	25
Thos. Jones, Jr., do. do.	30
Wm. W. Jones, do. do.	30
Francis Holt, do. do.	30
Richard Graham, do. do.	30
John Leitch, do. do.	25
John B. Rawlings, do. do.	20
Chas. F. Bevin, do. do.	35
Basel Jefferson, do. do.	32 50
Jesse Fowler, do. do.	35
Walter Smith, do. do.	35
Benj. Buckmaster, do. do.	32 50
Samuel Essey, do. do.	15
Young D. Hance, do. do.	30
Benj. Watson, do. do.	17 50
John Broome, do. do.	17 50
Benj. Harris, do. do.	17 50
Samuel Gott, do. do.	35
Mordecai Taneyhill, do. do.	17 50
Geo. W. Crane, do. do.	20
Samuel Boyd, do. do.	37 50
Mordecai F. Smith, do. do.	15
Benjamin Sly, do. do.	20
James Wilson, do. do.	15
Isaac Bowen, do. do.	17 50
Jesse Bowen, do. do.	20
Thomas Dorsey, do. do.	20
Joshua Sedwich, do. do.	40
Mordecai Smith, do. do.	40
Samuel L. Smith, do. do.	15
John Parran, do. do.	35
George Weems, do. do.	17 50
James M. Wilson, do. do.	20
James Dixon, do. do.	37 50
Thomas Lawes, do. do.	40
John H. Chew, do. do.	25
Joseph Harrison, do. do.	40
Joseph Blake, do. do.	17 50
Peter Smith, do. do.	22 50
Bennett Sollars, do. do.	35
Benjamin Brookes, do. do.	62 50
John Gray, do. do.	25
Isaac Simmons, do. do.	20 50
Walter Smith, do. do.	42 50
Wm. Spicknell, do. do.	82 50
Thos. Mitchell, Jr., do. do.	47 50
James Marquess, do. do.	62 50
T. C. Gantt, do. do.	77 50
Levin Stanforth, do. do.	35
John Robinson, do. do.	70
James J. Bowen, do. do.	75
Joseph S. Wilson, do. do.	75
Henry Cochran, do. do.	75
Vm. Dossey, do. do.	55
John Ward, do. do.	8
James Gray, do. do.	8
H. H. Dorsey, do. do.	72 50
Thos. Mitchell, sen., do. do.	72 50
James Sly, do. do.	72 50
John W. Simmons, do. do.	8
George W. Lawrence for riding express	100
John D. Ward, do and serving at- tachments	40
James Mills, riding express	8
Robert H. Dorsey, do and serving attachments	110
John Chandler for printing 80 co- pies of the report	\$2,916 25
deduct for over charge in print- ing the report of the commit- tee on the Calvert county election	40
	\$2,876 25

All which is respectfully submit- ted.
By order, J. W. PRESTON, Clk.
It is manifest from the foregoing report that the state actually expended \$2876,25 in the investigation of the Calvert Election—the result was to admit John Beckett & Daniel Kent democrats, as members of the House of Delegates and to exclude Jos. V. Rennolds, a federalist.
From the period Messrs. Beckett and Kent took their seats to the close of the session fourteen working days elapsed, which by a slight operation in division of time any school boy may perform, it

will plainly appear that each days service of the aforesaid Beckett and Kent, (over and above their regular per diems) cost the people of Maryland the sum of ONE HUNDRED AND TWO DOL- LARS & SEVENTY TWO CENTS.
A pretty good price in these hard times for two such legislative workmen!

Now if old Doctor Franklin was a live, and should read this statement, would he not exclaim "verily! gentlemen you have paid dearly for your whistle, or even for two of them."

It will be observed in reading the foregoing statement that the committee deducted forty dollars from Jehu Chan- dler's account, for over charge in printing 80 copies of the report on the Calvert elec- tion.
This was the only account of Mr. Chan- dler's that was brought before the house. When submitted the price he had charged for his services seemed to astonish every one. Mr. Brackenridge stated, "that he had had a good many pamphlets print- ed, and was pretty well acquainted with the value of the work done by Mr. Chan- dler—and that he did not think it worth more than thirty or forty dollars." It was replied by the particular friends of Mr. Chandler, that in order to have the report as early as possible before the house, that he had induced his journeymen to work on the sabbath-day by giving them extra wages, and therefore claimed additional compensation.

Under these circumstances it was deter- mined by the committee to allow him forty dollars as the value of the work, & thirty dollars for the additional expense he had been at (a liberal reward for the violation of the laws of God!) and to strike off the balance of his account—this report for the printing of 80 copies of which Mr. Chandler, charged one hundred and ten Dollars, was about the size of a common Almanac.
Now if Jehu Chandler was paid as ex- travagantly for the other services he per- formed as printer to the house of Dele- gates as he charged for this, who can doubt his anxiety as to the result of the next election?

Can there be offered better, or stronger proof, that with him and his friends, the ensuing electioneering contest "is not a contest for office, or its emoluments, but for the liberties of the people?" So says Jehu, and such is the evidence—Oh! shame! where is thy blush!

TRUTH.

For the Easton Gazette. STATE FUNDS.

It was repeatedly stated in the democrat- ic papers of last and other years, that the federalists since they have been in power "have needlessly squandered on favorites and partisans upwards of half a million of the people's money." This charge has been again and again unanswerably re- futed by publications in the federal papers. This has not prevented a repetition of the charge and we again see it made with the same confidence, that the publication of an established truth would assume. This charge being again made, it becomes necessary again to refute it. In order that this refutation may be the most satisfacto- ry and leave no room for cavil or doubt, even with those the most prejudiced against the federal party, and who may thereby be unwilling to admit the truth of any statement coming from a federalist, it is taken from the report of the committee of ways and means of the late House of Delegates. The members of this com- mittee were Messrs. Montgomery, Ken- nedy, Peter, Henry Hall, Quinton, Garner and Polk.

A majority of this committee were dem- ocrats.

Vide Votes and Proceedings, page 107.
It appearing to your committee from the treasurer's report of the 27th January, that the records of his department could not readily or satisfactorily inform them as to the objects of the states' expenditures for the last seven years, & understanding from the auditor general, that to furnish the information required by the order, during the present session of the legislature, was impracticable, they present to the house the following summary, taken from and calculated upon the documents re- ported to the house.

The states' expenditures from 1812 to 1819, inclusive, ac- cordingly to treasurers report (C) amounts to	\$2,214,524 16
Deduct the expenditures of 1812, the political financial year of 1813, commencing on the 1st December 1812	242,114 21
Say in round numbers, being the aggregate of expenditures from 1812 exclusive to 1819, inclu- sive.	1,970,000 00
According to the treasurer's annual report of the 1st December, the ordinary expenses of the state, inclu- ding the journal of ac- counts, amounts for one year to about \$125,000 00, and for 7 years would amount to	\$875,000 00
According to the statement and report of the clerk of the council here- with exhibited to the house, the whole amount of expenditures of every kind made on ac- count of the late war was nearly	475,000 00
The extraordinary expendi- tures consisting of the war debt and the ordinary ex- penses of the government making together,	1,350,000 00
Add the war loan reimbur- sed 1817,	436,000 00
	\$1,786,000 00
Which deducted from the whole amount of expendi- tures leaves over and above the ordinary expen- ses of the state, and ex- traordinary expenses of the war, the amount of	184,000 00

Thus Mr. Montgomery, and his friends shew in what manner the federalists ex- pended all the money they received, ex- cept the sum of \$184,000. This report was made on Tuesday, the 8th February. It was then expected that the house would certainly rise by the following Sat- urday. It was without being read through, immediately, sent to the printer Mr. Jehu Chandler, and did not make its ap- pearance in the house, nor was it seen by the federal members until Friday af- ternoon. Mr. Lecompte immediately submitted an order calling on the Treas- ury for information, in what manner this 184,000 dollars had been expended— (Vide votes and proceedings page 116 & 117.) During the evening session the Speaker laid before the house the com- munication of the Treasurer, in reply to the before mentioned order; in which he stated that the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was obviously defective "in not noticing the interest or the war loans that had been paid, or any special appro- priations, which had been made from time to time by the legislature."

Immediately on the reading of this communication, Mr. Montgomery rose & stated—"that it was due to truth, justice & candour, to admit that the apparent defi- ciency had occurred in the manner stated by the Treasurer, that the committee had omitted to notice the money expended to discharge the interest on the war loans, and the special appropriations of the leg- islature since the year 1812, and prayed the leave of the house to amend his report." The leave was granted and Mr. M. amended the same by in- serting the following words, "which is extinguished by miscellaneous and incidental expenses and interest on the loans" after the words "extraordinary expen- ses of the war, the amount of \$184,000."

(Vide votes and proceedings page 118.)
The interest on the war loans was nearly \$100,000, appropriations to the Penitentiary since the year 1812, upwards of 60,000 dollars. These two items alone, will nearly account for the deficiency—but these as well as many others, which may be found by reference to the several resolutions of each session of the General Assembly, as published with the laws, will fully and satisfactorily account for every cent of the apparent deficiency. The foregoing plain statement it is hoped, will forever put at rest with the candid & fairly disposed part of the community, the charge against the federalists of having needlessly squandered a half a million of the people's money.

It should be recollected this refutation comes intirely from democrats; Mr. Mont- gomery the chief agent of its prepara- tion, and who in addition to the assistance derived from his friends in the commit- tee was aided by the auditor to the court of chancery, whose skill as an accountant and violence as a democratic partizan, are equally well known. This is all that is deemed necessary to say at this time, on this subject. The writer wishes it to be distinctly understood that the federalists have nothing to fear from the most severe scrutiny of their conduct, with respect to the expenditure of the public money—on the contrary they challenge it.

Other portions of this report shall be hereafter noticed. There is a dexterity used in that report in the concealment of some facts, and the statement of others, so as to produce an impression directly at variance with the truth, of which honest folks in the country have no sort of suspicion.

A CITIZEN.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers to-day, extracts from a very interesting letter, to a gentleman in Talbot county, Md. from one of the little band, who form the advance corps, of the settlement on the coast of Africa, under the auspices of the American Coloniza- tion Society.—It will be found to contain much to gratify those, who may wish to follow—it will show them, that they will not find a wild and savage country, where for years they must suffer every privation, and every hardship; but comfortable houses ready to receive them.

Campelar, (Sherbro Island.)
March 30, 1820.

DEAR SIR,
"I have once more set my feet on the green hills of my country. It was a happy hour for me. I praise God for it. We arrived on the coast, that is to say, at Sierra Leone on the 9th inst, and landed here on the 20th. Mr. John Kizzell had houses ready for our reception at this place, which is situated near the east end of the Island, in about 7 degrees and 10 or 20 minutes, north latitude. We were very sickly when we sailed from N. York, but all quite well when we arrived here, and we continue so. The heat is generally not as great as in America during the summer months. The thermometer ranges between 78 and 86, generally 82. We have had several light rains accompanied by wind. They call them tornados. But they are nothing in point of violence com- pared to our American north wester. The soil is surprisingly fertile, as it needs must be to support the numerous population we meet with here, with its spontaneous pro- ductions. All the way from Sierra Leone to Campelar, there is scarce an acre pro- perly cultivated, and yet there are not less than 30 perhaps 60 towns along the shore of Sherbro Island, each town having from 10 to 20 houses. Our little village is getting to look at times like a market for fruit. We see pine apples, bananas, plantains, coconuts, oranges and limes in the hands of our children, as plenty as ap- ples in those of American boys. Palm oil, rice and cassada, camwood, &c. &c. are articles of commerce.
I desire you to look after my wife and family. I shall not be at home in less time than a year. I advise mother Lucy's children to come out next fall—especially Zara Hall, Senega's son. I am much pleased, more than I expected; all things go well. My long desire to see Africa again is accomplished. The natives are friendly—They seem to love us. I was at Koug Couhee's to-day. He treated us in a friendly manner. He sent one of his big canoes up to bring us to Campelar in charge of his two sons.
God bless all friends to Africa.
Farewell. Your friend,
ZARA HALL."

children to come out next fall—especially Zara Hall, Senega's son. I am much pleased, more than I expected; all things go well. My long desire to see Africa again is accomplished. The natives are friendly—They seem to love us. I was at Koug Couhee's to-day. He treated us in a friendly manner. He sent one of his big canoes up to bring us to Campelar in charge of his two sons.
God bless all friends to Africa.
Farewell. Your friend,
ZARA HALL."

COMMUNICATED.

MR. GRAHAM,
There is a short piece in the last Star on the subject of harvest wages, signed Many Farmers. The very pertinent and just observations of this piece have had the cordial approbation of every farmer, whom I have heard mention it. A few well timed remarks often produce the very best effects, and these are exactly of this de- scription. You would gratify many more farmers by inserting the piece from the Star, in the next Gazette, and thereby giving it as extended a circulation as possible. The scale of wages therein laid down, under all the attending circumstan- ces, is considered not only just, but liberal.

From the Star. HARVEST WAGES.

MR. SMITH,
Many farmers would be glad if you would call the attention of all those who have Wheat to save, to this subject. To give at this harvest the wages that have been given for some years back, when wheat bore twice or thrice the price it now does, would be improper and extra- vagant.

Many farmers think that one dollar for a cradle, half a crown for a binder, five shillings for a hook, and half a dollar for a shocker, is the highest that ought to be offered. And if we consider for a moment, that meat & bread, & all kinds of provision & all coarse clothing, have come down one half, and keep in view the very dull prospect for any price for wheat—the propriety, nay, the absolute necessity of lower wages will be perfectly manifest. When you add to these remarks, the present prospects for a crop—that the wheat left by the Hessian Fly, has been attacked by scab, blast, and an appearance of presaging rust—and that that most terri- ble of all diseases to which this staple crop is subject, the stinking infectious smut, has also made its appearance, that there is yet no telling to what extent it may go—it would be real madness to offer higher wages than the above. We would beg the attention of the lot-farmers around Easton particularly to this subject. They generally begin the harvest, and what they give sets the fashion; and we entreat them to reflect on what they do, and to be prudent.

MANY FARMERS OF TALBOT. June 15th, 1820.

Harvest Goods. GROOME & LAMBIN, Have received a large and extensive supply of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

Which they offer at the lowest prices for cash
THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED
A BOX OF ELEGANT
IRISH LINENS,
Which they will sell very cheap.
June 24—3w

Trustee's Sale.

The Subscriber appointed trustee under an act of Assembly of the last session, will sell at Public Sale, on Tuesday the eighteenth day of July next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Samuel Heathens, adjacent to the premises, a part of a tract of land, called "Vanhon's Discovery," containing sixty three acres, more or less; late the property of Susanna Watson, deceased.
This property lies in Queen Ann's county, about five miles from Centreville—the arable land of a kind soil, and contains a small portion of Woodland, with several acres of valuable meadow land.
The purchaser will be required to give three several bonds, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal instalments, at six, twelve and eighteen months, with legal interest from the day of sale.
GUSTAVUS W. T. WRIGHT, Trustee
Wye, June 24th, 1820.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, On the Chancery side thereof, May Term, 1820.

Clement Vickers and Edward Auld, Complainants.
vs.
Qorothy Stoakes & others heirs of James Stoakes, deceased. Defendants.
Ordered, That the sale made and reported in this case by John Edmondson, trustee for the sale of certain property in the above case; be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the second Monday in November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the two newspapers pub- lished in Easton, before the said second Mon- day in November next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$1500.
R'D. T. EARLE.
True copy,
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
June 24—3w

Singing School.

Messrs. BLAKSLEY & BEACH, respectfully inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that they will open a Singing School at the Protestant Church, in Easton, on Friday at 3 o'clock, 30th inst, where they hope by their strict attention to the improvement of their Pupils to merit the patronage of the public.
Terms of Tuition \$3 dollars per quarter.
Easton June 24—3w
MAGISTRATES BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Notice.
The Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on the eighteenth day of July next, to receive accounts and to appoint a Collector of the county tax.
Per order,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
June 24, 1820.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH LOTTERY DRAWING ANNOUNCED. OFFICIAL NOTICE, Cohen's Office, Baltimore, June 15, 1820.

In consequence of the rapid sale and en- creasing demand for the Tickets in the Cath- edral Church Lottery, the Managers duly ac- knowledging the liberal patronage of the public, have the satisfaction to announce, that the drawing will take place in the City of Baltor- more, month after next, (August,) under the super- intendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, and will be completed with all possible despatch.

The Scheme contains:
1 Prize of \$40,000 1 of 4,000
1 of 30,000 1 of 3,000
1 of 20,000 10 of 2,000
1 of 10,000 50 of 1,000
4 of 5,000 20 of 500

Besides smaller denominations—Persons who have not yet supplied themselves should do so without delay, as the number of Tickets on hand are daily decreasing by the rapidity of the sales.

Present Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets, \$20 Fifths,.....4 00
Halves,.....10 Eighths,.....2 50
Quarters,.....5 Tenths,.....2 00

Orders from any part of the Union, en- closing the Cash, or prizes in the New York, Philadelphia or National Lotteries, post paid, will meet the same prompt attention as if on personal application, addressed to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. Secretary
to the Managers, Baltimore.

More Capital Prizes have been obtained at COHEN'S OFFICE than at any other office in the United States.

*Adventurers who purchase through the medium of COHEN'S OFFICE, will be furnished after the drawing with a complete list of the prizes, if they desire it—those who wish the list w.l please signify the same when they send on their orders.
Baltimore, June 24, 1820—3w.

Bank of Caroline.

Notice is hereby Given,
To the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held in the Court House, in Denton on Monday the 7th day of August next, (between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.) for the purpose of choos- ing eleven Directors, to manage the affairs of the Bank for the ensuing year.
By order,
MATT. DRIVER, Cashier.
N. B. By the act of incorporation two of the present directors are ineligible.
Denton, June 24—tn.

Maryland, Caroline County, to wit.

Martin Reason, an insolvent Debtor, having applied to me, as one of the justices of the Or- phans' 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 confine- ment in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said Martin Reason give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers print- ed in Easton, before the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and also by ad- vertising at the Court House and Tavern Doors in Denton, and that he be and appear on that day, before Caroline County Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand, February the 8th, eighteen hundred and twenty.
JOHN BOON.
June 24—3m.

BALL. MR. GUIGON

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentle- men of Easton and its vicinity, that his first Ball will take place on next Friday evening 30th of June at Mr. Lowe's Ball Room. To be gin at half past seven.

DANCING ACADEMIES, MR. GUIGON,

A Pupil of the Royal Dancing School of Paris, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, that his Dancing Academy, is now opened for the reception of pupils at Mr. Lowe's Hotel. He also informs the inhabitants of Cambridge, that he keeps his school in that place, at Mr. Wilson's Tavern.
He intends giving his first Ball there on the 5th of July at Mr. Wilson's Ball Room.
June 24—3w

MARYLAND. Caroline County, to wit.

Thomas Jones, an insolvent debtor having ap- plied 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 evi- dence of his residence within the state during the period required by law together with a sched- ular of his property, & list of his creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said Thomas Jones give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted four successive weeks three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, before the first Tuesday, af- ter the second Monday of October next, and that he be and appear on that day before Car- oline county court, for the purpose of an- swering such interrogatories as may be prop- ounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 16th day of December, 1819.
RICHARD HUGHLETT.
June 24—4w

POETRY.

From the Hudson Whig.
AMATORY BURLESQUE.
"Who could behold such beauty and be silent?"
I mean such beauty as did erst adorn
The lovely Bella—she whose every smile
went
Laden with love to my fond heart. I
mourn
To say, those smiles which were so very pleasant
Some thirty years ago, are grins at present.
For time will conquer beauty—and the features
That youth displays, so regular and pretty,
Must yield, particularly those 'dear creature's,
Heaven's last best gift.' 'Tis true, and—
'tis a pity.
Return we to our subject. I began
With Bella's beauty, and pursue my plan.
Her's was the form just suited to my taste—
She was not slender—but she was precisely
Five feet in height—and five feet round the
waist,
And, if you wish to calculate it nicely
You'll find her beauty is a lovely treasure
Of more than seven feet—or less—in solid measure.

I have included, in one grand amoniz,
Her pet's'nal charms; and this insist upon—
her
Mind had beauties numerous beyond conceit—
And 'twas her mind alone, upon my honor,
That captivated me; and whether you believe
it
Or not, I as the solemn truth do give it.
Long had she studied novels and romances—
Which gave peculiar interest to her man-
ners,
And filled her brain with most delightful fan-
cies;
She early listed under fashion's banners,
And understood its rules, e'en to a fraction—
Was high in station—and of Dutch extrac-
tion.
She look'd with most ineffable contempt
On those whom fortune class'd as her infe-
riors,
Although they were (if riches you exempt),
For many things her equals or superiors,
I blame her not for that—nor for the passion
She had for snuff—for they were both in
fashion.

At parties and at balls she was a belle—
And as such, she received the admiration
Of all the beaux—but then I could not tell—
Nor now can truly give the explication,
Whether her beauty gained the name—or
whether
Her tongue the triumph claim'd, or—both to-
gether;

'Twas thirty years ago, and 'tis no matter,
When I commenced this subject, I design'd
So speak of all her graces—not to flatter
Them by any means; but really I find
That I cannot fulfil my first intention,
For they're by far, 'too numerous to men-
tion.'

And it is very natural for you
To ask why I, who was a constant tarrier
Near her person—moreover lov'd her too—
Did not step boldly forward, claim and mar-
ry her?
But that's a secret I shall tell to no man
Living—much less to any living woman.
YORICK.

New York, June 14.

HAILSTORM.

On Friday, the 9th inst. Rockland
County was visited by one of the severest
hail storms ever witnessed by the oldest
inhabitants; its distance uncertain, its
breadth about two miles, but its greatest
rage one mile from north to south; it came
from the northwest, and west southeast.
The day was remarkably warm till about
8 o'clock, when a shower appeared gather-
ing in the westward; it arose till two
showers met in Hampstead, and took its
range through Clarkstown and George-
town; the hail stones were many of them
the size of a shelled black walnut, and so
sharp as to take the bark from the trees.
The hail fell in some places 18 inches
deep, was found in many places 18 hours
after the storm, and the wind was violent.
Trees that had stood the storm these 100
years are levelled with the ground, and in
some places so thick that a person on foot
can with difficulty get through for a quar-
ter of a mile; many farmers have lost all
their crops; where rye promised an abun-
dant harvest there is not one stalk stand-
ing; wheat, corn, flax and gardens have
shared the same fate; birds are killed in
numbers, and even the stones are marked
by the hail; many buildings are blown
down, and cattle killed and maimed. It
will go hard for the poorer class of farm-
ers, who have all their crops destroyed,
& many will have to seek charity. From
the village of Clarkstown, one mile south,
all is destroyed, where the writer resides;
clover and grass is also cut off greatly.

EFFECTS OF PERSECUTION.

Died, a few days ago, at his house in
Doonmollah, Mr. James Loch, late com-
mander of the Liverpool ship Mary, a
sad example of the uncertainty of human
life. But little more than a fortnight ago,
this worthy man entered the river in the
enjoyment of full health and prosperity.
But, alas! misfortunes soon overtook him;
his crew suddenly sickened, some adven-

turous speculations undertaken by him
failed, in consequence of the untoward
state of the Calcutta market; and at last,
on requiring discharges upon his bills of
lading, his identity was questioned by the
consignees. These things preyed upon
his mind, and being naturally of a melan-
choly, sceptical turn, he fell into the
snarles of his enemies, and began to en-
tertain scruples regarding his own exist-
ence, and in the end, converting the vis-
ion of a distempered fancy into sad reali-
ty, actually died, because he doubted of
his living. It is a consolation to learn,
that an eminent philanthropist, who had
been unwillingly dragged into the cabal
against him, is now sensible of his error,
and intends by way of reparation, to
raise a monumental statue to his memory,
and to enrich the tablet with an epitaph
from his chaste and vigorous pen.
Calcutta paper.

Sickness at the Council Bluffs.

A letter from Timothy S. Stiles, of the
Yellow Stone Expedition, dated Canton-
ment, Missouri, March 19th last, to his
father in Temple, N. H. states that it was
then extremely sickly among the troops
at that place—there had died from one to
five each day for some time previous—
that the disease was obstinate and un-
known to the surgeons, many persons who
were attacked at night being lifeless in
the morning. It was an opinion there,
however, that the origin of the fatal dis-
temper was the eating of bad provisions.
American.

SUICIDE.

A stranger who came to this place a
few days ago, committed suicide on
Monday last, by shooting himself, a short
distance from town. A paper was found
in his pocket, in which he stated, that "he
could not beg, & that he could not obtain
employment, &c."—His deportment dur-
ing his stay at Mr. D. Linn's tavern, was
decent and orderly, and his appearance
respectable. He was a millwright by pro-
fession, and it appears has a wife near
Hagerstown. His name was James Hus-
ton.—Winchester Gaz.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. June 7.

Great Oxen.—Yesterday, Col. ABEL CHAPIN,
of this town, again highly gratified his fellow-
citizens by exhibiting and weighing alive, six
fine, large, fat oxen.
Largest Ox, 2744, Girt 8 feet, 8 in. age, 6 years.
His Mate, 2438, - 8 feet, 9 in. - do do.
(Raised by Col. A. Chapin.)
Yellow Ox, 2212, - - - - 7 do.
Line Back, 2226, - - - - 7 do.
A yoke of Oxen, 4144 - - - 8 do.
Weight of Oxen raised, fatted and exhib-
ited at Brighton, in 1817, by Col. A. Chapin.
Maximus, 2716, - - - age, 5 years.
Magnus, - - 2240, - - - do do.

Harvest Goods.

CLARK & GREEN,
Have just received a general assortment of
LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
FOR HARVEST:
Which they will sell very low for cash
only.
June 17—3w

Was Found

Between Easton and the Point, two Lottery
Tickets, (eighth;) the owner by proving prop-
erty and paying the cost of this advertise-
ment, can have them by applying at this office.
June 17

Kent County Court.

In Chancery, &c.

Joseph Ford, Ad-
ministrato of Ro-
bert Ford,
vs.
James Cann, & Mary
of Kent County, for the
payment of his debts, having reported to this
Court, that he did, on the 25th day of March
1820, sell the said real estate containing Two
Hundred and Six Acres and Two Rods, and
Four Perches of Land, unto Mary True and
Deborah True, of the said County for the sum
of Twenty-three Dollars and twenty-five cents
per acre.—It is therefore now ordered by this
Court that the said sale, and the report of the
Trustee in the above case, is, & shall be ratif-
ied & confirmed forever, unless sufficient cause
be shewn to the contrary, in this Court, before
the 21st day of September next, and that the
creditors of the said James Cann, exhibit and
file their claims, in this Court on or before the
21st day of September next, or be entirely
precluded from all benefit of the sales of the
said real estate, and it is further ordered that
the said trustee shall have a copy of this order
published in the Easton Gazette, for four
weeks successively, before the 21st of Septem-
ber next.
THOMAS WORELL.

April 29th, 1820.
A true copy,
Test, WILLIAM SCOTT, Clerk of
Kent County Court, (Md.)
June 17th, 1820.

FARMER'S BANK OF MARYLAND.

Annapolis, June 7, 1820.
Whereas application has been made to the
President and Directors of this Bank by more
than thirty stockholders, holding more
than three hundred shares, signifying their
wishes that a meeting of the Stockholders,
should be called for the purpose of fixing the
compensation to be allowed the Presidents of
the bank, and its branches. Therefore notice
is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stock-
holders in this Bank, will be held at the Bank-
ing House, in the City of Annapolis, on Wed-
nesday the second day of August next, at 10
o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking into
consideration what compensation shall be
made to the Presidents for their extraordinary
attendance at the Bank pursuant to the pro-
visions of the several acts of incorporation.
By order of the Board,
JONA. PINKNEY, Cash'r.

June 8—(17)—6w.
The Editors of the Federal Gazette and A-
merican, Baltimore, the editors of the Easton
Gazette and Star, Easton, the editors of the
Star of Federalism and Republican Gazette,
Fredericktown, and the editor of the Mary-
land Republican, Annapolis, are requested to
insert the above six weeks.

CHEAP SHOES & HATS.

Joseph Scull,
Has just opened a General Assortment of
SHOES,

(A number of which are of the best Baltimore
make,) and intends keeping a constant supply
of all kinds, at his Store in Easton, nearly op-
posite the Court-House.

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF Hats & Umbrellas,

The best Imperial, old and Young Hyson and
Hyon Skin Teas, and a Variety of the best
Tobacco.

He has also on hand Jennings' Patent Warm
and Hot Baths, together with a number of o-
ther articles, all of which he will sell cheap for
cash only.
Easton, May 27, 1820.

Henry Willis

Respectfully informs his friends and the pub-
lic in general, that he has just returned from
Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of

Ladies Shoes,

which he will dispose of low for cash.
He has also brought on an assortment of
materials, which will enable him to supply
those who may favour him with their cus-
tom, with Boots or Shoes, of the first quality,
at very reduced prices.
N. B. He also manufactures Patent Peg
Boots and Shoes, which are considered super-
ior as respects durability, to the common
make
Easton, June 10, 1820.

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.

50 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 25th of
December 1819, an apprentice boy to the
Farming Business, named

John Anders,

About 17 years old, light complexion, light
hair, short slim nose, slow motion, and slow
speech, about 4 feet 10 inches high; whoever
will apprehend said boy and return him to me
shall receive the above reward, but no charges
paid for bringing him home. I hereby forwarn
all persons from harboring said boy at their
peril.
CLINTON HANDLEY.
Dorchester County, (Md.)
near Vienna, June 17, 1820.

To be Leased,

For a term of years, "Perry Hall" & "Mor-
lings," the property of Mrs. Maria Kerr, situ-
ate on Miles River, lately held by Col. William
B. Smith, as tenant for life. They will be
leased either separately or together. Apply to
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
June 17

Nanticoke Bridge STOCK,

Seventy-Two Shares of the above Stock
will be offered at public sale, in Vienna, on
Monday the 26th inst. at 3 o'clock in the af-
ternoon, if not previously disposed of at pri-
vate sale.
By order of the President & Directors.
JERE COLSTON, Treas'r.
Vienna, June 17th, 1820.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

An Academy for the instruction of Young
Ladies will be opened, in Cambridge, by the
subscriber, on Monday the 20th instant. In
this institution, will be taught, Reading, Writ-
ing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geogra-
phy, Chemistry, and, in short, any branch or
science, which is of a substantial and impor-
tant nature. The terms of tuition, have been
made moderate in reference to the existing
pecuniary difficulties.
They are, for Reading, Writing, and Arith-
metic, - - - - \$4 per quarter.
For Grammar, Geography, &c. &c. -
\$5 per quarter.
The Preceptor trusts, that, from his expe-
rience in teaching, and from the attention
which he will uniformly bestow on those com-
mitted to his care, he may be enabled to ren-
der general, if not universal, satisfaction. Par-
ents and guardians are very respectfully in-
vited, to send on their daughters to this Sem-
inary. Boarding can be obtained in reputable
houses, and it is presumed, on accommodating
terms.
ROBERT M'WORDIE LAIRD, A. S. Precept.
Cambridge, June 17.

MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit:

Benjamin Gafford, an insolvent debtor, hav-
ing applied to me, one of the justices of the
Orphan's Court, of Kent County, for the bene-
fit of the several insolvent laws of this state,
and having produced at the time of his ap-
plication, evidence of his residence within the
state, during the period, required by law, to-
gether, with a schedule of his property and a
list of his creditors, so far as then recollected,
& a certificate from the gaoler, of his confine-
ment in the goal of the said county, for debt
only, was forthwith discharged from his confine-
ment by me, and I do therefore direct that
the said Benjamin Gafford, give notice to his
creditors, of his application and discharge a-
foresaid by causing a copy of this order to be
published in one of the newspapers, printed
at Easton, for four weeks successively, the
first publication, to be three months, before
the first Saturday, after the third Monday in
September next, and that the said, Benjamin
Gafford, be and appear on said Saturday, be-
fore the judges of Kent County Court, to an-
swer such interrogatories, as may be then put
to him, by his creditors, touching the premi-
ses, and for the purpose of obtaining a final
discharge from his debts by virtue of the sev-
eral insolvent laws of this state.
Given under my hand at Chestertown Mary-
land, this 3d day of June, Eighteen Hundred
and Twenty.
ISAAC CANNELL.

MARYLAND, Kent County, to wit:

Benjamin Gafford, an insolvent debtor, hav-
ing applied to me, one of the justices of the
Orphan's Court, of Kent County, for the bene-
fit of the several insolvent laws of this state,
and having produced at the time of his ap-
plication, evidence of his residence within the
state, during the period, required by law, to-
gether, with a schedule of his property and a
list of his creditors, so far as then recollected,
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to him, by his creditors, touching the premi-
ses, and for the purpose of obtaining a final
discharge from his debts by virtue of the sev-
eral insolvent laws of this state.
Given under my hand at Chestertown Mary-
land, this 3d day of June, Eighteen Hundred
and Twenty.
ISAAC CANNELL.

WANTED,

A Lad of from 15 to 16 years of age, as an
apprentice to the Saddling & Harness Busi-
ness. One of correct morals may meet with
an agreeable situation by applying to the
Subscriber,
THOMAS B. PINKIND.
Easton, June 3, 1820.

Notice.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and acquaintances, on the Eastern
Shore, that his Counting Room is removed to
No. 1. Spears Wharf, at the head of Smith's
Dock. He will give his particular attention
to the Commission Business and execution of
any orders that he may be favored with.
GOVART MASKINS.
Baltimore, May 10th 1820.

More New Goods.

GROOME & LAMBIN,
Are now opening a further Supply of
SPRING GOODS,
Carefully selected in Philadelphia, from the
latest arrivals, consisting of

CANTON, BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURES;
which with their Stock already on hand, com-
prises a large and superb assortment, all
which they confidently recommend to their
customers and the public, and beg leave to so-
licit an early call.

They have also a complete assortment of
**GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, QUEENS-
WARE, GLASS & CHINA.**
Easton, May 13th, 1820.—3wec3w.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknow-
ledges the past favors of his friends
and customers and the public 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 ca-
bin with twelve berths, and two staterooms
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 receiv-
ed 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.
Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.
From do. to Annapolis 2 50.
From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.
Easton, Feb. 28—

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed
from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to
the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupi-
ed by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave
to inform his friends and the public gener-
ally, that this establishment is situated in
the most central part of the town, being contig-
uous to the Bank and the several public offices;
is large and commodious, and is in complete
and ample order for the reception and accommo-
dation of travellers and citizens; having a num-
ber 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 expense 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 & 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

WANTED,

A Lad of from 15 to 16 years of age, as an
apprentice to the Saddling & Harness Busi-
ness. One of correct morals may meet with
an agreeable situation by applying to the
Subscriber,
THOMAS B. PINKIND.
Easton, June 3, 1820.

Notice.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and acquaintances, on the Eastern
Shore, that his Counting Room is removed to
No. 1. Spears Wharf, at the head of Smith's
Dock. He will give his particular attention
to the Commission Business and execution of
any orders that he may be favored with.
GOVART MASKINS.
Baltimore, May 10th 1820.

Boot & Shoe Mak- ing.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public in general, that he has
taken the shop lately occupied by Dr. Kemp,
next door to Mr. John W. Sherwood, and di-
rectly opposite the Market-house, where he in-
tends carrying on the above business, & aided
by good workmen and a steady application to
business, he flatters himself he will be able to
please all those who may favor him with
their custom.
JOHN WRIGHT,
N. B. He will sell low for Cash. J. W.
June 10.

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
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-
somenly marked w'ch white—the figure will
show for itself.
WILLIAM BENNY.
March 18—tf.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, MAY 15th 1820.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
To the Stockholders in this institution that
a general meeting will be held at the Banking
House on Monday the 3d day of July next,
between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. for
the purpose of choosing Sixteen Directors.
By the act of incorporation not more than
eleven of the present Board of Directors are
eligible for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board,
I. PINCKNEY, Jr. Cashier.
May 20—6w

One Dollar Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 19th
inst. an Apprentice Boy, to the Shoe & Boot
making business, named
JOSEPH BOWLEY,
Light complexion and light hair, about 5 feet
6 inches high. Whoever takes up the said
boy and returns him to me, shall be entitled
to the above reward, but no charges paid for
bringing him home. I forwarn all persons
from harboring the said boy at their peril.
ROBT. APPELGARTE
Cambridge, May 27th—5w

BOARDING AND LODGING.

The subscriber having removed to the house
formerly occupied by Nicholas S Rowleson,
will accommodate a few Young Ladies or Gen-
tlemen, with Board and Lodging.
She will also rent the front room of her
house, the situation being central, it is well
calculated for the office of a professional
gentleman.
SOPHIA THOMPSON.
Easton, May 30.

To Rent.

I will rent for the ensuing year, a large and
valuable portion of the Farm on which I re-
side, containing from 250 to 300 acres of excel-
lent land, and about 20 acres of valuable me-
adow.
A comfortable Dwelling House now in the
occupancy of the Overseer, will be appropri-
ated for the use of the tenant, and a large barn
lately repaired.
LLOYD NICOLS.
May 27

25 Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 19th
ult. an apprentice boy, to the Tanning and
Currying Business, named
Denwood James,
Light complexion and light hair, about 5 feet
high, whoever takes up the said Boy, and re-
turns him to me, shall be entitled to the above
reward, but no charges paid for bringing him
home. I forwarn all persons from harboring
the said boy at their peril.
WILLIAM STARKY.
Cambridge, June 3, 1820. 3w

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale the Farm he
lately purchased of Mr. James C. Wheeler,
within one and a quarter miles of Easton, and
adjoining the Lands of Peter Denny and John
L. Kerr, Esquires, containing between 90 and
100 acres, the greater part wood land. The
whole of the arable land has been recently
covered with manure broadcast, and is in a
high state of cultivation, there is on said farm
a comfortable dwelling house with two rooms
on each floor, Kitchen, Pantry, Corn House,
Granary, and stabling for 10 or 12 head of hor-
ses. An excellent Black Smith's Shop now
in operation, for which business it is a good
stand. A Pump of excellent water near the
door, and a selection of the best kinds of
fruit trees in very thriving condition.
On a greater part of the purchase money a
credit of one and two years will be given, on
good paper will be taken in part payment.
Mr. Vincent who resides on the premises will
show it to any person desirous of viewing it,
if not sold by the 15th of next August, it will
be for Rent.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Talbot County, June 3, 1820.—5

Notice.

The subscriber having removed from Tal-
bot County, begs the favour of all those in-
debted, to come forward and settle their re-
spective accounts without delay, unto Mr.
Richard Feddeman his agent.
RICHARD CRAY.
June 10

PRINTING

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