

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

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

NO. 134.

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

From the National Advocate. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The government of a nation, of a king-
dom, of a city, a village, or a family, is
predicated pretty much on the same basis—
an enlarged and extensive system is re-
quired for the nation, which system de-
creases in importance until it reaches the
family; yet the government of a family,
and the regulation of domestic concerns,
and the main springs to higher depart-
ments, and are ever objects of peculiar
attention. I have had frequent occasions
to complain of the want of attention and
system to domestic concerns generally,
but particularly to the instruction of
children, and the example of industry and
economy, which is necessary to be exhib-
ited to them to secure their happiness
through life—Some parents think that
they acquire themselves if they treat their
children tenderly, send them to school
and give them plenty to eat; but, with all
their good intentions, they neglect the
most particular branch of their duty. A
parent will not grow fair to the sight of
his child, if he merely waters the roots;
and a child does not require a sickly,
necessant and anxious superintendence,
but simply regard to health, morals and
usefulness. Probably, there is no city in
the union, where young men are less
industriously inclined, or are taught
branches of trade, than ours. Two pur-
suits seem to have the only attraction for
parents & children; the law or the count-
ing house, neither of which, in these times,
promise any considerable advantage to
young men—and though they see law-
yers without practice, & merchants with-
out profit, while the tailor, shoemaker,
butcher, baker, and other mechanics, are
rich and comfortable, yet will their foolish
pride be shocked at the name of a trades-
man, and they would rather starve
as gentlemen, than labour as mechanics.
That father who has no fortune to give to
his sons, and yet permits them to be idle,
without showing them the road to indus-
try and wealth, is wanting in his duty to
himself, his family and his country. It
probably will be said, in extenuation, that
his son will not learn a trade, he has an
aversion to the labour and the name of a
mechanic—what then is the duty of a
father? To submit to the indolence and
pride of his son? to pamper him in extrava-
gance to nourish him in idleness,
to give him superfine coats and dandy
neckcloths, that he may strut before
a glass, or walk in Broadway, and
give himself the airs of a man of for-
tune—by no means, this is the weakness
of a poor creature, not the firmness of a
discreet & prudent man. Besides, is it
to be expected that a parent is to toil all
his life to support the vanity and extrava-
gance of his sons, when, in fact, there is a
period when his sons should aid him?
Who would marry, who would encoun-
ter the cares of a large family, if it were
not for the satisfaction of seeing chil-
dren grow up in usefulness, an ornament
to their country, and valuable members of
the community. Things are reversed,
and a son imagines that his father is to
support him all his life time, when he is
in duty bound to arrest the cares and toils
of his parent, & make his declining years
comfortable.

I had lately an illustration of two pic-
tures of domestic arrangement and econ-
omy, and the contrast struck me forcibly.
A very respectable citizen invited me to
dine with him on Sunday; he was an indus-
trious man, with a large family, which he
supported by his daily exertions, and con-
victed to live very well and maintain a
good appearance—his house was furnish-
ed with great neatness and simplicity; his
table plainly yet plentifully served; he
gave me no Madeira wine, but substituted
a glass or two of sparkling cider; he had
several daughters, modest and well
informed, but I was particularly struck
with his four sons, the eldest about twenty.
My father, said he, is large on Sun-
day; I take peculiar pleasure in having
them around me on that day; my eldest
son is a ship carpenter, my second is a
baker, my third is a mason, & the young-
est is just indentured to a cabinet maker;
these thus given them their fortunes, and
when their time has expired, and their in-
dustry brings them in the interest of their
fortunes, I hope to share it with them.
I have laboured long to bring them
respectably, and hereafter they must
reciprocate. This was prudent,
and was proper; the young men had each
an intelligent look—their faces were
somewhat tanned by working in the sun,
and their hands probably hard, but they
were healthy, lively and modest—they ap-
peared like the pillars of the house, the

sure, the safe reliance of their parents in
adversity—they were worth a score
of dandies. Such men are looked
up to in the hour of peril, to defend their
country. Industry can have no higher
eulogy.

The reverse of this picture was a family
equally as large, and a father equally as
poor and industrious—he had no fortune
to give his children, and even their edu-
cation had been as plain as possible; the
sons had neither trade nor profession,
neither talent nor industry, neither mod-
esty nor enterprise; the eldest did noth-
ing but loll about in indolence, dress him-
self in a dandy coat, look in the glass half
the day, & have a neckcloth so tight that (as
Knickerbocker says) "his eyes & his mouth
stood ajar"—the other had an equal aversion
to labour, and the father not only has
to toil daily for the support of a large
family, but also to dress these gentlemen
—each of whom should have a pair of
canvass trowsers on, and be working at
some useful trade; the consequence of
this dire neglect can always be foreseen—
such young men will ever be a dead
weight upon their parents, of no possi-
ble use or profit to themselves or to the
world, but led gradually into vice and ex-
travagance—they eventually become mere
vagabonds on the community. How
easily this can be avoided by proper sys-
tem and firmness. When a father cannot
give a fortune or a profession
to his son, let him when his son has attained
a suitable age, send him forth to select
a trade for himself, and make it obligatory
upon him to choose this trade; and
when his election is made, bind him to
it for a term of years, and see that his
son learns this mechanical art, works daily,
and serves his time out faithfully;
keep him to it forcibly; let him encounter
some hardships and difficulties when
young, and turn a deaf ear to his com-
plaints—the result of indolent habits.
Such a course, if generally pursued,
would give us a hardy and useful race of
young men, and would enable parents to
live comfortably in their declining years.
I have heard a young man say that such
a trade was not genteel! Nonsense—it is
in the power of a young man, by his cor-
rect deportment, to make any trade gen-
teel. Look at Benjamin Franklin and at
David Rittenhouse, and let all such scruples
vanish.

When a young man is employed at a
useful branch of business, the day glides
swiftly and happily on—labour gives him
an appetite for his simple fare, and brings
repose at night to his wearied limbs—his
system is braced by toil, and his health is
maintained by occupation—and in time
he becomes a useful and very probably a
wealthy member of the community, and
above all, his ever independent.

AMUSING FACTS, RESPECTING SOUTH AMERICA.

From "A Statistical, Commercial and Po-
litical Description of Venezuela, Trin-
idad, Margaritta, and Tobago," publish-
ed in London.

Wild Horses and Asses.—There are
thousands of horses which are wild in the
forests, and do not belong to any one. I
was enabled to ascertain a fact, known to
all who have travelled in this country.
The horses live there in societies, gener-
ally to the numbers of five or six hundred,
and even one thousand; they occupy im-
mense savannas, where it is dangerous to
disturb or try to catch them.—In the dry
season they are sometimes obliged to go
two or three leagues, & even more to find
water. They set out in regular ranks or
four abreast, and thus form a procession
of an extent of a quarter of a league. There
are always five or six scouts, who precede
the troop by about fifteen paces. If they
perceive a man or jaguar (the American
tiger) they neigh, and the troop stops; if
avoided, they continue their march; but, if
an attempt be made to pass by their squad-
ron, they leap on the imprudent traveller,
and crush them under their feet. The
best way is always to avoid them, and
let them continue their route; they have
also a chief, who marches between the
scouts and the squadron, and five or six
other horses march on each side of the
band—a kind of adjutants, whose duty
consists in hindering any individual from
quitting the rank. If any one attempts
to straggle either from hunger or fatigue,
he is bitten till he resumes his place, and
the culprit obeys with his head hanging
down.—Three or four chiefs march as the
rear guard, at five or six paces from the
troop.

I had often heard, at Trinidad of this dis-
cipline among the wild horses, & confess
that I could scarcely believe it, but what
I have just stated is a fact which I
witnessed twice on the banks of the
Guaripiche, where I encamped five days,
for the express purpose of seeing those or-
ganized troops pass. I have met on the
shores of the Orinoco, herds of fifty to a
hundred wild oxen: a chief always march-
ed at the head, and another at the rear.
The people of the country have assured
me, that the wild asses, when they travel,
observe the same discipline as the horses,
but the mules, though they also live in

troops, are continually fighting with each
other, and it has not been observed that
they have any chief. They however unite,
at the appearance of a common enemy,
and display still more trick and address
than the horses, in avoiding the snares
which are laid for catching them, and also
for escaping when taken.

To the Editors of the Franklin Gazette.

The following laughable scene, of which
I was a witness, took place a few days ago,
at one of our principal hotels. Should
you think it worth publishing it is at your
service, and will no doubt amuse some of
your numerous readers.

MOMUS.

A large green turtle was killed last
week at one of the hotels in this city. The
uncommon size and the manner of dis-
patching this *bon morceau les gourmans*,
attracted some of the boarders of the
house. Mungo, after commending a good
while the beauty and fatness of his harnes-
sed victim, with a grinning face commene-
ed his operations, by drawing the carving
knife across the throat of the suspended
animal. But lo! at the moment the fatal
weapon entered, the turtle in a most piteous
tone, cried out, "O Mungo! Mungo!
Mungo! why dost thou kill me; let me
live, and happy will be thy days!" The
amazement of all around, & particularly of
Mungo, may be more easily imagined than
described. But such was the effect, that
the knife dropped, and Mungo ran, swear-
ing it was a devil, and no turtle, and that
he would rather change into a turtle than
he would kill him. The scene was judi-
cious in the extreme, and required much
persuasion to convince the frightened
cook that it was only a humorous trick
of Mr. Charles, the ventriloquist, who
stood by and caused all this laughable mer-
riment.

NEW YORK, June 21.

Fate of the Pilot Boat Patriot.

It will be recollected by many of our
readers, that during the late war with En-
gland, the above named pilot boat was
despatched to Charleston for the purpose
of bringing to this city Mrs. ALLSTON,
lady of the then Governor of South Caro-
lina, and daughter of Col. Burr, formerly
Vice President of the U. S. Mrs. Allston
was in a delicate state of health, at the
time, and unable to travel by land. Tim-
othy Greene, Esq. of this city, an intimate
friend of Gov. Allston's family, proceed-
ed to Charleston in the pilot boat, for the
purpose of accompanying Mrs. A. on the
voyage. From the time they embarked
and sailed from Charleston no tidings
whatever had ever been heard of the ves-
sel or any one on board.—It was at first
supposed that the vessel must have been
captured by a British cruiser, but after a
space of time that hope was abandoned.—
Notwithstanding the weather was mild
and favourable for several days after the
vessel left Charleston, and such as to ren-
der her loss mysterious, up to the present
time, no other idea of the melancholy cir-
cumstance had prevailed, than the vessel
must have foundered at sea, or run under-
ground during a chase.

But the mystery is at length developed
—for the honor of human nature, it were
to be wished that the facts had never been
revealed, and that the following horrible
tale had been buried with the wretches
who told it.

A gentleman recently from N. Orleans,
has communicated to a friend of the fam-
ily of the late Mr. Greene, that two of the
Pirates, lately sentenced to suffer death
at New Orleans, confessed that they com-
posed part of the crew of the above Pilot
Boat Patriot! that after being at sea two
or three days, and near the shore, they
rose upon the captain and passengers, &
confined them below—when they stood
close in shore, and after plundering the
passengers of a considerable sum of mone-
y and plate belonging mostly to Mrs.
Allston, they launched the boat and scut-
tled the vessel, which soon filled and went
down, with the unfortunate inmates confi-
ned below! The dreadful tragedy was per-
formed in the dead of night. These
wretches succeeded in reaching the shore
with the boat, and had thus far escaped
detection and punishment of this horrible
crime.—*Mer. Adv.*

The above Pilot Boat was purchased
during the late war by a company in this
city, and fitted out as a privateer.—Had
made a cruise in the West-Indies, and
put into Charleston to refit, where she
was chartered to bring Mrs. Allston and
others to New York. Among the officers
attached to her, and who have never been
heard of since they left Charleston, was
Mr. Samuel Coun, a branch pilot of this
port, who acted as sailing master, and it
is supposed went down in her.

N. Y. Post.

Desforges and Johnson, the former cap-
tain, and the latter first lieutenant of the
schr. Bravo, were executed (says the Lou-
isiana Advertiser) at New Orleans, for pi-
racy, on the 25th ult. Sixteen others un-
der sentence of death with the exception
of one who has been pardoned, have been
re-sentenced for sixty days.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Yesterday morning, between 4 and 5
o'clock, a fire broke out in the distillery
in the rear of Broadway, between White
and Walker streets. The flames spread
with great rapidity and before they were
got under destroyed and materially injur-
ed about twenty seven buildings, several
of them new and valuable brick houses.—
All the block fronting on Broadway, be-
tween the two streets above mentioned,
with the exception of three houses next to
White street, are destroyed, and two of
those there much injured. The roofs and
rears of four brick houses in White street,
next to Broadway, are destroyed, and in
Walker street, the five has extended from
Broadway to the house of Mr. Peter Mac-
cick. We hear that one man had his leg
broken during the conflagration. It was
stated also that a boy was killed.

The fire originated in Cram's Distillery
of spirituous liquors, which was entirely
consumed.

A lad, named Naylor, son of Widow
Naylor, in Reed st. was so much injured
by the falling of some of the burning ruins
that he was taken to the hospital, where
he expired in the forenoon. Mr. McIntosh,
a member of Hook and Ladder Company,
No. 2, was much bruised by the fall of a
chimney. Mr. Wheaton, a carpenter, in
the employ of Mr. Lucas, had his leg broke
while removing Mr. Lucas' property. C.
W. Abrams, a member of engine No. 18,
was so overcome by the heat that he was
taken to the hospital in a dangerous situa-
tion.

A young man named HASKINS, about
16 years old, saved the life of a child, by
entering the window of one of the buildings
which was so far consumed, that no other
person had the courage to attempt it.—
The roof fell in immediately afterwards.
The gallant youth follows the sea, and we
understand has applied for a midshipman's
warrant in the navy. May success attend
him.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser, June 21.

A most awful and desolating Fire at Troy.

Yesterday, at about 4 o'clock in the af-
ternoon, a most awful and desolating fire
broke out in the city of Troy, which has
laid in ruins one third of the fairest por-
tion of that flourishing city. The number
of buildings destroyed is about one hun-
dred and twenty—among which are some
of the best dwellings, and a great propor-
tion of the largest & most substantial fire
proof stores and store houses. On River
or Main street; all the stores and build-
ings of every kind, on the west side, and
extending to the water's edge, from Gale's
store to Dr. Corning's both of which are
saved; and on the east side from Congress
street to and including Parker's bookstore,
are destroyed; as are all the buildings ex-
cept two, (the Troy bank and a dwelling
house) on the west side Front or Second
street, to the same extent as on the side
east of Main street; and the estimated
loss is a MILLION OF DOLLARS.

It was about sunset when the news
reached Albany; many of our citizens im-
mediately went to the assistance of their
unfortunate neighbors, and several of our
engine companies with their engines. It
was near 11 o'clock before the fire was got
under.

The following particulars have been po-
lity furnished to us by a gentleman who
was at the fire.

It commenced at Mr. Davis' stable and
wood house, from a cook stove, spread in
different directions, on both sides of River
(or Main) street, and all but two houses
burnt on the west side of Front (or Second)
street, from Congress street to Titus' ta-
vern.

Property destroyed.—Farmers' Bank,
paper and books saved, except in the vault,
which are supposed to be safe; Dr. Burritt's
house; Lewis Lyman's house, owned by
Mrs. Nott; Deacon Hart's two stores;
Davis' store; and all he had except furni-
ture; Brinkerhoff's store; Adencourt's
house, shop and printing office; Stock-
well's house and bookstore, Eph. Morgan's
store; Isaac Merritt's store; Townsend
McCoun's store; Asa Anthony's store;
Abraham Fellows' store; D. Merritt and
Son's store; Richard P. Hart's store; Jacob
Holmes' store; A. & W. Kellogg's store;
E. Warren's & Co's. store; Southwick
& Co's store; Joseph Brinknell's store;
Moore & Pitcher's store; Hart & Nasrow's
store; Derrick Lane's store; J. M. Wells'
store; B. Pierce & Co's store; Parker's
store; Field's store, Dickinson & Mitch-
ell's office; Paine's office, and about half
of all the lumber on the wharves, and a small
proportion of the goods only saved.

MUTABILITY OF FASHION.

A gentleman who had been desired by his
wife to make a purchase for her, at a millen-
er's, being accosted on his return, by a friend,
to call in, begged to be excused from stopping,
as he had bought a bonnet for his wife, and was
afraid the fashion would alter before he got home.

Interesting to Methodists.

Mr. Southey, the British Poet, Lauret,
has lately published at London the *Life*
of Wesley, in two vols.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

Much stir was occasioned last evening
by a discovery indicating a plot to rob the
Philadelphia Bank. This bank has been
once robbed, (about four years since) by
a fellow who conceived the design, and
put it in execution, of getting into the
vault from the culvert under the street &
grouped his way about two hundred
yards, till he came opposite the vault.
We have collected the following circum-
stances relative to the present attempt.
Monday, after night fall, a person was
seen to enter the sewer in Hudson's al-
ley—and as the fellow who before com-
mitted the robbery had been recently re-
leased from the Penitentiary, the cir-
cumstance excited alarm. Yesterday
morning guards were placed at all the
outlets of the common sewer, and a search
was set on foot. In the afternoon the per-
sons employed to ransack the sewers,
discovered mining tools, consisting of a
crow-bar, a mallet and shovel, an um-
brella handle containing a dirk, and a
small batteau, that had been carried in
from the river, a bottle of spirits a great
coat, some oil, &c. Guards were still
kept at the outlets last night, and it was
supposed the robbers might be somewhere
concealed in the subterraneous passages.
It was rumored that the witness to a per-
son entering the sewer identified him with
Robinson, the robber above alluded to. The
batteaux of course was concealed for the
purpose of transporting the contents of
the vault of the bank, and perhaps, first-
ly, to carry away the dirt.—*Union.*

The recent attempt to obtain access to
the vaults of our city banks, having excited
considerable attention, it has induced a
critical examination of the common sewer
and of the various avenues leading into
the same.

The culvert which runs from the cor-
ner of Fourth & Market streets to the
drawbridge, is about 9 feet in diameter
and at high tide a boat drawing not more
than 2 feet water, can ascend to the ex-
treme end. There are several public op-
enings into this culvert large enough to
admit a man of ordinary size; in addition
to which there are more than fifty pri-
vies communicating with the culvert all
of which afford the means of entrance and
escape. The culvert, thus constructed, &
with all these facilities for admission, pas-
sage in the direction of the Bank of the U.
S. the Philadelphia Bank & Mr. Girard's
Banking house it has excited consid-
erable surprize to those who have viewed
the ground, that the attempt should
have been made upon the Philadelphia
bank which presents much greater obsta-
cles to success than either of the other
banking institutions.

The building in which the Bank of the
United States transact their business not
having been built for that purpose, and
consequently not so well calculated for
security, and its being situated in the
immediate vicinity of one of the prin-
cipal entrances of the culvert, it is be-
lieved renders it much more easy of ac-
cess.

Through the politeness of the officers
of the Philadelphia Bank we have been
permitted to see the tools which were
found in the culvert, and also to view
the works which have been constructed
by the bank within the last three years
as an additional security against de-
predations of the kind contemplated. We
are now perfectly satisfied, that all the
efforts of a combination much more
powerful than appears upon this occasion
to have been engaged, could not have suc-
ceeded in their designs against the Phila-
delphia Bank.

The great interest which the commu-
nity feel in the welfare of our Banking
Institutions, requires that the Directors
should guard with vigilance the property
entrusted to their care, and we would re-
spectfully recommend the other Banks to
view & adopt the admirable precautionary
arrangements of the Philadelphia Bank &
thoroughly secure themselves against the
possibility of danger.

It is most sincerely hoped that the In-
spectors of the prison will hereafter be
more cautious in their attempts to interfere
with the execution of the law. They
should always bear in mind that however
gratifying it may be to their individual
feelings to show mercy yet they owe to
society a paramount duty which consists
in the due administration of Justice.

The public attention is at this moment
peculiarly attracted towards the prison
and those who manage its concerns, and
we most devoutly hope their conduct up-
on a review may satisfy their own con-
sciences, and the reasonable expectations
of their fellow citizens.—*Centinel.*

Hartford, (Conn.) June 19. A HARD DRINKER.

A large Bass, weighing between 50 and 60
pounds was caught a few days since at Had-
dam, about 20 miles below this city. Upon
opening it, it was found to contain a Junk
Bottle of Rum, which it is supposed must have been
dropped overboard from some vessel or boat,
and caught while sinking by this species of the

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
[From London and Liverpool Papers to the 16th ult. via New-York.]

Liverpool, May 13.
The spirit of dissatisfaction seems greatly to increase in France; Paris is very gloomy; the royal family are evidently alarmed. The duke d'Angouleme has been openly insulted in his tour to the south, and an officer, bearing the written pass-word from the palace of Monsieur to the barracks of the guards du corps, was attacked by three ruffians, desperately wounded, and deprived of the letter. His loss, however, was instantly made known by him; the pass-word was changed. It is supposed that an attack was meditated against the palace. At Lyons serious symptoms of disloyalty have appeared, and the troops refused to act against the people.

PARIS, May 8.
Another atrocious attempt against the royal family has been defeated. The following are the authentic details of this important event.

Count Angles, prefect of the police, having received secret information that a scheme was arranged to be put in execution on the night of the 7th instant for producing a second explosion under the windows of the duchess de Berri's apartment, his excellency, at half past 10, repaired to the Tuileries, and concerted precautionary measures with marshal Macdonald, major general on service, for surprising the perpetrator in the act. The centinels were removed, and disguised gendarmes, and police officers, were stationed in ambush, to insure his detection. At midnight, a man was perceived to approach; with cautious step, the private door which opens into the rue de l'Echelle, and deposited a petard. At the moment that he was about to set fire to the fusee, by means of a lighted cigar, the police agents and military rushed upon him. He was escorted to the guard-house, where he faints. On recovering, he gave his name, Gravier, and he was soon recognized, having been a captain in the 5th regt. of lancers of the ex-imperial guard. On his person was found a copy of some odious invectives against the royal family, in verse. On examining the petard, it was discovered to contain 2 lbs. of powder. The attorney general quickly arrived, before whom Gravier underwent an examination, which lasted from one o'clock until six. In the course of yesterday two of his accomplices were taken one of whom, named Bonnet, was formerly a courier. It is supposed they are two individuals who were observed to post themselves, at the time of Gravier's approach to the palace, one near the rue de Rioli, the other in the place Caroussel, both of whom fled precipitately on his arrest.

MAY 15.

The proceedings in Parliament begin to assume a very interesting character. The debates on the Droits of the Crown displayed a great deal of profound investigation on the part of Mr. Brougham, and of acute judgment on the part of his opponent, Mr. Canning. The former contended that these funds in their application, gave an undue influence to the servants of the Crown, and that they ought to be at the disposal of Parliament; while the latter held that they formed, in effect, a part of the Royal possession, & that the Crown could not be deprived of them without being shorn of part of its rightful lustre. The division of the House, which was the first fair trial of strength in the new Parliament, exhibited on the side of the Ministers, 273 votes, and on the opposition side of the House 155, giving an actual majority against Mr. Brougham's motion of 118. There was, however, in the contest, something of the nature of a drawn battle; for Ministers, though they would not concede the point of placing the vast sums accruing from the Admiralty Droits at the disposal of Parliament, did consent that an account of the way in which they were disposed of, from time to time, should, in future, be laid annually before that Assembly. This we hold to be an important concession, and a practical reform of great public utility.

Another question closely allied to this, is the discussion on the Civil List. This subject was brought in some degree under the consideration of Parliament on Monday last, by a motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the resolutions for fixing the amount, and prescribing the nature of the regulations to which it should be subject, should then be read. On the opposite side of the House a delay of a week was asked by Lord John Russell, to afford time to consider whether some offices to which salaries were attached out of that fund might not be abolished from the change of the times—such as the Groom of the Stole, the Master of the Hawks, and others. This delay, short as it was, Ministers did not think proper to grant. Having refused almost every kind of information upon the subject, they now seem inclined to precipitate the resolutions through the House, with an uncalculated rapidity, and an idea of indecorum is wished to be attached even to the discussion of the subject. It is one of the most singular features in this provision for the Crown, that the Queen is wholly out of sight, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated, in answer to inquiries, that a separate provision will be made for her Majesty. The Civil List debate was conducted with great spirit and animation, and the proposed delay of a week was negatived by a majority of 246 to 157. The absence of Lord Castlereagh, whose health does not permit him to attend to his Parliamentary duties, is less felt on the Ministerial benches than might have been anticipated. Mr. Canning supplies his place with great talent; and as a brilliant debater stands perhaps unrivalled in that assembly.

[The sums now voted are 850,000 for the Civil List of England, and 200,000 for Ireland. These sums are independent of the revenue derived from Scotland, the hereditary revenues of the Crown in Ireland, Droits of the Crown and admiralty, the produce of the 4 1-2 per cents Leeward Islands duties, and the revenues from the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster.]

The distress of the country, and the languor and debility under which commerce and manufactures droop, have directed the minds of commercial men deeply interested and profoundly acquainted with the interests of trade to the system by which our commercial connexions with foreign countries are regulated. It has been suggested, that the evils of which we complain might, by a change in our system, be alleviated, if not removed, and petitions have been presented to Parliament by the merchants of the Metropolis, and other commercial towns in the country, praying for the removal of the numerous restrictions and prohibitions which the trade between Great Britain and foreign countries is impeded and interrupted. Mr. Baring, the merchant, has become the advocate of this free system of trade in Parliament; and on Monday last that gentleman brought the subject under the consideration of the House of Commons in a very luminous and conclusive strain of argument. In the view taken by that Honourable Gentleman on this subject, the House seemed generally to concur. Even Mr. Robinson, the President of the Board of Trade, expressed his dissent from the prohibitory restrictions on

commerce were founded in error, and calculated to defeat the object for which they were intended. It was, however, felt and acknowledged by Mr. Ricardo and others, that the existing system was so completely ingrafted upon the commercial policy of the country, that it would be inexpedient to abandon at once the prohibitory laws by which our foreign trade is regulated, and that we must make the advance towards the right path with caution and circumspection. The petition was received, and the impression made on the House on this occasion was certainly very powerful.

On Tuesday night Mr. Alderman Wood brought forward his motion for a secret Committee to inquire into the treasonable practices alleged against Edwards the spy. The motion was rejected without a division, but the worthy Alderman pledged himself to follow up the investigation by prosecuting Edwards for High Treason at his own expense; and from the observations made by Ministers upon this promise, there seems no reason to fear that the inquiry will be stifled by a *non prosequat*.

The Queen, we understand, will not return to England. It is stated in a morning paper that the interviews between the Chancellor of the Exchequer & the Governors of the Bank have terminated in an understanding on the part of the latter, that the five millions are to be paid off, in the course of this year, according to promise.

London May, 13.

In the House of Lords yesterday, the Marquis of Lansdowne moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to order accounts to be laid before the house, of all salaries, pensions and allowances, which have been made to foreign ministers within the last ten years. The motion was carried in the affirmative without any observations.

Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Oldham, Lancashire, praying that the house would institute an enquiry into the particulars of a military outrage committed upon them on the 24th of April last; which was brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

A great many petitions were presented from Agriculturists in various parts of the kingdom, praying for relief.

From the Newburyport Herald June 20.
A GOOD HAUL.

A lad by the name of Brookings, hunting one day last week for an eel-pot, sunk at the upper end of Greenleaf's wharf, fished up a small canvass bag containing five bars of pure gold, weighing eighteen ounces, the value of which is said to be something more than \$300.

Gentlemen who were on the stage of action during the American revolutionary war, account for its being lost, in the following manner. A privateer schooner called the Hawk, commanded by the intrepid Jack Lee, captured and sent in, among many other prizes, an English brig bound from Oporto to England, loaded with wine; she also had on board a large amount of dollars, as well as gold in bullion, dust and coin. It was not known by the captors, at the time she was taken, that these precious metals were on board; the mate of the brig (who remained in the prize) kept it from the knowledge of the prize master, hoping they might be fallen in with and recaptured. She however arrived safely, and came to the wharf, now Greenleaf's, where this gold was found. It is conjectured that in attempting to smuggle some of it ashore, it was either accidentally dropped, or designedly thrown overboard to prevent detection—it is recollected that several seamen were imprisoned for embezzling it.

There are various traditionary stories that large sums were secretly conveyed from the vessel and buried in pine swamps—that portions of it were entrusted to one Foss, an Englishman, for safe keeping—that much of it found its way to Marblehead, where it has since been found, &c. There are those who recollect, that at that time, and for years after much time and labour were spent in digging for the "prize gold." But we presume this is the first that has ever been actually found. When taken from the water the bag appeared perfectly sound, but on exposure to the air, it soon came to pieces, it having laid under water 42 years. The lad, we understand, has prudently determined to convert his booty into cash, and deposit it in the Savings Bank.

NORFOLK, June 21.

The U. States Frigate Constellation, capt. Ridgely, got under way yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, from her anchorage between the forts, and dropped down to Hampton Roads. She proceeds to New York, to take on board, Mr. Forbes, Commercial Agent from the United States to the Buenos Ayrean government.

Bishop's Fund in Connecticut.

Frequent attempts have been made for several years past, by a part of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, to induce the government of that state to augment the fund created for the support of a Bishop, by a special grant of money. Until the present week the application has been successfully resisted upon the ground that such an appropriation would be giving preference to one religious denomination over the others. During the present week, however, the legislature of that state have authorized the trustees of the Bishop's Fund to raise the sum of fifteen thousand dollars by a lottery. No other lottery is to be granted within five years from the time when it begins to operate. This bill passed the house of representatives, 77 to 70.

We were informed yesterday, in New-Haven, that the trustees have already sold this exclusive privilege for ten thousand dollars.—E. Post.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES ON THE MECHANIC'S BANK.

A shower of three dollar bills of the Mechanic's Bank, have found their way into circulation, and the public cannot be too soon apprised of the fact. Two bill

are now before me, one genuine, and one spurious, and I could almost safely defy any unpractised eye to designate the true from the false. After the most critical comparison I can find scarcely a difference between them; the imitation is so close as almost to elude the detection of the sharpest eye; there are however, several minute dissimilarities, but instead of pointing them all out, I confine myself to a single one, the most prominent and the most likely to lead to detection. It is to be found in the borders which surround the two margins at the ends of the bills, those in the genuine bills consisting of numerous, but separate small circles with a dot in the middle; those in the forged consisting in like manner of small circles with dots, but running into one another.—N. Y. E. Post.

BOSTON, June 14.

High-handed Misdemeanor.
On Saturday last two persons suspected of having destroyed, several evenings before, the Church Bible and other articles, in the meeting-house of the Rev. Dr. Porter, in Roxbury, and placing the funeral car before the dwelling of a respectable citizen, with an inscription thereon, "Death has sent for you," and other enormities, were examined before a Bench of Justices, and one of them fully committed to Dedham gaol for trial, in October next.

Captain Zuill, of the ship Gleaner from St. Thomas, informs, that the Spanish schooner, Josephus, from Larquira, bound to St. Thomas, with a cargo of coffee, indigo, and specie, valued at 60,000 dollars, was captured off St. Croix a few days previous to the sailing of the Gleaner. The French frigate Duchesse de Berri, and the English fifty gun ship Salisbury, Admiral Foy, were at St. Thomas. Several Patriot cruisers were to windward.

Captain Zuill handed us the following: [N. Y. Gazette.]

The Buenos Ayres private armed brig General Rondeau, while lying off Grenada, sent the boat on shore for some necessaries on the 24th May inst. The boat having returned, the commander ordered the vessel to be steered for Margaritta, when the crew, who had before shewed symptoms of mutiny, now broke out in open rebellion, when Mr. McSavine, the second lieutenant, in attempting to quell the mutiny, was killed by some of the crew, who also wounded the Captain David M. Miles—and having put all the other officers below, took possession of the brig, and then put the commander, together with the surviving officers and three marines, in an open boat, giving them a little bread and water, and after being at sea three nights and two days, arrived at Margaritta. The ringleaders in the mutiny were—Thomas Brush, an Irishman & seaman on board, and William Robinson, gunner; Michael Summer, sailmaker, of Baltimore; Samuel Wright carpenter's mate; Geo. Bilcks, seaman; Nicholas Welcome, do; and John Thomas, gunners' yeoman.

The above mentioned William Robinson is an old offender, and has before been engaged in a mutiny on board the Buenos Ayres ship Vigilencia, Capt. Ross.

There is no doubt but they will capture and rob indiscriminately, every vessel they fall in with. It is therefore hoped that this notice may be made as public as possible; to the end that the villains may be brought to justice, and that the armed vessels of all nations may be on the alert to capture these pirates.

There was 10,000 dollars on board, besides several bales of cochineal and indigo, cocoa, dry goods and sugar—in all worth about 25,000 dollars.

DAVID M. MILES.
Juan Griego, Island Margaritta, 29th May, 1820.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 1.

THE MOB JUSTIFIED.

We call the attention of our readers and through them, the attention of all other the people of Maryland, to the publication immediately below, taken from the Baltimore Patriot, newspaper, of the 8th of June, which is a serious, premeditated and abandoned defence of the bloody mob and massacre, which took place in Baltimore in the year 1812, for the purpose of destroying the liberty of the press, and reeking vengeance upon their political adversaries, the federalists. Be it remembered, that this Baltimore Patriot, newspaper, is the democratic party organ in this state—it speaks the democratic party sentiment and opinion—it knows and unfolds the democratic party views—and designs to unite every democratic man, and any other it can draw into its schemes, in its bloody feelings and lawless, murderous intents.

Here is the publication we speak of, Taken from the Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Advertiser, of June 8, 1820.

For the Baltimore Patriot.
A stone is heavy, sand is weighty, but a fool's wrath is heavier than both.

Proverbs.

The abusive manner, in which Baltimore has been treated in the speeches & writings of certain men, and in certain places; partakes at once of the rage of the fool and malice of the party quave. The temper with which Baltimore has borne these insults is no less remarkable

and bespeaks as plainly for her citizens the contrary characters of conscious rectitude and magnanimity. The spirit of Baltimore is no way backward to chastise foreign insolence or domestic security; but the ebullitions of resentment, though from the most honorable feelings, having given ground to the enemies of the country, its liberty and government, to raise reproachful charges and justify themselves in their enmity to all; it has recollected itself, and exercised a particular and patient forbearance, under calumnies as base and false as they are unjust and cruel.—There is a measure however to this, and when the insult is repeated and the slander extended, indignation must naturally rekindle in those bosoms where the conscious sense of virtue is felt; and disdain swells against the venomous imputations of contemptible men. In answer to these, we cannot but rise and say to our brethren through the Union, where the slander has passed, Fellow-Citizens! they lie!

Baltimore came into being and growth long since her kindred cities of the Atlantic side.—She ought to have met with the tenderness of a younger sister—but the jealousy of rivalry sought to mar her prosperity and blot her reputation. Even her own state, whose honor and whose strength she has become; (while every other would have rejoiced to have such a city in their territory, and she has not another,) yet would have sottishly sacrificed her to Scotch Factors, the commission merchants of her neighbors, or the pitiful shopkeepers of other villages. But, she rose above all, the hardy offspring of honest liberty & industry. While thousands flocked in on all sides, the vices of neighbours as well as the spirit and enterprise of their best citizens, were doubtless transplanted here as in every human association. But so much did the general principles of the people controul the vicious propensities of any individuals; that for many years preceding the late disorders in Europe, Baltimore was distinguished by an exemption from crimes and tumults, if we may judge by the public reports, not paralleled in any of the older cities; whose boastful pretensions have never justified the unmanly abuse vented in later days, against the citizens of a place, who have never seen their betters.—Scarce a burglary, a robbery, or even a drunken riot took place in her streets for many years. And what has since appeared were the deeds principally of English thieves and pick-pockets, or the counterfeiters and swindlers of New-England.—They were not of us, but belonged to others; they invaded our peace, and we hope they have received their reward.

As to the failures of trust, which have lamentably appeared of late, a proper feeling would lead any sensible and generous spirit to weep over them as instances of human weakness and lapsing virtue. The men we mean held as honorable sentiments, and were approved by the long acquaintance of their fellows, as much as any in the community. Nay, their high appointments shewed a higher estimation. They have been suffered by Providence to become examples of the insufficiency of human virtue to support itself; to abate the confidence of a self-held moral rule, which rises in a long course of propriety & repute. They, who have not been tempted may boast of a virtue that has never been tried. They who have nothing in themselves may seem to borrow a little from the faultiness of others; while they have neither the capacity to contemplate the objects which misled, nor the opportunity to commit the offence. But has any thing happened at Baltimore different in its nature from what has befallen other cities? Who is not by their reproaches, reminded of the dispositions made in all of them? Had not Massachusetts her Essex Bank, and more than one beside; New York her Manhattan; Philadelphia her Bank of Pennsylvania, &c. The scene was narrower, the time less inauspicious, but the actions were alike.

As to slave trading, it is no where more reprobated than at Baltimore. But is Rhode Island clear; or can New England show that more of the shipping of Baltimore has been devoted to it than of their own seaports? The slavery of negroes has indeed, been entailed on the state, but in no one has greater sacrifices been made to redress the evil; and Baltimore took the lead in voluntary associations, more than thirty years ago; nor has her spirit to this hour been extinguished to effect it. To her the free blacks and the poor whites resort from every other part of the state. Even for this she endured much state obloquy and hatred. For it has been her love of liberty that has indeed excited most of the rage against her, however different pretences have been set up by her contemptible enemies.

As the provocation is given, let us look back to what has been the great theme of abuse, and has been made the justification of that rage with which Baltimore has been assailed. If the retrospect offends those who have only delicacy of feeling for themselves, let them thank their officious partizans. Truth neither cares for such feelings nor fears such menaces.

From the Revolution, Baltimore had been distinguished by an ardent spirit, in defence of American freedom, and independence. It never halted in opinion, or faltered in action; but engaged early and persevered finally. When the outrages of Britain upon our commerce, our seamen and government, were renewed during the French revolution, Baltimore quickly, warmly resented the injuries & the insults. Every member of that party which was composed of enemies to the administration, of Tories, English traders, monarchy and nobility men, united in hatred and enmity to Baltimore, as

standing directly opposed to them in the love of country, faithfulness to government, and attachment to republican principles. To warp or bear down these, printing presses & editors were systematically established by faction, who in pursuit of their object, attacked with a coarse, indecency and violence before unknown, the private characters of the most respectable citizens, as well as the opinions and official conduct of those, whom a great majority of the citizens of the U. States had chosen and continue to support, for these very principles and conduct. The affronts thus given were patiently borne for the sake of that liberty, which was thus abused. The abuse was aggravated by proceeding from those, who a short time before; when in power, had clamored greatly about the respect due to government—and had enacted violent penal laws, even in contradiction of the constitution, for the purpose of preventing or punishing a disrespect far inferior. Still reason and just principles were alone relied on, in time to remedy the grievousness of a conduct, which had disordered all private society, divided friendships, kept up unallayed heats, and exasperated differences of opinion into incurable animosities. This violence and excess had begun to produce its natural effects, and to bring disrespect and neglect upon the instruments of the mischief, who were fast sinking into deserved shame—when untoward circumstances and the rashness of a few, gave unhappy occasions to party spirit to revive, with double vigor, all its temper and propensities. The people had felt their obligation to defend the men who were abused for their sakes; and it was done only by expressing their sense of the falsehood and iniquity of their accusers.—But when after a solemn declaration of war, and the whole country was committed to a struggle of life and death, with a powerful and cruel enemy, who counted upon the baseness of our own citizens; to oppose and betray the measures; to enfeeble and even arrest the government; then the indignation of the People become unrestrainable at a declaration made by the notorious instrument of abuse, and organ of the party in opposition here; that they would continue their usual course of reprobation, unrestrained by the eventual situation of the country, the general feeling and apparent abatement of the enemy. The insolence of a printer's declaration of war, in such circumstances, against the government; the desperation and virulence; the past offence and future danger, in the first moments of conflict, overpowered the patience of men zealous for the country, and too high spirited to brook the defiance of contemptible party agents. A number, perhaps incidentally collected at that anxious season, communicating the emotions of the moment, hastily moved to the scene of provocation and challenge, dismantled the house and the press together. It may be remarked, that the house was worthless, the press in decay; but this disorderly action became the signal and the excuse for a combination to restore the press and revenge the injury. While the people of Baltimore slumbered unsuspecting, that a short tumult and its trifling effects, could have awakened so much wrath; a secret conspiracy of bloody revenge, was for some weeks forming; and after collecting from different quarters of the country and a neighboring state, a few desperate partizans; fortifying a house in the midst of the city; preparing fire arms, slugs and hatchets, the murderous tragedy was deliberately opened in the streets of Baltimore. An unarmed concourse of people suddenly brought together by the exhibited arrangements, was indiscriminately made the object of deadly hostility and merciless revenge. The people possessing arms and knowing how to use them, were in a condition to have destroyed the whole band of conspirators; but ruled in the midst of the storm, by the voice of respected fellow citizens, they forbore, and demanding only their surrender, put them unhurt into public keeping, that they might answer legally for the bloody outrage. But when the extent of the mischief was better known, and the malignancy of the revengeful plan disclosed, a number who had found members of their families wounded and disabled, their neighbors killed or mangled in the streets, in the redoubling warmth of the following day, assembled at the prison, heated by mutual relations & the sight of the offenders, presuming what subsequent events justified, the prevarication of law, the failure of winking justice, they hastily determined to inflict the punishment themselves. That this was a sudden resolution, appears from the fact that they were without arms and though the offenders were completely in their power, yet but one man of the whole and it may be supposed by any unlucky stroke; was killed, and the rest suffered to escape with a beating more or less. Did ever men who saw the blood shed of their fellows, and had the perpetrators in their power, do less? Would their adversaries, if the people had been at their mercy, done so little? Let their plans and conduct in revenge, answer to this. But, with no comparative provocation, Philadelphia has seen at Wilson's house, a similar battle of her own state parties; and Boston, as well as others, may remember violences which the rage and industry of party only was wanting to raise into equal odium.

As to privateering, it was carried on very much in Baltimore vessels, as they are called—but begun and chiefly practised by persons from other towns, states or countries, who came here to purchase vessels suited to their purposes. Baltimore abounded in fast sailing schooners &c. The Chesapeake was a commodious resort for entering & repairing; the vessels were sold to foreigners of every class

Revolutionary, at home and abroad, the laws of the U. States neither forbidding the sales, nor the entrance of the commissioned cruisers, who sought the port for local conveniences. If other laws are exempted from the circumstances, which have so injuriously affected Baltimore, they may boast of a virtuous which has never been tried; but while they industriously propagate every discrediting story on her, let them remember, she has been betrayed into faults, she has also displayed many instances of active virtue and magnanimity. Let them emulate these; and cease to vilify a body, whose eminent spirit cannot be unhappily contrasted with their negative merits.

BALTIMORIENSIS.

REMARKS.

Newspaper remarks are too often set down to the account of mere matters of course, or projects for party electioneering, and therefore are too little attended to. The single instance of bad views or bad intentions is not a fair criterion to judge by or to condemn; but several instances, a series of things, a systematic course, do furnish ample and satisfactory proofs to pronounce on.

An opinion has existed that the democratic party of Maryland, were ashamed of the mob; and that they wished it bad or happened. This opinion was liberal but incorrect. The democratic party were never ashamed of the mob; they were afraid openly to advocate and defend it, because they thought the people of Maryland would not bear it, but so far from wishing it had not happened, the democratic party only regretted that its massacre was not more efficient, that its murders were not more numerous, or that any individual of the prisoners had escaped. This was their only concern. It is true that just after that mob, when such a sensation of indignation honor was created throughout this nation as to threaten a total revolution in the public sentiment, Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, is reported to have said in his broken English, to his democratic friends at Washington, "One oder mob gentlemen and de affaire is all over wid you." But this was not the effusion of remorse, it was political calculation—it was not penitence for a hideous sin, but a cold blooded Jesuitical opinion, that the means were not adapted to the end—that murder and massacre would not help the democratic party to maintain themselves but would destroy them.

This opinion had its influence, and the signs of the times were numerous and striking, and they had their influence; and the democratic party were obliged, from policy, to say nothing about the mob of Baltimore. It was fear of losing political power that restrained them from openly defending the mob, and not that they thought the mob wrong, or that they were sorry for its cruel excesses. Now, when they think that the shade of time has almost entirely obscured the mob from the popular view, and that no feeling against it can be roused strong enough to direct public opinion as at first, the great motive for forbearance is done away, & the lurking vengeance prowls forth from their hearts, and we see at this day a serious and daring defence of that mob in the chief democratic party paper of the state, accounting for every event and justifying every transaction.

This is evidence incontestable of the truth of what we have always said and often inculcated, and we call upon the people of Maryland to attend to this matter and to take warning in time—for the mob spirit is not extinguished, it has only slept; it is not now dead, but watcheth.

If we have arrived at a period of time when the mob is justified, how far off are we from the moment when it will be again excited? That which they justify they will do—and that which we thus knowingly permit, we invite. Be not deceived by the pretence which is attempted, and which, if necessary, will be avowed, that this justification of the mob was introduced among other things in a general defence of the city of Baltimore against the aspersion and obloquy of "foreign agents and hirelings of the bar," or to act against "the want of argument and invective of a Norfolk attorney." This is all a fraud upon the public sentiment—This justification of the mob is accompanied by these things as subterfuges, but the justification itself is real and unqualified—it is intended boldly to sound the public feeling, which if they find inert or insensible upon this subject, they will again abuse it upon the first useful occasion with lawless violence and savage blood-thirstiness.

But if a political object is not in view, why at this time of day undertake the justification of the mob of 1812? Is a mob one of those things to which it can be necessary to recur for the honor of Baltimore? Would its history not be fairer if the remembrance of it was blotted out forever? Can the deliberate justification of that NIGHT OF BLOOD distinguish the character of Baltimore for high religious or moral sentiment—for a love of order and law—for a sense of "equal and exact justice" to all men—or be necessary to promote her commercial prosperity and welfare? Common sense and common prudence will answer, no.—But truth will say the object is political, and hence this daring onset against the public feelings, this flagitious regardlessness of all that is humane & decorous, this unprovoked outrage upon every thing that is calculated to promote and hold civilized society together.

The course thus demonstrated to be intended by the democratic party in Maryland, is enough to rouse every man to act against them, who does not prefer assassination as a substitute for law, mobs for government, and certain death for argu-

ment against the freedom of opinion. This is in reality hoisting the bloody flag—it is a piratical cruise against the liberties and safety of the citizens of Maryland, and they who have not the valor to die in defence of their constitutional rights will be enslaved.

People of Maryland—this shameful justification of the mob is intended to operate upon your next elections—It is designed to be the entering wedge—knowing the effect produced against the democratic party by the mob; knowing the effect it continued to have when appealed to, the democratic party have determined to attempt to render this weapon against them harmless, and they now openly come forth, blood-stained and ghastly, as the undisguised defenders of a mob, which in violence and brutal ferocity has had no parallel—No sooner had they the power last year in the house of delegates, than they placed a man as presiding officer over their body, who had been officially announced as a chief partizan and director of that mob, and most of those who were actually engaged in exciting and directing that mob, have been rewarded by such distinctions of office as the democratic party had it in their power to give. Look to the documents of that day, (they shall be laid before you) and you will see that those who were deepest in blood are intended by them to be highest in honors.

And will you, freemen of Maryland, submit yourselves to the government, we would say, the sanguinary will of such men? Will you agree, or will you permit by your inaction, that all you value shall be placed under the controul of men thus frantic with passion, thus bent on revenge, thus inspired and goaded on by deadly hatred? Would to heaven! that we could see the day when all the men of order and good intent would be united against the unprincipled ambitious and mob men in our land—It is time that such a division of parties existed—not only do the state of things require it, but both public and private security demand it. The men of both the present parties in the state, who wish well to their country, and set a good value upon the public order, and a peaceful, happy state of society—who have no immediately interested views, but desire rather to be well governed than to be governed by this or that NAME, ought at once to unite themselves together against the justifiers and excusers of mobs. Let them not fear the abuse of these friends of the mob or of their hiring presses or printers, but let them stick honestly and sincerely together, and they will have strength & power to give the controul over the state to whom they judge most proper.—They will have power to put down mobs and their justifiers, and they will make the state secure and prosperous, and the people happy.

No federalist but what condemned the mob—all the excusers, and actors, and friends and justifiers of the mob are democrats. This, no man can deny—among the people of the democratic party (we do not say leaders) their are many who disapprove of the mob as much as federalists; this shows a kindred sentiment that ought to bind them together. Honest men and liberal men care not about names—principles, intentions and conduct are the things which guide wise and discreet men. People of Maryland; be wise in time—opposite beginnings—you, who are honest at heart, unite against those who are designing to rob you of your liberties & even your lives; and who give you the strongest proof of their intention, by advocating and justifying the murders and massacres of a ruthless mob.

O master Jemmy Brooke, master Jemmy Brooke, you tell tales, on your friends. It was strongly suspected, last winter at Annapolis, that Mr. P——y, was greatly instrumental, in instigating, the democratic delegates to violate the constitution, by the measures they pursued—in relation to the Calvert Election in the progress of this disgraceful business, he was frequently seen behind the Chairmen of the Committee of Elections, & ever & anon whispering in his ear; the chairman's intellects are said to be rather obtuse—though he is a mighty wise looking man, and talks long and loud about the constitution.

But Jemmy Brooke, who in Kent county, is supposed to be quite as cunning as Whittington's cat, has told—At a late meeting of the Bridge Commissioners, some difficulty, having arisen, in the construction of a law—it was proposed to take the opinion of counsel, learned counsel; Mr. P——y, was named, to this, Jemmy Brooke positively objected—he declared Mr. P——y, to be unworthy of confidence—that the democratic delegates, had been seduced by him, into the measure pursued in relation to the Calvert election, and for the future he would trust him for nothing.

People of Maryland, mark this, you elect men to maintain your liberties, and support the constitution of your state, and by the confession of Jemmy Brooke, they submitted themselves last session, in a great constitutional question to the guidance of a man, not a member of the house; and who Jemmy Brooke says led them astray.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Graham.
At a special Court of Oyer and Terminer, commenced in the Town of Cambridge, on the 14th day of June, and adjourned from day to day, until the 27th of the same month, by the virtue of a commission directed by the Governor of Maryland, to William B. Martin, James B. Robins, and William Whittington, JESSE GRIFFITH, was indicted and tried for the murder of a certain HENSON TULL—the case was ably conducted by Josiah Bailey, Esq. for the state, & Benjamin W. LeCompte Esq. for the prisoner & after a patient and full examination of the evidence the Jury found him

guilty of murder in the first degree—the sentence of the law was then pronounced on the prisoner by Judge Martin, in the following terms.

JESSE GRIFFITH,

Can you assign to the Court any reason why they should not pronounce sentence upon the verdict, that has been rendered against you?

Upon your trial every indulgence has been allowed you—you have had an honest & impartial jury—able and ingenious counsel to defend you—every witness that could testify in your favor, was examined, and after a patient and attentive investigation; the jury to whom you appealed, have found a verdict against you, and I am sorry to add, upon testimony that leaves no rational doubt of your guilt.

In the malignity of your heart, you have deprived an unoffending, worthy citizen of his existence, and the violated laws of your country claim your life as a forfeit for the offence—I ferretly pray, your awful fate, may be a solemn warning to others, to avoid the rock on which you have perished—deceive not yourself with the vain expectation of a pardon—you now stand trembling on the verge of eternity, and a few short days, will close your existence in this world for ever. But although the atrocity of your crime has closed the door of mercy against you here, there is a power able and willing to save you—a blessed Redeemer who will not refuse the petition of a truly penitent, & contrite sinner—humble yourself before him—devote the few fleeting moments that will be allowed you to obtain a pardon from your God—pray to him in penitence and sincerity of heart, and we have strong assurances to believe, he will not refuse to forgive you.

It is my painful duty to pronounce on you the sentence of the law, which is, that you be taken to the goal from whence you came, from thence be carried to the place of execution, and there at such time as shall be appointed, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead—and may the Lord, of his infinite goodness, have mercy upon you.

For the Boston Gazette.

Mr. GRAHAM,

I handed you some time ago a few remarks upon the subject of Poetry, and since Agriculture is a subject with which it is nearly connected, (or since it is a pursuit in which many of your subscribers are engaged) a short essay upon it may perhaps not be unacceptable to them.—Mankind have generally, I believe, agreed that there is no situation in life which affords more independence, or more real happiness. The honest peasant engaged in the cultivation of his lands, is far removed from the contentions of the world, is not subjected to its caprices, and is a stranger to the mad calls of ambition.

"Amidst the madding crowds ignoble strife,
His sober wishes never loved to stray,
Along the cool sequestered vale of life,
He keeps the noisless tenour of his way."

He rises with the sun, strong as the cedar of the mountain, attends to his affairs, and returns at eve, to his peaceful retreat, to meet the embraces of the dear objects of his affection, in whose countenances dwell the soft smiles of innocence and content. His neighbours, who live but at a little distance from him are ever ready to cheer and dispel gloomy melancholy, if it dare to intrude; as it sometimes does at the loss of a child, or even indeed the dear partner of his delight.

The kind hand of nature crowns his bowl with the richest fruits; active exercise gives him health to enjoy them, and with an aspect brightened by religion, he offers on bended knees, for these blessings, his grateful prayers to earth's great King.

The voluptuary, who moves out from his chamber dull and heavy from the debaucheries of the preceding night with eyes clouded by dark mists, his habit of body feverish and hardly sufficient strength and vigour to carry him to another banquet, that he may have in view, affords a striking contrast, between the peace that reigns with the one, and the discontent, and despair that live with the other. While the one is engaged in licentious acts, & the gratification of sensual passions, while the haunts of his dissoluteness behold his grim visage, and the flower of the Aloe, in the still midnight, blushes to see no limits to his enormities; the other is enjoying refreshing sleep, and is ready, as "soon as the lark on russet pinions floats" to fasten to the plough the sturdy ox. The time of the one is marked by no changes, he finds it impossible to liberate himself from the chains of immorality, and one gloomy sameness continues to cloud those days, which a different course of life, would have rendered bright and happy. But to reverse this; picture the swain, who exhibits a sweet and easy air, a countenance denoting that all is peace within, and a smile that would have become an inhabitant of regions inaccessible to sorrow, has his different employments for the different seasons of the year. When the frosts that prevented the expansions of the embryo blossom, begin to dissolve into streams, and the penetrative sun hastens to cloth all nature in the gay green, then he knows that spring is at hand. He now hastens to draw the oxen from their stalls, where they were protected from the piercing snows. The implements of agriculture are locked up, and corroding rust is rubbed from all, save the ploughshare, which always glistens like the shining sun. The stiff, and as yet hardened glebe is laid flat, the seed is sown, and the harrow follows last and ends the scene.

"Be gracious heaven, for now laborious man has done his part,
Ye fostering breezes blow!
Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend!
And temper all that world reviving sun
Into the perfect year."

Afterwards comes autumn, crowned with the sickle and the sheaf. He now sees his labours matured; a plentiful harvest is before him, and there is a prospect of his barns being full. Then, then the heart of adamant (or the atheistical, which is almost the same) must sink into adoration, and if he should be asked by the gracious peasant, who

dispensed these blessings, and his lips should declare merely Nature, still the conversion of his eyes to the skies, would plainly bespeak the truth of his heart. These you see are the effects of industry; it gives health, vigour of body, delight to the mind, and wealth. In fact every thing that exalts, embellishes, and renders life delightful may be attributed to it. Having given this faint description of the deliciousness of an agricultural life, it remains now to consider how it affects the swain in a religious point of view. It is generally remarked, that they who voluntarily seek solitude, do it with a view to practice more easily the virtues, & promote divine meditation. In a city, one's leisure moments, are either interrupted by the intrusion of visitors, or the calling of friends, or else your attention is distracted by the noise and bustle of the town. There, it is only once a week that a single human being ever dreams of the Deity and that on Sunday, when the loud chorus of hallelujah is re-echoed by the organ and the voice. But as this happens only once a week, and as during the interval nothing else occurs which inspires devotion, the effect is of short duration, and is lost amid the arrival of ships, and the sight of their growing treasures. How different is this from the rural inhabitant. He has not only time for his worldly concerns, but he has time to worship his God. He has time for reflection, he has time to examine the sincerity of his heart. A distinguished ancient has declared that all Nature is the Deity; if so, thrice happy must be the condition of that man, who is never absent from him. Who dwells with him, who lies down with him, who sees his power in every leaf, who feels his presence at every step. His sensibility is more refined, by the display of such soft and tender scenes, and by being always accustomed to them. His mind is enriched and exalted by the contemplation of them, and while the Plover sings his wild notes to the listning waste, he thinks of who created that charming bird of spring.

"Thrice happy swains! whom genuine pleasures bless,
If they but knew and felt their happiness!
From wars and discord far, and public strife,
Earth with salubrious fruits supports their life,
Sweet calm content, secure from guilty cares,
Sweet homefelt pleasure, peace and rest are theirs,
Leisure and ease, in groves and cooling vales,
Grottoes and bubbling brooks and darksome dales,
The lowing oxen and the bleating sheep,
And under branching trees delicious sleep!
There forests, lawns, and haunts of beasts abound,
There youth is temperate, and laborious found;
There altars and the righteous gods are feared."

And aged sires by dutiful sons revered,
There justice lingered, ere she fled mankind,
And left some traces of her reign behind:
Happy, oh happy is the man,
Who loves the rural gods, the nymphs and Pan,
Nor power, nor purple pomp his thoughts engage,
Nor courts and Kings, nor faithless brothers rage,
Nor falls of nations, nor affairs of Rome,
Nor dancians leagued in arms, near rapid isters foam,
He weeps no wretches pitiable state,
Nor looks with pining envy on the great,
The loaded trees, the willing fields afford
Unpurchased banquet for his temperate board;
The noisy people's rage he never saw,
Nor frauds and cruelties of iron law,
The frugal Sabine thus their acres tilled,
Thus Remus and his brother lov'd the field;
The Tuscan's to these arts their greatness owe,
"Twas here majestic Rome began to grow,
Rome noblest object of the things below,
Who, while the subject earth with wonder fills
Hath single, decked with towers her seven hills.

Ere Critan Jove a sceptre swayed before,
Man dared to spill the useful bullocks gore,
Such was the peaceful life old Saturn led,
Such was the golden age, from guilt secure and dread,
Ere the loud trumpet sounded dire alarms,
Or impious swords were forged, and clattering arms."

Friend of the Muses.

Extract of a letter from an Eastern Shoreman in Annapolis, to his friend in this county, dated June 27, 1820.
Shameful and indecent "Hungering & thirsting after the leaves and fishes," among the democrats.
The Carpenter's hammer is not done sounding upon the coffin of a deceased public officer, before swarms of hungry democrats collect round the Executive Chamber putting up the most plaintive cries and prayers to be appointed to fill the vacancy. This is exemplified in a case which occurred in this place since I have been here. A meritorious officer of the revolutionary army, who, some years after the establishment of our independence, was, in consideration of his military services, appointed Register of Wills for Anne-Arundel County, paid the great debt of nature on Sunday night last; yet before his body could be interred, though it was put in the ground the next evening at 4 o'clock, there were six or eight of Governor Sprigg's democratic brethren pushing for the office.

To the Editor of the Federal Republican.
Cedar Grove, King George County, Va. 2
SIR,
June 20, 1820.

As the nearest friend of one of the deceased parties, I must request that you would be so obliging as to give publicity in your paper to the horrible event detailed in the subjoined notice, as it may serve to acquaint a numerous circle of friends of this dreadful catastrophe, and be a warning to the community generally. Your obedient servant,

On Monday, 19th June, a duel was fought between Messrs. Richard Stuart and Townsend S. Dade, both of King George County, Va. on the Maryland shore, immediately opposite their residence, at a short distance, with muskets loaded with buck shot. Mr. Dade was killed dead; Mr. Stuart so severely wounded that he expired in a few hours after. They were neighbours, near relations, and heretofore friends. The unfortunate difference which resulted in so tragic an end,

occurred about a mere trifle, and thus adds two more to the list of wretched victims, who have fallen a sacrifice to false notions of honor and the horrid and gothic practice of duelling.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

A friend near Frankford, a few miles from Philadelphia, has sent us two ears of bearded wheat, the grains of which, upon inspection, appear large and well filled, but, upon breaking them, contain a black substance, resembling lampblack—or in other words, smut. He informs us that whole fields of wheat in the neighbourhood of Frankford, and along the Delaware, present the same fearful aspect. To apply any remedy, so late in the season, is out of the question, and the farmer must bear the loss, in many instances, of a whole crop. Great care should be taken that none of this smutty wheat is intermixed with the good; as its poisonous qualities are of such a nature as to endanger life.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The General Rondeau.—We learn from Wilmington, that the Revenue Cutter of that place got sight of the brig General Rondeau, off Cape Fear, and made sail in chase of her, which was continued to the Gulf Stream, but the brig outlasting the cutter, escaped. She had only eight or ten men on board.
Courier.

The story published in the Carlisle Republican, about the Yankee having caught his majestic majesty in a neighboring township, Paradise, and conducted him to the jail of York, is a sheer fabrication. Persons inquired at the jail, and received for answer that they had not the Devil, but that they had Hell there.
* Michael Hell, imprisoned for beating his wife.
York Gazette.

LEONARD, THE BANK ROBBER, AND DISCHARGED CONVICT.

This notorious & accomplished villain having been foiled in his second attempt to plunder the Philadelphia Bank, hired a horse and gig the next day, at a Livery stable in this city. Not returning in due time, and on enquiry the owner suspecting all was not right, pursued him to New-York. After having him arrested, he confessed that he had sold both horse and gig, and already expended the money! He is now in safe custody, in the goal of that city.—*Phila. Gazette.*

THE LOAN FOR 1820.

The time for receiving Proposals for the 6 per cent. Loan of two millions expired on Wednesday. The National Intelligencer of yesterday informs that the offer of the Bank of the U. States, which was 2 per cent. premium upon the whole Loan, being the most favorable, has been accepted. The whole amount which was offered above par, was nearly six millions. The premium on this Loan would, doubtless, have been much greater, but for the uncertainty as to the term of its duration it being redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON, June 26th, 1820.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Stockholders in this Institution; that an Election will be held at the Court-House, in Easton, on the first Monday in August next, (7th) between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Charter.

By order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashr.
July 1—6w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of vendition exponas to me directed, at the suits of George S. Baker, and Keyser & Sheffer use of George S. Baker, against James B. Ringgold will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of August next, all the right and title of the said James B. Ringgold in and to the following negroes, viz: one negro man named Merrick, otherwise Merrick Berry, one boy named Conway, the property of the above James B. Ringgold—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the above writs. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the Court House Green.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shfr.
July 1—7w

Six cents Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber on the 17th day of July 1819, an apprentice boy named

James Hopkins,

about 18 years of age—5 feet high, dark complexion, who ever will take up said boy and deliver him to me shall receive the above reward but no charges.
CLEMENT BECKWITH.
Easton, July 1—3w

Maryland,

Caroline County, to wit.

Noah Stevens, 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, & a list of his creditors so far as then recollecting, & 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 Noah Stevens, give notice to his creditors of his application, and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in three 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 first day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty.

ROBERT ORRELL.
July 1—w

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

POETRY.

From the Newark Centinel.
A Wife to her Husband in adversity.
Thou, thou wert ever only dear,
In joy or sorrow, peace or danger,
Then start not leave!—'tis but a tear—
Then start not at a trembling stranger!
I weep not for the wealth we had,
Or fashion's idle splendor fled;
Oh! no—'tis that thou look'st sad—
'Tis for thy sighs so oft repeated!

Thou, dear one, smile, as once thou smil'd,
If but for me thy tears are flowing;
Some little cot, lone, simple, wild,
Where nameless flowers around thee grow-
ing,
All shine a palace proud to me,
If thou art there to point my duty—
Delightful scene! while blest'd by thee,
Each morn shall breathe of peace and
beauty.

Tho' cheeks that glow'd, and hearts that
glow'd,
Are gone when fortune fails to cheer thee;
Yet Love! far happier from the crowd,
One heart unchang'd, is beating near thee!
Tho' all those sunshine friends are flown,
Who throng'd our blooming summer bow-
er
Oh! say thou art not all alone—
I'll share—I'll cheer this adverse hour!

Nay, sigh not thus—tho' thou dost see
Tears wrap my cheek in pensive sadness,
'Tis ecstasy to mourn with thee,
Yet bid these hope for days of gladness!
Wealth is not bliss—Look brightly round,
Recall past scenes of peace and pleasure,
When, on Passaic's banks we found
Love, simple love, life's truest treasure!

How, oft at twilight's holy calm,
Beside that dear, secluded river,
We drank the valley breeze's balm!
Was there one roving wish? Oh! never
Then was the maple trembling green,
With some lone fountain, mildly sporting,
Sweet emblem of the happy scene—
Serenely bright and ever courting!

And love—true love—doth yet remain,
With thy fond wife's unalter'd bosom—
Nor wilt thou feel regret or pain,
While heaven leaves one fadeless blossom!
Oh! thou art lovelier far to me—
Far dearer in this hour of sorrow!
For I can think of only thee—
Wish for thy sake a brighter morrow!

OF NEW JERSEY.
May, 1820.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH LOTTERY DRAWING ANNOUNCED.

OFFICIAL NOTICE, Cohen's Office,
Baltimore, June 15, 1820.

In consequence of the rapid sales and in-
creasing demand for the Tickets in the *Cathedral
Church Lottery*, the Managers duly ac-
knowledging the liberal patronage of the pub-
lic, have the satisfaction to announce, that the
drawing will take place in the *City of Baltimore*,
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 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 Eighths,..... 3 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 o-
ther 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
in their orders.

Baltimore, June 24, 1820—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
Heath, adjacent to the premises, a part of
a tract of land, called "Vanhook'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 Centerville—The arable
land of a kind soil, and contains a small por-
tion of Woodland, with several acres of valu-
able 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.

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.

Harvest Goods.

GROOME & LAMBDIN,
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

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

In Chancery, &c.

Kent County Court.
Joseph Ford, Ad-
ministrat'or of Ro-
bert 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 Roods, 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-
ed & 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 WORRELL,
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.

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

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 Gentle-
men, 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

Singing School.

Messrs. BLAKSLEY & BEACH, respect-
fully inform the citizens of Easton and its vicin-
ity, 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 pub-
lic.

Terms of Tuition 3 dollars per quarter.
Easton June 24—3w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

On the Chancery side thereof,
May Term, 1820.
Clement Vickers and
Edward Auld, Complainants.
vs.
Dorothy Stoakes & o-
thers 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,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
June 24—3w

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
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 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, situate
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

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 of
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 Semina-
ry. Boarding can be obtained in reputable
houses, and it is presumed, on accommodating
terms.
ROBERT MEMORIE LAIRD, A. B. 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
Orphans' Court, of Kent County, for the ben-
efit 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
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 premis-
es, 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.
June 17—4w.

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—4w.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.
The Subscriber gratefully acknow-
ledges the past favors of his friends
and customers and the public in gen-
eral, and informs them that the New
and Elegant Schooner, the *JANE & MARY*,
commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom
the utmost confidence may be placed,
has commenced her regular routes be-
tween Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton
every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday
at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctu-
ally 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 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, substantially
built of the very best materials, copper fas-
tened, and completely finished in the first rate
Packet style for the accommodation of Pass-
engers. She has a large and commodious cab-
in with twelve berths, and two state rooms
with eight berths, furnished with every con-
venience.
All orders left with the subscriber, or in his
absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office
at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received
and faithfully executed.
EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,
Has commenced her regular route between
Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving
Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock
A. M. for ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's
Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at 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 50.
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 contiguous
to the Bank and the several public offices; is
large and commodious, and is in complete and
ample order for the reception and accommoda-
tion of travellers and citizens; having a number
of excellent lodging rooms and private apart-
ments well furnished; attached to this estab-
lishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-
Houses, and every convenience to make his
house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges
himself that no expense or labor shall be want-
ing 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 Oat-
lers, 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—1f

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 peti-
tion 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 condi-
tions in the said act and supplements mention-
ed, and the said Jane Hudson, having satisfied
me by competent testimony, that she hath re-
sided for the two years, next immediately pre-
ceding the time of her application aforesaid in
the State of Maryland—and having also com-
plied with the other requisites of the said act
and its supplements—I do therefore hereby or-
der 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 new-
spapers published in Easton, once a week for
the space of four weeks successively, and for
three months, before the first Tuesday of Octo-
ber Term next. She give notice to her credi-
tors, to be and appear before the judges of
Caroline county Court, upon the first Tuesday
of October Term next, to recommend a trust-
ee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any
they have, why the said Jane Hudson should
not have the benefit of the said act & 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

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

JOHN BOOK.
June 24—3m.

THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE

OSCAR,
Will stand this season at the Subscriber's
Stable and at other stands to cover Mares,
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
15th of June 5 dollars will discharge the debt,
paying 25 cents to the Groom, for every Mare
that he may cover. Gentlemen putting up
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
the most elegant Mare, which was got by Mr. Ed-
ward 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
teen hands high, a most elegant Bay and hand-
somer marked with white—the figure will
show for itself.
WILLIAM BENNY.
March 18—1f.

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. PINKNEY, Jr. Cashier.
May 20—6w

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 20.

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 ar-
able land, and about 200 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

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, of
good paper will be taken in part payment—
Mr. Vincent who resides on the premises will
shew 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

Was Found

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

MARYLAND.

Caroline County, to wit:
Thomas Jones, an insolvent debtor having ap-
plied to me as one of the justices of the Orphan
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 sched-
ule of his property, & list of his creditors so far
as then recollected, and a certificate from the
goaler 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 pro-
pounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a
final discharge. Given under my hand this
16th day of December, 1819.
RICHARD HUGHLETT.
June 24—4w

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 credi-
tors 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 first 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 BOOK.
June 24—3m.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

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

NO. 135.

We call the particular attention of our readers to the following plain, candid and feeling address to the Citizens of Maryland, which we published last fall, at a time when the minds of a large portion of the people were too much heated by party prejudice, to give it that attentive and serious perusal it so justly merited. It contains much instruction, and is so well adapted to the present situation of affairs, we thought we could not offer to our fellow-citizens a more acceptable piece, while all is calm and before the political atmosphere becomes contaminated with the vile electioneering juggles of our political opponents.

For the Easton Gazette.

An Address

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND UPON THEIR POLITICAL CONCERNS.

Let us go to the truth of these matters Fellow-Citizens.

Don't shut your eyes and ears against danger. We are all to give our votes on the first Monday in October—Have we all seriously reflected upon the important consequences that may flow from that day's vote? If not, let us look into the truth of the matter while we have time.

The Election of a Governor and Council upon which depends all the state appointments, and the election of two Senators for the Congress of the United States are important questions—These will be determined by the next General Assembly, so let the people look well to the men they elect, in order that they may secure the Governor and Senators they prefer. Another question of much more importance than this will be decided by the Delegates the people elect, and that is—

WHETHER THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTIES SHALL GOVERN THE STATE, OR WHETHER THE CITY OF BALTIMORE SHALL RULE THE STATE AND THE COUNTIES.

This is the Grand Question, and one of more importance than any that has ever agitated the State. Perhaps some may deny this—Let us then go to facts, and see how the matter stands. The People of Baltimore, the Delegates from Baltimore, and the Democratic party generally in Maryland, have long wished an increase of Delegates from Baltimore,—the two first wish this for the purpose of increasing the influence of Baltimore in the legislature, and in the state,—the latter wish it for the purpose of increasing the democratic party's influence in the state. To bring about this matter, it has been attempted in the General Assembly to add more members to the delegation of Baltimore—this has not yet succeeded, and has been always opposed by Federalists.—It is now contemplated by the democratic party in Maryland, to make certain changes in the constitution of the state, so as to produce this change of giving to Baltimore an increased political influence and rule over the Counties and the People.—These changes in the Constitution are,

1st. A change in the mode of representation in the state—So that instead of each county sending four delegates & Baltimore Town two delegates as they do now—the number of delegates from each county and from Baltimore, is to be regulated by the population of each, so that a small County with a few inhabitants, is to have fewer delegates than a larger county, and Baltimore Town, having a greater population than any county, is to have a greater number of delegates in the General Assembly—by which means the power of the Counties is to be broken down, and the power of Baltimore over them, magnified and increased, and all the small counties are to be particularly humbled.

2dly. A change in the mode of electing the Governor of the State, so that Baltimore may completely controul that election in every case, and give to the state of Maryland such a Governor as she chooses, in spite of the free will of the people of the state. The Governor is now elected by the General Assembly, by which means every county is placed upon an exact equality of votes, each having four delegates; and as there are more counties on the Western, than on the Eastern Shore, that equality is still preserved by the number of Senators, viz. nine from the eleven counties on the Western, and six from the eight counties on the Eastern Shore, and the two cities of Baltimore and Annapolis have each two Delegates, which places them upon an equality; so that all the counties are placed upon an equality & both the cities are placed upon an equality—but as the county influence is greatest and ought to govern, the present number of delegates from the counties, secure that power to them. The object then of the democratic party now is, to change this, and to have the Governor elected by a general Ticket, by the people throughout the state, so that the immense population of Baltimore, which is mostly democratic, and composed of Irish, English, Scotch, Dutch, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Swiss, and all sorts, who are here to-day and gone to-morrow, may overpower the voice of the freemen of the counties who were born here, and who expect to end their days here, and who of right ought to govern and controul the state.—

3dly. A change is also talked of in the mode of the election of the Senate of the state, and in its formation, which is all intended for the same end, viz. to give more power into the hands of Baltimore, in ruling the state.

IT IS FOR YOU TO SAY,

Freemen of Maryland, whether you will keep the controul of the State in your own hands as you now have, or whether you will give up that controul and yourselves to the hands of that mass of mixed population of all nations that make up the votes of Baltimore. Federal men to a man are opposed to the change, and will not give Baltimore any increase of political power. Democratic men, generally, wish this change, because it will promote their party views; but many of them are fearful of expressing such an opinion, because they doubt whether the people in the counties will give into it, and they don't like to run the risk of their popularity by boldly declaring that opinion—by hanging back too a little, they will find out how the people like it, and if the people are opposed to it, (as we pray to Heaven they may be,) why then they can say, that they too are opposed to it.—But if the democrats have the power this year or any other, they will find enough democratic votes in the Assembly to carry the measure, and when once done, they have you, they will place you under the controul of the great city of Baltimore, its Mobs, its Privateersmen, its Kidnappers, its Wheat Buyers, its Measurers, its Inspectors, its Wood Carriers and Lumber Merchants, and all that blessed Crew, of some of whom almost every man in Maryland has had occasion to know enough.—You may then wish you had not voted for the democratic ticket—but alas! repentance will come too late—You will be like the poor Frenchmen at the Guillotine, in the time of Robespierre and Danton, (those mighty democrats who loved the people so much that they were always shedding their blood,) who just before they laid their heads on the block, thought, that if it was to do over again, they would act differently—but the mob of Paris like the mob of Baltimore, held them to it, and they fell victims to their own temerity, and wrong doing. Good People of Maryland be wise in time—Don't give the power of controuling the state, out of the hands of the freemen of the counties for if you do, you will repent it—when once it is done; it is gone, and

nothing but a revolution, a bloody revolution, will bring it back—whilst you can therefore, keep all safe and happy, and do not listen to those who talk to you of new notions, such as representation by ratio of population, and that this is republican doctrine—This same sort of doctrine was used to justify the mob of Baltimore, and when men have party views ahead, they can find doctrines to gloss over the most dangerous schemes. You know how things now are, and you can trust what you know. Federalists want no change, they will make none: they are perfectly satisfied to keep the controul of political power in the state, in the hands of the Farmers and Mechanics of the counties, and to give to Baltimore all she wants for her commercial prosperity, the improvement of her city, & harbours, and roads, and the welfare and happiness of her citizens; but Federalists never will agree to give Baltimore one atom more of political power than she now has—it is not necessary for her welfare as a city, and it would be destruction to the counties and the state. Not so with the democrats, they think the only chance they have of gaining the ascendancy in the state, is by the means of that great heterogeneous mass of population in Baltimore. If they can make such changes as to bring that monstrous mass of foreign, and home, and mixed population, to overpower the voice of the native free men of the counties, then they will fix matters forever. When that is done, the people of the counties may meet & speak, and remonstrate until their hearts ache, but the many headed monster, the mob, will rule you all. If then after this warning the state of Maryland fall into the hands of democracy, and is by them handed over to the controuling influence of Baltimore, she will do it with her eyes open, and the day of repentance will be a bitter one; and those who come after us will curse the day the change was made. If we are careless then of ourselves, let us think whether we have a right to bind our children as victims, and to sacrifice them as well as their country.—

This is viewing this subject in its general consequences; but a matter so serious ought to be examined every way, so that the people may understand it. If this was a mere electioneering humbug of a tale, why any thing would then do for a Ghost Story, but that is not the case, it is a serious, solemn matter, one that involves every man's welfare, and it ought to be looked into thoroughly and gravely. NOW LET US VIEW THIS MATTER MORE NICELY UPON FAIR POLITICAL GROUNDS.

1st. As to giving Baltimore an increase of delegates in the General Assembly. Why should she have them? Why, say the democrats, first because she has so large a population, and secondly, because she has so much business to be done in the Legislature.

As to the claim of Baltimore for more delegates because she has a greater population, the federalists answer, those who framed the constitution of Maryland, could but have expected that in a few years Baltimore would have a great increase of population, yet they did not think it wise to provide for an increase of delegates for her on that account; but on the contrary they provided (see Constitution, 5 sec.) for taking all the Delegates from Baltimore in case of her decline, they knew, as does every wise and reflecting man, that there is, and must be, a perfect community of interest between Baltimore and the people of the counties, and that as the growth & wealth of Baltimore depends upon the improvements and wealth of the lands, and industry, and people of the country, so the wealth and prosperity of the people of the counties is increased, and promoted, by the growth and prosperity of Baltimore; and therefore Baltimore must expect to find a friend in the delegates of each county, who will grant her all she wants, and all her citizens want for their welfare and happiness—and it is so—Baltimore gets all she wants from the legislature of the state, except an increase of political power. Baltimore is to the state at large, what a favoured child ought to be to a parent.—The parent state gives her all that is necessary for her welfare, and cherishes her with kindness and with pride, but the parent will not give the power of controul out of its hand to this child, lest the child should misuse and abuse it, and we all know that a wise parent will always exercise a wholesome and proper controul over a child for its benefit; but will never suffer the child to controul the parent—this is acting according to nature, and is as wise in politics, as it is in family concerns.

But, say the democrats, it is quite republican to fix the number of delegates according to population, and as Baltimore has most population, she ought to have most delegates. To this the Federalists reply, it is most agreeable to common sense, and to the safety of the state, and to every thing like the fitness of things, that a large agricultural state should govern its great commercial town, rather than that a great commercial town should govern a large agricultural state; and inasmuch as the landed interests of a state is more safe and more important than the commercial interest of the state, so in the same degree is the propriety why the landed interest should govern the state, and not the commercial interest. The farming interest of a country is the foundation of the society, the commercial interest depends on it—will you then by a strange madness invert the order of things, and make that which depends on another controul it? Besides, the commercial men, & those that immediately depend upon them, are birds of passage, they are of all nations, they can move off when they please, they can fly & take all on their back, or in their pocket that they own. But how is it with the people in the counties, the Farmers and country Mechanics? They like the native oaks of your forests, grow out of the soil of their fathers, and are fixed to it for life, and will lie covered in it after death; they are of but one nation, and that is American. They cannot move off if they would; all they have is either in the land they inhabit, or depends upon it—whatever evils then befall the state, they must feel and suffer, and bear all the hardships, whilst the commercial man packs up "his All" in half an hour, and in four weeks time is in France, or England, or Spain, or Germany, or somewhere beyond the reach of the calamity which, he may perhaps have in part occasioned. Which then of these men ought to have most controul in the state? The man who is fixed to the soil by birth and interest, or the man who passes from country to country in pursuit of his own gain, and rests no where any longer than suits his convenience? People of Maryland, think of and answer this.

As to the second reason, viz. that Baltimore has so much business she ought to have more delegates. To this the Federalists reply that two men, if they are fit to be delegates can represent to the Legislature every wish and interest that Baltimore can have, and there are always men in the legislature willing and able to aid the Baltimore delegates, in every business proper to be done; this plea then is a poor one, unfounded in fact, & put forth upon a principle directly at war with the whole design of our excellent constitution; which design is, that the delegates assembled should act for the good of the whole state, and not be governed by local or partial views. In fine, it is not necessary on any account to increase the delegation from Baltimore, and it would be dangerous on every account to do it.

NEXT LET US EXAMINE,

The second change contemplated by the democrats to be made in the election of the governor of the state; they want to elect him by a general ticket throughout the state, for no other reason, than to give the great mass of democratic voters in Baltimore the preponderancy in the state. Now let us think of this matter and then judge. This measure was attempted by the democrats at the last session, but the federal men opposed it & it failed (see votes & proceedings of last session.) The Governor has now the right of nomination to all offices in the state that are filled by the executive—suppose then the democrats are elected this fall and they, having the power, make this change, by which the weight of nine or ten thousand votes in Baltimore will always make the Governor of the State; do you the freemen of Maryland believe it will be for the interest of the state that the voice of the peo-

ple in the counties should be hushed, and that Baltimore should elect the Governor, who, now having the exclusive right of nomination, shall make all the appointments as well in the counties as in Baltimore? What has been your experience of Baltimore and those who have held offices there with whom you have done business? The weighers, gaugers, measurers, inspectors & to these add purchasers & dealers and traders? Are you willing that they should have a controuling voice over the farmers & mechanics of the country? speak out to the point at once while you can or you may well seal your lips forever. But say the democrats, we don't want to give the controul to Baltimore, we only want to elect the Governor by the people; well say the federalists what will be the certain effect of that will it not be to give to the ten thousand votes of Baltimore, the fullest controul? and what's the odds from what motive you act if the certain effect is destruction to the voice of the freemen in the counties and supreme controul in the hands of Baltimore. If democrats get the power and act either so wantonly or blindly or wickedly, if the result is calamitous the evil is the same, and it is a poor recompense to the people who suffer, for the democrats to say, they did not intend it, they only supported a republican doctrine; good doctrines badly managed are often dangerous things; let us not then idly dispute about doctrines, let us carefully examine into the certain effect of this measure, and if it is bad, let us discard the measure and the men who advocate it altogether. If the democrats get the power and change the election of Governor, so as to elect him by the people instead of by the General Assembly as it now is, will it not give Baltimore so great an increased power in that election as to amount to an actual controul? This is the plain question. At present the influence of Baltimore by means of her two delegates in electing the governor is as two to eighty, that of each county in the state is just double of hers, viz. as four is to eighty; giving to each county, large and small, an equal power as it regards each other, and giving to each county at the same time double the power of the commercial city; this is the way it now stands; but suppose the change takes place that the democrats want to make? Then the power of Baltimore in making the Governor instead of being as two to eighty, will be augmented to one fourth of the whole power, supposing the votes of the state to be about forty thousand, and that is about the amount—for ten thousand, the number of votes in Baltimore, is one fourth of forty thousand, the whole number of votes in the state, and if the number of votes in the state is less than forty thousand, the influence of Baltimore is proportionably increased. The difference then between two eightieths and one fourth of the whole, is the increased power the federalists speak of, and it is such an increase as to justify them, in the opinion of all men, in calling it controuling.

LET US LOOK FURTHER.

Under this change then Baltimore instead of two eightieths would have one whole fourth of the power of electing the Governor—She would have double as much power as the most populous county—She would have more than double as much power as the two most populous and largest counties—She would have as much power as Alleghany, Montgomery, Prince Georges, Anne Arundel, Charles and Calvert, that is six counties altogether; and take out Cecil and Somerset, Baltimore would have as much power as all the rest and residue of the Eastern Shore of Maryland put together—or take out any two counties on the Eastern Shore, and Baltimore by the contemplated change that the democrats wish to make would have more political weight in electing the Governor than the whole of the remaining six counties. If this is not what you call controuling power we should like to know what is.

AS WE ARE EASTERN SHOREMEN,

We have a right to look into this question as Eastern Shore men before we close. At present, the Eastern Shore by her thirty-two delegates in the House of Delegates alone, has more than one third of the whole power of electing the Governor, exclusive of her six Senators. Make the change desired by the democrats, and Baltimore Town herself will give almost an equal vote with the whole Eastern Shore. If then the democrats add the other measure of regulating the number of Delegates by the ratio of population, Baltimore would have within one fourth as many delegates on the floor of the House of Delegates as all the Eastern Shore put together, and thus her power would be equally increased in legislation with what the democrats wish to be in elections.

ALL THESE THINGS ARE SO GLARINGLY WRONG,

To considerate and sober men, that it is more than probable that many, if not all the democrats will deny them—We wish they could all deny them and stick to it in deeds as well as in words—But unfortunately many of them have declared their opinions in favour of these measures in public and in conversations, and they will probably stick out rather than retract—Unfortunately too, the votes and proceedings of last session shew this matter of the democrats intending to change the mode of electing the Governor in an awful and terrible form—For not only did the democrats in the Legislature last year vote to change the mode of electing the governor so as to give Baltimore the controuling power already shewn, but they refused to agree to a proposition made by a federalist to provide that no person but a native American or a resident previous to the revolution should fill the office of Governor; thereby giving to the foreign, mixed population of Baltimore, as well the controul over the counties in the election of Governor, as also the power of putting in a foreigner as Governor of the state; thus it might easily happen, that if the counties started three candidates for Governor, the mob of Baltimore might elect one of their leading men, either Mummy or Woollysteiger as Governor of the state, or if they would not put in a wretch with such bloody hands, they might put in some of their favorites who have as blood-thirsty hearts as Mummy or Woollysteiger, who were equally guilty of the atrocities of that mob with those who wielded the cleaver, the bludgeon, the Jack-knife and the pike—Yes, these Wolves in sheep's clothing might be made Governors of the state, and then with a House of Delegates composed of the new quota from Baltimore we would ask

What would be the condition of the Counties and the People?

REMEMBER THEN,

That the democrats in Maryland wish to alter the delegation in the House of Delegates so as to give Baltimore a great increase of delegates and to diminish the number of delegates from the counties, and particularly too, from the small counties.

REMEMBER ALSO,

That the democrats wish to alter the mode of electing the Governor of the state so as to give the controuling power into the hands of Baltimore, (see votes and proceedings of last session.)

REMEMBER ALSO,

That the democrats wished that any foreigner might be made Governor of the state, and that when a federalist proposed in the House last year that none but a native American or a resident previous to the revolution be Governor, the democrats opposed it and prevented it. (see votes and proceedings of last session.)

AND REMEMBER ALSO,

That the mob of Baltimore not long ago rose to put down the liberty of speech and the liberty of the press—that that mob was in a great degree composed of foreigners, residents of Baltimore & voters in Baltimore. That democratic men sided with, approved of, and were engaged in that mob—That democrats in the state generally, approved and applauded the mob of Baltimore, though there were a few democrats who disapproved of it—That the mob was got up for democratic purposes, to crush federalists and to rule the state—That Lingan the revolutionary soldier and patriot, who fought to establish the liberties of his country against the power of great Britain, was bloodily, brutally murdered by that democratic mob—That Lee, another gallant soldier of the revolution was inhumanly, savagely main-

*See Votes and Proceedings November Session 1821, page 139, 140.

ed, cut and bruised by the same democratic mob, and since died of these wounds in a foreign land. And that democrats now want by a change of constitution, and of laws in the state to give to Baltimore, with such a population a preponderating, controlling influence in the state in matters of elections, in appointments to office throughout the state, and in making laws to govern the state and the people.

FREEMEN OF THE STATE WILL YOU AGREE TO THIS?

Perhaps it may be said by the democrats, that the mob spirit is done and over in Baltimore and that there is no further danger—Let us examine this fact—No longer ago than the present year, the mob spirit was kindled about the banks stopping payment of gold and silver, and the civil authority had actually to order the militia of the city to hold themselves in readiness at a moments warning to keep it down; large meetings were held, and much violence was expressed and threatened, and very disorderly conduct did take place, inasmuch so that the military was kept in readiness to suppress any riotous and unlawful proceedings. Does this look as if the mob spirit was done and over in Baltimore; does this look as if all danger from the mob was over? It is better to judge from facts than promises, and facts say and shew that the mob spirit of Baltimore is not done and over.

IF BALTIMORE GETS THE CON-TROUL.

As the democrats wish and intend in the election of the governor and in the legislature of the state, what is to prevent the removal of the seat of government from Annapolis to Baltimore? The Baltimoreans have long wished this and have made frequent attempts to remove it, but they have hitherto failed, because Baltimore was not strong enough under the present state of things to do it; but increase her power in elections, increase her number of delegates and her influence, and the thing is done at once, the seat of government will be removed to Baltimore and then just what laws Baltimore pleases will be passed and no others. If the few members from the counties oppose her, the mob will be appealed to, the mob will be called, and as they did in Paris in the French revolution, the mob will surround the building where the House of Delegates and the Senate sit, and Legislation will be carried on at the point of the pike and with the but end of the bludgeon—Think of all this people of Maryland and remember by your votes you will either promote it or prevent it. If you vote for democrats you will promote it, if you vote for federalists you will prevent it.

Besides all this it may be right to mention, not as collateral, but as direct proof, if any further direct proof was wanting, another circumstance of recent date to shew, not only that the democrats wish to increase the political power and influence of Baltimore so as to make the small counties of no weight and to enable her to control the state, but that they take sides with Baltimore against the great and public interest of the state; let the facts be examined again—Look into the votes and proceedings of last session, and you will there read in pages 98, 104, 105, 118, 119, to this effect. A federalist introduced a bill in the House of Delegates last year, "To lay a duty, payable to the state, on all sales of foreign merchandize at auction." This bill was rejected by democratic votes on motion of a democrat from Baltimore, "to refer it to the next session." If this bill had passed as it ought to have done, it would have brought about twenty odd thousand dollars annually into the treasury of the state from Baltimore, but the Baltimore delegates opposed it & the democrats joined them, for Baltimore now imposes such a duty herself on auctions and receives the benefit into her city treasury. The states of Pennsylvania and New York which have each a large commercial town, receive the benefit of this duty for the people of the state, and it ought to be so in Maryland. But what makes this matter worse than all this, that after the democrats declared the war and raised the mob the people of the state withdrew their confidence from democrats and put federalists in their places; then the federalists had the labor of providing money to carry on the war which the democrats had declared, and which declaration the federalists had always opposed. As this was a United States war, and as by the Federal Constitution, the general government are bound "To provide for the Common defence and general welfare," the federalists sent a petition to President Madison and to Congress to ask some aid for the defence of the state of Maryland, which was invaded and invested almost all the war by the British ships. Instead then of the President giving aid to the state of Maryland, he writes a letter by his Secretary of war, Gen. Armstrong, refusing to give us any aid, and assigned as a reason, that we were so much exposed he could not afford us relief. What was then to be done? Federalists would not suffer the enemy to depredate on the state as far as they could prevent it, or as long as they had a shot in the locker. The Governor and the Federal Legislature therefore were obliged to spend the funds of the state in defence of the state, in a war declared by democrats. They bought arms, ammunition and camp equipage, &c. and paid the militia of the state, for their brave and generous defence of the state; a defence which was effectual and brilliant in every case that they met the enemy (and they often met the enemy) except one only, and that was at Bladensburg, when President Madison, Secretary Armstrong, Secretary Jones, Attorney General Rush, (now Minister in London) and an away (except Monroe) from a half

famished, half exhausted British army—the consequence of which was the men were mere panic struck and the British burnt Washington. Now had the troops been under the command of such men as the Federalists of Maryland permitted to command their militia, there can be no doubt the British would have fared at Bladensburg as they did at the old Field in Kent county, where Sir Peter Parker was defeated and slain—or as they did at St. Michaels, where the Talbot Militia beat off a detachment from Admiral Warren's squadron that attempted to land—or as they did in Dorset where a handful of brave countrymen captured a British vessel and crew, and were rewarded for it by Congress—or as they did at West River in Anne Arundel, where an old revolutionary colonel (now out of service), in order to encourage a small party of American cavalry, placed himself at the head with their commander, with nothing in his hand but a hickory switch he was riding with, & charged, and broke, and dispersed and drove the British, or as they did at North Point where General Ross was killed and the whole army retreated. This was the way the Maryland militia and the Maryland people behaved last war, and it was for this, as well as for a great deal of other service performed elsewhere in the state, that the federalists of the state spent the money of the state. All this expense ought to have been borne by the U. S. but President Madison refused, and of course Maryland was obliged to bear it herself. This amount of near four hundred thousand dollars was a great draw upon the state treasury, and now the democrats want to blame the federalists for spending the people's money, when they knew it was spent in defence of that war they themselves had declared—When the federalists wanted to draw a fund from Baltimore into the State Treasury by a duty on sales at auction in order to aid the funds of the state which had been exhausted in the war, would you believe it? the democrats opposed it, and prevented it, and they then turn around & never cease to abuse the federalists for spending the money of the state and not providing more.

WHAT THINK YOU OF THIS?

Again, Federalists last session brought in a bill in the House of Delegates to cause retailers of dry goods to take out licences and pay the state for it, as retailers of liquors are now obliged to do, and it is just as fair that a retailer of dry goods should pay for a licence as a retailer of liquors, and this would bring a large sum into the state Treasury. Yet the democrats opposed this and prevented it by their votes; abusing the federalists at the same time for not providing more money for the public treasury, when, as the democrats had the majority in the House, they knew that the federalists could carry no measure but what the democrats pleased.

NOW PEOPLE OF MARYLAND,

We appeal to you if this is right. We fairly submit the views and opinions and conduct of the federalists and democrats open to your judgement. Judge ye between them, and may the righteous Judge of all, guide and conduct you in your determination.

FROM ALL THIS

Don't let it be supposed that Federalists have any antipathy to Baltimore as a great Commercial City—this is not so—it cannot be so—common sense will shew it to be otherwise—for every federalist in Maryland is deeply interested in the prosperity & growing wealth of Baltimore. Whatever can be done to make Baltimore more wealthy, more populous, more commercial, more good, more beautiful, and more happy, federalists are willing & anxious to do it—it is their interest to do it, and it is their duty to do it—it is also the interest of the people of the state that it should be done—for nothing promotes the wealth & interest of the state at large, more than the growth of the wealth and the commerce of Baltimore. Suppose Baltimore had been unfortunately taken & burnt by the British, what a prodigious draw back would it have been to the general prosperity of the state? and do we not at this time feel how intimately connected the interest of Baltimore, and the interest of the state is, by the manner that we now partake in her commercial distress and banking misfortunes and misconduct? we feel her sufferings from her commercial distress, from her broken Banks and Speculations, from her Yellow Fever, and from the general destruction of business in all its branches—We lament it, and we are much injured by it in all parts of the state of Maryland; and we would assist and relieve her with joy if we could, and would banish all her calamities from her—but we will never agree to give to Baltimore any increase of political power, or any thing like political control. Every thing necessary for her welfare as a city, and a people we will freely give her, except the power to control the state in its political or civil concerns.

There are many good people in Baltimore—we would not by any thing we say wish to prejudice their interest, for their interest is our interest; and we could not prejudice their characters, for they are above imputation. We are examining the question "Whether it would be wise and proper to give to Baltimore a controlling power in the election of the Governor of the state, and to increase her power in the House of Delegates and the Senate and to diminish that of the counties"—In examining this question we have been obliged to look thoroughly into the subject in all its bearings, & we have done this frankly, that the people of the state may understand the question and know how to decide on it.

LAY ASIDE PARTY SPIRIT

and think of these things—judge of these things—and then vote.

From the City of Washington Gazette. Circuit Court of the district of Columbia—June term, 1820—Usury—G. R. Gaither, vs. W. Lee.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover the sum of — dollars, under the following circumstances: A bill was drawn by John Hodnett, on the defendant. It further appeared in evidence, that the payee of the bill, being in want of funds, applied to his agent, Wm. S. Nicholls, to raise money upon it by getting it discounted for him. Nicholls applied to the plain-

tiff, G. R. G. who agreed to advance the money on the bill, at a discount of 4 per cent, per month; which the payee of the bill, by his agent, W. S. N. agreed to take. The bill was not paid by the acceptor, when it became due, was regularly protested for non-payment, this suit was instituted against the acceptor, to recover the amount of the bill. Suits were also brought against the maker and payee of the bill. The defence set up by the drawer of the bill in this case was, that the contract was usurious.—(For it must be observed that the above defence was not made by the defendant, W. Lee, but by the drawer, for whose accommodation the bill was accepted.) It was, on the other hand, contended that the bill was fairly sold in market, and not loaned, and that the plaintiff could not, and did not, know to whose use the purchase money was to be applied. Upon argument, it was decided that the contract was usurious, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover in this suit. A verdict was accordingly entered for the defendant.

CURE FOR FOUNDERED HORSES,

BY A SURGICAL OPERATION. (From the Medical and Surgical Journal of Edinburgh.)

"The operation has succeeded admirably and will probably lead to a similar practice in the human subject. It has hitherto failed frequently in the Tic Douloureux and other diseases, either from the generation of the divided nerve producing a union and restoration of sensation, or from the effect being produced in the swelling of the ends of the cut nerve sufficient to effect the union. But the excision of two inches in length effectually prevents such a restoration of feeling. Mr. Sewell, the well known Assistant Professor at the Veterinary College, who has the exclusive claim to this improvement, in the course of the last eighteen months, performed this operation on above 100 horses, with uniform success, except perhaps two or three cases in which there was great organical disease of the foot.

"Although the operation requires the skill of Mr. Sewell, it is very simple. It consists in cutting down upon the trunk of the nerves which enter the foot in contact with the arteries, on each side of either the small or large pastern joint, and then removing a piece of the nerve. A few minutes after the operation, the animal walks and trots like a sound horse, which just before could scarcely move at all, and then in extreme pain. The principle is obvious—it is that of removing the conductors of sensation from the seat in the disease to the brain. The division of the arteries accompanying the nerves is carefully avoided."

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

The FEDERAL REPUBLICANS of Talbot County, are requested to attend a meeting, at the Court-House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., to select four candidates for the General Assembly. A full and general attendance of the Federal Republicans of the County is earnestly desired.

From the Maryland Republican of July 1.

A HINT. We learn that the distinguished gentleman who rendered himself so eminently ridiculous some months since as the author of "PERICLES," published in the Easton Gazette, and addressed to the Governor of Maryland, is to be a candidate on the federal ticket in Talbot county for the next house of delegates. For the information of that gentleman, we can inform him that his character, both public and private, is fully understood. While he is content to remain in the peaceful walks of civil life, we have no wish to disturb his repose (if indeed he can have any) by a single remark that could tend in the most remote degree to touch his delicate sensibility; but when persons enter upon the stage of public action, their characters become a kind of public property, and of course are fit subjects of enquiry by those through whose suffrages they seek employment. We reserve any further observations until we see his name announced as a candidate; then, however unpleasant the duty, we shall perhaps be compelled to strip from his recalcitrant limbs, the flimsy coverings which conceal his deformity, and expose him to a contemptuous world for the slow unmovable finger of public scorn to point at.

A Proposal for "A Hint," or "A Rowland for your Oliver."

We observe it, announced, in "The Maryland Republican," that the author of "Pericles" is to be a candidate on the federal ticket, in Talbot county, for the next House of Delegates. How the shrewd fabricator of "A Hint" obtained his information, on this head, we are at a loss to imagine, but we should feel the highest possible gratification if we could believe in the authenticity of the suggestion, for the weight of character of no individual, thrown into the scale of the election, could better ensure the ascendancy of his friends than that of "Pericles." The contemptible menace, which is levelled against some "distinguished gentleman," guessed to be the writer of the celebrated letter to Governor Sprigg, published in this Gazette, is a specimen, we suppose, of the style of warfare adopted for the approaching political campaign. Be it so. It is well known to our confidential friends that we have heretofore resisted much importunity, on the part of our correspondents, to give place in our paper to certain strong delineations of the private characters of some of those, who upon the late political change, most imprudently have placed themselves in

the full glare of public observation; and the propriety of our yielding to that importunity has been urged on the very ground that "when persons enter upon the stage of public action, their characters become a kind of public property and of course are fit subjects of enquiry by those, through whose suffrages they seek employment." Now, without any discussion of the truth or propriety of this principle, we propose that the present leaders of the Democratic faction, in Maryland, be convened, by the writer of "A Hint," and expressly consulted whether they will agree to a show of character, "both public and private," with their political opponents. We venture to give an assurance that the champions of the Federal faith will not shrink from the lists of comparison, either as to public or private character, and, if it please the enemy to decide the matter by single contrast, we can, with high & triumphant feelings, tender the "character, both public and private," of our friend, "Pericles," as the touchstone of superior merit, in opposition to any—the best man amongst them, come from what quarter he may.

We could never take pleasure in seeing a fellow creature stretched upon the rack; but when men, who effect high standing and honourable feelings, will, by a base and underhand support and encouragement of others, who have no respectability and are too despicable for notice, seek the gratification of their bloated malice, in dark, clandestine attacks on those, whose virtues and talents they envy and therefore hate, we will not be longer restrained from admitting a just retaliation, nor will we then limit this rightful indulgence to the mere compass of a mysterious "hint." If certain people, by their own mean tricks or the employment of desperate instruments, will provoke a just vengeance, they must not blame us for the consequences. If our political opponents, then, resolve to lay aside the lawful weapons of civilized warfare, and to wield, in the dark, the tomahawk and the assassin's knife, they shall be seasonably and suitably resisted and exposed. A short experiment, we are well persuaded, will soon cool them; but, in the mean time, some must fall, forever, the victims of their own impotent malice. One example or two, perhaps, would suffice, and the selection could not be difficult, where so many objects justly obnoxious to the correction of an indignant public opinion, are ready to our hands. If we select some one or another "distinguished gentleman," pre-eminent in secret villainy, though preserving the external show of honour, it will be that the moral senses of a virtuous, but abused community, shall at once recognize him and consign him over as "fit garbage for the hell-hound, Infamy." In compassion, we might then be content to let the minor scoundrels drag away their "recreant limbs" into their native obscurity. "For the information" of these gentlemen "we can now inform them" that their private characters are "fully understood," and that no "flimsy coverings" even now conceal their "deformity;" but the complaisance of the world and other adventitious circumstances bear them up in society and may still preserve them "unwhipped of justice," if continued proofs of their malignant baseness and duplicity do not exhaust the last drop in the cup of forbearance and compel us, "however unpleasant the duty," to put their "delicate sensibility" to the torture.

"Be not wise in thine own conceit."

The Fee, Faw, Fum, Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, with a sagacity almost equal to that of the Spaniel, thinks he sees the hand of "an Ex-Senator," in one of our late publications, taking a brief view of the character of his paper. Poor fellow! it is not given to you to know much of any thing, and therefore we will now and then take the trouble to correct you, in matters materially relating to ourselves or our friends.

We must tell you that in this shrewd guess you are mistaken, and add to the mortification you experience by assuring you, that you Mr. Fee, Faw, Fum, and such like, are perfectly safe from all notice by "an Ex-Senator"—He will not meddle with such game—if he goes a hunting, he attacks the Lions not the Skunks—and you may consider yourself for the future as secure from his attack, under the protection of your insignificance, as if you were one clothed in the panoply of the fairest fame.

If it will tend to correct your errors and not increase your spitefulness Mr. Editor, we will assure you truly, that we are not dependent upon any one individual to aid our paper; we do receive much aid from various quarters, and the flattering reception our paper has met with, is the best evidence of the interest it affords. Nor need you be in such a terrible fright Mr. Editor as to be pressed by alarm, like animals

*Better known by the name of Polocot.

of the same species, to eject around you your nauseous defence. Consult your reputed master offener and he will tell you better things—Procure a spark from that intellectual furnace, to irradiate the gloomy dulness of your Patriot, and convince us that you are not exclusively confined to support "up to life" the principle of character in a little comic piece called "The Lying Valet."

However, as you Mr. Editor, seem to labor under a severe disease of Cephalic costiveness, occasioned by an indurate acidity of the brain, it is not our intention just now to say any thing that might produce inflammation, lest the consequences should be fatal. From our skill in the healing art we would rather wish to administer something a little diaphoretic, better calculated to remove the unfortunate obstructions under which you suffer by glandulous secretions, which cannot get off by the usual course of mental discharges. Mr. Jefferson you know has written, that the negro differs from the white man; among other things, in this, viz. that he secretes more by the glands and less by the kidneys—now should our suggestion succeed, you will differ from both, as you will sweat out your wit at every pore. We wish you better sir, though we fear your case is hopeless.

Let us add too before we part, that you are guilty of another mistake, if you think as you say, that we wished to keep the number of the Gazette alluded to, from your criticising view, for we assure you, if there was any one paper we rather desired you should see than another, it was that paper. We thought the little scolding it would inflict would be of service, as it might tend to make "the burnt child dread the fire"—But neither compares with our assigned course, nor would it suit the taste of our patrons to serve you up to them too often in Grotosk, we shall therefore dismiss you for the present, and like the Old West India Planter, occasionally flagellate you at our leisure and for amusement.

For the Easton Gazette. OLD SOLDIERS.

It was known to me that a petition had been preferred to the late General Assembly, praying that Mary Thompson widow of the late Thos. Thompson of Dorchester county, a private soldier, during the revolutionary war, might be entitled to receive the half pay of a private during life—that her husband was a soldier & died poor, & that his widow was an aged and estimable woman, I equally well knew—This application I understood was rejected by the house of delegates. Her claims being rejected, I naturally supposed that the majority of the house had determined, not to extend the bounty of the country, beyond the persons, who actually rendered the service, & in the present depressed state of the public treasury was disposed to acquiesce in the propriety of their decision. But upon examining the resolutions which passed the late General Assembly, as published with the laws, I was surprised to find two resolutions giving the half pay of captains to widows of deceased officers of the revolutionary war, to wit:—one in favor of Margaret Bruff, of Queen Ann's county, & the other in favor of Sarah Tillard. Now what good reason can be given for this discrimination? Hunger and cold are as distressingly painful to the widow of a private soldier, as to the widow of an officer—and while the democratic majority, of the late house of delegates, were disposed to relieve with a liberal hand the distresses of the one, surely some "crumbs" might have been "let fall," for the comfort of the other. Mrs. Thompson did not ask for the half pay of a captain; she only asked to receive a gratuity according to the humble grade of her deceased husband in the army of the revolution.—This she was denied—denied too by men, who arrogantly boast that they are exclusively the friends and protectors of the poor!

The friends and connexions of Mrs. Bruff and Mrs. Tillard, might in the opinion of many, have been of higher rank, and more wealthy than those of Mrs. Thompson, but surely that could be no reason to grant the petition of one and reject that of the other.—The necessities of the applicants, & the merits of their deceased husbands, should alone have been considered. I do not complain that each of these good ladies have been allowed two hundred and forty dollars a year, on account of the services of their late husbands—but I do complain that Mrs. Thompson, who only asked for forty dollars a year, could be allowed nothing on account of the services of her late husband. He no doubt served as faithfully, and bore as many hardships and privations as a private, as did captains Bruff and Tillard as officers. In truth the discrimination was most odious and unjust. Officers and privates served their country with equal fidelity and bravery. The services of both were necessary to the establishment of her liberties, and if needy both should receive relief and assistance from that country according to their respective grades—and if it be thought proper to extend relief to the widows or children of one, it should also be extended to the widows or children of the other. But this plain principle of justice and right has been departed from, and whilst our democratic House of Delegates, had a heart full of sympathy and compassion for the widow of the officer—they turned a deaf ear to the cries of the widow of the poor soldier.

THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

New Market, Dorchester County, July 1, 1820.

For the Easton Gazette.

"Ours is not a contest for office or its emoluments but for the liberties of the people." Maryland Republican.

How Mr. Chandler can reconcile his presenting so enormous an account to the Executive, as he did a few days since with

the above asse-
at a loss to conc-
his assertions
ever found any
ent with, each
vet made the li-
any thing howe-
false, (thinking
abuse the credu-
ly unacquaint-
he thought wo-
few peace with
Such is the pru-
dip themselves
that he has no
nor do I believe
against the statu-
account.
counts is so r-
individual exhi-
to be excess-
"exorbitancy"
that, "it is in
hitherto rende-
Chandler." S-
three such av-
cers in its e-
should they b-
would double
devoutly to be-
or rather leec-
er, to fasten
The people,
me when I r-
Executive has
enormous sum
Dollars; this
the Executive
after this hav-
to the people
five part, tak-
meats, but f-
Perhaps he m-
namity to o-
office or its
tentation of o-
done John—
deserves to b-
the Executive
sum for I cat-
tionary and
might have
pronounce th-
prigal of th-
less must th-
to bestow, w-
litical favou-
would diffi-
are so little
state's mou-
er, and, not
ly, to invite
ness, would
& alert on th-
scramble so
chance of p-
munificence
enl or it we-
cation; and o-
the overjo-
pockets re-
with the ob-
endeavors s-
be ravished
great eage-
with which
the same, a-
having so
The presen-
face about
as wasteful
ure for the
been for th-
will then t-
ment alon-
eight hun-
ty good r-
connected
stationary
ing done
people ma-
the very
takes &
political
The fo-
will be r-
duct of M-
"Ours," h-
for t-
office o-
is what I
falsehood
ing over
did, he w-
and him-
he gave
the wor-
gument

CELEBR

The F-
Cambrid-
Gentlemen,
a most re-
dlemen, a-
was deliv-
the exer-
an enter-
James B-
Dr. John
day was
harmonized
through-
drank.
1. 7/8
ing anni-
United,
2. 7/8
Quity be-
lin, his
3. 7/8
States m-
4. 7/8
Que can-
5. 7/8
they ne-
the the-
of a fre-
6. 7/8
have su-
Glory.
7. 7/8
gaint s-
between
8. 7/8
the
9. 7/8

the above assertion, I should be utterly at a loss to conceive, did I not know that his assertions and actions are rarely if ever found answerable to, or corresponding with, each other. He has never as yet made the least difficulty in asserting any thing however absurd, palpable and false, (thinking thereby to impose on and abuse the credulity of those who are wholly unacquainted with his character) which he thought would first or last bring a few pence within his all-rapacious grasp. Such is the prurency of Mr. C's fingers to dip themselves into the state treasury, that he has not hitherto been known to, nor do I believe that he ever will, present against the state any other than an enormous account. The exorbitancy of his accounts is so much spoken of, that, if any individual exhibits one which is thought to be excessive or bears on the face of it "exorbitancy," the proverbial remark is, that, "it is, in that respect, equal to those hitherto rendered against the state by Mr. Chandler." Should the state have two or three such avaricious and covetous officers in its employment as Mr. C., and should they be as well paid its treasury would doubtless soon be exhausted. It is devoutly to be wished that this muckworm or rather leech will not be let, much longer, to fasten himself upon the treasury. The people, I fear, will scarcely believe me when I inform them, that the present Executive have already allowed him the enormous sum of Four Hundred and 44 Dollars; this however neither Mr. C. nor the Executive can deny. Can Mr. C. after this have the effrontery to give out to the people that the political contest, in which he takes such a sedulous and an active part, "is not for office or its emoluments, but for the liberties of the people?" Perhaps he may have the candour & magnanimity to confess that if it be not for office or its emoluments, it is for the retention of office and its emoluments. Well done John—such disinterestedness as yours deserves to be—"written in water." What the Executive allowed him this excessive sum for I cannot divine—if it were for stationary and the little printing which they might have had done, I take upon me to pronounce them to be shamefully lavish & prodigal of the public money. They doubtless must think that they are placed there to bestow, with an unsparring hand, on political favorites, the state's treasure. I would diffidently advise them, since they are so little regardful and mindful of the state's money, to call their favorites together, and, not forgetting or omitting specially to invite Mr. C. who, maugre his haltness, would without doubt be very active & alert on the occasion, to have a muss or scramble so that all might have an equal chance of partaking of their liberality and munificence. It would answer a twofold end or it would produce a twofold gratification; the favorites would go off exulting and overjoyed at the idea of having their pockets replete, almost to overflowing, with the object and end of their political endeavors and they (the Executive) would be ravished and enraptured at seeing the great eagerness, activity and dexterity with which the scramblers contended for the same, and at the pleasing thought of having so satisfactorily served them. The present Executive have been in office about six months—if they should be as wasteful and lavish of the public treasure for the next succeeding six months they have been for the preceding six months Mr. C. will then have received from that department alone the enormous great sum of eight hundred and 88 dollars—a pretty good round sum indeed—from this, connected with Mr. C's accounts for stationery, &c. furnished to and printing done for the House of Delegates, the people may readily and easily account for the very great interest which he feels, takes & sedulously exercises in the grand political contest of the state.

The following transposition of my text will be more in consonance with the conduct of Mr. C. and his political friends—"Ours," he should have said, "is not a contest for the liberties of the people, but for office or its emoluments." This doubtless is what he at first intended to write but falsehood, after a trifling contest, triumphing over truth, whispered him that, if he did, he would assuredly involve his party and himself in one general political ruin, he gave it over and determined on writing the words which I have taken for my argument or text. A. B.

COMMUNICATED.
CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
The FOURTH OF JULY, was celebrated in Cambridge, Dorchester County, by the young gentlemen of the place. In the morning, to a most respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen, a very appropriate and able address was delivered by Mr. Robert M. Laird—after the exercises of the morning they partook of an entertainment at Mr. Wilson's Hotel; James B. Sullivan, Esq. acted as President; Dr. John H. Hooper, as Vice President. The day was closed with the firing of Artillery; harmony and unanimity of sentiment prevailed throughout. The following Toasts were:

1. The day we celebrate—may each revolving anniversary find us free, prosperous and united.
2. The memory of Washington—"Let antiquity be dumb," nor can modern times exhibit his parallel.
3. The memory of Hamilton—the Patriot, Statesman and Soldier.
4. The memory of Franklin—"Eripuit fulmen que caelo spectrum que tyrannis."
5. The Sages & Warriors of the Revolution—they need no marble monuments to perpetuate their memory, it is engraven on the hearts of a free people.
6. The American Navy—its achievements have surrounded it with a halo of imperishable glory.
7. Scott and Jackson—they fought bravely against the enemy, they say, "keep the peace" between themselves.
8. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—the chief pillars of American prosperity.
9. Maryland—her enterprise and patriotism.

entitled her to a distinguished rank among her sister states.

10. South America—emerged from the darkness of despotism, may she be enlightened by the lamp of political truth and liberty.

11. The American Colonization Society—may they effect their philanthropic purposes.

12. The memory of Lawrence and Perry—their heroic conduct has secured the admiration of posterity, and a nation's gratitude.

13. The American Fair—"On roses may their footsteps move, Their smiles be always smiles of love, Their tears, be tears of joy."

VOLUNTEERS.
1. By Mr. John R. W. Pitt. The union of these states—may it never be dissolved by faction disguised under the garb of religion and humanity.

2. By Mr. Zadock Cropper. In our festivities let us not forget the memory of our departed heroes and sages! They sleep in the sepulchre of fame and honour—may the guardian angel of heaven protect them in their rest unmolested by a nation's envy.

3. By Mr. John R. Keene. Party discord—the bane of public prosperity and social intercourse.

4. By Mr. Robert Griffith. The Ladies of Cambridge—The envy of other counties and the admiration of their own.

5. By Mr. John R. W. Pitt. Conversational parties and snuff rubbing—excellent amusement in these dull times.

6. By Mr. James Eccleston. Timothy Pickering—"Like unto firm, as Aristides just."

7. By Mr. C. S. Lockerman. Political economy—may its just maxims influence our national councils.

8. By Mr. Josiah Colston. Howard of New York on Domestic Economy—our country requires its immediate application.

9. By the Vice-President. The memory of Decatur—the gallant naval commander and accomplished gentleman—we deplore his death and lament the cause of it.

10. By the President. The Constitution of Maryland—may it never be mutilated.

From the Baltimore American.
DARING OUTRAGE.
By the gentleman passenger alluded to below, we have been politely favored with the following account of the capture of the Spanish ship Santiago in the waters of the United States, by an armed brig mounting 14 guns, commanded by Jose Almeida, of Baltimore.

Arrived the pilot boat Star, Thomas Preble, master, from off Cape Henry, Va. with the captain, officers and part of the crew of the Spanish ship Santiago, Don Jose Maria Cabrera, commander, of and from St. Jago de Cuba to Baltimore. When on soundings on Sunday the 25th inst. at 6 A. M. discovered a brig steering about S. E. by E. At 8 the ship steering about N. W. by N. by compass for land, was chased by a brig under French colors, having seven guns of a side; the wind being then Southward and Westward, she continued chasing.—At meridian, saw from the deck, a pilot boat, which proved to be the Star of Baltimore, capt. Preble, bearing about W. S. W. with her signal flying for us to heave to—but could not, on account of the brig being in close chase, and continuing firing at us with shot.—Between the hours of three and four, two other pilot boats made for us, but we could not heave to, and they would not approach too near on account of the shot.—At four P. M. saw from the topsail yard the land to Southward of Crow Island; at sundown saw off the deck the sand beach and trees, very plain, being then from five to six miles distant from the above mentioned beach—at half past 8 P. M. sounded in 6 fathoms water; the wind hauling to northward and growing calm, the brig lowered her boat down, and sent her within hail of us, asking "from whence came you, and where are you bound to, and why don't you heave to for the U. S. brig Enterprise?"—replied that at this time of night we knew nobody—she continued rowing towards us, and repeating the same—we ordered them to keep off, but they would not listen to us—continued to approach us, and in the act of heaving she fired a volley of musketry at us—we then returned the same—the boat returned to the brig. The brig being to southward and eastward of us, distant about half gun shot, having out all sail possible, caught a light air, and shot alongside, and fired into us, being within the limits of the United States, and knowing that we could not be a lawful prize. Being short of hands, the captain thought prudent for the preservation of the lives of his few men to surrender—when we surrendered we were within six or seven miles of land—sounded six fathoms water on the 26th June. The captain with an American passenger, and afterwards a part of his officers and crew, were taken on board the brig, which was said to be the Bolivar, commanded by Jose Almeida, of Baltimore, mounting 14 guns, last from Norfolk, having on board a compliment of 50 men, Americans, Irishmen or Englishmen, part of them, we were informed by the pilot, had been taken on board, while at anchor on the South side of Cape Henry, on Thursday the 20th instant. She cleared out from Norfolk under the name of the Wilson, Geo. Wilson, master, who is on board with the said Almeida—She intends cruising off the Capes until she procures a full compliment of men.—The captain of the ship Santiago with an idea of obtaining his papers, and saving \$5000 that he had hid in three casks of water, which belonged to an American passenger, endeavored to ransom the ship, but could not succeed in any way. Finding that they intended putting us on board the pilot boat, the passenger determined to claim his money and informed the captain of the brig where it was concealed—demanded that the same might be restored, and produced the documents which proved the property to belong to him and sundry American merchants of Baltimore—After seeing the documents he kept them, saying that he would carry them to Margarita, and there he would see what was to be done with the money. He pressed or forced into his service 8 of the crew of the ship, notwithstanding all the protestations

made by the men and captain against taking up arms and robbing their fellow countrymen. The pilots of the said boat were witness to the tears and supplication of the men impressed. They were all Spaniards.

From the National Gazette.
SPAIN.
We have received a series of Spanish Gazettes (the Constitutional Diary of Barcelona) to the 6th of May. They furnish a feast to one who takes a lively interest in the Spanish revolution. Every thing in them denotes national energy, elasticity & reform. Patriotism, talent, knowledge, experience, are shown to be all in full and salutary motion. The system of ecclesiastical discipline and administration is under revision, and subjected to various beneficial changes. Royal decrees abound, tending to the regeneration of every branch of government and economy, particularly the finances. The most remarkable of these decrees is one of the 24th of April, which ordains, that, for the purpose of giving the people a knowledge of their rights and duties, & in order that they may be enlightened on these from the very source whence they had been too often deceived all the parochial curates of the monarchy shall explain to their parishioners, at stated hours on the Sundays and holidays, the political constitution of the Cortes; pointing out its utility to all classes, and refuting all accusations against it—that the same shall be done for the children of the primary schools; by their teachers; for the students in the universities and ecclesiastical seminaries, by the regular professors of the law and of moral philosophy; and for the inhabitants of convents, and universally of all literary & monastic establishments, by their principals. The decree also directs that the constitution be stereotyped at the Royal Printing Offices, to make a copy of it attainable for every one; and that it be printed and distributed in all the trans-marine dominions of Spain. Another decree establishes an anniversary commemoration, with the utmost military and ecclesiastical pomp, of the death of those Spaniards whom Murat butchered in Madrid, on the second of May, 1808; another prescribes & regulates the organization of the National Militia "to guard the constitution;" & it appears that numerous volunteer companies are forming themselves for the same object.

The Barcelona Diary complains of the fabricated or distorted news respecting Spanish affairs, given in the French Gazettes. It traces them to malice chiefly; & in part to ignorance of the Spanish language. It contradicts the rumors of revolutionary movements in Portugal, & the assertion of the British ministerial journals, (upon whose tone it animadverts sharply,) that the South American Provinces will not receive the constitution. It alleges that the best results are expected in South America, when the intelligence of the revolution is received there. It relates that Ferdinand expostulated with the French Ambassador at Madrid, in regard to the calumnies vented in the French ultra-royalist and ministerial journals, against the Spanish revolution, and that he assured his excellency that he, Ferdinand, was the first and the heartiest constitutionalist of Spain. Much good pleasantry and keen sarcasm are indulged in the Spanish papers about the fears of the Prussian, French, & British governments, as to the influence of Spanish example, and the infection of Spanish liberty. The French journalists are fully matched in point of ability, and over matched in the topics of recrimination, & in poignancy of satire. The whole number of French troops in the neighborhood of the Pyrenees, is stated at 3700, and represented as "a cordon against freedom." Patriotic pieces are constantly performed on the Spanish theatre; a new one entitled "Liberty Restored," was announced for the 2d of May, at Barcelona.

Some of the particular traits mentioned in the Diary, are full of meaning, & well worthy of being repeated. When Canga Arguelles, the new Minister of Finance, who had come from the fortress of Ceuta, appeared for the first time before Ferdinand, the latter would not allow him to kneel, but embraced him; asking his pardon for the ill he had done him; professed the utmost sorrow for his suffering; exhorted him to maintain the constitution, and to rely on his support; and, finally both burst into tears.

After Arco Aguerro, one of the heroes of the army of the Isle of Leon, had been carried in triumph by the people of Madrid, he repaired to the Royal palace, and placed his crown of laurel at the feet of the "Constitutional King."

Don Augustin Arguelles, appointed Minister of Justice, being in very bad health, on his return from imprisonment at Majorca, was obliged to stop at Almenara, a village distant seven leagues from Valencia. The principal members of the Catalonia regiment, in that city, repaired, to the number of twenty-four; to Almenara, and brought the distinguished patriot on their shoulders in a litter to Valencia. How different this in spirit & effect from the harnessing the populace in Manchester, to drag the radical demagogues!

HUNTSVILLE, (Ala.) June 9.
We feel ourselves reluctantly called upon to give publicity to a transaction, which, for bold daring violence, and contempt of the laws, has rarely been equalled in any country; and which, we are happy to say, but seldom occurs in the State of Alabama.

On Monday last, as a great concourse of the most respectable citizens from the adjoining counties in this State and Ten-

nessee were collecting at the sale of public lands and town lots, a short time before the sale commenced, Mr. Rice, a merchant of this town, of the firm of Rice & Jones, made an attack upon Mr. Clay, a planter of Lawrence county. Each was armed with pistols and a dirk. As Mr. Rice was in the act of shooting his adversary, Major William Fleming, of this county, who stood near him, with a view of preventing the injury, knocked the pistol up with his hand, and accidentally received the bullet in his chin: Rice then attacked Clay with a dirk, and gave him several severe stabs before Clay could extricate a pistol from his pocket, when he discharged a heavy load of buck shot against Rice's side; by this time the parties were separated. Maj. Fleming's wound is a most shocking one; the ball passed along the jaw-bone longitudinally & fractured it in two places transversely; many pieces of the bone were taken out at its first dressing but his surgeon has hopes of his recovery, though his face will be horribly disfigured. Mr. R. sincerely regrets this unintentional injury to Maj. Fleming; but what must be his feelings for having, in this rash attempt, inflicted upon an innocent and an estimable man a wound which must embitter his whole life, and which he will carry to his grave! If Mr. R. in his impetuous rage, disregard the mandate of God & the laws of man, a sense of propriety should have taught him not to endanger the life of others by making a furious attack on his adversary, with deadly weapons, on a public occasion.

Mr. Clay received several stabs with a dirk in his side and back, one of which at the time was supposed to be mortal, but we are now told he has a prospect for recovery. Mr. Rice fortunately escaped any material injury; the buck-shot which were discharged against his side did not penetrate the skin, although they severely bruised it. It is supposed the pistol was too heavily loaded with lead, there being the marks of ten or twelve buck-shot on the skin, which dropped down as he undressed himself.

The cause of this unhappy affair, as we understand it, originated, a short time previous, in a trifle, not worth mentioning; but was blown into such a flame by mutual insults and recriminations that nothing but blood could allay it. As yet, no steps have been taken for investigating the subject before a judicial tribunal.

DEATH WARRANT.
The death warrant of the mail robbers and murderers, Hutton and Hull, arrived in town on Saturday evening last, the time appointed for their execution, is Friday the 14th instant. Fed. Rep.

Mechanical Leeches.—In the instruments shewn by Mr. Lerebours, there is one invented by Mr. Salandica, Physician; it is used in the stead of leeches. Its advantages are, the exact measurement of the quantity of blood to be drawn; making it flow more or less rapidly; the producing an effect which the physicians call resolute, in a superior manner to that produced by leeches, not creating any pain scarcely, and being useful in every country and in every season.

From the Poughkeepsie Herald, June 28.
Astounding profits from ten Apple trees.—Mr. Joseph Waddle, of the town of Washington, Dutchess county, has sold at the New-York market, during the last six weeks, the produce of ten apple trees for the almost incredible sum of three hundred and sixty-nine dollars; they were of the species called summer Russets; the quantity 50 barrels—the sales were as follows:

1st trip	6 bbls.	40 dollars
2d do	6 do.	36 do.
3d do	11 do.	77 do.
4th do	12 do.	96 do.
5th do	15 do.	120 do.
	50 bbls	369 dollars
		12 50

Freight 2s per bbl.

Clear gain, \$336 50

These apples grew on ten trees which altogether occupy less than one quarter of an acre of ground.—When the apples were first gathered last fall, they filled 53 barrels and on being picked over this spring, preparatory to sending them to market, they were reduced to 50 barrels. One of the Mr. Waddles informed us that at least one half of these apples grew on three of the ten trees. One tree produced about ten barrels, which at the average price of the whole 50 barrels, would amount to seventy one dollars and thirty cents after paying freight.

From the N. York Ev. Post, July 1.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.
To the politeness of Capt. Wait, of the ship Ann Maria, from Liverpool, we are indebted for London papers to the 18th, and Liverpool to the 20th of May, inclusive. Great and splendid preparations were making for the coronation of the king, which it was said would take place on the first of August. The expense it is said, will exceed one hundred thousand pounds sterling. The price of a coronation dress for a peeress is estimated at one thousand pounds.

On the 15th May, in the court of King's Bench, sentence was pronounced upon Hunt and the other defendants convicted at the last assizes for York. H. Hunt sentenced to be imprisoned 2 years and a half in his majesty's goal at Hinchester, in the county of Somerset, and at the expiration of that term to find security for his good behaviour for five years himself in 1000l., & two sureties in 500l. The other defendants, J. Johnson, J. Healy, and S. Bamford, were severally sentenced to be imprisoned one year in Lincoln Castle, and at the expiration of that term to find security for their good behaviour for five years, themselves in 500l. and two sureties in 100l. each to be further imprisoned till such security should be entered into.

Sir C. Wolsley and Parson Harrison were then brought up to receive the judgement of the court, which was, that Sir C. Wolsley should be imprisoned for one year and a half in his majesty's goal at Abington and at the expiration of that term find security for five years, himself in 1000l. and two sureties in 500l. and that Harrison should be imprisoned at Chester for one year and a half, and at the expiration of that time to find sureties for five years, himself in 200l. and two sureties in 100l. each.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.
The discussions in Parliament on Tuesday night were of considerable interest, as they touched on the leading points of our existing national distresses; but the debates in both houses were merely introductory to the great questions which are soon to be brought forward.

In the discussion of a case in the Court of Chancery, to which the Queen was a party, Mr. Brougham declared that her majesty would immediately return to England.

FRANCE.
The Paris papers of Wednesday week state that her Majesty the Queen of England had arrived at Malcois; under the title of the Marchioness de Bult, on her way to Brussels. Her carriage bore the device, *Spemeliore uxor*. Some equipages belong to her majesty, arrived at Ghent on the 6th inst.

A CAUTION.
DIED
Yesterday morning Isiah Rowland Moore, son of Wm. W. Moore, of this town, in the fifth year of his age, of a most distressing illness from accidentally drinking a small portion of a solution of C. rosive Sublimate, which was prepared for the purpose of destroying bed-bugs!

This most afflicting circumstance ought to be a caution to all, how they leave poisons in any form in the way of children, as the draught once taken too often has resisted the antidotes however judiciously and speedily administered.

A Camp Meeting.
By the Quarterly Conference held in Somerset Circuit. It was determined that a CAMP MEETING should be held on Nanticoke Point, in Somerset County, Md. to commence on 10th of August, and end on the 15th. The ground chosen by the Managers is a beautiful place, on a farm belonging to Capt. Jesse Hughes opposite Sandy Island, the situation for comfort and convenience, is equal to any on the Bay, good Fish, and Oysters; and an excellent harbour for vessels, which will find plenty of water and good Anchoring ground, within a small distance from the shore; those who come in vessels are advised to bring with them drinking water and fire wood. Wood and water will be provided for those who come in waggons, &c.

It may be expected that good order, will be preserved as the managers are vested with sufficient authority by the laws of the state.

James Denson, Esq.	Benj. Dashiell,
Benj. J. Jones, Esq.	Henry Gale,
Capt. Jesse Hughes,	John H. Durham,
Col. James Walter,	John Insley,
Jonathan Barckley,	

MANAGERS.
July 8—1857

\$2 Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber on Wednesday morning, 5th instant, a negro fellow about 18 or 19 years of age, named

PERRY,
rather light complexioned, large eyes and mouth, has a sulky look; had on when he went away a pair of new tow linen trousers, and his shirt about half worn. The said negro Perry, I hired of Mrs. Ann Bell, and any one taking up the said negro shall have the sum of two dollars.

CHARLES W. NABB.
July 8

Maryland,
Talbot County, to wit:
On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Talbot County Court, as one of the Justices of the orphan's court, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Coppuck, an insolvent debtor of Talbot 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 & a list of his creditors so far as then recollectable and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of Talbot County for debt only, was forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said William Coppuck, give notice to his creditors of his application & discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Eastern, once a week for the space of 4 successive weeks, three months before the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, & that he be & appear on that day before the judges of Talbot 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 28th day of June 1850.

WILLIAM THOMAS.
July 8, 4w

MARYLAND,
Queen Anne's County, to wit:
On application to me the Subscriber, in the recess of Queen Anne's County Court, as associate Justice of the Orphan's court of Queen Anne's county, by the petition in writing of Samuel Daily of Queen Anne's county, praying the benefit of the acts for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on oath, and the property & a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the jailor having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and he having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Queen Anne's county court, on the first Saturday of the October Term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Samuel Daily be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Eastern four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of the October court next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court, on the first Saturday in said court, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 19th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and twenty.

THOS. B. TURPIN.
THO. MURPHEY, Clerk of Queen Anne's County Court.
Test
July 8

Flight of Horses—About the 10th of June, 1813, at 2 o'clock in the morning, while Col. R. M. Johnson's regiment was encamped on the peninsula below Fort Wayne, in a beautiful grass plain, some of the horses that passed the line of sentinels and got some distance up the St. Joseph, became alarmed, and came running into camp in great fright. This alarmed all the horses in the regiment, which united in a solid column within the lines, and took three courses round the camp. It would seem almost incredible, but it is a fact, they appeared not to cover more than about 40 by 60 yards of ground, and yet their number was about 600. The moon shone at the full, the camp was an open plain, and the scene awfully sublime. They at length forced their passage through the lines, overset several tents, carried away several panels of fence, passed off through the woods, and were, in a few minutes, out of hearing of the loudest bells that belonged to the regiment. The next day was spent in collecting them, some of which were found ten or twelve miles from the camp, up the St. Joseph, and about 20 or 25 were never found, although pursued above 20 miles. The alarming flight of the horses of that regiment injured them more than could have been supposed; for they had run so long in such a compact body, that very few had escaped without being lamed, having their hind feet cut by the shoes of those that crowded them.

The writer of this was an officer of the guard, and then on duty. The night being clear and calm, the moon rolling in full splendor, the flight of the horses, which resembled distant thunder, the idea of an immediate attack from the Indians, and the ground of our encampment being paved with the bones of former warriors, all combined to furnish one of those awfully sublime night scenes that beggar all description.

A similar flight of the horses took place about the 22d June, after the regiment had arrived at Fort Meigs.

Western paper.

ON TASTE IN FEMALE DRESS.

Personal neatness may almost be classed with the cardinal virtues. It was an observation of Lavater, that persons habitually attentive to dress, display the same regularity in their domestic affairs. "Young women," says he "who neglect their toilette, and manifest little concern about dress, indicate, in this very particular, a disregard to order, a mind but ill adapted to the details of house keeping; a deficiency of taste and the qualities that inspire love, they will be careless in every thing. The girl of eighteen who desires not to please, will be a slut and ashrew at twenty-five. Pay attention young man to this sign. It never was yet known to deceive."—Husbands, as well as lovers, are gratified & delighted in seeing their companions handsomely adorned; & I am well convinced, that many a heart now roving in quest of variety, might be detained in willing captivity at home, by the silken chains of personal decoration. It is one of the moral duties of every married woman, always to appear well dressed in the presence of her husband. To effect this, expensiveness of attire is by no means requisite. The simplest robe may evince the wearer's taste as nobly as the most gorgeous brocade.

From the Portsmouth, (N. H.) Oracle, June 24.

CHEAP LIVING.

A good dinner may be had in this town every day during the summer, of several of the best kinds of sea fish, good wheat bread, potatoes, sauce, and a bottle of sparkling spruce beer; for 61-4 cents, to wit.

Fish, say 1 lb. of halibut or cod	2
Bread, 1 1/2 lbs of the best sort	1 1/2
Potatoes, at 20 cts. per bushel	1 1/2
Cooking, sauce, &c.	1 1/4
One bottle of Spruce Beer	1
	6 1/4

CATHEDRAL CHURCH LOTTERY

DRAWING ANNOUNCED.

OFFICIAL NOTICE, Cohen's Office,
Baltimore, June 15, 1820.

In consequence of the rapid sales 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	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, 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 on their orders.

Baltimore, June 24, 1820—3w.

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.

Harvest Goods.

GROOME & LAMBDIN,
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

Kent County Court.

In Chancery, &c.

Joseph Ford, Administrator 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 Roods, 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 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. PINKNEY, 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.

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 Feddeleman his agent.

RICHARD CRAY.

June 10

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

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

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 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 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

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.

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, to wit, twelve and eighteen months, with a legal interest from the day of sale.

GUSTAVUS W. T. WRIGHT, Trustee
Wye, June 24th, 1820.

To be Leased,

For a term of years, "Perry Hall" & "Mornings," the property of Mrs. Maria Kerr, situate 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

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 list 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 31 day of June, Eighteen Hundred and Twenty.

ISAAC CANNELL.

June 17—4w.

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—1m.

Maryland,

Caroline County, to wit:

Noah Stevens, 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 & a list of his creditors so far as then recollected, & a certificate from the gaoler of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said Noah Stevens, give notice to his creditors of his application, and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted 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 first day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty.

ROBERT ORRELL.

July 1—w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suits of George S. Baker, and Keyser & Sheffer use of George S. Baker, against James B. Ringgold, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of August next, all the right and title of the said James B. Ringgold in and to the following negroes, viz: one negro man named Merrick, otherwise Merrick Berry, one boy named Conway, the property of the above James B. Ringgold—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the above writs. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the Court House Green.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

July 1—ts.

Six cents Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 17th day of July 1819, an apprentice boy named

James Hopkins,

about 18 years of age—5 feet high, dark complexion; who ever will take up said boy and deliver him to me shall receive the above reward but no charges

CLEMENT BECKWITH.
Easton, July 1—5w

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

June 26th, 1820.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Stockholders in this institution, that an Election will be held at the Court-House, in Easton, on the first Monday in August next, (7th) between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Charter.

By order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

July 1—6w

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. Ser'vt.
CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

February 14—TF.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,

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

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.

From do. to Annapolis 2 50.

From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.

Easton, Feb. 28—

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 Waiters, 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. Ser'vt.
SOLOMON LOWE.

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

Easton, Oct. 4—1f

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 act & its supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 9th day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty.

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

PRINTING

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

JOHN BOON.

June 24—2m

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 up 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 Hatler. 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 seven hands high, a most elegant Bay and handsomely marked with white—the figure will show for itself.

March 18—1f
WILLIAM BENNY.

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

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.
Easton, May 20.

To Rent.

I will rent for the ensuing year, a large and valuable portion of the Farm on which 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

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale the Farm lately purchased of Mr. James C. Wheeler, within one and a quarter miles of Easton, and adjoining the Lands of Peter Deeny 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 shew 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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM, AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

From the National Gazette.

FRANCE.

It is not more than a year ago that those friends of France, who were at the same time lovers of the representative system of government, congratulated themselves on the degree of sobriety and content with which she seemed to bear the experiment. The most favourable auguries were drawn; the fondest hopes indulged, with respect to the political prosperity of a nation, on which Providence has bestowed such advantages of body, of mind, of soil, climate, and geographical position as if returned to the proper account, would render her pre-eminently happy in herself, and beneficial to the rest of mankind.

After reading attentively her newspapers and literary and political journals of a late date, and reflecting upon their contents and her history, we are not led to expect positively a new convulsion though we must confess that we see good grounds for alarm. Where there is so much complexional vivacity, there must be, with any latitude of political freedom and especially with the representative system, a large proportion of faction. Her party spirit necessarily takes this character in a compound ratio and intense degree, from the ranking animosities of the revolutionary era, the old and the recent spoliations; a fresh vicissitude of fortunes, exasperating on the one side and intoxicating on the other, and a wide-spread essential diversity of political and moral views and principles.

Moderation, considerateness, charity, generous confidence can be discovered nowhere. Exaggeration, distrust, cavil, upbraiding, panic real or counterfeit, prevail on every side and on every occasion. The series of violent changes in the government, and individual condition, of national and individual calamities, in short the well known cycle of late French history, necessarily left a multitude of discontented, seditious, restless spirits, in the secondary ranks of politicians and literati, for whom the press, or the coffee-house lecture would be a natural and favourite field of exertion, and civil confusion with whatever consequences, a natural & favourite end.

The licentiousness of the Parisian press during the last six months has scarcely ever been exceeded. The obloquy, sarcasms, criminations heaped upon the prime ministers, M. de Cazes, and some of his colleagues, equal whatever any American or British statesman has experienced of the same nature. There is no destructive design, no political view which the parties do not unremittingly charge each other in the most opprobrious and unparliamentary language; and there is no individual of political note, upon whom a

similar war of defamation is not waged. One sect denounces the government as about to crush all the liberties, and plunder all the property, of the nation; another proclaims that Jacobinism is triumphant, and the most sanguinary anarchy impending and inevitable. It is not uncommon to find attached to articles of one or the other party, the names of some of the most distinguished statesmen and authors, such as Cabanis, Corbiere, Constant, J. de Meunier, &c. It may easily be imagined what effect such writings are likely to have upon a people naturally so combustible as the French, and whose habit for thirty years has been that of distrust and commotion.

We may distinguish four leading parties, as they stood before the fall of M. de Cazes—the ministerialists; the ultra-royalists; the liberals & the Bonapartists. The two last are frequently confounded in the denunciations of their antagonists, and vice versa, the two first. Under the head of Bonapartists are included not only those who specially desire the return of the "man of Fate," but the various implacable enemies of the Bourbon dynasty, and the votaries, not indeed considerable in number, of that phantom—the French Republic. All these are bold & active; mingle in the disputes of the others, animate their rage, foment the public disquietude, and urge their own particular ends as accident, and the general effervescence provide them with the occasion. They extol Bonaparte, sneer at legitimacy, vindicate the regicides; and labor to bring universal odium upon the royal administration.

The ultras are composed of the old emigrants; of the men who adhered to Louis XVIII, on his expulsion in 1815, & of others who would, with them, curtail the liberty of the press, arm the executive with more power over the persons of the subject, narrow the popular choice in the elections, and prevent the ascendancy in the royal councils, of the old servants and colleagues of Napoleon. It must be confessed that, however intemperate in the expression of their antipathies and fears, or extravagant in some of their views and objects, they have, as regards the preservation of the Bourbon dynasty, to which they profess to be particularly devoted, some reason to dread what they condemn and seek to modify or destroy. We are not surprised moreover, that such of them as followed the king through all his fortunes, and rallied to the royal cause under every vicissitude, should chafe and fume at their estrangement from his person and exclusion from authority and office, and see with the utmost despondency and apprehension, power and honours conferred upon men who had been, from the outset, the chief favorites and associates of Bonaparte, and who abandoned or betrayed Louis, in favour of the former on his return from Elba. Their animosity against the ex-minister De Cazes, arose from the belief that his counsels favoured not merely the impunity of incurable traitors, but the ascendancy of the revolutionary and Bonaparte interests and feelings in contradiction to those which they consider or affect to consider, as alone in harmony with the true welfare and glory of France. Their conduct on the occasion of Mr. Clauzel de Coussergues' denunciation of M. de Cazes as an accomplice in the assassination of the Duke de Berry—when it being proposed to insert in the journals of the house, that the charge had been heard with indignation, they resisted the use of the term indignation, and insisted upon a softer one—illustrates strongly not only their ideas of the tendency of the minister's general management, but the extreme acrimony of their politics. The situation of M. de Cazes in the house of deputies, between the two parties of the ultras and the liberals, was not a little perplexing and remarkable. By the ultras he was fiercely assailed as sacrificing the throne & the altar, and promoting Jacobinism and anarchy, through subservency to the plans and interests of the liberals, by the liberals, as sacrificing the charter and the people, & promoting absolute government & the return of all the evils of the ancient regime, through attachment & subservency to the schemes and interest of the ultras. The catastrophe of the Duke de Berry left him at the mercy of both, and they quickly drove him from his station.

The party of the liberals is composed of various descriptions of persons, whose general tie is disaffection to Bourbon rule, but whose watchword is the inviolability of the charter. Their particular motives differ, and in case of a revolution, they would be found to separate quickly into hostile cabals. This party comprises a number of the ardent republicans of the revolutionary era—members of the learned professions; of the huge corps of the literati great and small; of the military politicians, & of the hot & adventurous spirits in the loose mass of society. Most of the leaders have served, with equal seeming alacrity, the republican imperial, and the royal governments in turn; they have alternately flattered and reviled, joined and deserted, Bonaparte

and Louis XVIII, as fortune has preferred the one or the other; some have insaluted, with every species of contumely, the falling dignity, as they have worshipped, with every form of devotion, the restored power, of their successive masters. We have but to look, in that amusing and instructive work, the Dictionnaire des Girouettes, (Dictionary of Weathercocks,) at the facts and quotations associated with the names of Constant, Lanjuinais, Boissy-D'Angles, Jony, Jay, Roger-Collard, &c. to understand the good reason which the French people have, for placing little confidence in that flaming zeal, with which those champions now declaim against the least infringement of the public liberties.

The party of the Liberals can boast of men of great ability and shrewdness; and of a few whose political life has been consistent and magnanimous; its activity is incessant; its strain and apparent objects are such as to captivate numbers of all classes throughout the nation. Its speeches in the legislature; and its several journals daily and weekly, present a perpetual, vehement appeal to the public passions the principal Journal, the Minerve Francaise makes constant, formal, and highly stimulating addresses to the army; flatters, exhorts, and seditiously indoctrinates that dangerous body. However pure we may admit the intentions of the Liberals to be, or however sinister those of the Ministry, it must be conceded that to enlist the soldiery as direct parties to the civil disputes, is a most hazardous experiment; one upon which judicious patriots would not venture but in the last extremity. A number of the Minerve for the last week of February, relates that the army is affected by deep political disquietudes: agitated by party animosities, and split into divisions like those of the House of Representatives—that it is employed in studying opposition prints—that the Minister of War has endeavoured in vain to prevent the circulation of those prints among them, and the frequentation of the political reading rooms by the officers, &c.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 4.

By the brig Eight Sons, Capt. Low, from Amsterdam, we have received Brussels papers to May 2. We have translated from them the following paragraphs:

WRISBADEN, April 23.

An event as deplorable as extraordinary, has thrown our city, the most important place in the duchy of Nassau, into consternation. We possessed, as it is well known, an admirable spring of hot water, which supplied our baths. These, which were considered among the most salutary of any in Germany, draw here every year a considerable number of foreigners and strangers.—For the convenience of our illustrious visitors, we had been constructing a large edifice, destined to receive 80 new baths. The work was finished, and in order to bring the water necessary to supply these baths, they dug an aqueduct and a well which was to draw its waters from the principal hot spring. But suddenly this magnificent spring ceased to flow. The source was probably deranged by the digging, and the waters have dispersed themselves in some other way, into the bosom of the earth. Expresses have been dispatched in all directions to communicate this sad intelligence. His royal highness the duke of Nassau, who arrived in haste from his residence at Biberich, visited the spot, and sought to quiet the distressed inhabitants. But the latter say, they would rather have seen the whole city of Wisbaden in flames than lose their hot spring. The newly dug aqueduct & the well have been filled up without delay, but the old fountain has nevertheless remained dry, and our spring has disappeared. All the scientific men in the neighborhood have been summoned to give their opinion, and we await with the most lively impatience the result of their conferences, in hopes that some remedy may be found to our evil.

BRUSSELS, May 1.

A young man has been tried at Leige, for having killed one of his comrades in a duel. He was defended with great ability by Mr. Sauvage, but after a trial that lasted three days, he was, on the 26th ult. pronounced "guilty of voluntary homicide, but provoked to it by great violence to his person." He was condemned to 3 years imprisonment.

GREENOCK, May 10.

EMIGRATION.

The spirit of emigration from the west of Scotland to British North America, seems to be greatly on the increase, nor is it prevalent chiefly with those whose pecuniary distress, or want of employment at home, may be supposed to actuate in changing their situation. Many substantial farmers, carrying with them considerable sums of money, and with large families, are among the number of recent departures. There are likewise,

however, numerous artizans, as destitute of means as of work, who are emigrating in the hope, that we trust will not prove vain, of bettering a condition which cannot be worse where they are going, than it is in the country they are leaving. The late disturbances in the west, may have had no small share also in increasing the number of emigrants, many implicated in those proceedings having quietly "left their country for their country's good;" a determination, by the bye, which, however excellent of its kind, some will be inclined to think, would have been greatly improved had it been taken a few months sooner. Yesterday morning the 9th inst. the Speculation, Doughlass, sailed from hence for Quebec, with about 120 passengers, consisting of farmers, mechanics, and others, chiefly, we understand, from this county and the shires of Lanark and Ayr. On the same day, the Minerva, Williamson, for Quebec and Montreal, took her departure from this port, with 61 passengers of a similar description with the former, and from the same districts.

Drinking Cold Water in the heat of the day.

This subject is forced upon us from having night before last witnessed the last agonies of a person who had the Wednesday before imprudently taken a large draught of cold water while heated. Let it be impressed upon those who need such a caution, that cold water in such circumstances, is a deadly draught. If suffering under burning thirst, and exhausted frame, in a hot day, let it yet be borne in mind that when you put a large cup of cold water to your lips, you are about to swallow so much rank poison—for the effects of the one are hardly more deadly than the other. We presume every person knows, that when water is taken from the spring or the pump, and suffered to stand until its chill is taken off, it will slake thirst more effectually than cold water, (though it may not, at the moment be so refreshing) and that any liquid, when drunk in small quantities at intervals, (for instance a swallow at a time, with an interval of half a minute) more completely extinguishes thirst than a copious draught. Remember, above all, that cold water in a hot day is rank poison.—Union.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

PIRACY.

The Atlantic seems now as dangerous of navigation, as the Mediterranean—it is the theatre of pirates, outlaws and freebooters. It is some consolation, however, to reflect, that these are but temporary injuries. It is not to be expected, that nations, possessing powerful navies, will tamely submit, much longer, to such indignities. This cannot be expected, in the ordinary routine of human events. Sir Sydney Smith some time since proposed a plan, for an armed naval confederacy, by the terms of which every maritime power would be bound to preserve a number of vessels of war in the Mediterranean sea, to keep the Barbary powers in awe. He further proposed, that they should not be relieved from this treaty, even in the case of war between two or more members of the confederacy. We believe, that if the present Atlantic system of piracy is continued, the plan projected by Sir Sydney Smith, will be expanded and enlarged: that all civilized nations will enter into such a confederacy, to free the ocean from robbers: that a summary mode of inflicting vengeance, will be resorted to—and, the theatre of such depredations, be made the grave of these sanguinary and cowardly monsters. They are not entitled to trial—they are the shame and scandal of creation—and should be hunted down and exterminated—like other wild beasts.

A New-York editor is so sagacious that he thinks he can contradict the assertion of the wise man. He consequently heads an article with these words: "Something new under the sun." He then states that it is proposed to publish a new weekly paper, in that city, from the debtors' apartment, "containing anecdotes of the unfortunate tenants, and recapitulation of daily events, &c. occurring within its dreary walls." In refutation of the editor's position, we have to remark, that in these times, when subscribers do not think of paying the printer, that a great many editors, we believe, having to run in debt for materials, may, without a figure of speech, be said to publish papers from debtors' apartments. Whether any thing, in its nature similar, was the case in Solomon's time we know not, nor is it necessary for us to enquire. It is enough to observe that it is no new thing at present. If what has been hinted should not be thought sufficiently to the purpose, it may be further observed, that about 20 years since, Mr. Nicholson, then a confined debtor in Philadelphia, issued a paper from the debtors' apartment of that city, which, if we recollect right, was published daily until his death. [Genius of Liberty.]

From the New York Daily Advertiser, July 6.

NATIONAL PAINTING.

It is with great pleasure we learn that Colonel Trumbull's splendid painting of the "SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS," executed for the hall of congress, is finished and is about to be exhibited to the public at Washington Hall in this city. This magnificent picture, which commemorates one of the most brilliant as well as most interesting events of the war of independence will be better understood, by refreshing the memory with the following historical facts immediately connected with its great subject. Lord Cornwallis, one of the ablest and most distinguished officers in the British service in this country, during the years 1780 & 1781, had overrun and subdued a large portion of the southern country. Among the achievements which had attended his victorious career was the capture of the city of Charleston, and the victory at Camden. Indeed, such was the success of the expedition, that it seemed to threaten, at least, if not accomplished, the ruin of the cause of American independence. In 1781, considering his great object so far accomplished that his immediate presence was no longer necessary at the south he moved with the principal part of his troops into Virginia, where, for a while he was equally successful. But the British combined movements of Gen. Washington and our French allies from the north, and of Count de Grasse, with the fleet and army of France, from the West Indies, turned the scale, and forced the British general to retreat himself up York Town, Virginia, and to attempt to defend himself there until he could be relieved by aid from the British army at New York. His hope and expectation from that quarter failed him; and on the 19th of October, 1781, he surrendered his whole forces to the combined arms of America and France. This great event which was produced by one of the most consummate displays of generalship that is to be found in the history of military operations, put an end to the war, and led to the acknowledgement of our independence.

When the British army captured Charleston, Gen. Lincoln, who commanded the American forces in that city, was, by Lord Cornwallis, desired to honor of marching out with colours flying, the British general who, by the reverse of the sword, was now under the necessity of surrendering his army, was denied the same honor, & at the same time was obliged to deliver up his sword to the same American officer, whose submission he had superintended and directed at Charleston, about a year and a half before.

The American troops, on this interesting occasion, were formed on the right of the road leading to York—Washington & the American general officers on their right—the French troops on the opposite side of the road—Count Rochambeau and the principal officers of the French army and navy on their left. The British troops marched out of the town with shouldered arms, colours cased and drums beating a British or German march—they passed between the two lines of the victorious armies, to a place appointed, where they grounded their arms, and returned to their encampment.

The time chosen by the painter is the moment when the principal British officers, conducted by General Lincoln, are passing the two groups of American and French generals, and are entering between the lines of the victors. By this means, the most distinguished figures of the three nations are brought together sufficiently near to admit of their being portraits. In the distance and centre of the picture are seen the entrance of the town, with the captured troops marching out, & a distant glimpse of York river and the entrance of the Chesapeake, as seen from the spot.

This painting occupies a canvas of 12 feet high by 18 feet long, and contains no less than thirty-four portraits, all of which, except the few British officers are likenesses taken by Col. Trumbull from the life. The force and effect which are derived from the military display, and the fine figures of the officers a great part of whom are mounted, cannot be described, nor easily imagined. To be realized, the work itself must be viewed, and we have no doubt it will be considered by all persons of taste and feeling as one of the best specimens of the art which modern times have produced. We never see it but with new emotions of admiration and delight. The opportunity of viewing so many of the distinguished characters of the revolutionary war, both of our own country & of France who were engaged in the service, assembled on so interesting an occasion—to view a delineation of their living countenances, and of the scenery by which they were surrounded brings home to the eye and to the heart, a train of feelings of the most solemn and impressive description.

Four candidates are presented for the office of Governor in Kentucky. General Adair, Col. Butler, Judge Logan and General Desha. The merits and demerits of each are discussed in the Kentucky papers with very little ceremony or mixing of phrase. One of the principal charges made against General Adair is that while in Congress he voted eighteen times on the same side with Timothy Pickens. The well-known Matthew Lyon makes a considerable figure in the contest as a partisan. In Louisiana, also, a newspaper war rages in consequence of an approaching election for governor. There are three candidates—two American lawyers & a French gentleman of the same profession. We are sorry to see the distinction taken of French interest and American interest, particularly as we believe that the Federal Government has not displayed any national partiality in its relations with Louisiana; and that the American authorities of domestic choice have been free from just reproach on that score. It is pleasant to find the New-Orleans paper, quoting, in reference to the ambition of one of the candidates, the passage of Shakspeare, "Why man, he will bestride the narrow world Like a Colossus, &c." This reminds us of the prediction solemnly made in one of the principal opposition papers of N. York, that if Dewitt Clinton continued three years longer in office, the civil and political liberties of that state would be utterly destroyed and a Robespierian tyranny established.—Max. Gaa.

MUSICAL ROBBERY.

One of the Poets has informed us that— "To snatch powers to soothe the savage breast, To soften rocks, and bend the knotted oak," but we were not before aware, that it had the additional power of unbarring locks, and lulling to sleep the watchfulness of a money-holding traveller. But from the following particulars, which we have gathered at the Police-office, we find this to be the fact. A robbery was curiously executed, aided by the powers of music, a few days since, at a boarding-house, No. 4 Front-street, kept by a respectable man, Mr. Decker. One of his boarders, a German, possessed 1560 dollars in gold, which, locked in a trunk, was given in charge to the landlord, and kept in his bed room, a front room in the second story—having a door opening into the entry, and another which was not used, opening into a back room, with a bed standing against the door—the one locked, the other bolted within. A boarder, William Cook, having learnt the situation of the money, conceived the design of making it his own. He employed a fellow boarder (Ager), and two men from without, for the plot, which was handsomely executed, as follows.

To draw away the bed, and break through the bolted door, would make a noise and require that sounds of some kind should be devised to cover that operation. For this purpose Mr. Cook obtained a bag-piper from a North river sloop, who arrived late in the evening. It was also necessary to keep the landlord and the woman of the house so occupied as not to interrupt the passage of the outside-men thro' the lower entry, up to the bed room aforesaid, through which the trunk was to be conveyed into an upper room where the lodgers slept. Mr. Cook's post was in the bar-room, to superintend the piper, who commenced his unremitting blast about 10 o'clock—and to keep the landlord occupied in the bar, making sings and punch—as soon as one glass was made he called for another, and thus prevented his debauchment from the bar. His fellow boarder, Ager, (a Dutchman from Albany) during this time, occupied the attention of the women in the back room. The two outside-men (Smyth and Holden), fulfilled their part—filled the trunk, which they left in the 3d story, and departed with the money.

The German, who had been enjoying Cook's hilarity, at last went, with Ager to retire to rest. On his entering the room where his trunk was open and empty, he made many inexpressible German cries and exclamations. The watch was called, and the two boarders with one other, (who was innocent), were confined, and arraigned before the police-magistrate at day-light. There were hardly circumstances sufficient to justify the commitment of the two, but the bag-piper's part, by Mr. Cook's management, who bolted the door was broken in, gave the magistrate a strong impression of the whole plot and he committed those two.

Another Justice of Police, during Sunday, dispatched officers to search for the gold at Smyth's house in Banker street, where he lodged with his woman, Mrs. Kirk. Messrs. Ager and Duzenbury, having first entered the house, found a few gold pieces in a box of saw-dust, and by threatening Mrs. Kirk with a commitment, she indicated to them that a shovel had been taken into the cellar, where after much digging and pains, they found, adroitly covered by the side of the foundation wall, the whole amount required. Unfortunately, they have not yet been able to apprehend Smyth and Holden.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

LEWIS AND CONNELLY TAKEN.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Lewistown on Wednesday morning last. Before his departure, authentic intelligence had been received there, of the capture of both Lewis and Connelly, on Sunday, on the Sinnemahoning, in Clearfield county near the residence of Lewis' mother. A party, consisting of 10 or 11 persons, who had followed them from Centre county, having ascertained their place of rendezvous, took measures to surprise them, while they were engaged with several others, their acquaintance, in a shooting match, on Sunday morning, for the purpose it is supposed of disposing of their plunder. Lewis got an inkling of their arrangements, and communicated the information to his associates.

They all, with the exception Lewis and Connelly, betook themselves to the house. The latter resolved upon resistance; and accordingly commenced a sharp fire upon their pursuers. The fire was instantly returned; and in a short time Lewis and Connelly were compelled to submit, the first being shot through the thigh and having one of his arms broken; the latter was shot through the body, and the wound was considered dangerous. The news of their capture, was first obtained from persons coming in quest of medical aid for Connelly; and our informant understood that a carriage had been sent, to bring both Lewis and Connelly to Bellefonte. The above is given substantially as we heard it; and we believe there is no reason to doubt its general correctness.—Har. H. p.

From the Rhode Island American, July 7.

The following extract of a letter from the same gentleman, dated Cadiz, May 3, explains an allusion in the letter which we published on Friday last, relative to the suppression of a conspiracy at Madrid:

The last post from Madrid brought an account of the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the King and place the Infante Don Carlos on the throne. It is well known, that this brother of the king was opposed to the adoption of the Constitutional System, while the other, Francisco de Paula, notwithstanding he was declared by the Cortes illegitimate, and ineligible to the crown, is decidedly in favor of it. The principal conspirators were the heads of several of the orders of the Friars, one or two lawyers, 2 or three of the military, and it is said, that the Duke of Afagon, and the Count of Espelleta, together with one or two other persons of rank, are implicated. Carlos, however, had no knowledge of the affair, and would never lend himself to such a diabolical scheme. It appears to have been discovered almost in the moment of its commencement. In consequence of this, two Royal orders have made their appearance, permitting the Friars to secularize themselves, for which end a bull would be solicited from the Pope.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 6.

We are indebted to Mr. Topliff, for Gibraltar papers to May 20th. They furnish us with some articles of intelligence from Spain later than we had before received. The wife of the Infante Francisco de Paula, the King's second

brother was on the 6th of May delivered of a son, who was christened by the name of Assipium Lewis Ferdinand. She is the daughter of the King of Sicily, and sister of the Duchess of Berri, was married in April 1819, and is not yet sixteen years of age. The title of Duke of Cadiz, was conferred on the young Prince. A decree of April 23, directs that such lands belonging to the royal country seats, as are not wanted for his majesty's diversion, shall be appropriated to the payment of the national debt. A royal decree of May 1, revives a decree of the Grand and Extraordinary Cortes, limiting the highest salary of persons in public employ to 2000 dollars, except to Secretaries of State, Foreign Ministers, Military and Naval Commanders in actual service, Capt. Generals of Provinces, and Governors of Fortresses. Decrees were issued granting an amnesty to deserters from the fleet, and putting the land and sea services on the same footing as to pay, &c. Official articles had been published containing communications from the sovereigns of England, France and Bavaria, relative to the acceptance of the constitution by the King, expressing their entire satisfaction at that event. A supplement to the Madrid Royal Gazette of May 13, announces that the government have refused to increase, under existing circumstances, the number of 30 substitutes to represent the Transatlantic possessions in the first sittings of the next Cortes; and that the representatives of those possessions in the former Cortes will not be permitted to sit by virtue of their former powers, but must be elected in the manner before pointed out.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

The FEDERAL REPUBLICANS of Talbot County, are requested to attend a meeting, at the Court-House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 23th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., to select four Candidates for the next General Assembly. A full & general attendance of the Federal Republicans of the County is earnestly desired.

We are authorised to say that the following persons will serve, if elected, as Delegates to the next General Assembly, for Dorchester County.

- Benjamin W. LeCompte, Edward Griffith, Michael Lucas, Dr. William Jackson.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The birth day of American Independence, and the prelude to National Greatness and glory, deserves to be celebrated in all time as one of the most interesting and important events that has ever adorned any period, and cannot fail to make a deep impression at every recurrence upon all who have an interest and a home in this land.—It is therefore we consider it impossible that any native American can witness the return of this day without feelings of gratitude, of pleasure, and of pride.

The late celebration of this day in Baltimore, got up with great exertion and care, was a very proper one, adapted to the occasion, and calculated, we believe, to afford much gratification to all.

When those who have given an account of it tell us that it was very splendid, and very social, and very clever, we believe them—but when they tell us that thousands, or that all forgot all party spirit & feelings on that day, they must pardon us if to this we are a little less credulous. We know mankind a little better, and we have our doubts if the whole affair was not got up, as well with a view of doing honor to the day, as from a hope that it might have a favorable political influence in behalf of the democratic party, by seeming to exhibit an amalgamation of all sides in Baltimore, and thereby hoping to paralyze the federal exertions in the counties—the Lion, they will say, has laid down with the Lamb, and does not devour the helpless innocent in its power—the great political Millennium has come to pass, and there is peace and toleration for all. But we would desire to know, if the democratic party gain the next Senate in Maryland; whether the Millennium will continue? We should like to know, if after the democratic party shall have gained entire political ascendancy, after new modelling the judiciary, the militia, and placing their own creatures in every office and station, judicial, military & civil, whether peace and toleration are then to be enjoyed by all—or whether a frightful despotism will not bear sway, that will level all who have heretofore been contumacious or who may then be non-conformists, to a humiliating submission or to a dejected obedience. If we look to past times for our answer, we are thrilled with horror. If we judge, in that most rational mode, from what has passed of what will happen, the prospect is neither favorable to our security nor flattering to our hopes. We would therefore recommend to our friends to unite cheerfully and willingly with their political opponents upon all national festivals, and to endeavor to give to the day all the eclat and all the charm that their best exertions can produce.—But they must "suspect the Greeks even when they bring presents," for experience must have convinced all that the prosperity and welfare of Maryland and her citizens essentially depend upon the state's being governed by federal councils—for then all are at ease, save the office seeking few, whom nothing can quiet but

the honey cake—but under a federal administration of the state, former times have proved to us, that every man may sit safe under his own shade, and there will be none to make him afraid.

The Honorable Charles Carroll of Carroll seems to have made a conspicuous figure in this grand pageant—Mr. Carroll has always been honorably distinguished in life by his own merits—as a public and a private man, he has uniformly been a worthy example to others—His mind, his principles, his manners, and his wealth, have all commanded admiration and respect, and his virtues have conciliated the esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Carroll has invariably been an intrepid, able and uniform federalist, and whilst he would accept of public station, was always elevated by the federalists of Maryland to the highest office in their gift that he would consent to serve in—and it is alone owing to his voluntary declining public preferment, that he has not lately been employed in some dignified station in the state, or in those of the national councils which are in the gift of federalists. Mr. Carroll's last public duty, we believe, was in the old Federal Senate of Maryland, a body of ancients, able, patriotic, and enlightened, and upon the democratic party gaining the ascendancy, he together with his compatriots, were put out, to give way to a new race of political beings.

We have been made to smile by the democratic eulogies lately uttered on the character of this venerable signer of the declaration of independence, not because we thought them unwarranted (for we knew no man deserved them more) but because they were so tardy. Mr. Carroll, we suppose, must be upwards of eighty years old, and from the arrival of Genet in this country to the present time, we do not recollect to have ever seen, in a democratic paper, a paragraph approving of him before. Forty-five years therefore of highly useful, honorable and distinguished public services have rolled away, (for Mr. Carroll was renowned in 1775) and the author of those services, though blessed with health, must yet in the course of nature have almost arrived at the portal of the vault, and now for the first time we hear announced from democratic sources, the virtues, the usefulness and excellence of this good man. Is it to his age or to his worth that we are now to ascribe this tardy-footed tribute? It must surely be to the former; for the last eighteen years of his life have been spent in retirement, and his public services are recorded both in the history of the country and in the memory of the living.—We must infer therefore, that, as his merits were known to all, they by whom they were unnoted, were designedly silent, and that now, but for his very advanced age, that systematic silence had not been broken. Generous men! to withhold to the last period of advanced age the tribute to worth, which if offered at a sturdier period of life, would have made a competitor more formidable, and have exhibited yourselves more disinterested.

There is something in real virtue that, sooner or later, will extort applause, even from the most obdurate and the worst of men.—It is the high Behest of Providence, that virtue shall be uncovered to view and one day rewarded, and although the worldly interested views of man may impose a silence that may act like concealment, or the depravity of man may attempt to throw rubbish and defilement upon its lustre, yet the decree of heaven must be heard and obeyed, and all will at length bow before its lofty supremacy.

MR. CLAY.

We find that many of the papers are treating with much gravity of remark the observations of Mr. Clay in his Dinner Speech at Lexington. These gentlemen, one would think, knew very little of Mr. Clay, or are very far from the right track in considering him "unequivocally serious"—the truth is, Mr. Clay, about to retire from public station, thought it necessary and politic to do away all impressions that a difference of views or of opinions existed between him and the administration, and in the very attempt to do this, he himself seems to have felt so strongly that the reverse was the fact, that for the soul of him he could not help giving the whole matter a sarcastic, hoaxing turn—what could have been more severe? what could have inflicted a deeper wound on the President in the opinion of the western people, than this remark of Mr. Clay, speaking of the independence of South America, "that the executive had deemed it proper to pay some respect to the views and wishes of other nations, while his desire had been to pursue a course exclusively American, uninfluenced by the policy of my Lord Castlereagh, Count Nesselrode or any other of the great men of Europe" and it was a pretty little hoaxing remark, "that the executive had been more prudent, at least more deliberate than he would have been."

In shewing a coincidence of sentiment between himself and the executive, it is a little remarkable that Mr. Clay, should have selected the three most prominent topics in which he was most earnestly conspicuous, wherein he and the executive, if not at points, could never agree: viz: Domestic Manufactures, Internal Improvement, and South American Independence.—on the first of these, Mr. Clay was prepared to go any lengths in imposing high foreign duties, even to the extinction of commerce, to foster Domestic Manufactures—yet on this subject it was well ascertained from the message, that the President was inclined not to recommend to Congress to go further—for the only notice he took of that subject was a respectful one, as policy & propriety would have suggested, it being a great interest in this nation; and without expressing any

opinion upon an increase of duty, he merely referred it to Congress, for their consideration—this, after the course taken by the Manufacturers, so far from throwing his weight into their scale, was a respectful mode of declining to say anything further in their behalf.

Upon the second topic, "Internal Improvement," it is well known that the first address of President Monroe, to Congress proclaimed his constitutional scruples upon that subject, and that upon all practical means of aiding Internal Improvement, the executive and Mr. Clay, were separated without hope of union.—Nay, so far did this matter go, that those of the Democratic party in Congress who were opposed to President Monroe, thought this very matter of his constitutional Squeamishness, as it was called, upon Congress giving aid to plans of Internal Improvement, a good subject to press him on; and had it not been for the ferment occasioned by the Missouri Question, they had intended to have pressed him either into compliance with their views, and of course into a violation of his own avowed course; or else to have pressed him to political death, if he adhered obstinately, at the session previous to his re-election—but the tremendous uproar occasioned by the Missouri debate, put a stop to this projected scheme.

On the last point, South American Independence, we need add no more than the remarks we have quoted, to shew that Mr. Clay considers himself as having gained a decided victory over the executive, and that he proudly exults in it, and tauntingly twits him with it.

WHAT PITY

That the "Venerable Baltimoreans" who in a late Patriot defended the Mob of Baltimore, with such cold blanded effrontery, had not been more diligent in his calling by stopping and reporting the vessels of Pirates and Freebooters, which have been so long and so constantly fitting out under his very nose to depredate upon the lives and property, not only of the citizens and subjects of nations with whom we are at peace, but even upon those of our own American Citizens. Had his zeal been as high to defend and preserve the laws of the country, from imious violation, as it was to justify and defend those who had trampled upon the laws, the peace and the security of the state, the effect might have been extensive and perhaps the lovely wife of a late Governor of South Carolina would at this day be a solitary living comfort to a wretched, outcast father, instead of a commiserated victim, to the lust of villains and the murder of Pirates.

For the Easton Gazette.

STATE FUNDS.

In compliance with my engagement, I now proceed to make some additional remarks on the report made by Mr. Montgomery, as Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, to the late House of Delegates. This report the reader will find in pages 107 and 108 of the Votes and Proceedings.

That portion of the report to which at this time, I wish to direct the public attention, is, what is called the "recapitulation." The plain object of this "recapitulation" is to place in contrast, the effect of the management of the funds and expenditures of the State, under the Democratic and under the federal administration, and that effect as there shewn is certainly favorable to the former.

Now in order that this subject may be fully understood, and the merits of the respective parties justly appreciated it is proposed to examine in detail, the several particulars of this "recapitulation," and I am greatly mistaken if it shall not plainly appear that some of its statements are untrue, and that when the truth is told, it is so told, as to mislead the public mind, and to produce an impression, wholly unauthorised whenever the facts and circumstances shall be fully known.

(See Votes & Proceedings, Page 108.)

RECAPITULATION.

Table with financial data: States capital in 1801, \$1,136,579 89; States capital in 1812, and owed nothing, 1,611,765 67; States capital in 1819, and owes \$72,030 00, 1,233,333 74; Revenue from 1801 to 1812, 2,005,104 91; Revenue received from 1812 to 1819, including the war loans and loans of 1816 and 1817, 963,413 80; Loans from 1801 to 1812, (loan in 1801 and reimbursed same year), 29,700 00; Loans from 1812 to 1819, 504,000 00; Expenditures from 1801 to 1812 inclusive, 1,414,314 00; Expenditures from 1812 to 1819 inclusive, according to treasurer's report, 2,214,521 16; Investments from 1801 to 1812, 549,504 54; Investments from 1812 to 1819, War debt, 475,000 00; State owes bank loans reimbursable in 1820, (including \$48,000 to the penitentiary,) 72,030 00. All which is submitted.

By order, T. POLLARD, Clk.

Remarks and Explanations.

1. STATE'S CAPITAL.

It is admitted that the State's Capital, was increased by the sum of \$475,185 78 from the year 1801 to 1812—but how was it increased?—Simply by the sale of Stock in the Bank of England belonging to this State.—The amount of which sales, to wit: \$653,411 22, was invested in United States Stock. This fact will appear by reference to document marked D, which with others accompanied this report, but is not published among the proceedings of the House. These documents are in the hands of the members of the late General Assembly, any one of whom will no doubt cheerfully shew them to any of his constituents desirous of obtaining correct information on this subject. So that in truth had it not been for the sale and investment of this Stock, there would have been

a diminution of the States Capital by the sum of \$173,225 45.

It is also admitted that the States Capital has been diminished since 1812, by nearly \$400,000.—But how did this happen?—Why by the expenditures rendered necessary by the late war, and we have more diminished.—For the democratic party not only advocated the expenditure, but occasioned the existing diminution, but recommended & strenuously pressed others. They wanted the State to build and equip barges and to pay off the state's quota of "the direct tax." Had these measures have been adopted, the clamour now would be that the State's Capital by federal mismanagement had been diminished more than \$1,000,000. But these projects of the democrats, the federalists opposed and defeated, and thereby preserved so far as they could, the State's Capital.

2. REVENUE.

It appears by this "recapitulation," that the revenue from 1801 to 1812, was \$2,005,104 91. Now it was no such thing and so it will appear by reference to the Treasury document marked A, which also accompanied this report—a copy of which as before stated is in the possession of each member of the late General Assembly. This sum was the whole amount of the payments made into the Treasury during that period and embraced among other things, payments made on account of "money and stock loaned," and also on account of the "re-imbursment of the principal of our United States Stock."

By referring to the forementioned document, and making the necessary calculations, it will appear that there was paid into the Treasury on account of "money and stock loaned" during the period alluded to, the sum of \$366,890 77—and on account of "the re-imbursment of the principal of the United States Stock" upwards of \$200,000. These sums could not, according to the usual and known acceptance of the term, be considered as revenue. Such too in one portion of this report seems to have been the opinion of Mr. Montgomery. For the Tables which he speaks of, in the first part of the report, as exhibiting concisely, and simply, the result of the committee's investigations, in reference to the same subject contains the words "revenue, &c."—These Tables should have been recorded on the journals of the House, although it is not usual to record the documents upon which any committee found their report, yet every portion of the report should appear, and these tables constituted an important part of this report. It is not here intended to censure the clerk, as he may have confounded the tables with the documents.

The revenue from 1812 to 1819, as stated in the "recapitulation," including the war loans, and loans of 1816 and 1817, amounted to \$963,413 80. Now it will evidently appear by reference to the Treasury document marked A, which accompanied the report of the committee of Ways and Means, made January 31, 1820, that it amounted to that sum exclusive of these loans. The same fact will appear by reference to the Tables before spoken of.

There was one circumstance, which operated during the last mentioned period, to diminish the annual receipts into the treasury, which did not operate before. By resolution No. 1, of November Session 1812—the Treasurer was authorised to convert the old six per cent, and deferred stocks into a new stock created by the acts of Congress passed on the 6th of July, 1812. Previous to this change in the character of our United States Stock, we received annually in addition to the interest a portion of the principal.—Since the change has been effected, the interest only annually accruing has been paid into our Treasury.

3. LOANS.

No, or a very inconsiderable loan, was made previous to the year 1812—after that period loans to a large amount were effected, and are the democrats entitled to any praise, or the federalists subjected to any blame for this? The first was a period of peace and required no extraordinary expenditure—the second a period of war, when large expenditures were rendered necessary.

It is most probable that during the first period no loans were effected, or required by the general government—but during the latter period the situation of the country required an extraordinary expenditure of money and loans were resorted to. Who censures those loans? do the democrats?—The only questions to be considered, are simply these—did the public emergencies require an unusual expenditure of money? If so, were loans the best means of obtaining the necessary supply? To effect a loan is not in itself censurable, it is so only when unnecessarily obtained, or the money improperly applied.

4. EXPENDITURES.

In making the statement of expenditures from the year 1812 to 1819—Mr. Montgomery has departed from the principle, with which in every other particular he was governed—that is keeping separate and in contrast, the fiscal concerns of the state, under the administration of the two parties. In this expenditure of \$2,214,521 16, is embraced the expenditures of 1812—before the federalists came into power amounting to the sum of \$242,114 21. This will appear by reference to document C, which accompanied the report of the committee of Ways and Means, January 31, and also by reference to the Tables before spoken of.

The whole amount of money expended by the state whilst the federalists were in power, was the sum of \$1,972,409 95; this the document C. last referred to will shew. The Tables make it something less, but they are inaccurate. It should be re-

collected, in the expenditures of the repayments of the and the nations to the man of the co this instance t regulating pri the effect upon amount of exp the federa 5. I Considerab vested in the 1801 to the y the bye at this situated.) A Why it was th try on accou ed," and o ment of the p Stock" heret no argumet Nothing was portion of th to another. in 1813—W six per cent stock of ano with equal pr "an ince ments, or a 1812 to 181 tion" and it compelled to had none to This the been 475,000 added "whi paid and dis honor, it ou has no crec faith. Of the st tion," is 000 to the balance was expenditure. I have n which I ha the "recapi have been said, that the "re to mislead ing their es its of the in their ma Credit is e due—and been justly It may in order to Treasury cerning the fiscal year, it The fiscal member 1 commenced year of 18 &c. It is th ter to res ject of th conclusio tion that to fear f their co public fu ever suc dor and wided—the fede ably cor the char against t half a favorite profliga by ever makes We liest y republ and h occasi have b party their measu pears the pe who to th the p unaly to do cry o wisen the o love well ing a am with was the the poo ture hav age ries to t to p it o cap ber we an hib lic sav eit of to the ca

collected, in this sum is embraced, all the expenditures on account of the war, also the repayments of the loans that were effected and the interest thereon—appropriations to the penitentiary, &c.

I know not with what object the chairman of the committee, thought proper in this instance to depart from his general regulating principle, but it certainly has the effect upon the first view, to swell the amount of expenditures that occurred during the federal administration.

6. WAR DEBT. This "recapitulation" states to have been 475,000 dollars. It ought to have added "which said debt has been fully paid and discharged as in good faith and honor, it ought to have been."

7. THE DEBTS. Of the state as stated in the "recapitulation," is 72,000 dollars, (including 48,000 to the penitentiary interest.)

I have now gone through with the view which I have thought proper to give of the "recapitulation"—much more might have been said, but I trust enough has been said, to satisfy every candid reader that the "recapitulation" is well calculated to mislead the minds of the people in making their estimate of the conduct and merits of the respective parties in the state, in their management of its fiscal concerns.

It may not be improper here to state, in order to a clear understanding of Treasury Statements and reports concerning the finances of the state, that the fiscal year formerly commenced in November, it now commences in December. The fiscal year for 1801, commenced November 1800—the fiscal year for 1812 commenced November 1811—the fiscal year of 1819 commenced December 1818, &c.

It is the intention of the writer hereafter to resume the consideration of the subject of this essay. At this time and in conclusion he repeats his entire conviction that the federal party have nothing to fear from the most strict scrutiny of their conduct in the management of the public funds & expenditures, & that whenever such scrutiny shall be made with candor and truth (and such a scrutiny is invited—nay challenged,) the conduct of the federal party will appear unexceptionably correct and proper.

A CITIZEN.

For the Easton Gazette. We have been accustomed from our earliest years, to read in the history of former republics of the existence of party spirit, and have often lamented the evils it has occasioned, and the folly of those who have been its dupes and its victims.

we be told that human nature is always the same? That the same passions and principles of action reign in the human breast now, as in the days of Greece and Rome? That republican governments, by stimulating the love of power natural to man, always breed demagogues?

Considerable sums of money, were invested in the State Banks, from the year 1801 to the year 1812. (This money by the bye at this time is very precariously situated.) And how did this happen?

6. WAR DEBT. This "recapitulation" states to have been 475,000 dollars. It ought to have added "which said debt has been fully paid and discharged as in good faith and honor, it ought to have been."

7. THE DEBTS. Of the state as stated in the "recapitulation," is 72,000 dollars, (including 48,000 to the penitentiary interest.)

I have now gone through with the view which I have thought proper to give of the "recapitulation"—much more might have been said, but I trust enough has been said, to satisfy every candid reader that the "recapitulation" is well calculated to mislead the minds of the people in making their estimate of the conduct and merits of the respective parties in the state, in their management of its fiscal concerns.

It may not be improper here to state, in order to a clear understanding of Treasury Statements and reports concerning the finances of the state, that the fiscal year formerly commenced in November, it now commences in December. The fiscal year for 1801, commenced November 1800—the fiscal year for 1812 commenced November 1811—the fiscal year of 1819 commenced December 1818, &c.

It is the intention of the writer hereafter to resume the consideration of the subject of this essay. At this time and in conclusion he repeats his entire conviction that the federal party have nothing to fear from the most strict scrutiny of their conduct in the management of the public funds & expenditures, & that whenever such scrutiny shall be made with candor and truth (and such a scrutiny is invited—nay challenged,) the conduct of the federal party will appear unexceptionably correct and proper.

A CITIZEN.

For the Easton Gazette. We have been accustomed from our earliest years, to read in the history of former republics of the existence of party spirit, and have often lamented the evils it has occasioned, and the folly of those who have been its dupes and its victims.

MORRIS N. B. HULL. A small pamphlet of eight pages entitled, "The Confession and History of the whole Life of Morris N. B. Hull, the wretched young Mail Robber, written by himself" has been published, and is hawked about the several cities on the seaboard.

NORFOLK, July 10. Our last letters from Spain inform us that the Message of the President to Congress, recommending a suspension of hostile proceedings against Florida, in consequence of the embarrassments of the Spanish government, has gone the rounds of the Spanish papers (which are now free even to licentiousness) with comments, in every instance, highly honorable to the magnanimity of Mr. Monroe whom the Spaniards, in the fullness of their joy, declare (says our correspondent) "has a soul, and though a heretic may get to Heaven!"

6. WAR DEBT. This "recapitulation" states to have been 475,000 dollars. It ought to have added "which said debt has been fully paid and discharged as in good faith and honor, it ought to have been."

7. THE DEBTS. Of the state as stated in the "recapitulation," is 72,000 dollars, (including 48,000 to the penitentiary interest.)

I have now gone through with the view which I have thought proper to give of the "recapitulation"—much more might have been said, but I trust enough has been said, to satisfy every candid reader that the "recapitulation" is well calculated to mislead the minds of the people in making their estimate of the conduct and merits of the respective parties in the state, in their management of its fiscal concerns.

It may not be improper here to state, in order to a clear understanding of Treasury Statements and reports concerning the finances of the state, that the fiscal year formerly commenced in November, it now commences in December. The fiscal year for 1801, commenced November 1800—the fiscal year for 1812 commenced November 1811—the fiscal year of 1819 commenced December 1818, &c.

It is the intention of the writer hereafter to resume the consideration of the subject of this essay. At this time and in conclusion he repeats his entire conviction that the federal party have nothing to fear from the most strict scrutiny of their conduct in the management of the public funds & expenditures, & that whenever such scrutiny shall be made with candor and truth (and such a scrutiny is invited—nay challenged,) the conduct of the federal party will appear unexceptionably correct and proper.

A CITIZEN.

For the Easton Gazette. We have been accustomed from our earliest years, to read in the history of former republics of the existence of party spirit, and have often lamented the evils it has occasioned, and the folly of those who have been its dupes and its victims.

MARYLAND, Dorchester County, to wit: On application to me the Subscriber, in the name of the court as Chief Judge of the fourth Judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Thomas W. Wheeler, Matthew Harding, Charles B. LeCompte, Richard Tubman, John Willson, Edward Corner, Joseph Porter, William Sharpless, Edward Tall, Reuben Riggan and James Hutchinson, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts—and the said Wheeler, Harding, LeCompte, Tubman, Willson, Corner, Porter, Sharpless, Tall, Riggan, and Hutchinson, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Wheeler, Harding, LeCompte, Tubman, Willson, Corner, Porter, Sharpless, Tall, Riggan, and Hutchinson, be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Wheeler, Harding, LeCompte, Tubman, Willson, Corner, Porter, Sharpless, Tall, Riggan, and Hutchinson, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Wheeler, Harding, LeCompte, Tubman, Willson, Corner, Porter, Sharpless, Tall, Riggan, and Hutchinson, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

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

MARYLAND, Dorchester County, to wit: On application to me the Subscriber, Chief Justice of the Orphans' Court, by petition in writing of Roger Shorter, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Roger Shorter, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Roger Shorter, be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Roger Shorter, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Roger Shorter, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

MARYLAND, Dorchester County, to wit: On application to me the Subscriber, Chief Justice of the Orphans' Court, by petition in writing of Roger Shorter, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Roger Shorter, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Roger Shorter, be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Roger Shorter, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Roger Shorter, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

MARYLAND, Dorchester County, to wit: On application to me the Subscriber, Chief Justice of the Orphans' Court, by petition in writing of Roger Shorter, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Roger Shorter, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Roger Shorter, be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Roger Shorter, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Roger Shorter, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

MARYLAND, April Term, Anno Domini, 1820. John Handy and John Bennett, of Dorchester County, made application to the Court, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and having complied with the requisites required by the said laws—the said court have appointed the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, for the discharge of the said John Handy and John Bennett, the same time is appointed for their creditors to attend.

NOTICE The undersigned citizens of Worcester County, State of Maryland, do hereby severally give notice to their creditors, that they have petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland and that their petitions respectively are now pending in Worcester County Court—and that they having severally complied with the provisions of the act of Assembly passed at November Session 1805, and the several supplements thereto—the first Saturday in the next November Term of said court is fixed for a final hearing of said petitions—of which their creditors respectively are requested to take notice.

A DEARBORN FOR SALE. The usefulness of this kind of Carriage must be plain to all who will call and see it. For good security a credit will be given. REUBEN HUBBARD. Easton, July 15th, 1820.

Green Turtle. The subscriber has procured an extraordinary fine SEA TURTLE, weighing upwards of 300 wt. which he intends to have served up in a superior style at the Easton Hotel on TUESDAY NEXT, 18th inst.—Dinner on the table at 2 o'clock. N. B. Private families can be supplied with Soup. July 15.

Trustee's Sale. Will be sold, at public sale for the payment of the debts of the late John Dougherty, deceased, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honourable, the Judges of Talbot County Court, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood against Robert Sharp Harwood, and the children & heirs of Mrs. Ann Harwood, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, all those parts of the tracts of land, called "Carter's Grove," "Bakers Pasture," & "St. Michaels' Fresh Run," that composed the Dwelling Plantation of the said John Dougherty, in his lifetime, containing by estimation about two hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

Trustee's Sale. A credit of twelve months will be given—the purchaser or purchasers giving a bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale—upon the payment of the purchase money and interest, there will be a deed executed & delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title & estate of the said John Dougherty, in & to the land and real estate so sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid, or either of them.

NOTICE. CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS. The Subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his old friends, customers and the public generally, for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that on account of a number of heavy securities and other losses, that he was reluctantly compelled to petition for the benefit of an act of insolvency at the last November term, and being turned out of a Shop last winter, which rendered it out of his power to make this offer before, informs them that he has taken that old stand formerly occupied by Elbert & Spedden, near the old Market House, on Harrison Street, & near Mr. Sheffer's Stables. The debts due from the firm of Hopkins & Spedden, he will pay one half, & all that may be due on his own private account, in the following terms, viz. those that he may be indebted to, either on his own or the firms account, for them to give him work, one half he will be paid to him, and the other half to be credited on the old accounts.

Trustee's Sale. By Virtue of a Decree of Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of equity, The Subscriber will on the 15th day of August next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell at Public Sale, on the premises, a House and Lot in the village of Denton, belonging to the estate of William Webb, late of Caroline County, deceased, the Lot contains about one quarter of an acre, the improvements are one Dwelling House in good repair, Kitchen, Stable and Carriage House, it is unnecessary to give a further description as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises before the day of sale, a credit of eighteen months will be given upon the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient security to the Trustee, as such for the payment thereof with interest from the day of sale, after the sale shall be ratified by the Court, and the purchase money fully paid, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey to the purchaser or purchasers his, her, or their heirs or assigns the aforesaid lot of ground with the improvements thereon.

MARYLAND, Caroline County, to wit: On application to me the Subscriber in the name of the court as Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court of Caroline County, by petition of Nathan Barwick, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, & a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition & the said Nathan Barwick, having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, & having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up his property and given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Caroline County to answer such allegations as may be made against him, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Nathan Barwick be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the county court of Caroline County, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton, once a week four successive weeks, three months before the said Monday in October next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the Tuesday to appear before the said Court, on the said day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Nathan Barwick should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 26th day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty.

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 School, LANCASTERIAN PLAN. There will be a Public Examination of the Pupils in this Institution on Thursday, the 3d day of August next, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Parents & Guardians of the Pupils, & the public are respectfully invited to attend. R. P. EMMONS. Easton, July 15

Lands to Rent. To be rented for the ensuing year, all my plantation in Hunting Creek, and Poplar Necks, in Caroline County, the leases of which will expire at the end of the present year. C. GOLDSBOROUGH. Shoal Creek, July 15, 1820. 4w.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit: On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of Perry Plummer of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts. A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, & the said petitioner having satisfied me, that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the gaoler having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond and sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Perry Plummer be discharged from his imprisonment, and he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of November Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county Court, on the first Saturday in said court in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and to show cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto. Given under my hand this third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty.

WILL JENKINS. July 25—4w. 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. LOOCKERMAN, CLK. June 24th, 1820.

NOTICE. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, have recommended all churches under their care, to set apart the last Thursday in August next, as a day of Humiliation, Thanksgiving and Prayer. Extract of a letter from St. Thomas to a merchant in N. York, dated June 19. "Four commissioners from the Spanish Cortes have arrived at Martinique, on their way to the Spanish Main, to treat with the Independents. We may therefore shortly expect to hear very interesting news from that quarter. "The unsettled state of the Spanish Main has a very sensible effect to render our market extremely dull and low." On Sunday afternoon Mr. PEREGRINE HUTTON, under sentence of death, was baptised by the Rev. James Osbourn, pastor of the third Baptist church in this city. The occasion was solemn and impressive beyond description. The service was introduced by the Rev. Dr. Welsh, by a short address and singing—the throne of grace was then supplicated by the Rev. Mr. D'Leece, when the congregation was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Healy, then followed the solemn administration of the ordinance. The whole was concluded with singing, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Welsh.—Fed. Rep.

PROSE.

THE NEWSPAPER.

'Tis truth, with deference to the College,
Newspapers are the springs of knowledge,
The general source throughout the nation
Of every modern conversation.
What would this mighty people do,
If there, alas! was nothing new.

A Newspaper is like a feast,
Some dish affords for every guest;
Some large, some small, some strong, some
tender,

For every stomach, stout, or slender;
Those who roast beef and wine delight in,
Are pleas'd with trumpets—drums—and fight-
ing;

For those who are more lightly made,
Are arts, and sciences, and trade;
For fanciful and am'rous blood,
We have a soft, poetic food;
For witty and satyric folks,
High-seasoned Attic salted jokes,
And when we strive to please the mob,
A jest, a quarrel, or a job.

If any gem'man wants a wife,
(A partner, as 'tis term'd, for life)
An advertisement answers well,
And quickly brings the pretty belle.

If you want health, consult our pages,
You shall be well, and live for ages;
Our empiacs, in search of bread,
Do every thing—but raise the dead.

Lands may be had, if they are wanted,
Houses pu-chased, or rented;
Ships—shops, of every shape and form—
Horses—servants—coaches swarm;
No matter whether good or bad,
We tell you where they may be had.
Our services we can't express,
The good we do you hardly guess;
There's not a want of human kind,
But we a remedy can find.

(La Belle Assemblee.)

ON THE CULTURE OF TURNIPS.

TURNIPS, for fall and winter use are generally sown in the last of July. I have been long apprehensive that this sowing was too early. The weather at this season of the year is generally very hot and very dry; and drought has a direct tendency to dwarf and spoil a field of young turnips; the black fly, also, a natural enemy of the turnip, is at this period very voracious, and the crop is too often destroyed, or rendered unprofitable from one or the other of these causes.

With a view to remedy these evils, I sowed my turnips, two seasons ago, very late in August. My neighbors laughed at me, and said I should not have a single mess. I had, however, more and better turnips than any of them. Encouraged by the success, I sowed the last year, on the 25th of August, a small piece of ground, eight rods only, with turnips. They came up well, and not a fly touched them. When they had four or five leaves I directed one of my men to weed and thin them, so as to have them stand eight or ten inches apart. The ground afterwards was slightly stirred with a garden hoe. The leaves grew rapidly, covered the ground, and prevented the further growth of weeds. On the 11th of November I pulled the turnips, trimmed and measured them, and had on the eight rods of ground, (the twentieth part of one acre only) forty-five bushels of as large and well formed turnips as I ever saw. This produce is at the rate of nine hundred bushels to the acre. The soil is a sandy loam, in good heart, but by no means in high tillth.

I sowed two other small pieces of ground, the one on the 1st and the other on the 8th of September. Neither of these yielded like the one sowed on the 25th August; but each of them produced much larger and better turnips, than I have seen, that were sowed at the usual time. I attribute my success altogether to the late sowing; the heat is then less intense, the rains more frequent, the dews more copious, the fly harmless, and the crop abundant.

I would earnestly recommend to the farmers to set apart a small piece of ground, and try the experiment of late sowing, and I am confident they will be amply compensated for making the attempt by a greater increase of crops.

[Connecticut Courant.]

WILMINGTON, N. C. July 14.

A new way of obtaining credit.—A man lately went into the store of a merchant in Newbern, and informed him that he had come to pay him for some articles that he had purchased of him some time since. The merchant told him that he must be mistaken; that he had no recollection of ever seeing him before; and upon enquiring his name, told him that he was very particular whom he trusted, and when he did so, was as particular in making the necessary entry in his books; and that there was no charge in them against any person that bore his name. The man still persisted, stating, that in the course of business he must have neglected to have made the necessary charges; and concluded by apologizing for the delay of payment, and observed that he recollected perfectly that the articles amounted just to five dollars, which sum he tendered, and insisted upon the merchant's receiving, which was accordingly done. The stranger then departed, duly impressed with the belief that he had made a most favorable impression on the merchant, as it regarded his honesty. During the three or four days that he remained in the place, he occasionally called at the store of the merchant—on his last visit, he recollected that his wife had directed him to purchase some articles of the merchant's, & the price was about thir-

ty dollars. The honest customer had not so much money about him—he wanted credit, but the merchant would not grant it. "Not trust me!" exclaimed the stranger, "why you can have no suspicion that I will not pay you—I that paid you five dollars that you had no recollection of, and which you would have lost had it not been for my honesty—not trust me?" No, replied the merchant; if I was fool enough to trust a stranger once, it is no reason I should be so a second time. So this honest man lost his five dollars, and his wife had to do without the articles.

GOSHEN, July 3.

Affection and sagacity of the Dog.

We have heard of many incidents characteristic of the singular attachment of dogs to their master, but none, which recommends him to protection and kind treatment more than the following, which may be relied on as true. A person, living at the time in the neighborhood of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, became partially deranged, and during his fits of derangement, would seek every opportunity to take his own life. In consequence of this, every precaution was taken to prevent his being alone or out of sight. But one morning he contrived to elude the watchful vigilance of his wife and family, and made his escape with a razor in his possession. As soon as he was missing, the family, with the dog, went in search of him. The dog soon separated from them, and no more was seen of him during the day. The search proved ineffectual, and at the close of the day they all returned home sorrowful, not doubting but that he had effected his object, & that he then lay a lifeless corpse on the cold ground, in some sequestered spot—but no, he shortly after returned, in company with his faithful friend—and frankly acknowledged to his wife that the dog alone, had prevented him from committed suicide—that he went out with a fixed determination to put a period to his existence before his return—but that when he had found a convenient spot, and was on his knees, in the very act of lifting the razor to perform the dreadful deed, his watchful dog came running up, and clapping his paws on the uplifted arm, irresistibly held it from its murderous purpose—that many times during the day he had repeated the attempt, with as little success, the dog remaining by his side and jumping upon his arm at every motion; until at length he abandoned the design and returned home, the dog sticking close by him and watching every movement during the whole way.

A safe, easy, and cheap cure.—A broken winded horse had been kept in a field where there was not any water except in the bottom of an old lime kiln, and had recovered his wind; the owner ordered a stable shovel full of quick lime to be renewed every 5 or 6 days, and the water to be poured off, and a bucket of it to be given every day to a broken winded coach horse, aged 18 years, which had almost a constant cough.—The horse was supplied with water thus prepared for about 5 weeks, and kept in the stable.—He is now perfectly recovered in his wind, and free from a cough.

A Camp Meeting.

By the Quarterly Conference held in Somerset Circuit. It was determined that a CAMP MEETING should be held on Nanticoke Point, in Somerset County, Md. to commence on 10th of August, and end on the 15th. The ground chosen by the Managers is a beautiful place, on a farm belonging to Capt. Jesse Hughes, opposite Sandy Island, the situation for comfort and convenience, is equal to any on the Bay, good fish, and Oysters; and an excellent harbour for vessels, which will find plenty of water and good Anchoring ground, within a small distance from the shore; those who come in vessels are advised to bring with them drinking water and fire wood. Wood and water will be provided for those who come in waggons, &c.

It may be expected that good order, will be preserved as the managers are vested with sufficient authority by the laws of the state.

James Denson, Esq. Benj. Dashiell,
Benj. I. Jones, Esq. Henry Gate,
Capt. Jesse Hughes, John H. Durham
Col. James Walter, John Insley,
Jonathan Barckley, | MANAGERS.

July 8—tm

MARYLAND, Queen Anns' County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, in the recess of Queen Ann's county Court, as associate justice of the Orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, by the petition in writing of Samuel Daily of Queen Ann's county, praying the benefit of the acts for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property & a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the jailor having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and he having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of the October Term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Samuel Daily be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton four weeks successively, three months before give first Saturday of the October court next, the notice to his creditors to appear before the county court, on the first Saturday in said court, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 19th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and twenty.

THOS. B. TURPIN,
THO. MURPHEY, Clerk of
Queens Ann's County Court.

July 8.

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 Henthens, adjacent to the premises, a part of a tract of land, called "Vaughn'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.

To be Leased,

For a term of years, "Perry Hall & "Mornings," the property of Mrs. Maria Kerr, situate 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 KERI.
June 17

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:

Noah Stevens, 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 & a list of his creditors so far as then recollected, & 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 Noah Stevens, give notice to his creditors of his application, and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three 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 first day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty.

ROBERT ORRELL.

July 1—w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suits of George S. Baker, and Keyser & Sheffer use of George S. Baker, against James B. Ringgold, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of August next, all the right and title of the said James B. Ringgold in and to the following negroes, viz: one negro man named Merrick, otherwise Merrick Berry, one boy named B. Ringgold—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the above writs. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the Court House Green.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

July 1—ts.

Six cents Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 17th day of July 1819, an apprentice boy named

James Hopkins,

about 18 years of age—5 feet high, dark complexion; who ever will take up said boy and deliver him to me shall receive the above reward but no charges.

CLEMENT BECKWITH.

Easton, July 1—3w

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

June 26th, 1820.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Stockholders in this Institution, that an Election will be held at the Court-House, in Easton, on the first Monday in August next, (7th) between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Charter.

By order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashr.

July 1—6w

Maryland,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Talbot County Court, as one of the Justices of the Orphans' court, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Coppuck, an insolvent debtor of Talbot 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 & a list of his creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of Talbot County for debt only, and I do hereupon direct that the said William Coppuck, give notice to his creditors of his application & discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for the space of 4 successive weeks, three months before the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, & that he be and appear on that day before the judges of Talbot 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 28th day of June 1820.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

July 8, 4w

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

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

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

February 14—TF.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

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

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

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

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.

From do. to Annapolis 2 50.

From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.

Easton, Feb. 28—

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 O'clers, 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

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 4 weeks successively, and for three months, before the first Tuesday of October Term next she give notice to her creditors, to be and 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 show 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

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

The subscriber having removed to the house formerly occupied by Nicholas S. Rockwell, 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.

Easton, May 20.

To Rent.

I will rent for the ensuing year, a large and valuable portion of the Farm on which this side, 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

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for Sale the Farm 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 shew 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

Was Found

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

June 17

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

Annapolis, June 7, 1820.

Whereas application has been made to the President and Directors of this Bank by more than three hundred shareholders, 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. PINKNEY, Cashr.

June 8—(17)—6w.

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 CRAW.

June 10

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

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 this 28th day of February, the 8th, eighteen hundred and twenty.

JOHN BOON.

June 24—3m

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 this 28th day of February, the 8th, eighteen hundred and twenty.

JOHN BOON.

June 24—3m

VOL. III.

PRINTED EVERY SATURDAY

ALEXANDER

At Two Dollars

per Annum, payable half

in Advance

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

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

NO. 137.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER AN-
NUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE IN-
TERESTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY
CENTS FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

From the Norfolk Herald.

Time by the forelock.—OLD ADAGE.

Zounds! exclaimed my uncle Thomas, he thrust his right leg through the seat of his pea green satten breeches.

Gentle reader, my uncle Thomas was that the world calls an Old Bachelor; as most a soul as ever sprang from the hands of his Creator; who could crack a joke, tell a tale, whiff a pipe—yes, all quaft a hearty glass with the best in the country, with a heart ever open to the distresses of honest poverty or supplication; and a hand, as ready to relieve it or extend in the cause of suffering humanity. With such a character, how could he be otherwise than beloved by the whole village wherein he resided.

It was harvest time, and mirth and glee, as usual, pervaded every bosom, from the worthy parson's down to that of Joe Pritchard's, the Hostler's, *aid de camp*. But my uncle Thomas had an extra cause for joy and congratulation: for on that very night his old companion, capt. Rampart, was to take unto himself a partner to assist in tottering step, down the weary hill of life, (for he had long since reached its summit) and my uncle Thomas, being as you may say, an old acquaintance, and one with whom he had passed many a pleasant hour whilst travelling together on the other side the hill, was to act the part of his second, or in plainer words, his bridesman; & although fate had so ordained that my uncle Thomas should have given up all idea of ever bettering his state, since his unfortunate rebuff some five and twenty years previous, from the widow's, still it did not follow as matter of course, *a priori*, that he should condemn in others what his malicious stars opposed in his own case: Not far from it; or even at the sight of a petticoat, or a fine turned ankle, his sunken eye would revive and sparkle with such renovated lustre & heart felt ecstasy, that you would have sworn he had swallowed a double dose of exhilarating gas, or had blotted out from his calendar at least thirty years of his existence.

Come—says my aunt Bridget (peace to her ashes) come Brother fix, for you know there will be no time lost, when the parson comes, and we've got a good half a mile to walk.

Well said, Sister Bridget, says my uncle Thomas, but mind your own toilet: in the mean time I'll puff away a pipe of tobacco and be in full time to attend you. Unfortunate delay! Why did not my uncle Thomas, forego a moment the luxury that awaited him, until he could have arranged his person for the matrimonial banquet; then all had gone right, then had not this dire accident occurred.

The tobacco was damp, or the pipe was choked—or there was too much stuffed into the bowl, or — or something else was the matter, for so it was, that my uncle Thomas did not smoke it out in the usual time, and e'er he had laid it down—up bolts a messenger in full speed from Capt. Rampart with the unlooked for intelligence, that the company had assembled, the Parson had arrived and only waited his presence & my aunt Bridget's, to put a final seal and termination to the awful interregnum.

Oh, reader! had you seen my uncle Thomas! had you beheld the fallen countenance—had you contemplated the ruffled visage, but now as smooth and placid as the glassy stream, and marked him as he dropped the fatal pipe, the innocent author of all his misfortune, then might you form a feeble idea of what was passing within his tumultuous breast, but it beggars description—I confess my deficiency, & must leave the void to be filled by your own prolific imagination.—'Brother Thomas!' vociferated my aunt Bridget—'Give me my breeches!' answered my uncle Thomas—'Where's my shirt? Come, cue my hair—No—wait in the next room till I call you—Here take your small clothes,—says my aunt Bridget, 'and slip them on directly.'

Now whether the narcotic properties of the tobacco had assailed my uncle Thomas' sensorium, or whether it was the agitation produced from the sudden summons, I know not; but his nervous faculties and stability were undoubtedly deranged; and so sooner had he protruded his left leg through its frail thread bare coverings, and raised his right somewhat at an angle of I don't know how many degrees, in execution of the same operation, than that undeviating law of gravity intervened, & still holding on to the waistband of the breeches & making a desperate effort to regain the equilibrium he had so unfortunately lost, or perhaps to accomplish the execution of his object before he fell, he thrust his foot, and with it his leg, through and through the seat of his pea

green sattins—'Zounds' exclaimed my uncle Thomas.

Now reader—is there no moral that can be deduced from my uncle Thomas' satten breeches? I think there is.

When I see a merchant sauntering away his time at a Tavern, whilst his Counting-house is in confusion and his Books unposted for the last two or three months, I would whisper in his ear this wholesome advice: remember my uncle Thomas' breeches: for sooner or later your books must be posted, and if you must have a troluk, why frolic after that job is done.

When I see the farmer for the sake of a short reign of pleasure, quit his field whilst the grass is making rapid head-way against his corn, I would say, friend, be on your guard, take time in putting on your small clothes, for they must go on; & when you are hurried you may tear them.

When I see the Doctor, who, mindless of the danger of his patient and the importunities of his friends, defers his visits till the pleasant season of the day, & then finds the unfortunate sufferer struggling in the arms of death; I would exclaim in a voice of thunder in his ear, 'friend you have torn your breeches!'

When I see the patient who has been rescued from the yawning grave through the attentive and skilful agency of the Physician, refuse to bestow upon labour, its just & well earned reward, & instead of gratitude, shower down upon the head of his devoted victim, insolence and abuse, I would say to him, beware! for the next time you may be hurried and will probably tear your breeches.

When I see the mistress of a growing family indulge in every species of folly and extravagance, to keep up the empty title style, in spite of the salutary advice and recommendation of the prudent husband, and when at last forced through necessity to compel retrenchment, she promises to begin after the next party; I would with all due deference, advise,—'Dear Madam, take time by the forelock; your small clothes fit very tight, and if you're hurried, 'tis ten to one you tear them.'

And lastly—when I see the gay and giddy pilgrim, the ephemeral sojourner of earth, lulling to rest his reason and his conscience with the delusive and intoxicating persuasion, that abundant time remains to prepare for the awful journey beyond the grave; I would then vociferate with stentorian lungs, take heed mistaken and misguided man;—your next step precipitates you into a dark and fathomless gulph. This is the only moment you may call your own, who knows what to-morrow may bring forth; and let me beseech you, reflect and ponder well the moral of my uncle Thomas' pea green satten small clothes.

HENRY.

ANECDOTE OF CURRAN.

When CURRAN was called to the bar, he was without friends, without connexions, without fortune, conscious of talents far above the mob by which he was elbowed, and cursed with sensibility, which rendered himself painfully alive to the mortifications he was fated to experience.

Those who have risen to professional eminence and recollect the impediments of such commencement—the neglect abroad—the poverty perhaps at home—the frowns of rivalry—the fears of friendship; the sneer at the first essay—the prophecy that it will be the last—discouragement as to the present—foreboding as to the future—some who are established endeavoring to crush the chance of competition, and some who have failed anxious for the wretched consolation of companionship—those who recollect the comforts of such an apprenticeship, may duly appreciate poor Curran's situation. After toiling for a very inadequate recompense at the sessions of Cork, and wearing, as he said himself, his teeth almost to their stumps, he proceeded to the metropolis, taking for his wife and young children a miserable lodging upon Hog-hill. Term after Term without either profit or professional reputation, he paced the hall of the Four Courts. Yet even thus he was not altogether undistinguished. If his pocket was not heavy, his heart was light; he was young and ardent, buoyed up not less by the consciousness of what he felt within, than by the encouraging comparison with those who were successful around him, and he took his station among the crowd of idlers, whom he amused with his wit or amazed by his eloquence. Many even who had emerged from that crowd did not disdain occasionally to glean the rich and varied treasures which he did not fail to squander with the most unsparring prodigality; and some there were who observed the brightness of the infant luminary struggling through the obscurity that clouded its commencement. Amongst those who had the discrimination to appreciate, and the heart to feel for him, luckily for Curran, was Mr. Arthur Wolfe, afterwards the unfortunate, but respected Lord Kilwarden. The first fee of any consequence which he received, was through his recommendation; and his recital of the incident cannot be withheld its interest to the young professional

aspirant, whom a temporary neglect may have sunk into dejection. "I then lived," said he, 'upon Hog-hill; my wife and children were the chief furniture of my apartments; and as to my rent, it stood pretty much the same chance of its liquidation with the national debt. Mrs. Curran, however, was a barrister's lady, and what was wanted in wealth she was well determined should be supplied with dignity. The landlady, on the other hand, had no idea of any gradation except that of pounds, shillings, and pence. I walked out one morning to avoid the perpetual altercations on the subject, with my mind, you may imagine, in no very enviable temper. I fell into the gloom to which, from my infancy, I had been occasionally subject. I had a family for whom I had no dinner; and a landlady for whom I had no rent. I had gone abroad in desperation—I returned home almost in despair. When I opened the door of my study, where *Lavater* alone could have found a library, the first object presented itself was an immense folio of a brief, twenty golden guineas wrapped up beside it, and the name of *Old Bob Lyons* marked on the back of it. I paid my landlady—bought a good dinner—gave *Bob Lyons* a share of it—and that dinner was the date of my prosperity! Such was his own exact account of his professional advancement.'

NATHANIEL LEARNARD.

Of whom notice has been taken in the Philadelphia papers, and of the circumstance of his pardon by the Governor of Pennsylvania, is at present in prison in this city, on charge of having feloniously taken from Mr. Edward Free, of Philadelphia, a horse and gig of the value of three hundred dollars. When brought up he admitted the charge to be true, & declared himself willing to go on to Philadelphia, and take his trial for the offence whenever required. He was committed on the 24th of last month, & the civil authorities of Philadelphia were informed of the felony and detention; and this morning one of the high constables of Philadelphia arrived and presented the executive documents requiring him to be taken to that city.

In a free conversation with one of the Police Magistrates of this city, Learnard stated minutely the manner in which he effected the Robbery of the Bank of Philadelphia, for which he had been convicted, and lately pardoned, but decidedly denied the charge recently brought against him in the Philadelphia papers of his having, a few days before he left Philadelphia, again attempted, by entering a public sewer, to rob that or any other bank, insisting that what was then told him was the first he knew or heard on the subject.

Learnard is shrewd and capable of correct observation. On the magistrate remarking, how it was possible that a man of his understanding, and who had so recently been released from prison, should again and so soon place himself in a situation to be recommitted, and in all probability as long as he lived, to the same prison, for now certainly he could not entertain any hope of pardon. He replied, "that somehow or other when a man is once in prison, he readily gets there again." How do you account for that! "He becomes naturalized to the society of the other convicts—does not think them so bad as the rest of mankind believes them to be; he is generally, when discharged from prison, without a cent, as was my case; had I, when discharged, a little money, I should not have thought of the horse and chair." Then you think that the state prison system as it now is, is not well calculated to reform? "I do not—I am certain it is not. If instead of sentencing a number of men for several years, and suffering them to associate together, and finally pardoning them at the expiration of two or three years, they were sentenced for a year or two to solitary confinement in cells, and then discharged without being suffered to associate together, I am convinced the effect would be much more salutary—that very few of them would ever again place themselves in a similar situation." Have you not known convicts confined in solitary cells without the good effect you speak of being produced? "I have—but instead of being discharged when released from the cells, they have been turned loose in the prison with the other convicts, to serve their time out, which association destroys the effect produced on their minds, long before they are finally discharged; they again become hardened & insensible to shame."

Those opinions, the result of experience, may be deserving the notice of Legislators and Judges. It will be recollected that the Governor of this state, & other chief magistrates, have recommended to the Legislatures of their respective states, the adoption of this system of solitary imprisonment, so well spoken of by this intelligent criminal. That some reform in our system of criminal punishment must shortly take place, is certain—for if continued as it is, in less than fifty years it will require an immense taxation for its support; cover the land with criminals, and constantly employ a

great proportion of the active population as jurors, trying offenders who will be incessantly returning on their hands, annoying and plundering society.

Com. Adv.

HYDROPHOBIA.

To the Editor of the London Star.

Sir: The melancholy and lamented death of the late Duke of Richmond, and the frequent occurrences of the like nature, which present themselves to our notice, from the bite of a rabid animal, calls forth from me a few observations as to the best method of proceeding in future cases. I am induced to do so from having had three persons under my care, within the last seven years, all of whom recovered, through the means which were adopted for that purpose. There can be no doubt but the nervous system is the faculty acted upon by this horrible poison; the quickened perception, the instinctive dread, the spasmodic action of the muscles, all show it: hence it stands to reason, that whatever medical plan is pursued, must have for its basis the counteraction of this super-irritative impulse. The three cases which I allude to, recovered from the administration of a solution of acetate of lead, in doses of from eight to 20 drops every hour, during the paroxysms. The best mode of exhibiting is on a lump of sugar. Every medical practitioner is thoroughly acquainted with the effects of this mineral solution on the nervous system—nothing, in fact, acts with such promptitude: not only the whole nervous energy of the body is obedient to its sway, but the absorbent system largely partakes of its influence, as is observable in those who follow the occupations of painters and preparers of white lead. In two patients out of three, the exhibition of this powerful remedy was instantly observable by the reduction of the spasms—a considerable nausea was excited, a copious flow of saliva exuded, and a partial paralysis followed the effects of the medical treatment.

Should these cursory observations call forth from any member of the faculty further enquiry, I shall be ready to give to the public, through the medium of your respectable Journal, the full particulars of the cases alluded to. In the mean time, I have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servant.

Arnold Thomas Fayerman, Surgeon.

The 7th vol. of the hitherto unpublished correspondence of Bonaparte issued from the press of Paris on the 15th May. The whole work comprises three thousand letters said to be indisputably authentic and to form an important stock of materials for the history of France during the rule of Napoleon. Chateaubriand's *Life of the late Duke de Berri* made its appearance on the 14th May. Eight thousand copies of it were immediately sold in Paris, & as many more as soon as a second edition could be prepared. We have read copious extracts from this work, which are marked by both the excellencies and defects of the author's peculiar manner. He is sometimes extravagantly and even ridiculously sentimental and emphatic—his *Duc de Berri* is an angelic personage, whose loss cannot be repaired to France—but in his account of the assassination and the family scenes which followed, he is generally simple, and most pathetically eloquent. We have no doubt that his work will make a lively impression throughout France, and prove of no small service to the cause of the reigning dynasty, as did, in 1814, his celebrated pamphlet entitled *Bonaparte and the Bourbons*.

When Dr. John Thomas, (who died bishop of Salisbury in 1766,) was chaplain to the British factory at Hamburg, a gentleman of the factory being ill, was ordered into the country for the benefit of the air; accordingly he went to a village at about ten miles distance; but after some time, died there. Upon this, application was made to the parson of the parish for leave to bury him in the church yard: the parson enquired what his religion was, and was told that he was a Calvinist. "No, (says he,) there are none but Lutherans in my church-yard, & there shall be no other." This, (said Dr. Thomas,) was told me, and I wondered that a man of any learning or understanding should have such ideas. I resolved to take my horse, and go and argue the matter with him, but found him inflexible; at length I told him, he made me think of a circus once which once happened to myself when I was curate of a church in Thames street; I was burying a corpse, and a woman came and pulled me by the sleeve in the midst of the service—sir, sir, I want to speak with you. Pristlee, wait woman, until I have done. No, Sir, I must speak to you immediately. Well, then, what is the matter? Why, sir, you are going to bury a man who died of the small pox near my poor husband, who never had it. This story continued he, had the desired effect, and the curate permitted the bones of the poor Calvinist to be laid in the church yard.

THE MISER'S PRAYER.

O Lord, thou knowest I have nine

houses and stores in State-street, Cornhill, and Long-wharf; and likewise a small farm in Cambridge. Lord I beseech thee to save State street, Cornhill, and Long-wharf from fire, and the County of Middlesex from earthquakes; and, as I have a mortgage in Essex, I beg of thee to have compassion on that county; and, Lord, for the rest of the streets, wharves, and counties, thou mayest deal with them as thou art pleased. O Lord! enable the banks to answer all their debts; lessen the number of bankrupts amongst those who owe me, & and make all my debtors good men. Give prosperous voyages to the Industry, *Merrit*, and, indeed, all the vessels which I have insured; and, Lord thou hast said that the days of the wicked are but short. I trust in thee, O Lord, that thou wilt not forget thy promise, having lately purchased several estates in reversion of profligate young men. Lord, preserve peace in Europe, that the American stocks may keep rising; and, if it be thy will, let there be no sinking funds. Keep my soul Caleb out of evil company and gaming houses; and sanctify, O Lord, this night to me, by preserving me from thieves and fire, and make my servants honest and careful, whilst I thy faithful servant, lie down in thee, O Lord. Amen!

Boston Paper.

Anecdote of a Scotch Lawyer.

An advocate, yet living, is said, in a state of haziness, to have forgotten for which party, in a particular cause, he had been retained; and, to the unutterable amazement of the agent that had fed'd him, and the absolute horror of the poor client behind, to have uttered a long speech exactly in the teeth of the interest he had been hired to defend. Such was the zeal of his eloquence, that no whispered remonstrance from the rear—not tugging at the elbow, could stop him *in medio gurgite dicent*. But just as he was about to sit down, the trembling writer (attorney) put a slip of paper into his hands, with these plain words—"You have plead for the wrong party;" whereupon, with an air of infinite composure, he resumed the thread of his oration, saying, "Such, my Lord, is the statement which you will probably hear from my brother on the opposite side of this case. I shall now beg leave, in a very few words, to show your Lordship how utterly untenable are the principles, and how distorted are the facts, upon which this very specious statement has proceeded." And so he went once more over the same ground, and did not take his seat until he had most energetically refuted himself from one end of his former pleading to another.

Jonesborough, (Tenn.) July 4.

FRESHET.

In our last week's paper we had occasion to mention a severe thunder storm, which it pleased Providence to visit us with on Thursday the 22nd ultimo.—We have now to notice the greatest freshet that can be remembered by the oldest inhabitants in and about Jonesborough.

On Friday last about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, it commenced raining, and for upwards of an hour it poured down an incessant shower or torrent of water; and such was the quantity of rain that fell in that short time, that the branch which runs through the town, and which is not generally more than two or three inches deep, rose five or six feet perpendicular. The eastern part of the town was entirely overflowed, and horses were swam over places which in common are perfectly dry. A number of men and boys were swimming about the street endeavoring to preserve their own or neighbors property. In some of the dwellings and store houses the water rose from one to two and a half feet above the lower floors. A number of out-houses, and many fences, together with much lumber and furniture of different kinds were swept down the current.—Several valuable tan-yards, situated near the branch, have been considerably damaged.

The whole loss is not yet correctly ascertained, but is generally supposed to be upwards of a thousand dollars.

MONTREAL, June 28.

It is somewhat surprising that none of the Quebec Newspapers have mentioned the extensive and important fortification now in progress in that city. We learn from an authority of the most credible kind, that nearly four hundred men are daily employed in mining and preparing the scite of a very strong work which is to crown that already formidable fortress.—At noon and six o'clock P. M. when the workmen go to their dinners and cease their labor, a whole series of mines are exploded. The plan is said to be most beautiful and defensive; to command every approach; and to be projected by Gen. Mann and Col. Nichols of the engineers, formerly in this country. It is to be carried into execution without delay. This is as it should be; a constant readiness for war being the best means of preserving peace.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 10.

We have been favored with a pamphlet, containing a very full report of the trial of Charles Christopher Delano, and seven others, for piracy, before Sir Thomas Maitland and other commissioners, at Malta, in January last. The prisoners were the master and principal part of the crew of the merchant brig *William*, of Liverpool, which sailed from that port on the 18th of July last with a cargo for Malta and Smyrna. Delano early in the voyage suggested to his crew the practicability of making something handsome by robbing some vessel of a part of her cargo, which he said might be advantageously sold at Smyrna. They came into his views, some of them readily, others with much reluctance. He fell in with a Dutch vessel and made preparations for plundering her, but on hailing her, and demanding where she was bound, being answered "to Smyrna," he was alarmed and immediately desisted from his purpose.

On the evening of the first of August off Cape de Gatt, on the Spanish coast, they fell in with a small brig, the *Helen*, of Dartmouth, capt. Cornish, with a cargo of woollen & cotton goods, with coffee, iron, &c. Having hailed her & learned her destination, the *William* answered that she was the *Crécent*, of Boston, bound to Trieste. It being determined on board the *Helen*, a variety of measures were adopted to disguise the *William*, and give her the appearance of an armed vessel. The end of a spar was manufactured into a quarter. At about nine, on the evening of the 2d, a rifle was fired at the *Helen*, and the master was ordered to come on board with his papers. Capt. Cornish making some objections, the quarter was shown, with a lantern and candle lighted, and Delano threatened to fire into the brig. The boat of the *Helen* was finally lowered, & the greater part of the crew in it proceeded towards the pirate. The principal part of the *William's* crew in the meantime had been placed armed in the boat, and as captain Cornish approached the *William*, rowed rapidly towards the *Helen*, and boarded her. As capt. Cornish came near the *William*, he was ordered to rest on his oars, and as soon as the pirates had taken possession of the *Helen* to return to his own ship. On returning on board, he and his boat's crew were seized, one by one, forced into the fore-cabin, & there confined by nailing the hatches over them. They were there confined through the night and subsequent day, almost suffocated for the want of air, and guarded by men armed with pistols; in the mean time the two vessels were lashed by the side of each other, & the *Helen* was plundered of a large amount of valuable goods. Part of the *Helen's* crew once succeeded in forcing the hatchway, and gained the deck, but they were forced back, and the hatches were more strongly secured over them by strong spikes. The person who stood sentinel over them at last told them that he was going aft—threatened them with instant death if they should presume to stir—but told them that in an hour's time, if they remained quiet, they should be set at liberty. The crew soon found that the water was pouring into the vessel, and were satisfied their destruction was determined upon. By great exertion they succeeded in bursting open the hatch, and cautiously proceeded upon deck, which they found deserted. They saw the pirate vessel a league distant, and their own complete wreck—six feet water in the hold, and rapidly increasing through holes bored in the hold and the cabin—the ropes cut—most of the cargo plundered—the long boat stove and the jolly boat stolen—the pump-gear destroyed—the ships papers, charts, compass, clothing and provisions taken away—and the name painted upon her stern and long boat erased. They endeavoured to refit the pump, but found it impossible. They hastily repaired the long boat by tarpaulins, and succeeded in getting her in a condition with constant bailing, to keep afloat. It was now near sunset, and they sought a doubtful safety in the long-boat, taking care to row in such a direction as to keep the wreck between them and the pirate until dark, after which they stood directly for the Spanish shore. At 4 o'clock on the following morning they fell in with a Greek brig, which carried them in towards Alicant. The crew were there scattered, & two were carried, in the government ship *Spey* to Malta, where they arrived in September.

The pirates transferred to the *William* about 30 bales of goods, besides many articles which the crew appropriated to their own use. They applied themselves immediately to altering the marks of the bales. Not the least doubt was entertained by any of them that the *Helen* had sunk, and that her crew had met the dreadful fate designed for them. Capt. Delano altered his course, and instructed the mate to prepare a false log book, that would place the *William* on the day of the piracy in the bay of Gibraltar. He attempted to enter some port on the Barbary coast; but not succeeding, stood northward and eastward, and entered the port of Palma, in the island of Sardinia. Here and at St. Peters, he sold a part of his plunder, and afterwards divided part of the proceeds among the crew. The crew were not satisfied with the distribution. He afterwards proceeded to the island of Malta, and entered the port of La Valetta. He then made some large sales of the plundered goods, representing that they did not form a part of the cargo shipped by his owners, but that they had been put on board his vessel on the night of his leaving Liverpool, by a friend who was on the eve of bankruptcy. He also loaded the part of the *William's* cargo originally destined for Malta.

Having thus disposed of his booty, Capt. Delano proceeded on his voyage to Smyrna, where he arrived Sept. 15. Two days after leaving Malta, he made a further division of the prize money, assigning to them about fifty pounds each. With this they were dissatisfied. The captain made them all swear that they would not disclose any thing relating to the piracy. The oath signed by Delano and ten others, was afterwards found in the captain's desk.

On the circumstances relative to the sales made at Malta becoming known, suspicions arose, & these were greatly strengthened on the arrival of the two men of the *Helen's* crew in the *Spey*. A brig was hired and sent after the *William*, under command of Lieut. Hobson. He took with him the two men of the *Helen's* crew, and on arriving at Smyrna, towed with them in his boat through the harbor. The men soon recognized the *William*, Capt. Delano, and all his crew except one who escaped, were seized and carried back to Malta. The evidence on the trial was very full and conclusive. This brief narrative is formed from it, and contains the most prominent particulars. The trial lasted four days. The jury after a consultation of two hours, found all the prisoners guilty. On the 31st of January, sentence of death was pronounced upon them. On the 4th of February, six of the convicts were hanged on board the brig *William*, moored in the middle of the great port of Malta. The sentence as regards the other two was respited on the spot, it having been shown that they had before the commission of the crime sustained uncommonly good characters, & that there were some circumstances in their favor at the time of the commission of the act. It is said that Delano was an American. He was testified by one of his crew, that soon after they sailed from Liverpool, he told the mate that a fortune might be made in the *William*. They had only to go round the docks & look for a vessel with a good cargo; such as the *Mercury*, a Boston trader, which carried a cargo of £20,000 every voyage; they were only to learn when she was going out, to sail a day or two before her, and then wait for her and board her, make themselves masters of the vessel and her papers, take the vessel to South America, sell her there, and give the captain the *William* in exchange. He asked the witness if he would engage to such a scheme, who answered that he could not expect to show his face again at home afterwards. To this Delano replied, "Why not, who was to know any thing about it? Could not he make any place his home, with plenty of money?" The *William* spoke the U. S. brig *Wasp*, which asked if they had seen a hermaphrodite pirate brig with four guns. Delano said that this would favor their scheme, for whatever was done by them, would be laid to the hermaphrodite brig. This was before falling in with the Dutch vessel.

We publish these details the more readily, because the public in this country seem not to be sensible how easily the peace of the ocean may be disturbed by an unprincipled marauder; and to have forgotten that the crime of piracy, dreaded and detested by all nations, can be guarded against only by the severest punishments, and that to excite compassion for the perpetrator, is to invite a manifold repetition of the crime.

FRANCE.

We have read files of Paris papers, opposition and ministerial, to the latest date, the 18th of May. The strain of the debates in the House of Deputies continues to be highly interesting, in relation both to the past and the future. Much of the history and temper of the early periods of the Revolution, is revived in these discussions.—We almost shudder when we find the epithets Aristocrat and Jacobin banded on such a theatre. They are associated with the most horrible atrocities and cruel disasters known in the annals of mankind. The declamation of the contending parties in the debate on the new law of Elections, reached the extreme of hyperbole, and as it effervesced from time to time, a general tumult took place, which the speaker in vain endeavoured to repress. Of the character of the excitement furnished, an idea may be formed by a single example: One of the principal ministerial orators declared that the existing scheme of election had not only sent a regicide to the Chamber, but had provided numerous advocates for him in the same assembly. On one side it was generally asserted that the rejection of the new system proposed, would inevitably induce a Federative Republic and a military Despotism.—On the other, that the adoption of it must beget, first an oligarchical, arbitrary monarchy; & speedily, a destructive convulsion throughout France. There is something worthy of observation in the fact, that the French have passed not less than fifteen different organic laws respecting elections, in the course of the last thirty years.

Considerable freedom of animadversion on the proceedings of government is still left to the Opposition papers, although much complaint is made, in the House of Deputies, of the partiality and rigor of the Censors of the Press. The Ministry deny that they have fettered the gazettes in respect to any thing except coarse, loose invective and wanton personalities. It is mentioned by the editors of the *Constitutionnel*, the principal paper of the Liberals, that they had lost in the course of the month of April, two thousand five hundred lines by the pruning knife of the Censorship. We can readily conceive from what we saw of this paper anterior to the establishment of the Censorship, that so much could be spared without prejudice to the cause of truth and conciliation.—The Ministerial journals, however, were susceptible of quite as ample lopping, which they do not appear to have received.—Some of the proceedings under the government in support of its authority are greatly wanting in dignity, and can hardly be deemed expedient. We remark the case of a military invalid, condemned to four years imprisonment for crying *Long live the Emperor* in the garden of the *Tuileries*; another case of a father and son sentenced to five years imprisonment and a fine of six thousand francs, as guilty of having "tried to produce disobedience to the laws and the overthrow of the government," by means of a song, of which the son was the author, entitled *Patriotic Air*, by an

enemy of arbitrary power. There are, also, instances of public women severely dealt with by the Courts for exclaiming *Long live the Emperor*; one is of a seamstress confined to prison for two years for the same cry.—when this formidable enemy of the Bourbons reached her new abode, she shouted again *Long live Bonaparte*, and spat in the face of the jailers! All this, as well as what happens of the same kind in England, is truly pitiful, and the necessity for solemn judicial intervention on such occasions—on the supposition of its being necessary—only gives a more miserable complexion to the business. We have reason to rejoice in the striking contrast, in considering the absolute impunity, so far as the law is concerned, with which the most ferocious libels on the chief personages of our government can be safely allowed to be uttered. Those libels well merit, in themselves, severe inflictions; but none are attempted, because none are requisite; they not only do no injury to the characters assailed, or to the government, but rather increase the favour of both with the public, and certainly recoil with a weighty appendage of odium on their authors. In leaving them unmolested, all danger is obviated of checking that freedom of decorous criticism on political characters and institutions, which is indispensable for the permanence of liberty and the preservation or advancement of public prosperity.

The French papers contain an able report of a Committee of the House of Deputies on the Budget for 1820. The sum total proposed to be granted to the government, as the amount of ways and means for the year, is 505,183,850 francs, not equal to more than one half of the annual expenditure of the British Government. In this report a system of maritime armament for France is suggested. It is proposed that no large fleets be thought of; but that new frigates be built as the most suitable species of naval force for the protection of commerce, and illusion is made to our experience in our last war with England, to illustrate its superior utility as a means of annoyance in a contest with an enemy possessing so immense a navy. The Committee look to the complete establishment between the years 1820 and 1830, of a military marine to consist of 38 or 40 ships of the line, 50 frigates and 80 smaller vessels, all ready for active service. An annual appropriation of from 40 to 50 millions of francs, to effect the purpose, is advised in the Report. Let Spain pursue a similar course of exertion, and the United States persevere in their plan of maritime equipment and Great Britain will have other motives, besides the embarrassment of her finances, to abstain from provoking wars which might combine on the ocean the energies of those powers. There is much about Spain in the *Parisian Gazettes*. It is represented in a letter from Madrid, dated 2d May, and contained in the *Journal des Debats*, that a squadron of six vessels, frigates and corvettes, was about to sail from Cadiz for Venezuela, to back the negotiations about to be opened with the Insurgents. This is in accordance with the view taken at Barcelona, of the South American question.—American pacification now amounts to little more than putting down a few interested and too deeply implicated chiefs, in order that the people at large may have an opportunity of manifesting their real sentiments and wishes. Barcelona has completely armed and equipped at its own expense, two thousand men. The most prominent of the remaining intelligence from Spain is that all the superior and the subordinate members of the religious orders and communities had taken the oath to the constitution with every manifestation of zeal, and caused solemn high masses to be said, and the *Te Deum* to be chanted, on the occasion—that the new government had, with a view to the interests of knowledge & the encouragement of the arts, abolished every species of impost upon books and engravings imported into Spain.

Nat. Register.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

The FEDERAL REPUBLICANS of Talbot County, are requested to attend a meeting, at the Court-House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., to select four Candidates for the next General Assembly. A full & general attendance of the Federal Republicans of the County is earnestly desired.

KEEP COOL

Mr. Patriot, and dont get into such a rage, you will probably have much more to bear before your race is run.—The doctor's too say, that men who have no brains ought never to get into a passion.

This nauseous, fretful animal seems to be faithful to nothing but falsehood, for though assured by us before, that he is egregiously and wholly mistaken in his man, instead of abandoning, he rejoices in his error, because the falsehood enables him to indulge in malicious abuse. One vice begets another, and falsehood is the father of all flagitiousness.

You are either deliberately and maliciously false after being informed better, or your miserable spies and informers lead you astray. From such a group of wretches what can we expect but filth and falsehood? It is your vocation lads, and it is hard that a man should not be permitted to follow his calling, though he may be bad at it.

Party spirit and corruption, or a general union for the general welfare.

We have occasionally heard democratic men, & from time to time, have seen paragraphs and sentences & sometimes even pieces in the democratic papers, condemning the rule of party spirit, deprecating its unfriendly effects upon social life, and denouncing its bad influence upon political and state concerns. Now we desire to know what all this means—are these words of course? or worse, are they the words of intentional deception? We are reduced to the necessity of making this enquiry, because in the very papers in which we have seen these lamentations upon the existence of an alternating party spirit, we find appeals made

to that party spirit to goad it and to excite it to acquire and preserve the ascendancy—nay more, we see in these very same papers and at the very same time, the most ill tempered remarks against federalists. Now such appeals and such remarks do not seem to us to be in alliance with a feeling, desirous to put down party distinctions, & to call into the public service those only (without distinction of political names) who are best qualified by their virtue and their wisdom to act.

On this subject we do not intend to be at all warm, nor will we say a word that shall give a false gloss.—We will speak with sincerity and frankness, for we have nothing that we wish to disguise.—We desire not to give offence when we say, that we never thought the democratic party serious when they talked of harmonizing, and we did not ascribe it to faithlessness, but to stratagem, what is called, "policy in warfare." Add to this, we had always witnessed so much violence from them, that we never expected such heat to be allayed, or that the same tongue could grow cool; & we must say, because we feel it, that we never supposed that those who had so wantonly, so grossly, and so unnecessarily attempted to abuse and asperse the character of federal men could ever be associated with them in habits of safe and social confidence. But in truth, this last ought rather to be imputed to individuals and not to the party at large.—We cannot say that the whole party are subject to this imputation, we can only say that instances have been rare where any one ever disavowed such acts of their partizans—no instance exists where the party have done it—and this last applies to all parties.

We have supposed too that a large portion of the democratic party, including their leaders, cherished sentiments of such personal hostility and ill will against federalists generally, and particularly against those who are considered the most conspicuous among them, that nothing could tempt them ever to be on terms of social intercourse with them, much less of confidence and esteem—and the opinion is strong and general, that democrats entertain more genuine, deep rooted hatred towards federalists, than they would do towards any foreign nation, with whom, in the common course of human events, they should become involved in a war. Under these impressions and opinions, which we candidly and boldly avow, it cannot be considered strange or unreasonable that we doubted the sincerity of democratic professions which manifested a wish to restore harmony to social intercourse, or that we desire honestly to understand the real meaning of them.

If we are in an error upon this matter, we want only to be convinced of that error, to retract it; and we will thank any one who will take the trouble to remove this impression from us, promising at the same time, as we think we feel, a disposition favorable to the exertion.

Some individual federalists have had personal quarrels with some of the democratic party, this produces a state of feeling and of alienation like that created by all quarrels, and some federalists have been causelessly and groundlessly abused by democrats in various ways, and however harmless such attacks may ultimately be, yet they tend to generate a contemptuous opinion, a studied caution, and an aversion against the democratic party that it is not easy to resist. As far as we know and believe, the general sentiment of opposition entertained by Federalists against Democrats, is exclusively political, and we can give no stronger evidence of that fact, than this circumstance, viz. that no sentiment is more common among Federalists, than that they care not who governs the nation or the state, so that they govern it well, with impartial justice to the rights and interests of all.—We owe it to truth, and we shall never hesitate to say, that the mob in Baltimore in the year 1812, did more to exasperate the feelings of Federalists against Democrats, than any thing that ever occurred—the mob did rouse their feelings, it did light the fires of animosity more than any thing else.—Those who headed, or advised, or defended that Mob, either actively, or by withholding their influence to put it down, when that influence ought to have been exerted, will always be considered as murderers in cold blood, or as accessories before the fact—with them we think it is impossible that Federalists or any other men, who have the least regard for character, can ever associate, or yield them any confidence; nor do we think that Democrats would give them any countenance now, if it was not the effect of violent party spirit, for we suppose it is from party views alone that they do it, and we condemn it.

We have often heard that a great many Democrats condemned the mob—this was so natural and just a sentiment, that we could not disbelieve it; yet we have rarely, if ever, come across an active partizan among the Democrats who would magnanimously avow such an opinion.—If we, their adversaries, could have been permitted to have said what the Democratic party ought to have done when that mob took place, we should have said, publishing to the world your names, disapproving of so atrocious an act, and do all that good citizens ought to do to bring the offenders to justice. This would have reconciled the public feeling, and in losing the immediate agents and advisers and abettors of the mob, you would have gained over better men, and in point of numbers you would have had an hundred or a thousand for one. But party violence forbade this course. We know, however, of many who unalterably changed from you after that mob, but this number did not include any of your leaders, or of your conspicuously active partizans.

We do not mean it as accusation in saying, if gentlemen of the democratic party mean harmony and union and an end to party spirit, and not a show of it the better to answer party views, we believe we speak the sentiments of federalists when we say, we are agreed—at least such are our sentiments and our advice, because we calculate, upon such an event, that the institutions of the state would remain untouched, that its leading constitutional principles would be unimpaired, that the merit of men would be the criterion to select them for office instead of political name, and that there would be a general co-operation to diffuse learning among the poor and the rich, and to devote a proper portion of the wealth of the state to internal improvement.—That our public journals (at least such as should be found worth preserving) of factious explosion, the hand-grenades of factional explosion, & the vehicles of ribaldry, would be the sources of useful information & literature.—That harmony would be restored to society, that inducements to wrangle would be buried, and that our people

As to the question about political principles, we consider that matter settled, we have tried the right and the wrong way, and the result is satisfactory to us, that the Federal system of measures adopted by General Washington and the Federalists, and pursued by John Adams and the Federalists, was the correct system, notwithstanding it was overruled by Mr. Jefferson and the democrats followed up by Mr. Madison, & so fully convinced is every man that Jefferson's & Mr. Madison's systems were wrong, that President Monroe has shown his course exactly by the old Federal beacons, (except in his appointments to office, and his best friends acknowledge that in this he has most erred) and all are now satisfied that such is the right course, and therefore we neither see or hear of position in matters of the general government. After the French Revolution had gone by, we had little to dread—in affairs which excited less enthusiasm, we had a directory in national and individual interests that might safely be trusted. In these times in which we live, there really but little, if any difference in political opinions, such we speak of, as intrinsically important.—If we would all calm and sober, and fling away party spirit, we should no longer have to dispute about principles, for it is impossible for any man in his senses to believe that the deliberate opinion of the Democratic party, that all the changes they talk of making in the state, and profess to advocate, would be advantageous to the state and the people. It can be the calmer of reflection, it must be the desire to strengthen party that causes the Democrats to wish to give Baltimore an increase of Representation in the house of Delegates, or to change the mode of electing the Governor, so as to give Baltimore more town a great ascendancy in that election, and in both instances to increase the influence of Baltimore in the state not only to be great, but to be overwhelming. There are other things we might mention, but we forbear—we only state these as a few instances out of many, to show that our greatest contests are generated by the indulgence of party spirit and that they are not, they cannot be, the real unbiassed effusions of the minds from whence they spring. Thus then we see that sober reason holds one opinion, and party violence another, and that the opinion which sober reason holds creates no division, no altercation; but that party spirit is the mother Fury that gives birth to all our discord.

Again, we would also expose to view that the political exertions of Federalists are spirited up by the consideration, that if the democratic party once gain the ascendancy in the state, they will change the institutions of the state so as to answer party views and to crush all opposition, and that persecution will be substituted for law, and wrong for right. This opinion is derived from the attempts made and the threats thrown out by Democrats that the judiciary must be new modelled. Now we know that this is not because the Judiciary is so defective as to require it, but that the real object is to put out the federal judges and to place democrats in their stead. We have seen too that in military promotions by democrats, that federal officers in the line have not been made to great regularity, but that democrats have been hoisted over them, and we have also seen that in appointments to civil office by the democratic executive as well as by the Legislature, that merit and competency & fair character, have not been so much attended to, but have been made to yield to men whose best and only recommendation was party violence, or uncompromising hatred to Federalists. These are opinions not taken up without good reason; and if any thing would stimulate men to act, it ought to be such fears as these. If all these things can be accounted for upon better and more mild principles, we are ready to hear it, and we will believe any thing that is reasonable, and not contrary to known and established fact, but we are ready to admit such explanations of facts, as may redound to the credit of our opponents.

This hasty sketch, in which we have been led to a greater length by the interesting nature of the subject than we at first intended, will we fear be considered by our friends as treating too briefly, topics of such an interest.—We do not mean to be unjust either to our opponents or to our friends.—We have long felt the importance of this subject and have indulged much thought on it; but it was rather in the course of loose undisciplined reflection, because we scarcely ever thought it likely that we should write upon such a matter.

We do not mean it as accusation in saying, if gentlemen of the democratic party mean harmony and union and an end to party spirit, and not a show of it the better to answer party views, we believe we speak the sentiments of federalists when we say, we are agreed—at least such are our sentiments and our advice, because we calculate, upon such an event, that the institutions of the state would remain untouched, that its leading constitutional principles would be unimpaired, that the merit of men would be the criterion to select them for office instead of political name, and that there would be a general co-operation to diffuse learning among the poor and the rich, and to devote a proper portion of the wealth of the state to internal improvement.—That our public journals (at least such as should be found worth preserving) of factious explosion, the hand-grenades of factional explosion, & the vehicles of ribaldry, would be the sources of useful information & literature.—That harmony would be restored to society, that inducements to wrangle would be buried, and that our people

would cease to be raged by the pride and prejudice could easily be selection of party merit, their good character, if this is a democratic party, if therefore in what they have the restoration of party meet them face they only mean will be less than thousand and Gre We do not open upon the other men be frankness are now gentlemen exertions shall friends to take but that we ourselves for the For CALV Mr. Editor, I have observed democratic were to blame of the Convention's wisd es to have ta that the Fed brought to a Now the usen ever ma to have the county. The composed of J. M. Blackston named are scrutiny sh the Calvert issue subje at arms for members an and that the day to be course trust tee was ad approbation (Vide Vo 19, 20, 21.) Besides nearly two Delegates, are men, w that the Fed ings, and s Nothing of imposi duced a in bare-faced authors to rust of vil the bone a fusion." F Music b Mr. Edit No per these are cause eve streets of peated lif cause, yo the Bank ly—Ask his stock chanic w why he d tell you employes therefore Enquire don't let ney—W know th men, bu price to Master dancing were th wish-d-l lie art, m then it your ch a cottill room— scrape matter mechar will no uberan lic of no to pay shoem: for wh Wh ing the great ch this lig ing m: teach is so in my if inst of la would and p Ma. W. adve explain press "Jam the lie side on, and case

would cease to be harassed and demoralized by the perpetual action of party violence and pride. Believing these results could easily be made to flow from an abolition of party spirit and an indiscriminate selection of men for all offices by their merit, their fitness, their competency and their good character, we unhesitatingly say, if this is your wish gentlemen of the democratic party, it is ours.

If therefore our opponents are sincere in what they have said and written about the restoration of harmony and the destruction of party spirit, we are ready to meet them fairly and honestly—But if they only meant to hoax us, their retreat will be less glorious than that of the ten thousand Greeks.

We do not mean any imputation in laying open these alternatives—One or the other must be taken—Men of genuine frankness are never squeamish—Genuine gentlemen your course, and our best exertions shall be given to cause our friends to take the same, nothing doubting but that we could rightfully pledge ourselves for the success of the effort.

For the Easton Gazette. CALVERT ELECTION.

Mr. Editor, I have observed it stated in several democratic newspapers, that the federalists were to blame of account of the expense of the Calvert Election. That the democrats wished the examination of witnesses to have taken place in the county, but that the federalists would have them brought to Annapolis.

Now the truth is, that no proposition was ever made in the House of Delegates to have the witnesses examined in the county. The committee of elections composed of Messrs. Boyle, Montgomery, Mulsby, Daniel Martin, Harrison, Blackiston and Jackson, (the five first named are democrats) reported that a scrutiny should be had with respect to the Calvert Election, and that the Speaker issue subpoenas directed to the Sergeant at arms for such witnesses as the sitting members and the memorialists may direct, and that the same be made returnable on a day to be fixed on by the House. This course was recommended by the committee was adopted by the House with the approbation of every democratic member.

(Vide Votes and Proceedings, pages 11, 19, 20, 21.) Besides it is a well known fact that nearly two thirds of the late House of Delegates, were democrats—and yet there are men, who have the hardihood to assert that the federalists governed its proceedings, and should be answerable for them! Nothing but the most inveterate habits of imposition and fraud, could have induced a man or set of men to attempt so barefaced a deception. I would ask its authors to blush, but it is useless—the rust of villainy has eaten their cheeks to the bone and dried up the sources of suffusion.

TRUTH. For the Easton Gazette.

Music has charms, and so has Dancing. Linkum—hem!

Mr. Editor, No person will presume to deny that these are hard times—It must be so, because every body says so—Pass along the streets of Easton and you will hear it repeated fifty times a day—Ask any one the cause, you will be told it is all owing to the Banks—But enquire more particularly—Ask the merchant why he dont renew his stock of goods—He cant—the mechanic wont pay him—Ask the mechanic why he dont pay the merchant—He will tell you such and such gentlemen have employed him, and will not pay him, therefore he cant pay the merchant—Enquire of those gentlemen why they dont let the honest mechanic have his money—Why sir, they will say, dont you know the times are hard! True gentlemen, but you can afford to pay a great price to the Dancing Master and Music Master to teach your sons and daughters dancing and music? O yes, but you are aware that our children must be accomplished—must be acquainted with the polite arts, or what kind of a figure would they make in the great world? So sir, then it is indisputably necessary that your children should know how to dance a cotillon—make a graceful entry into a room—throw a little on a piano, and scrape a tune on the violin—but it is a matter of indifference if the honest, useful mechanic and his family starve. You will not hesitate to give these foreign exuberances—these excesses of the public an enormous price for doing that which is of no essential service—but you grudge to pay the carpenter, the printer, tailor, shoemaker, &c. a moderate living profit for what is really useful.

DEATH WARRANT.

The warrant for the execution of Jesse Griffith, for the murder of Hinson Tull, was received in Cambridge on Saturday last, and Friday the 23th inst. is the day appointed for his execution.

EXECUTION.

BALTIMORE, July 14. Between 11 and 12 o'clock this day, HERTON and HULL were executed in the jail yard. They were attended upon the scaffold, by several of the Clergy, who prayed, and exhorted the culprits, in the most animated and fervent manner. The prisoners exhibited the most fortitude and calmness, particularly HULL. He took a general survey of the surrounding multitude, which was immense, and spoke to them at considerable length. In his address he displayed a strong and intelligent mind and a good education. He adjusted the rope to his neck with particular care, and made a deliberate calculation for an easy death, but Hutton, who left the matter to the officer, died almost without a struggle, while HULL evidently suffered great agony for a time. Soon after the criminals were swung off, a person of genteel appearance, was detected on the ground in picking a pocket. He was arrested and committed to prison.

Speech of MORRIS N. B. HULL on the Scaffold.

The following speech has been handed us by a gentleman, who heard it distinctly from the lips of Hull, just before he was executed yesterday.—Patriot. I am called this day to suffer for my crime. I have been condemned by the severity of the law for that only crime, and it is but a few days ago that I entertained as much hope of living as any person in good health. I had a Father, an affectionate Father, whose influence was used in my behalf. I had friends too who interested themselves for my youth—thanks for their kindness; but to-day what are my hopes!—the gallows, and coffin. Nothing was spared in my youth, to make me useful and respectable in society. I was taught early to reverence the name of God, and although a profligate, I never lost that veneration and respect for a parent, who has done so much for me. It was bad company and misguided youth, which brought me to this shameful and ignominious death; bad counsel led me to that murder at which I shrank in committing it, but the Lord has been kind to me, and has enabled me to believe in his word, and has saved my soul by free grace through the blood of Jesus Christ. As it respects my confession.—As one who is going to appear before a heart-searching God, I declare what I have said respecting the murder is perfectly correct and true; and I hope that God will pardon the unkindness of those persons, who have said things contrary, in order to criminate me more, or make my crime greater. I would warn youths by example to avoid bad company. Jesus Christ is precious to me—I have a full confidence in his blood.

For the Easton Gazette. Mr. Editor,

With considerable regret I observe an advertisement in the "Star," which if unexplained may produce very erroneous impressions. To a credulous and unsuspecting reader, the advertisement signed "James W. Dawson," would induce the belief, that the Citizens of Cambridge, considered the execution of a condemned felon, as a spectacle of sympathetic interest and laudable curiosity. Such is not the case. The day on which, this necessary

consummation of justice will take place will be one of general gloom, and every effort has been made to remove it as far as possible from the town. If however persons will resort from other counties to view so engaging a spectacle, no doubt they will be well accommodated. The writer of the advertisement alluded to, must have had few topics on which to employ his malicious quizzing and we doubt not may in process of time afford an occasion for a similar advertisement.

For the Easton Gazette. Mr. Editor,

I would wish to call the attention of your religious readers generally and particularly the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Episcopal Magazine, a work edited by two respectable Clergymen, and published monthly by Messrs. S. Potter & Co. of Philadelphia—as a publication deserving their patronage. It commenced with the present year, and six numbers are already before the public which fully attest its value. They contain a very interesting biography of the celebrated Swartz who passed half a century in the country of Tanjore in the East Indies, as a missionary of the cross. They also contain some critical but interesting essays by Bishop White, on the use of the terms sacrifice, altar and priest, as applied to the Christian Church—on the Eucharist or Lords Supper—a vindication of Archbishop Secker, from the charges brought against him by Mr. Walsh, in his "Appeal from the judgments of Great Britain,"—a catechism on the constitution of the Christian Church and an essay on the validity of lay baptism. A series of very able disquisitions on the evidences of Christianity by Dr. Beasley. Learned & interesting essays on the preternatural darkness at the crucifixion—on the fact that the writings of the primitive Christians were known to the heathen and on the spirituality of the soul by Dr. Wharton. Besides other original essays and pieces & suitable selections of a practical nature, with very extensive accounts of the progress of Gospel Missions, and Bible Societies, throughout the world.—The Editors, declare in their prospectus that "it will be considered by them an object of primary importance in conducting the proposed paper to procure such materials as may tend to promote pure and undefiled religion." They believe their views to be in unison with what is taught in the services, offices & articles of the church to which they belong and embraced by a very large portion of their fathers and brethren in the ministry.—While enforcing that which they believe to be according to truth they will religiously avoid those trifling controversies about matters of indifference, which can do no good, and which too often give the enemies of the cross of Christ an opportunity to charge upon our holy religion that which can only arise from an abuse of its liberty. They have hitherto adhered to this avowal—they have betrayed no editorial arrogance—no affectation of being "wise above what is written"—no hostility to Christians without the pale of their Church—nor what would be more unpardonable, hostility to those within it. Their object is—and they state that it will afford them much satisfaction to be able to accomplish it—to be instrumental in extending the knowledge of the religion of Christ. I sincerely hope they will meet with the encouragement which such a work deserves. E. R.

ANOTHER BLOW-UP!

We yesterday announced the resignation of David I. Greene Esq. as Cashier of the Phenix Bank in this city. The resignation was understood to have taken place in consequence of a reduction of his salary of \$1000. It was whispered, however, last evening, that there were other and more powerful causes for the measure adopted by Mr. Greene; and this morning, Wallstreet, & the business part of the city were struck with astonishment, at the intelligence that Mr. Greene had not only absconded, but had over drawn his accounts to an immense amount. We understand that a view of the affairs of the bank has just been concluded, and that the actual deficiency is ascertained to be one hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

We also further learn, that the Council of Mr. G. has appeared before the Directors, admitted the defalcation, and offered to assign over claims in favor of Mr. Greene, against certain persons, to nearly the full amount, provided they would exonerate him from all debts and liabilities. To this proposition, the Directors refused to accede. Various rumors are in circulation respecting this most unexpected occurrence. Among others, it is said to have been ascertained, that the deficiency has in part been of several years standing, & has been increasing for the last three or four years.

Since writing the foregoing, we learn that Mr. Greene took breakfast at New-Haven on Saturday morning. He left a statement of property, book debts, notes, &c. to the amount of \$137,000, conditionally, that about \$7000 private claims should be paid; the residue to go to liquidate the Bank debt, provided the directors would not commence a criminal prosecution against him, and would give him a discharge.—Com. Adv.

CITY LOAN.

On Monday the subscription book was opened at the Mechanics' Bank, N. Y. for the New-York City Loan of 200,000 dollars at five per cent per annum, and immediately filled. One house alone took upwards of one half the amount. N. Y. Ev. Post.

Counterfeiting upon a wholesale scale.

A man was apprehended in Washington county, in this state, last week, having in his possession \$800,000 in spurious bills, principally on the banks of this city. He was on his way from the great manufacturing establishment in Canada when arrested, and was exposed by one of his brothers in iniquity, who but a few days before had been taken into custody for the same crime.—N. Y. Ev. Post.

Strength of the Union.

Compiled from the general abstract of returns of the militia of the United States made to the House of Representatives on the 30th of March, 1820, by the President.

Table with 3 columns: State, No. of Militia, No. of Rep. to Congress. Total: 875,932 Militia, 186 Rep.

Charleston, July 6, 1820.

The Patriot privateer Wilson, capt. Almeida, with her prize the Spanish barque Santiago, captured off the Capes of Virginia, in five fathom water, are now in the offing. The Santiago is an armed vessel, was from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Baltimore, to fit out for Africa; and it is said had on board 5000 dollars for a house in Baltimore, under charge of an American passenger. Capt Almeida came up from the Wilcox this morning in one of our pilot boats. He is desirous of obtaining some new sails, &c. for the barque, when he intends ordering her for Margareta. We learn from St. Augustine, that the Spanish prize brig General Ramez, men-

tioned yesterday as being of that port, had been taken by the privateer when on the coast of Africa, with very few slaves on board—after which, the privateer fell in with a Portuguese Guineaman, and took out of her 268 slaves: then with an American Guineaman, out of which they took 96 slaves; & then proceeded for the West Indies. A number of the slaves had died on the voyage, and they continued very sickly when off St. Augustine.

From the Lexington, (Kentucky) Gazette. NEW INVENTION.

Mr. Edward West, of this town, has recently made a pistol on a new scale; which, with loading once, will discharge four balls in separate firings. The barrel is single, but it is so constructed that the magazine attached to the breach has four chambers, and the lock is so constructed as to have four pans. We have examined the piece, and it is but little more bulky than an ordinary pistol.

Federal Republican Nominations, FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

- DORCHESTER COUNTY. Benj. W. LeCompte, Edward Griffith, Michael Lucas, Dr. Wm. Jackson, Robert G. McPherson, Lewis Motter, Thomas Blake, Gustavus Weems, Joseph W. Reynolds, Samuel Turner, William Hilleary, John Scott, Thomas Blair, William Reid.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Thomas Meconkin, to Miss Susan Jones, all of this town.

Easton Academy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an Examination of the Scholars in the different departments of this Institution will be held at the Academy on Thursday the 3d day of August next—at which the parents and guardians of the pupils and the friends of the Seminary are requested to attend. By the Board, N. S. HAMMOND, Pres't. Easton, July 22, 1820.

Bank of Carolina.

July 18, 1820. The President and Directors of this institution, have this day declared a dividend of two and an half per centum, upon the capital stock (actually paid in) for the last six months to end the 31st inst. which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the first Monday in August next. By order, MATT. DRIVER, Cashier. Denton, July 22d.

The Members

Of the Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are requested to meet in Easton on Tuesday the 8th of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. SAMUEL T. KEENEWARD, Sec'y. July 22—3w

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

By virtue of the last will and testament of John Stevens, deceased, will be offered at public sale upon the premises on Saturday the 26th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. that valuable

Tan Yard

lying near the village of the Trappe, Talbot County, there is 21 3/4 acres of land, about one half of which is good wood land, attached to this yard with a large two story brick and two frame dwelling houses, Currying, Beam, Mill and Bark Houses, Smoke House, Granary, Carriage House, Stables & other necessary out houses, all in comfortable repair—the situation of this property is handsome & healthy, and perhaps equal to any stand on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for the Tanning Business. The terms will be a credit of one, two, three and four years from the first day of January next, in equal instalments, the purchaser giving Bonds, with two approved securities bearing interest from the said first day of January next at which time possession will be given—but the purchaser to have the privilege of working in hides immediately after the sale.

Also, at the same time and place will be offered for sale 2) acres of prime timber land, lying near the above named village, and adjoining the lands of Messrs. John S. Higgins, Henry Morgan, and William Collins, this land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years in equal instalments the purchaser giving bonds with two approved securities—bearing interest from the day of sale—any person wishing to view the above property can see it by applying to the subscriber living near the same, who will shew it and give every necessary information.

After the Sale of the above property will be sold part of the remaining personal estate of the aforesaid deceased, consisting of various articles too tedious to mention. Attendance given by JOHN STEVENS, Jr. Executor of John Stevens, deceased. July 22, 1820.

N. B. The purchaser of the above yard can be supplied with a quantity of bark and raw hides. J. S.

NOTICE.

The subscribers, of Dorchester County, Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Keene, late of the same county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of June eighteen hundred, and twenty one; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this nineteenth day of July, 1820. LEVI D. TRAYERS, } Administrators. CHAS. AARON, } July 22—3w.

Trustee's Sale. By Virtue of a Decree of Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of equity, The Subscriber will on the 15th day of August next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell at Public Sale, on the premises, a Home and Lot in the village of Denton, belonging to the estate of William Webb, late of Caroline County, deceased, the Lot contains about one quarter of an acre, the improvements are one Dwelling House in good repair, Kitchen, Stable and Carriage House, it is unnecessary to give a further description as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises before the day of sale, a credit of eighteen months will be given upon the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient security to the Trustee, as such for the payment thereof with interest from the day of sale, after the sale shall be ratified by the Court, and the purchase money fully paid, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey to the purchaser or purchasers his, her, or their heirs or assigns the aforesaid lot of ground with the improvements thereon. PHILEMON PLUMMER, Trustee. July 15. 4t.

Notice.

In obedience to an order of the Judges of Caroline county court, made at March Term, 1820, the subscribers will sell at public vendue, at Denton, on the 15th of next month (August) at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House Door, all the real estate of the heirs of William Webb, late of Caroline county deceased, consisting of the following tracts or parcels of Land, viz.

- Lot No. 1. A farm whereon Nimrod Barwick, Esq. now resides, lying & being in Caroline county in Tuckahoe neck, within three miles of Denton, containing Four Hundred Acres, with a sufficiency of Timber thereon, the improvements are in a tolerable state of repair.
- Lot No. 2. A farm adjoining the above described land, containing Two Hundred Acres, with a sufficiency of Timber.
- Lot No. 3. A farm adjoining Lot No. 2 whereon Merchant Cooper now lives, in tolerable repair, with a sufficiency of Timber Land.
- Lot No. 4. A farm whereon William Riddiff now lives, adjoining No. 2, containing three hundred and fifty a res, in tolerable repair, with sufficiency of Timber Land.
- Lot No. 5. A small farm lying on the main road leading from Potter's Landing to Marshhope Bridge, within three miles of said Landing, containing one hundred and eleven acres, in tolerable repair.
- Lot No. 6. The reversion of and into a farm lying in Caroline county, in Tuckahoe neck, being part of a tract of land called Lyford, the same having been assigned by us the subscribers, to the widow of the late William Webb, as her dower. The above Farm contains One Hundred and Five Acres, and is in good farming repair. The above lands will be sold on a credit of one two and three years, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money; the subscribers deem any further description of the above lands unnecessary, they presume any person wishing to purchase will view the premises—any persons wishing to examine any of the above mentioned can see them by calling on Nimrod Barwick, Esq. Guardian to the minors or Philemon Plummer, one of the Commissioners. William Potter, Philemon Plummer, Elijah Satterfield, Levi Dukes, Daniel Dukes, Caroline, July 22. 3w.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Judges of the county court of Worcester, the real estate of Jonathan Garretson, deceased, lying in Worcester county.

This land consists of part of a tract called Chingataque and contains about One Hundred and Sixty Acres; lying on the road from Snow Hill to Virginia, near the Sea side. The sale will take place on the premises on Saturday the nineteenth day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The terms will be bond with approved security, for one half of the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale, and for the other half in two years, interest to commence from the day of sale. JOHN O. SELBY, Trustee. July 22—3w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

Whereas the subscribers were appointed Commissioners by the court of Caroline county, to divide the real estate of William Bell, late of the county aforesaid deceased, or otherwise to view and value the same, and upon a mutual examination, they were of opinion that the land would not bear a division, agreeable to the acts of Assembly in such case made & provided, they made their valuation and return to the next court, agreeable to the provisions of said act, and whereas the said court has on the refusal of the heirs, to elect to take the same at the valuation, ordered the same to be sold agreeably to law, therefore the subscribers by virtue of the powers vested in them, will sell at public vendue on Saturday the 19th day of August, at one o'clock on said day, on the farm of William Bell, deceased, the following tracts or parcels of land to wit one called and known by the name of — part of a tract called, Leonium and part of Exchange, containing two hundred and ninety seven and one half acres, and two hundred and fifty acres cleared, and the residue in timber, there is on said farm one framed dwelling house, two rooms below and a kitchen, in tolerable repair, good corn house & stables, one tolerable good Apple Orchard and Peach Orchard, one other tract adjoining to this called and known by the name of Cape Ann, containing two hundred acres, about one hundred and thirty acres cleared, and the balance in timber, but indifferent improvements on this farm, also one other small farm, adjoining the farm where Levin Baynard last lived, containing one hundred and one acres, called and known by the names of Byms Bower, and Garratt's Lookout, this tract has about ninety acres cleared, & the residue in wood land, no house on said land, all lying in Caroline county, in the neighborhood of Greensborough, and will be sold on the following terms to wit one half of the purchase money to be paid in twelve months with interest on the whole sum, and the residue in two years from the day of sale, with interest for the last twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers, to give bonds according to law.—Attendance will be given by the subscribers on the day of sale. Solomon D. Cranor, Patrick Gillespy, Philemon LeCompte, July 22, 3w.

PEOTRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

A PEACEFUL MIND IS BEST.

Ah! some may talk of wealth or power,
To cheer us in the lonely hour,
But frequently 't has been confess'd,
A peaceful mind, of all, is best.

The man whose riches flow in streams,
And rapid come on glitt'ring beams,
Whose frowns are dreaded, and whose smiles
A thousand court with anxious toils.

Finds oft within his aching heart,
A dreary void, a painful smart,
And he exclaims, when thus oppress'd,
A peaceful mind, of all, is best.

O! were my soul serene and calm,
Did it possess the heav'nly balm,
If thousand troubles quickly rose,
I could enjoy most sweet repose.

I ask for neither wealth nor fame,
(Indeed they're both an empty name.)
But give me, Author of all rest,
A peaceful mind—a peaceful breast.

I've often watch'd his proud career,
Who follows fame, and holds it dear,
I've notic'd him, whose only aim,
Was riches and a lofty name.

I've to his closet, him pursu'd,
And heard him, o'er his evil brood,
I've seen his conscience rise in arms,
And utter forth its awful storms.

Reprove him where he step'd aside,
T' obey his passions or his pride,
O! then be writh'd beneath the smart,
And suffer'd anguish in his heart.

"Alas! he cries, I would exchange
With the poor swain, whose humble range,
Confines him to a lower state,
But not less noble—not less great."

O! be it now my chief employ,
In these bright days of youthful joy,
T' experience the truth express'd,
A peaceful mind, of all, is best.

Was Found

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

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.

NOTICE.

CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS.

The Subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his old friends, customers and the public generally, for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that on account of a number of heavy securities and other losses, that he was reluctantly compelled to petition for the benefit of an act of insolvency at the last November term, and being turned out of a Shop last winter, which rendered it out of his power to make this offer before, informs them that he has taken that old stand formerly occupied by Elbert & Spedden, near the old Market House, on Harrison Street, & near Mr. Sheffer's Stables. The debts due from the firm of Hopkins & Spedden, he will pay one half, & all that may be due on his own private account, on the following terms, viz. Those that he may be indebted to, either on his own or the firm's account, for them to give him work, one half the bill to be paid to him, and the other half to be credited on the old accounts.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Easton, July 15th.

Trustee's Sale.

Will be sold, at public sale for the payment of the debts of the late John Dougherty, deceased, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honourable, the Judges of Talbot County Court, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, Administrators of Hugh Sherwood against Robert Sharp Harwood, and the children & heirs of Mr. Ann Harwood, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, all those parts of the tract of land, called "Carter's Swamp," "Baker's Pasture" & "St. Michael's Fresh Run," that composed the Dwelling Plantation of the said John Dougherty, in his lifetime, containing by estimation about two hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.

This Farm was heretofore struck off, at Public Auction to Robert Sharp Harwood, but he having failed to comply with the terms of sale, Public notice is hereby given, that the same will be set up again for sale, on Monday the 11th day of September next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the evening.

Persons disposed to purchase lands near Easton, are invited to view the farm now offered for sale—the situation is healthy and in an agreeable neighbourhood and directly on the public road from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq.

Terms of Sale.

A credit of twelve months will be given—the purchaser or purchasers giving a bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale—upon the payment of the purchase money and interest, there will be a deed executed & delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title & estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in & to the land and real estate so sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid, or either of them.

The creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty are again warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers and file the same, in Talbot County Court.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Dougherty, deceased.

July 15th, 1820.

A DEARBORN

FOR SALE.

The usefulness of this kind of Carriage must be plain to all who will call and see it. For good security a credit will be given.

REUBEN HUBBARD.

Easton, July 15th, 1820.

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.

Easton, May 20.

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

A Camp Meeting.

By the Quarterly Conference held in Somerset Circuit. It was determined that a CAMP MEETING

should be held on Nanticoke Point, in Somerset County, Md. to commence on 10th of August, and end on the 15th. The ground chosen by the Managers is a beautiful place, on a farm belonging to Capt. Jesse Hughes, opposite Sandy Island, the situation for comfort and convenience, is equal to any on the Bay, good Fish, and Oysters, and an excellent harbour for vessels, which will find plenty of water and good Anchoring ground, within a small distance from the shore; those who come in vessels are advised to bring with them drinking water and fire wood. Wood and water will be provided for those who come in waggon, &c.

It may be expected that good order, will be preserved as the managers are vested with sufficient authority by the laws of the state.

James Denson, Esq. Benj. Washell,
Benj. J. Jones, Esq. Henry Gale,
Capt. Jesse Hughes, John H. Durham
Col. James Walter, John Insley,
Jonathan Barkley, | MANAGERS.

July 8—tm.

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, in the recess of Queen Ann's county Court, as associate justice of the Orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, by the petition in writing of Samuel Daily of Queen Ann's county, praying the benefit of the acts for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property & a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the jailor having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and he having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Queen Ann's county court, on the first Saturday of the October Term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Samuel Daily be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of the October court next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the county court, on the first Saturday in said county, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 19th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and twenty.

THOS. B. TURPIN.

Test THO. MURPHEY, Clerk of
Queens Ann's County Court.

July 8.

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County, to wit:

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

Given under my hand the 5th day of June 1820.

True copy.

July 15.

NOTICE

The undersigned citizens of Worcester County, State of Maryland, do hereby severally give notice to their creditors, that they have petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland and that their petitions respectively are now pending in Worcester County Court—and that they having severally complied with the provisions of the act of Assembly passed at November Session 1805, and the several supplements thereto—the first Saturday in the next November Term of said court is fixed for a final hearing of said petitions—of which their creditors respectively are requested to take notice.

William Ennis,
John Richardson,
Ralph Milbourn,
Michael Murray
Moses Benson,
John Adkins,
James Marsh,
John Johnson,
John Fortune.

Worcester County, July 15th, 1820. 4w.

Easton School,

LANCASTERIAN PLAN.

There will be a Public Examination of the Pupils in this Institution on Thursday, the 3d day of August next, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Parents & Guardians of the Pupils, & the public are respectfully invited to attend.

R. P. EMMONS.

Easton, July 15

Lands to Rent.

To be rented for the ensuing year, all my plantation in Hunting Creek, and Poplar Necks, in Caroline County, the leases of which will expire at the end of the present year.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, July 15, 1820. 4w.

To be Leased,

For a term of years, "Perry Hall & "Morning," the property of Mrs. Maria Kerr, situated on Miles River, lately held by Col. William R. Smith, as tenant for life. They will be leased either separately or together. Apply to

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

June 17

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.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suits of George S. Baker, and Keyser & Sheffer use of George S. Baker, against James B. Ringgold, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of August next, all the right and title of the said James B. Ringgold in and to the following negroes, viz: one negro man named Merrick, otherwise Merrick Berry, one boy named Conway, the property of the above James B. Ringgold—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the above writs. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the Court House Green.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

July 1—ts.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

June 26th, 1820.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Stockholders in this Institution, that an Election will be held at the Court House, in Easton, on the first Monday in August next, (between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.) for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Charter.

By order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

July 1—6w

Maryland,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Talbot County Court, as one of the Justices of the orphans court, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Coppuck, an insolvent debtor of Talbot 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 & a list of his creditors so far as then recollected and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of Talbot County for debt only, was forthwith discharged, and I do hereupon direct that the said William Coppuck, give notice to his creditors of his application & discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for the space of 4 successive weeks, three months before the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, & that he be & appear on that day before the judges of Talbot 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 28th day of June 1820.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

July 8, 4w

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County, to wit:

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

Given under my hand the 22d day of May 1820.

LEVIN MARSHALL.

July 15

MARYLAND.

April Term, Anno Domini, 1820.

John Handy and John Bennett, of Dorchester County, made application to the Court, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and having complied with the requisites required by the said laws—the said court have appointed the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, for the discharge of the said John Handy and John Bennett, the same time is appointed for their creditors to attend.

By order, E. RICHARDSON, CLK.

True copy.

July 15

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 Henry, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

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

Passage from Easton to Baltimore \$3 25.

From do. to Annapolis 2 50.

From Annapolis to Baltimore 2.

Easton, Feb. 23—

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Eaton 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 Hall 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 waiters, 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

MARYLAND.

Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the fourth Judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Thomas W. Wheeler, Matthew Harding, Charles B. LeCompte, Richard Tubman, John Willson, Edward Corner, Joseph Porter, William Sharpless, Edward Tall, Reuben Rigger, and James Hutchinson, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred & five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts—and the said Wheeler, Harding, LeCompte, Tubman, Willson, Corner, Porter, Sharpless, Tall, Rigger, and Hutchinson, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Wheeler, Harding, LeCompte, Tubman, Willson, Corner, Porter, Sharpless, Tall, Rigger, and Hutchinson, be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Wheeler, Harding, LeCompte, Tubman, Willson, Corner, Porter, Sharpless, Tall, Rigger, and Hutchinson, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Wheeler, Harding, LeCompte, Tubman, Willson, Corner, Porter, Sharpless, Tall, Rigger, and Hutchinson, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 10th day of July, 1820.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

July 15.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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. PINKNEY, 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 State of Federalism and Republican Gazette, Fredericktown, and the editor of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, are requested to insert the above six weeks.

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 Fedde-man his agent.

RICHARD CRAV.

June 10

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 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 Town 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.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of Perry Plummer of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts. A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the gaoler having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond and sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Perry Plummer be discharged from his imprisonment, and he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of November Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county Court, on the first Saturday in said court in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto. Given under my hand this third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty.

WILL JENKINS.

July 25—4w

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1820.

NO 138.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM,
ADVANCEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE IN-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

By virtue of the last will and testament of
John Stevens, deceased, will be offered at
public sale on the premises on Saturday the
29th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
that valuable

Tan Yard

lying near the village of the Trappe, Talbot
county, there is 21 3/4 acres of land, attached
to a yard with a large two-story brick
and two frame dwelling houses, Currying
House, Mill and Back Houses, Smoke House,
Gristary, Carriage House, Stables & other ne-
cessary out houses, all in comfortable repair—
the situation of this property is handsome &
healthy and perhaps equal to any stand on
the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for the Tan-
ning Business. The terms will be a credit of
one, two, three and four years from the first
day of January next, in equal instalments, the
purchaser giving Bonds, with two approved
sureties bearing interest from the said first
day of January next at which time possession
will be given—but the purchaser to have the
privilege of working in hides immediately af-
ter the sale.

Also, at the same time and place will be of-
fered for sale 29 acres of prime timber land,
lying near the above named village, and ad-
joining the lands of Messrs. John S. Higgins,
Henry Morgan and William Collins, this land
will be sold on a credit of one, two and three
years in equal instalments the purchaser giv-
ing bonds with two approved securities—
bearing interest from the day of sale—any
person wishing to view the above property
may do so by applying to the subscriber liv-
ing near the same, who will show it and give
every necessary information.

After the Sale of the above property will
be sold part of the remaining personal estate
of the deceased, consisting of various arti-
cles too tedious to mention.

Attention given by
JOHN STEVENS, Jr. Executor
of John Stevens, deceased.
July 22, 1820.

N. B. The purchaser of the above yard can
be supplied with a quantity of bark and raw
hides.

J. S.

Notice.

In obedience to an order of the Judges of
Talbot county court, made at March Term,
1820, the subscribers will sell at public ven-
ue, at Denton, on the 15th of next month (Au-
gust) at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House
Denton, all the real estate of the heirs of Wil-
liam Webb, late of Caroline county deceased,
consisting of the following tracts or parcels of
land, viz:

Lot No. 1. A farm whereon Nimrod Barwick,
Esq. now resides, lying & being in Caroline
county, in Tuckahoe neck, within three miles
of Denton, containing Four Hundred Acres,
with a sufficiency of Timber thereon, the
improvements are in a tolerable state of re-
pair.

Lot No. 2. A farm adjoining the above de-
scribed land, containing Two Hundred Acres,
with a sufficiency of Timber.

Lot No. 3. A farm adjoining Lot No. 2
whereon Merchant Cooper now lives, in tol-
erable repair, with a sufficiency of Timber
Land.

Lot No. 4. A farm whereon William Rat-
tiff now lives, adjoining No. 3, containing three
hundred and fifty acres, in tolerable repair,
with a sufficiency of Timber Land.

Lot No. 5. A small farm lying on the main
road leading from Potter's Landing to Marsh-
hope Bridge, within three miles of said Land-
ing, containing one hundred and eleven acres,
in tolerable repair.

Lot No. 6. The reversion of and into a
farm lying in Caroline county, in Tuckahoe
neck, being part of a tract of land called La-
fayette, the same having been assigned by us, the
subscribers, to the widow of the late William
Webb, as her dower. The above Farm con-
tains One Hundred and Five Acres, and is in
good farming repair. The above lands will
be sold on a credit of one two and three years,
with interest from the day of sale, the purchas-
er or purchasers giving bond with approved
sureties for the payment of the purchase mo-
ney; the subscribers deem any further de-
scription of the above lands unnecessary, they
reserving any person wishing to purchase will
view the premises—any persons wishing to
examine any of the above mentioned can see
them by calling on Nimrod Barwick, Esq.
Governor to the minors or Philemon Plummer,
one of the Commissioners.

William Potter,
Philemon Plummer,
Elijah Satterfield, } Commissioners
Levi Dukes,
Daniel Dukes,
Caroline, July 22. Sw.

MARYLAND.

April Term, Anno Domini, 1820.

John Handy and John Bennett, of Dorches-
ter county, made application to the court, for
the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State
of Maryland, and having complied with the re-
quisites required by the said laws—the said
court have appointed the first Wednesday af-
ter the fourth Monday in October next, for
the discharge of the said John Handy and
John Bennett, the same time is appointed for
their creditors to attend.

By order, E. RICHARDSON, Ck.
True copy,
E. RICHARDSON, Ck.

July 15

From Hogg's Winter Evening Tales. STORY OF TWO HIGHLANDERS.

There is perhaps no quality of the
mind, in which mankind differ more than
in a prompt readiness either to act or
answer to the point, in the most im-
minent and sudden dangers and difficulties;
of which the following is a most pleasing
instance.

On the banks of the Albany River,
which falls into Hudson's Bay, there is, a-
mongst others, a small colony settled,
which is mostly made up of emigrants
from the Highlands of Scotland—Though
the soil of the valleys contiguous to the
river is exceedingly rich & fertile, yet the
winter being so long and severe, these
people do not labour too incessantly in a-
griculture, but depend for the most part
upon their skill in hunting and fishing for
their subsistence; there being commonly
abundance of both game and fish.

Two young kinsmen, both Macdonalds,
went out one day into these boundless
woods to hunt, each of them armed with
a well-charged gun in his hand, and a
skene-dhu, or Highland dirk, by his side.
They shaped their course towards a small
stream which descends from the moun-
tains to the N. W. of the river; on the
banks of which they knew there were
still a few wild swine remaining; and of
all other creatures they wished most to
meet with one of them; little doubting
but that they would overcome even a
pair of them, if chance would direct
them to their lurking places, though
they were reported to be so remarkable
both for their strength and ferocity. They
were not at all successful, having neglected
the common game in searching for these
animals; and a little before sunset they
returned homeward, without having shot
any thing save one wild turkey. But
when they least expected it, to their in-
finite joy they discovered a deep pit ca-
vern, which contained a large litter of
fine half-grown pigs, and none of the old
ones with them. This was a prize indeed;
so, without losing a moment, Donald said
to the other, "Mack, you pe littlest
man, creep you in and durk te little sows,
and I'll be keeping watch at te door."

Mack complied without hesitation—
gave his gun to Donald—heathed his
skene-dhu, and crept into the cave head
foremost; but after he was all out of sight,
save the brogues, he stopped short, and
called back, "But Lord, Tonal, pe shoor
te keep out te ould wans." "Tou't you
pe leaping tat, man," said Donald.

The cave was deep, but there was a
abundance of room in the further end,
where Mack, with his sharp skene-dhu
now commenced the work of death. He
was scarcely well begun, when Donald
perceived a monstrous wild boar advanc-
ing upon him, roaring and grinding his
tusks, while the fire of rage gleamed from
his eyes. Donald said not a word for fear
of alarming his friend; besides, the
savage was so hard upon him ere ever he
was aware, he scarcely had time for any
thing, so setting himself firm and cocking
his gun, he took his aim; but that the
shot might prove the more certain death,
he suffered the boar to come within a few
paces of him before he ventured to fire,
he at last drew the fatal trigger, expect-
ing to blow out his eyes, brains and all.
Merciful heaven! the gun missed fire, or
flashed in the pan, I am not sure which.
There was no time to lose—Donald dashed
the piece in the animal's face, turned
his back, and fled with precipitation.
The boar pursued him only for a short
space, for having heard the cries of his
suffering young ones as he passed the
mouth of the den, he hasted back to their
rescue. Most men would have given all
up for lost—it was not so with Donald—
Mack's life was at stake. As soon as he
observed the monster return from pursu-
ing him, Donald faced about, and pursu-
ed him in his turn; but having, before
this, from the horror of being all torn to
pieces, ran rather too far without looking
back, the boar had by that oversight got
considerably ahead of him—Donald
strained every nerve—uttered some pierc-
ing cries; and even for all his haste did
not forget to implore assistance from hea-
ven. His prayer was short but pithy—"O
Lord! pour Mack! pour Mack!" said Don-
ald in a loud voice, while the tears gush-
ed from his eyes. In spite of all his ef-
forts, the enraged animal reached the
mouth of the den before him and entered!
It was, however, too narrow for him to go
in an all-hurst; he was obliged to drag
himself in as Mack had done before; and,
of course, his hind feet lost their hold of
the ground. At this important crisis Don-
ald overtook him; laid hold of his large,
long tail; wrapped it around both his
hands; set his feet to the banks, and held
back in the utmost desperation.

Mack, who was all unconscious of what
was going on above ground, wondered
what way he came to be involved in utter
darkness in a moment. He waited a lit-
tle while, thinking that Donald was only
playing a trick upon him, but the most
profound obscurity still continuing, he
at length bawled out—"Tonal, man, Ton-
al—that is it that'll ay pe stopping te
light?" Donald was too much engaged,

and too breathless, to think of making
any reply to Mack's impertinent ques-
tion, till the latter, having waited a con-
siderable time for an answer, repeated in
a louder cry. Donald's famous laconic
answer, which perhaps never was, nor ever
will be equalled, has often been heard
of—"Tonal, man, Tonal—I say that is
it that'll ay pe stopping te light?" bellowed
Mack—"Should te tail break, you'll
fin' tat," said Donald.

Donald continued the struggle, and
soon began to entertain hopes of ultimate
success. When the boar pulled to get
in, Donald held back; and when he strug-
gled to get back again, Donald set his
shoulder to his large buttocks and pushed
him in; and in this position he kept him,
until he got an opportunity of giving him
some deadly stabs with his skene-dhu be-
hind the short rib, which soon terminated
his existence.

Our two young friends by this adven-
ture realised a valuable prize, & secured
so much excellent food, that it took them
several days to get it conveyed home.
During the long winter nights, while the
family were regaling themselves on the
hams of the great wild boar, often was
the above tale related, and as often ap-
plauded and laughed at.

From the Philadelphia American Daily Ad.

USEFUL REMARKS ON HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Poulson.—An attention to the fol-
lowing hints may prevent many dreadful
calamities from the effects of the above
melancholy disease:

The general name of Hydrophobia in-
cludes a dread of water, difficulty in swal-
lowing, and choking convulsions, at-
tended with spitting and foaming at the
mouth.

The affected animal always manifests
some marked deviation from his accu-
stomed habits, a symptom which ought to
be particularly regarded. In lap dogs,
strange peculiarities are observable; as the
picking up of paper, thread, straw, &c. or
any thing which may happen to suddenly
catch their notice. They have sometimes
been perceived to eat their own excre-
ments, and lap their own urine; these last,
perhaps, are the strongest proofs of their
derangement, and should put us very
much upon our guard, because so depra-
ved an appetite seems peculiarly to de-
note the horrid malady under which they
labor. In this stage of the disease, how-
ever, they seldom attack any one, unless
provoked to it.

Notwithstanding, a dog's temper re-
mains meek, and frequently continues so
during the whole progress of the Hydro-
phobia, yet he is easily alarmed. He of-
ten preserves the same obedience to his
master, and shows the same degree of at-
tachment, but still he is extremely irri-
table, and always treacherous, suffering any
one to fondle him, and then suddenly
snaps or bites with almost the least ap-
parent provocation.

As the malady increases, his eyes some-
times become inflamed, and a thick white
matter discharges from the lids. The top
of the wind-pipe, in some cases only,
swells to such a degree, as to prevent
barking, and the dog of course is silent.
This sign, with those ignorant of the
cause, is termed dumb madness. In this
stage, the dog sometimes makes a hideous
yell or howl, which, when once heard,
cannot be mistaken from its dismal sound.
This is, however, not an universal symp-
tom. The early stage of the disease, it
is said, produces loss of appetite, indiffer-
ence, listlessness and melancholy; but
these symptoms are common in other
complaints to which dogs are liable, and
therefore cannot be relied upon. Neither
have they the least dread of water or o-
ther fluids, but frequently eat voraciously,
al tho' they are often without the power of
swallowing. With the increase of fever
the bowels inflame, and the animal shows
great impatience, and has an immoderate
desire to gnaw every thing around him.
He discovers a more than usual hatred to
cats. If chained or confined, he makes
the greatest exertions to break loose; is
noisy and barks frequent, loud and irregu-
lar. When unconfined he wanders about,
seeking other creatures to bite, but more
particularly some of his own species.

It is at this particular time of the disor-
der, that the consequences of a bite are
most to be dreaded, and the greatest care
ought to be taken to shun a dog so affect-
ed.

A general opinion prevails that he
does not move out of his road to bite any
one, but this never takes place until the
distemper is very far advanced and the
dog nearly exhausted, and becomes inca-
pable of the effort; for while he is most ac-
tive, he is industriously seeking for dif-
ferent objects to bite, to which his attention
seems solely directed, as he is observed
at this time to be very quarrelsome.

In the last crisis, all the preceding
symptoms are aggravated, and the dog
becomes extremely feeble; his jaw drops as
if palsied, and he foams at the mouth; he
staggerers about with scarcely the power of
walking, and, worn out by the disorder, dies
generally on the fourth or fifth day from
the commencement.

All persons, especially children, ought
carefully to avoid strange dogs, and never
trust or fondle any dog, when his general
appearance or habits seems changed,
or if he should be out of health.

When a person is so unfortunate as to
be bitten by a dog suspected of madness,
in order that a correct judgement of the
case might be formed, the dog should not
be killed immediately; as is too often
practised, but, if possible, he ought to be
confined for ten days at least.

The moment a person is bitten by a
dog, especially if appearances are suspi-
cious, they ought to seek (as water is gen-
erally close at hand) the first pump,
spring, well, brook, pond, ditch or gutter,
and continue to cleanse and wash the
wound for a long time, & ths should perse-
veringly be pursued until a surgeon ar-
rive to examine the parts and administer
relief. The celebrated Dr. Percival strong-
ly recommends it.

As a mean to prevent the direful ef-
fects of canine madness, some observa-
tions, and a case illustrative of them, are
given on the practice called
WORMING.

Very strong proofs have been adduced
of its utility; and Pliny recommends the
worming of dogs in his day, as deserving
the greatest attention.

The absolute prevention of Madness
was said to be the consequence; and had
not more virtue been ascribed to it, than
it really possesses, so easy and effective
an operation would not have been en-
tirely laid aside, particularly when it
has had its advocates in subsequent ages.
The fact is, that taking out the worm
does not destroy or prevent the disorder,
but certainly hinders the dog affected
with it, from injuring man or beast.

In "Daniel's Rural Sports," the author
states, that he had three dogs that were
wormed, bitten by Mad Dogs afterwards,
at three several periods, yet, notwithstanding,
they all died mad, they did not bite
nor do any mischief.

In 1786, a bitch belonging to one of
the domestics of Charleston College, in
South Carolina, and who had been worm-
ed, went mad, and showed all the symp-
toms and dreadful effects of the disorder.
She had a litter of whelps at the time, sev-
eral of which went mad also; they were
too young to do any damage, & the bitch
remained perfectly harmless, although car-
ressed by all the boys, who had been in
the habit of fondling her, and now symp-
tomised in her fate. She was not killed,
yet remained during every paroxysm of
her disorder quite inoffensive, and showed
no desire to bite, although otherwise rest-
less and uneasy.

Surely such an operation ought not to
be neglected by those keeping dogs, when
it possesses such important advantages.
It is thus performed; Secure the dog by
tying his feet, and open the mouth, put-
ting therein a stick, so as to prevent the
closing of his jaws.—Take a firm hold of
the tongue, and examine the under side,
where you will discover a small, firm,
strong ligament, running to the end of
the tongue. An incision is to be made
with a sharp instrument, by the side of it,
at about an inch in length; the ligament is
then to be taken up and secured by a
strong twist of sewing silk, and by a pret-
ty smart jerk, to be drawn from the
tongue, which may be washed with a little
salt and water afterwards, when in a few
days it will be well.

From the Savannah Republican, July 8.

[Per brig America, Bockius]

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Dallas, Cap-
tain Jackson, arrived at this port yester-
day morning from a cruise, having fell in
with, captured, and carried into St. Mary's,
the brig Gen. Romez, which, is the
same vessel reported by the sloop Her-
mit, on the 4th inst. The General
Romez is a prize to a Patriot privateer
fitted out at Baltimore in December last,
and commanded by Capt. Medcalf. She
has on board 280 slaves, mounts 10 guns,
and was manned with 28 men. The ori-
ginal papers of the Gen. Romez are not
to be found, consequently her national
character cannot be ascertained, but it is
supposed to be Spanish. This is the same
vessel that took Mr. Coppinger from on
board the schr. May.

[Twenty-seven of the crew of the above
brig were brought before the Mayor yester-
day, between 1 and 2 o'clock, for exami-
nation, and afterwards committed to pris-
on.]

Penitentiary System. The Richmond
enquirer has commenced a series of num-
bers, the design of which is to shew the
necessity, in consequence of the rapid
multiplication of crime, of establishing a
National Penitentiary. We hope no
such project will ever be agitated by the
National Government. The state gov-
ernments have already carried the system
too far—and we doubt whether a solitary
benefit has ever been produced by it. The
Penitentiaries in the United States are
every where crowded. They are the
schools of vice and profligacy. Old offen-
ders are necessarily pardoned, almost every
day in the year, to make room for new
ones; and these, in turn are pardoned to

make room for former occupants, who in
general return to prison in the course of
a few weeks or months. The system is
radically bad; and must, sooner or later,
be abandoned.—Com. Adv.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 22.

Late and important from England and
the continent.

By the fast sailing ship Martha, Capt.
Sketchly, which arrived last night in 33
days from Liverpool, the Editors of the
Commercial Advertiser have received
Liverpool papers to the 15th June.

ENGLAND

Has been thrown into great ferment
and agitation by the sudden arrival of
the Queen. It will be seen by the subse-
quent columns, that soon after her Ma-
jesty reached London, she communicated
an important message to the House of
Commons, drawn up in bold and confi-
dent terms, and protesting against the
project in contemplation of appointing a
secret committee to investigate her con-
duct since she has been abroad. She says
she wants the fullest inquiry into her con-
duct, and claims an open investigation—a
privilege not denied to the meanest in-
dividual in the state.

By the Message of the King, it will be
perceived that he is determined that an
investigation shall take place.

Mr. Brougham presented the Message
from the Queen to the House of Com-
mons; and the papers are filled with the
interesting discussion which followed. No
decisive measures had been adopted, and
the subject had been postponed for a few
days, to give the Ministry time for delib-
eration. Some of the papers speak of
hopes being entertained that the differ-
ences between the Royal parties will be am-
icably adjusted.

In reply to a note from Lord Liverpool,
in which his Lordship stated that notwith-
standing all that had passed, any sugges-
tions which her Majesty may have to of-
fer upon the propositions submitted in Ap-
ril last would be received; her Majesty
said—

"That she demanded all the rights be-
longing to the queen of England. That
before she was in possession of a her dig-
nities, she could not listen to any other
proposal. That when she was restored to
them she would be ready to listen to any
proposals from his majesty's ministers."
The majority in the House of Lords, in
favor of Lord Liverpool's motion for the
appointment of a secret committee to in-
vestigation the conduct of the queen, was
79.

The question for a postponement of pro-
ceedings in the House of Commons, was
carried unanimously.

It will be seen that her majesty has
been received with great attention by the
people—and from the spirit they have
manifested, we should infer, that, whet-
her her majesty is guilty or not, an at-
tempt of the government to proceed to
extremities with her, would well nigh pro-
duce a revolution.

Ever since the queen's arrival in Lon-
don, that metropolis has been the theatre
of perpetual riot. All who would not
huzza and pull off their hats in honor of
her majesty, were pelted with mud, brick-
bats, &c. &c. and often, after having com-
plied with the requisition, they were pel-
ted with mud for the diversion of the mob.
Carlton House was assailed, and the
windows of Lord Sidmouth's and Lord
Castlereagh's houses, and others broken to
pieces. The military were on duty, but
the king had given orders not to take hos-
tile measures for defence unless in the
extreme case of absolute necessity.

The following extracts contain the particu-
lars of the visit of Mr. Brougham and
Lord Hutchinson, with propositions from
the government, to the queen, before she
left France for England—the promptitude
and spirit with which she rejected the
propositions—& the determination which
she instantly formed, and carried into
effect, of meeting the government in the
capital.

The following is from a letter written
at Dover:—

It seems that when Mr. Brougham and
Ld. Hutchinson first arrived at St. Omer's
on Saturday evening, Mr. Brougham was
first introduced to her majesty who was
taking coffee; after a few complimentary
observations on both sides, Mr. Brough-
am announced to the queen, that
Lord Hutchinson, who had formerly
been a warm friend of her majesty, and
who was now a confidential friend of the
king, had come, in the spirit of sincere
friendship to both, to make some propos-
als in his majesty's name. The queen im-
mediately answered that she should be
most happy to see Lord Hutchinson forth-
with; his lordship was accordingly intro-
duced, and took coffee with her majesty,
who conversed on indifferent topics, till
his lordship rose to go away, when her
majesty said, that as she understood he
had some proposals to make to her from
the king, she should wish to see them in
writing & without delay. In consequence
of this request, Lord Hutchinson wrote
the following letter to Mr. Brougham, as
a public adviser of her majesty:

"Sir,—In obedience to the commands of the Queen, I have to inform you, that I am not in possession of any proposition or propositions detailed in a specific form of words which I could lay before her Majesty; but I can detail to you for her information, the substance of many conversations held with Lord Liverpool. His Majesty's Ministers propose that £50,000 per annum should be settled on the queen for life subject to such conditions as the king may impose. I have also reason to know that the conditions likely to be imposed by his Majesty are, that the queen is not to assume the style and title of queen of England, or any title attached to the royal family of England. A condition is also to be attached to this grant, that she is not to reside in any part of the United Kingdom, or even to visit England. The consequence of such a visit will be an immediate message to parliament, and an entire end to all compromise and negotiation. I believe that there is no other condition; I am sure none of any importance. I think it right to send to you an extract of a letter from Lord Liverpool to me: his words are—"it is material that her Majesty should know confidentially, that if she shall be so ill advised as to come over to this country, there must be an end to all negotiation and compromise. The decision, I may say, is taken to proceed against her as soon as she sets her foot on the British shore." I cannot conclude this letter without my humble and serious & sincere supplication, that her Majesty will take these propositions into her most calm consideration, and not act with any hurry or precipitation on so important a subject. I hope that my advice will not be misinterpreted. I can have no possible interest which would induce me to give fallacious counsel to the queen. But let the event be what it may, I shall console myself with the reflection, that I have performed a painful duty imposed upon me, to the best of my judgement and conscience, and in a case in the decision of which the king, the queen, the government, and the people of England, are materially interested. Having done so, I fear neither obloquy nor misrepresentation. I certainly should not have wished to have bro't matters to so precipitate a conclusion, but it is her Majesty's decision, and not mine. I am conscious that I have performed my duty towards her with every possible degree of feeling and delicacy. I have been obliged to make use of your brother's hand, as I write with pain and difficulty, and the queen has refused to give any, even the shortest day. I have the honor to be, Sir, With great regard Your most obedient humble servant HUTCHINSON."

Mr. Brougham accordingly presented the letter; the moment her Majesty read it, she expressed the utmost indignation, and appealed to Mr. Brougham for his opinion. That gentleman remarked, that he should advise her Majesty to accept; at the same time he begged her Majesty to consider what conditions she might be pleased to accept. Her Majesty best knew what was befitting her real situation. The Queen promptly replied, "my determination is soon formed; I shall set out instantly for England, it is in London and London alone, that I shall consent to consider any proposals of the king of England." Her Majesty then requested Alderman Wood, whose kind assistance she had so frequently experienced, to order horses to be immediately put to the carriages, and to despatch a courier to prepare horses on the road between St. Omer's and Calais. She was particularly anxious on this last point, having evidently a very strong apprehension that the French government might endeavor to intercept, or at least retard, her passage to the coast by refusing horses. This apprehension will account for her Majesty's haste to leave St. Omer's and put herself on board an English packet.

At half past five she left St. Omer's in company with Lady Anne Hamilton; her female attendants followed in another carriage, and a third carriage conveyed Alderman Wood, his son, and young Austin. Mr. Brougham did not make his appearance even to hand her Majesty to her coach. Lord Hutchinson likewise refrained from showing himself; and thus the professional friend of the Queen, and the confidential friend of the King, were left behind to mingle reflections on the event which had just taken place. It may be proper to mention, that her Majesty was, on walking down the steps of the hotel at St. Omer's warmly greeted by a great number of ladies of the first respectability, both French and English. A Greek lady, the wife of Mr. Copeland, an English banker about to settle at Paris, was introduced to her Majesty, who paid her some compliments on her interesting appearance; the lady answered in Italian, and wished her a pleasant voyage, and a speedy victory over her enemies. In the mean time certain intelligence had been received at Dover of her Majesty's approach & some confusion seemed to exist among the military authorities as to the mode of receiving her Majesty. At last Col. Monroe, who is the commandant of the garrison, determined to receive her Majesty with a royal salute; he observed, as we are informed, that as no special instructions had been sent to him, he conceived that he should best discharge his duty by obeying the general rule, which was, to fire a royal salute whenever a royal personage landed at Dover. This sensible decision gave great satisfaction to the people of Dover, who were flocking in vast numbers, and all dressed as if for a fete, in order to view the disembarkation of the Queen. The packet, at about a quarter before one, came close into the roads, but on account

of the tide, could not enter the harbor. Her Majesty, with her usual promptitude, as soon as she understood that it would be 5 o'clock before the vessel could get into the pier determined, to go on shore in an open boat, though the swell of the water was so considerable as to make it difficult to descend the ship's side. At length, however, her Majesty and suite were safely placed in the boat, which rapidly approached the shore, amidst the most enthusiastic cheerings from the countless multitude on the beach, the heights, and all the avenues leading to the principal hotel.

At one o'clock her Majesty set her foot on British ground: the royal salute began to fire. For a few moments her countenance and manner bespoke considerable agitation: she was visibly affected by the cordial symptoms of regard which welcomed her home: but she soon recovered herself, and with a firm step, a composed manner, and with a smiling but steady countenance, walked slowly along the crowded ranks of the principal inhabitants—Well-dressed females, young and old, saluted her with exclamations of "God bless her: she has a noble spirit: she must be innocent." She appeared in good health, her blue eyes shining with peculiar lustre, but her cheeks had the appearance of a long intimacy with care and anxiety. She is not so much *enbonpoint* as formerly, and her manner and figure seemed perfectly befitting her exalted station. She was dressed with great elegance. As she moved along, the crowd gathered so fast around her, that she was compelled to take refuge in the York Hotel. Mr. Wright, of the Ship Hotel, seeing that it would be impossible for her Majesty to reach his house on foot immediately despatched an elegant open carriage to the York. The populace removed the horses, & drew it themselves. A band of music preceded her Majesty, and two large flags, bearing the inscription of "God save Queen Caroline," were carried by some of the principal tradesmen. A guard of honor was placed at the door of the hotel, but the people did not seem to relish their appearance, the Queen observing to Alderman Wood that their presence appeared rather to produce an unpleasant and angry feeling, the worthy Alderman suggested the propriety of their going away. Her Majesty observed, that although she appreciated as it deserved the attentions of the commandant, yet that she wanted no guard of soldiers, her firm reliance was on the just principles & cordial attachment of her people. Her Majesty then went to the principal window of the hotel, and bowed several times with great grace and sweetness of manner to the happy assemblage. She then retired, and first taking a slight refreshment, lay down to rest after the harassing fatigues of body and mind which she had undergone.

The following is a detail of the events of her journey from Dover to London, & the attentions paid her by the civil and military officers and the people. At Dover 6 o'clock, a deputation of the inhabitants waited upon her and presented a congratulatory address on her arrival, to which she replied in appropriate terms. The deputation had the honor of kissing her Majesty's hand, and several ladies were afterwards permitted to enter, and were kindly received. The Queen ascended her carriage at half past six, and was drawn by the populace quite out of town, amidst the loud and reiterated cheering of an immense concourse. The horses were then put in, and the cavalcade proceeded towards Canterbury.

When her Majesty reached Canterbury it was nearly dark, and the horses were, however taken from the carriage, and the Queen was drawn through the main street. Her Majesty alighted at the Fountain Inn, where the Mayor and Corporation awaited with a congratulatory address which was immediately presented in due form. She was received by the commanding officer of the troops stationed in Canterbury with the customary honors, in consequence of direct orders from government. Her Majesty soon retired to rest, and after taking an early breakfast yesterday morning, preparations were made for her immediate departure. The people would not permit the horses to be put to the carriage, but insisted upon drawing her Majesty completely through the town. Every window was thronged with spectators, and though the morning was very unfavorable, the streets were also crowded with well-dressed people. The scene very imposing, & her Majesty appeared greatly affected. Through every village on the route towards London, the same enthusiasm prevailed.

On arriving at the Green Man, Blackheath, her Majesty's carriage drew up, & she alighted. A momentary depression, arising from fatigue, attracted a short repose desirable. The attraction now grew more intense, and in order to prevent confusion, and allay the thirst of curiosity the Queen, after partaking of some refreshment, appeared at one of the windows of the Inn. The crowd at once satisfied and animated by her appearance, burst into a vehement and protracted shout of applause. After a delay of about 20 minutes she resumed her journey. As the weather had now cleared up, and the rays of the sun increased the splendor of the scene, the carriage was thrown open, and every one gratified with an immediate view of her. The acclamations were now renewed, and continued without interruption till the entire cavalcade reached the metropolis when they swelled into a yet louder strain. As her Majesty proceeded through the streets of the metropolis, she was received with the most enthusiastic shouts of applause.

About seven o'clock her Majesty's carriage stopped at the door, of Mr. Alderman Wood's house, No. 77 South Audley-street, where already a large concourse of persons had assembled. The whole stood uncovered and rent the air with huzzas and cries of "God save Queen Caroline!"—On alighting, her Majesty seemed dreadfully fatigued, and appeared to walk into the house with some difficulty.—She leaned on the arms of Alderman Wood & Lady Anne Hamilton. Her dress was a close silk pelisse, and a large Leghorn bonnet, tied close to the face, and a large veil thrown back. The countenance of her Majesty, when she alighted, appeared cheerful and serene, in spite of the fatigue she had undergone.

Soon after her arrival the crowd in the street called loudly for her appearance, and her Majesty condescended to shew herself at the window, and about half an hour afterwards, on another call, she came out on the balcony, attended by Alderman Wood, bowed gracefully to the people and retired. Messengers were continually passing to and from the house, and several distinguished persons left their names in the course of the evening. Amongst them were the Hon. G. Bennett, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Hume, M. P. &c. Mr. Denman, the Queen's Solicitor General, called soon after her arrival, & had an interview with her Majesty. He remained about an hour. Her Majesty dined about nine o'clock; the members of Mr. Alderman Wood's family only were present. The orders at the door were, that the Queen could see no person until to-morrow.

A great crowd remained in front of Mr. Alderman Wood's house, until a late hour, huzzaing and applauding. All persons passing they obliged to take off their hats, out of respect to the queen.

As early as 10 o'clock a considerable crowd had assembled in front of the house, and before noon the whole street for a great distance on each side of the house was so thronged, that it was with difficulty the carriages could pass through it. This scene continued till nearly four o'clock; when Mr. Alderman Wood appeared upon the balcony and addressed the populace, requesting them peaceably to retire; after which they began to disperse.

We regret however to learn, that after the populace left South Audley street on Wednesday night, they were guilty of very riotous excesses. They broke the windows of a number of houses at the west end of the town, & among others those of Lord Sidmouth, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Coutts, and Mr. Maberly, M. P. A strong party of the guards remained stationed in front of Carlton House during the whole of that and Thursday night.

The following is the message communicated to the House of Commons, Mr. Brougham, by order of her Majesty.

"The queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons, that she has been induced to return to England; in consequence of the measures pursued against her honor and peace for some time by secret agents abroad, & lately sanctioned by the conduct of the government at home.—In adopting this course, her Majesty has had no other purpose whatsoever but the defence of her character, and the maintenance of those just rights which have devolved upon her by the death of that revered monarch, in whose high honor and unshaken affection, she had always found her surest support. Upon her arrival, the queen is surprised to find that a message has been sent down to parliament requiring its attention to written documents; and she learns with still greater astonishment, that there is an intention of proposing that those should be referred to a select committee. It is this day 14 years since the first charges were brought forward against her Majesty. Then, and upon every occasion during that long period, she has shown the utmost readiness to meet her accusers, and to court the fullest inquiry into her conduct. She now also desires an open investigation, in which she may see both the charges and the witnesses against her—a privilege not denied to the meanest subject of the realm. In the face of the sovereign, the parliament, and the country, she solemnly protests against the formation of a secret tribunal to examine documents, privately prepared by her adversaries, as a proceeding unknown to the law of the land, and a flagrant violation of all the principles of justice; She relies with full confidence upon the integrity of the House of Commons for defeating the only attempt she has any reason to fear. The Queen cannot forbear to add, that even before any proceedings were resolved upon, she had been treated in a manner too well calculated to prejudice her case.—The omission of her name in the Liturgy, the withholding the means of conveyance usually afforded to all the branches of the royal family, the refusal even of an answer to her applications for a place of residence in the royal mansions, and the studied slight both of English-ministers abroad, and of the agents of all foreign powers over whom the English government had any influence—must be viewed as measures designed to prejudice the world against her; and could only have been justified by trial and conviction.

On the 6th the following message was received in both houses of parliament. "GEORGE R. "The king thinks it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the Queen, to communicate to the House of Lords certain papers respecting the conduct of her Majesty since her departure from this kingdom, which he recommends to the immediate and serious consideration of the house. "The king has felt the most anxious

desire to avert the necessity of any disclosure and discussions, which must be as painful to his people as they can be to himself; but the step now taken by the Queen leaves him no alternative. "The King has the fullest confidence, that, in consequence of this communication, the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which the justice of the case, and the honor and dignity of his Majesty's crown may require."

FRANCE. Paris is in a very unquiet state, and alarming tumults have taken place. They originated in consequence of the debates upon the Election Law. The debates continued to run high. The Liberales complain that troops have been called out to disperse the people. M. de Girardin said, such a spectacle he had not before witnessed for thirty years. Paris, he said, resembled a captured city, troops stationed in various quarters, and posts fixed for their attendance. He felt assured that the exasperation had been excited by the appearance of the regular force. On the other hand it was said the conduct of the military had exhibited great moderation. The groups that had been dispersed were shouting "long live the Emperor." One or two lives had been lost. Frequent skirmishings had taken place in the public places, between groups of Royalists and Liberales. The weapons used were generally canes and sticks with terules, and the wounded were numerous. Many arrests have taken place.

NEW YORK, July 25. From Havre.—By the regular trading ship Stephania, capt. Burke, who arrived on Saturday, we have received French papers to the 10th ult. the same dates as are furnished through the latest London papers. Capt. B. has brought despatches for government. Capt. Burke informs that the Theatre at Paris Havre, Rouen, &c. were all shut up in consequence of the great riots in France.

EASTON, Md. SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

In order to lay before our readers the very late and interesting intelligence from England; we have been forced to exclude several communications intended for this week's paper—they shall be attended to in our next.

At a meeting of a large and respectable portion of the Federal Republicans of Talbot, held at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 25th inst. agreeably to previous notice, John Edmondson, Esq. was called to the chair, and Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, a committee of five gentlemen from each election district was appointed to nominate suitable candidates to represent Talbot County in the next General Assembly, who having retired for some time reported that they had selected JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, ROBERT BANNING, NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH and WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN for that purpose; whereupon it was resolved unanimously, That this meeting most cordially approve of the aforesaid nomination, and pledge themselves to use all fair and honorable means to promote their election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting to be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Easton Gazette, the Federal Republican and Maryland Gazette. JOHN EDMONDSON, Chairman. Attest, EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, Secy.

Agreeably to previous notice a large and respectable number of Federal Republicans of Caroline, convened at the Court House for the purpose of selecting four of their fellow-citizens as Candidates at the ensuing Election, to represent them in the State Legislature at their next session. The meeting being organized by calling Mr. Alumbly Jump to the Chair and appointing John Young Secretary, General William Potter explained the object of the convention—they proceeded to make the selection, when General WILLIAM POTTER, Major RICHARD HUGHLETT, Mr. JAMES HOUSTON and Capt. THOMAS GOLDSBOROUGH were declared to be the Candidates—upon which the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that General William Potter, Major Richard Hughlett, Mr. James Houston and Captain Thomas Goldsborough are suitable characters to represent them in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Resolved, That this meeting will use all honorable means in support of the above named gentlemen.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and sent to the Easton Gazette for publication.

ALUMBY JUMP, Chairman. By order, JOHN YOUNG, Secy. Denton, July 25th, 1820. A wish having been expressed by several of the gentlemen present, that a candidate for the next Sheriffalty should be selected. Our worthy friend Matthew Driver, Esq. was named as a suitable character, and never was there, on any occasion a stronger and more unanimous expression of approbation in support of a Candidate; it was therefore unanimously resolved,

that Matthew Driver, Esq. be and he is hereby declared the candidate for the next Sheriffalty for Caroline County.

ALUMBY JUMP, Chairman. By order, JOHN YOUNG, Secy.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY. One hundred and sixty odd dollars of the money belonging to the School Fund, for the education of the poor children of Talbot county, has been illegally ordered to be paid away. Thomas Loveday's pretended claim on that Fund, for which he has lately obtained a draft, cannot be sustained before any legal or equitable tribunal. The object of this statement is to prevent, if possible, the improper disbursement of so much of the School Fund, and to save it for those poor Teachers, who have been laboring lawfully and rightfully for it. The whole quota of this county for 1819, is believed will not be \$800, and this is a pretty heavy cash at it. The President of the Trustees for the Eastern District, who drew the draft, has probably been misled by the unauthorized and extrajudicial certified opinion of the Levy court, or of some members thereof; and the treasurer would do well to afford the President an opportunity of countermanning this draft.

CECIL COUNTY. We hear good news from Cecil and such as we expected. Cecil has been labouring under a little division among friends that lost her just weight in the councils of the state—but the good sense, the patriotism and magnanimity of our friends on all sides in Cecil, have dispelled all clouds and caused a re-union among those who in principle and views were always brethren. The ardent and noble exertion made last year, head'd by young men of high merits almost succeeded—all the democratic votes were out, and not all the federal votes were out by one hundred and fifty, yet the election was lost, but by seven or ten votes—These circumstances assure us of success this year, and more particularly so, as our friends in Cecil are zealous and active. Taking into view all that the federalists of Cecil have had to contend with and the exertions they have made, we consider them entitled to the highest encomiums that their friends in Maryland can pay them, and for ourselves we present them with our hearty thanks.

NEWS FOR FARMERS. Flour is actually shipping in Baltimore at four and three quarter dollars—Orders from abroad of considerable extent, we learn, are sent to purchase flour, not exceeding twenty seven shillings sterling the barrel here, and the general impression is from late intelligence, that the crops have failed in France. These circumstances added together give a spring to hope that the produce of farmers will not be given away or rather thrown away as it has been. We would like to give our complements in behalf of the farmers of the state to those agents, who have received orders from abroad, to purchase flour, not exceeding twenty-seven shillings sterling the barrel, and ask them, why they don't purchase to the extent of their order, for six dollars a barrel, it will authorize one dollar and twenty cents a bushel for good wheat, instead of the paltry sum of ninety cents a bushel.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated July 15, 1820. "Chandler's suit vs. the State was decided against him at the late term of the Court of Appeals. Pinkney and Reverdy Johnson, were his counsel. Winder and Boyle, for the state. Three Judges sitting, Earle, Buchanan, and Johnson, all democrats. This suit was instituted by Jehu Chandler against the state for the recovery of upwards of four thousand dollars, for alleged violations of his legal rights, as printer to the state by the federalists, and also for extra-services performed by him for doing of which the federalists had refused to pay him on the ground, that they were a portion of his regular duties. It has now been decided by the highest tribunal in the state, that the federalists have done him no injury. It should be recollected that the court was constituted of his own political friends and of course cannot be suspected of any improper prejudices against him. It is hoped Jehu will now cease to rail about "federal robberies" when he has thus been detected in an attempt "to rob" the state of upwards of Four Thousand Dollars!—That he had no legal right to the money our courts have settled—and as to the justice of his claim, every candid man, who will examine the manner, in which he performed the duties of his office, must admit, that it is without a shadow of foundation. The laws and votes and proceedings printed by him as regards the paper and typographical executions, are a disgrace to the state. But Jehu is a disinterested patriot—for office and its emoluments he does not care a feather!—He is only contending for the "liberties of the people," which the federalists are wishing to destroy by—restraining of his "robberies." Oh glorious liberty! the liberty of being "robbed" by Jehu Chandler! who will not die in its maintenance? The first Monday in October must determine."

For the Easton Gazette. Mr. Printer, It has been several times stated in your paper that the democratic majority in the House of Delegates voted for allowing a claim which Mr. Chandler has contrived to make out against the state, though that claim had been previously rejected by a court of justice. I have now to inform you that Mr. Chandler first brought suit in Baltimore County Court, where he was defeated, notwithstanding a very able speech made by Mr. Pinkney, who was counsel for him—After this, Mr. Chandler, appealed to the court of appeals, in which

which Mr. F. him, but with Baltimore, the displayed his full reasoning, all the skill a to expect from and which the claim he was decision of the on the first judges on that of whom are was against think of this Do you think for this claim have solemnly mitted, were the Expenses to say, no rat think of men would have s the interferer squander aw payment of a of their most I cannot t they voted for of his claim claim just; they conceived hi their hands, land Republ and giving filty chaner base of their tues have ex magnanimity the ship of st capable and upon them designing an If the me Delegates w ation mentio reward Mr. their own pr much as att the public tr tain, they ha the claim in tiful and o a man at all A few we of and coun to be in fast gates, paid ury, four hu for somethi know not w For CAL A writer paper, make "hearsay ev investigation seeing these witnesses if ed by a feder sort to the testimony a persons for the federal But call it of evidence all our cou legal. Sup acknowledged so, though possession, if his ackn vict him, a house, in still we ar ny. The lar—They ed to have ed to their and their mitted as for whom I have wri er's t logies of dence" w Calvert's plainly cases put & the ca be suffic of stealin called on tinony c which m similar? the volu ments of many a any oth feat cas been in monny; confess have be not the issue. been d testim not on what a tify as more ceedin which a con of Shu voters they li illega ten or tion— the mons voter for A volu voter flagg doub La

COMMUNICATED.
OBITUARY.

Princess Anne, Somerset County,
July 24th, 1820

On Tuesday the seventeenth inst. departed this life at his residence in this town, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, Col. George Handy, Register of Wills for this county, which office he had held with high reputation for a considerable number of years.

It is a trite, but too just an observation that penegetic on departed friends & dear connexions is too often perverted, and too apt to exhibit an ideal picture of fancied excellence, instead of a genuine portrait; the writer of the following imperfect sketch, is perfectly conscious that this partiality is not justly imputable to him.

Col. Handy was one of the very few who remained of that gallant band of patriotic heroes, who under the command and guidance of the illustrious Washington, through perils, and hardships, and privations, almost without a parallel, achieved the Independence of their beloved country.

He entered into the American army at an early period of his life, & very soon after the commencement of the Revolutionary war, in support of the glorious cause in which he had embarked, he was uniformly and honorably distinguished for his intrepidity, activity, and good conduct.

In the southern campaign, which led the way to the consummation of the glorious struggle for American liberty at the siege of York, he was attached to Lee's Legion, in which he held the rank of captain. The distinguished bravery, the unremitting activity, and the honorable and useful services by which that band of gallant soldiers signalized themselves, in that arduous campaign, must be well remembered, and duly appreciated, by every American acquainted with the history of the Revolutionary contest.

In private life he exhibited an amiable pattern of domestic and social virtues, of firm and inflexible integrity, a tender and affectionate husband and father, a kind and humane master, a warm and steady friend; as a public officer he was judicious, diligent, and faithful; strictly correct and virtuous in his moral conduct, and a firm believer in the great and interesting truths of the Christian religion; steady, but not ostentatious in the performance of his religious duties, he looked forward to the bright rewards promised in the Gospel, through the merits of a blessed Redeemer in another and better world.

His surviving friends will long and deeply lament his loss, and it is with a mournfully affecting sensibility, they pay this last sad tribute to the memory of one so truly and so justly dear to them.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the town of Easton, held at the Court House on the 21st inst. it was ordered that the "Supplement to the Ordinance entitled, An Ordinance for the prevention and removal of certain nuisances," passed by the Board on the 28th of June, 1819, be published in both the newspapers of the said town, for the information of the citizens.

A Supplement

To the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for the prevention and removal of certain nuisances."

Be it enacted and ordained, by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, duly elected and qualified, that it shall be the duty of every inhabitant of said town, between the first day of April and the first day of November, in each and every year, to cause their necessary, privies, hog-styes, and slaughter houses, to be duly cleansed and freed from annoyance; and it shall be the duty of the Bailiff of the said town, once in every two weeks, to inspect and examine all necessary, privies, hog-styes, and slaughter houses, within the limits of the said town, and where he shall perceive any annoyance therefrom, to warn the owner or owners thereof, respectively, to cleanse the same without delay, and if any such owner or owners shall, for the space of forty-eight hours from & after such warning, to be given as aforesaid by the said Bailiff, refuse or neglect to cause his, her or their necessary, privy, hog stye or slaughter house, as the case may be, to be well and sufficiently cleansed and made free from annoyance; upon due proof thereof to the Commissioners, all and every such owner or owners so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay such fine, not exceeding five dollars, as shall be imposed by the Commissioners.

Enacted and ordained into a Bye-Law by the Commissioners of the town of Easton, this 25th day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and eighteen. LOTT WARTFIELD, President pro tem.

Test—TRISTRAM NEEDLES, clk.
July 29—3w

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting for Talbot Circuit, will be held in the Wood of James Nabbs, Esq. adjoining the Chapel Meeting House. To commence on Thursday 17th August next.

July 29—tm

\$50 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber living on the Bay Side near Haddaway's Ferry on the night of the 14th inst. a negro man named BILL or WILLIAM. He is about five feet five inches high, rather dark complexion, and about twenty-six years old. Had on when he went off a pair of tow linen trousers, a coarse linen shirt, a furred hat and a blue jacket, formerly used as a uniform jacket in a light infantry company, the red nearly all taken off; he carried with him other clothing and may probably change them to evade discovery. His countenance is rather gloomy, and his features regular & rather handsome for a negro. I will give 20 dollars for him if taken in the county, and fifty dollars if taken out of the state, & all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.

WILLIAM SEARS.
P. S. He formerly sailed in one of the packets from Haddaway's Ferry, and is a good waterman. All masters of vessels & others are forewarned to harbour or employ said fellow at their peril.

W. S.
July 29—3w

A LIST OF PERSONS

Holding Land in Talbot county, with the description and names thereof, on which no personal property can be found to pay the taxes due thereon, together with the amount due from each owner, viz:

OWNERS NAMES.	TAX DUE.	NAMES OF THE LAND.
Mark Benton's heirs	10 41	Lot on Washington street in Easton, two hundred feet front, running back to West street
Samuel Logan's heirs	1 17	Two Lots on West street
Abraham Nice for his children	2 24	Lot part of Richbottom & two Lots near Easton
Bennett Wheeler's heirs	41 29	Sundry Lots in and adjoining the town, parts of Londonderry
Thomas Frazier for the heirs of John Kersey	27 10	Mary's Delight, Cromwell, part of Cudlington's Addition
Moses Butler, senior	1 49	Part Matthew's Purchase, Bloomsberry and pt. Jacob's Beginning
John Austin	3 03	Part of several tracts names unknown
Matthias Freeman's heirs	2 67	Part Bugby
Matthew Kerby's heirs	80	Part Dunn's Range
Joshua Lucas	2 88	Robert's Purchase
William Lowe's heirs	4 18	Part Perkin's Discovery, part Carter's Farm
Jane Hopkins	6 43	Lot on Dover Street in Easton
Standley Loockerman	5 39	Part Hambleton's Park
Zebulon Skinner	14 12	Part Liberty and Paca Resurveyed
William Turner	3 34	Part High Fields Addition & Ben-ny's Range
James Battie	16 25	Part Noble's chance & other tracts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That if the county charges, due on the above Lands, for the year 1819, charged on the Books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county to the foregoing persons shall not be paid to Stephen Denny, Esq. late collector of said county, or to his authorised agent, within the space of thirty days after the publication of this notice, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, together with a proportion part of the cost of advertising, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
JOHN STEVENS, Clk.

Easton School, Take Notice.

The members of the Easton Jockey Club are requested to meet at the Easton Hotel, on Tuesday the first day of August, next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of fixing on a field for a course, the days of racing, and other business of importance to the Club.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.
JOHN STEVENS, Clk.

Easton Academy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That an Examination of the Scholars in the different departments of this Institution will be held at the Academy on Thursday the 3d day of August next—at which the parents and guardians of the pupils and the friends of the Seminary are requested to attend.

By the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.
Easton, July 22, 1820.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A sober, in-lustrous single man who can produce good recommendations will hear of a good situation by applying at this office.

Easton, July 29—3w

FOR RENT,

Hackers Farm, lying on Wye River in Talbot county and occupied at present by Mr. Turner. This farm contains nearly four hundred thousand corn hills in a shift, has excellent out buildings and a good dwelling house, and lies in a healthy and pleasant situation. Persons wishing to rent, will please apply to the Subscriber, and those at a distance will do well to bring vouchers of their punctuality and good conduct as tenants.

WILLIAM GRASON
Near Queenstown.
July 29—6w.

MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Court, May Term 1820, sitting as a Court of Chancery.

Ordered that the sale made and reported by Richard Chambers, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Lee be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown at October term next. The report states that the land sold for eight hundred & eleven dollars—notice of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, three weeks previous to the twentieth of August next.

THOMAS MURPHY Clk.
Queen Ann's County Court.
July 29—3w

State of Maryland,

Somerset County, to wit: IN SOMERSET COUNTY COURT.

On application to the said county court by Chaplain Conway as an Insolvent Debtor by his petition in writing praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled "An Act for the benefit of sundry insolvent debtors" and the supplements thereto, the said Chaplain Conway having proved to the satisfaction of the said court, that he had complied with the directions of the said several Acts, it is thereupon ordered by the said court, that the person of the said Chaplain Conway be discharged from imprisonment and that he give notice to his creditors by advertisements to be set up at the door of the court house in Princess Anne, three months at least before the day herein after mentioned, and inserted in one public newspaper printed at Easton, one such paper printed at Alexandria in Virginia, and one such paper printed in the city of Baltimore, three months at the least before the said day herein after mentioned & to be continued for four successive weeks, that they be and appear before the said county court at Princess Anne, on the Saturday next after the fourth Monday of November next, to show cause if any they have why the said Chaplain Conway should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly according to the tenor of this said petition.

Test,
JOHN DONE, Clk.
of Somerset county court.
July 29—4w

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of John Lockerman, David Brown, Mitchell Reed, William Tritt and William Hancock, petitioners, to the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioners should not have the benefit of said laws as prayed for—That day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors.

Solomon D. Cranor,
Patrick Gillespie,
Philemon LeCompte,
July 22d, 3w.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.
July 29—4w

which Mr. Pinkney again appeared for him, but with no better success than in Baltimore, though it must be allowed he displayed his usual eloquence and powerful reasoning, and managed the affair with all the skill and ingenuity, which we are to expect from one so learned in the law, and which the palpable injustice of the claim he was urging would allow. The decision of the court of appeals took place on the first instant—there were three judges on the bench at the time—all of whom are democrats. The decision was against the claim. What do you think of this business now, Mr. Printer? Do you think that the democrats by voting for this claim, which two of our courts have solemnly decided ought not to be admitted, were for favoring honest Jehu at the expense of the people? I make bold to say, no rational man can think otherwise. What, then, ought the people to think of men who have endeavored, (and would have succeeded had it not been for the interference of a prudent Senate,) to squander away the public money in the payment of an account trumped up by one of their most miserable retainers?

It cannot now be said by them, that they voted for paying Mr. C. the amount of his claim because they thought the claim just; though they may say, that they conceived him entitled to a reward for their hands, for publishing in the Maryland Republican pieces in their praise, and giving currency, through the same filthy channel, to the lowest and vilest abuse of their federal opponents; whose virtues have excited their envy, and whose magnanimous efforts to keep the helm of the ship of state in the hands of efficient, capable and honorable men, have brought upon them even the hatred and malice of designing and depraved demagogues.

If the members in the late House of Delegates were influenced by the consideration mentioned, I would advise them to reward Mr. Chandler hereafter, out of their own private purses, and not even so much as attempt again to do so out of the public treasury; from which, it is certain, they had, long before they voted for the claim in question, given their very dutiful and obedient pet enough to satisfy a man at all moderate in his desires.

A few weeks since our present government and council, who it is supposed wished to be in fashion with the House of Delegates, paid Mr. Chandler, out of the treasury, four hundred and forty-four dollars, for something done for their honors, I know not what.

For the Easton Gazette.
CALVERT ELECTION.

A writer in the Annapolis democratic paper, makes the following defence of the "hearsay evidence," as admitted in the investigation of the Calvert Election. "Foreseeing these difficulties, (that is, that the witnesses if imprisoned, would be discharged by a federal judge,) it was resolved to resort to the next best evidence, and admit of testimony as to the declarations of these persons for whom they voted. This is what the federalists call 'hearsay evidence.' But call it what they may, it is that kind of evidence, which is daily admitted in all our courts of law, and therefore it is legal. Suppose a man steals a horse and acknowledges to his neighbor that he did so, though the horse be not found in his possession, still this is sufficient testimony, if his acknowledgment be proved to convict him. It is the same case in burning a house, in murder and in all other crimes; still we are told this is not legal testimony. The present case is precisely similar—They voted illegally; they were proved to have done so; they had acknowledged to their neighbors for whom they voted and their own acknowledgments were admitted as testimony against the persons for whom they voted."

I have thus given at length and in the writer's own words the reasons and analogies of law upon which the "hearsay evidence" was admitted as testimony in the Calvert scrutiny. Now in order to shew plainly that there is no similarity in the cases put as examples and an illustration & the case of the Calvert Election, it will be sufficient to enquire if ever in any case of stealing or murder, the party was first called on to swear to his guilt, before testimony could be offered of his confession, which must be the case if the cases are similar? It is certainly sound law that the voluntary confessions or acknowledgments of a man shall be admitted as testimony against himself, but never against any other person as was done in the present case. Had the witnesses alone have been interested in the effect of their testimony; had they been on trial; their confessions or acknowledgments would have been proper testimony—but that was not the case—the rights of others were at issue, and these rights should not have been defeated or impaired by legal testimony. That these witnesses were not on trial is evident—if they were by what authority were they called on to testify against themselves? And to shew more clearly the absurdity of this proceeding and the mischievous purposes to which it can be perverted, let us suppose a contest between A and B for the office of Sheriff of any county—twenty illegal voters go the polls and vote for B and immediately make acknowledgments that they had voted for A. In despite of these illegal votes A is elected by a majority of ten or fifteen votes—B contests the election—He proves these voters to be illegal—they refuse to answer—He then summons witnesses to prove that these illegal voters said or acknowledged they voted for A, what would be the result; why A would lose his election—and those illegal voters instead of being deprived of all influence, would by this course acquire a double influence in our elections!

Let it once be known that the acknowl-

edgments of illegal voters are to defeat an election and the consequence will be that every illegal voter will be bought to make his acknowledgments in such manner as may most effectually advance the success of the man or men he supports.

The democratic writer knew very well that there was no similarity between the cases, and that his law authorities did not in any manner apply—but he no doubt thought he might deceive some one, by the boldness and apparent confidence which he displayed.

But it is impossible for reasoning so palpably absurd and foolish, to mislead or deceive any one—it may render the people indignant by the marked contempt of their understanding it evinces, unless indeed they shall, good naturedly, laugh at its weak and miserable sophistry.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

APPOINTMENTS,
Made by the Governor and Council at their meetings in June and July.

(IN JUNE.)
Luke White Barber, chief Judge of the orphan's court of St. Mary's county.
Jennifer Taylor, a justice of the levy court for St. Mary's county, vice Thomas J. Bennett, resigned.
Charles Baldwin, an additional justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county.
Jonathan Childs, inspector of tobacco at Chew's cove warehouse, in Anne Arundel county.

Henry Thompson, Thomas Moale, Mordecai Gist, John S. Abell, John Murray, Jun. Wm. W. Vaughan, Augustus Aisquith, Cornelius Grimes, Jacob Woolery, Doctor Richard Wells, & John McKane, additional justices of the peace for Baltimore county.
Wilford Manning and John Parrham, justices of the levy court for Charles county, vice Samuel Hanson and Joseph Green, resigned.

Benjamin Pitcock, additional justice of the peace for Harford county.
Joseph Ireland, Francis Lamb, John Hurtt, sen. James Ringgold (Eastern Neck) & Samuel Coleman, additional justices of the peace for Kent county.
Wm. Hines, Coroner for Kent county.
Raphael C. Edelen, Notley Maddox & James Kemp, additional justices of the peace for Prince George's county.

Lloyd Luckett, George Hauver, vice George Oats, and Charles B. Ross, additional Justices of the peace for Frederick county.
Robert Fulton, a justice of the Levy court for Frederick county, vice John Mackell, resigned.
William Gabby, a justice of the orphan's court for Washington county, vice Frisby Tilghman, resigned.
Jacob Zeller, a justice of the levy court for Washington county, vice William Gabby, appointed a justice of the orphan's court.

Wm. McKinnakin, a justice of the levy court for Queen Anne's county, vice W. R. Stewart, resigned.
John D. Taylor, vice John B. Taylor, Robert Sparks and Thomas Broeke, additional Justices of the peace for Queen Anne's county.
Ennals Martin, jr. a justice of the levy court for Talbot county, vice Thomas P. Bennett, resigned.
James Seth, an additional justice of the peace for Talbot county.
Joshua Sedwick, a justice of the levy court for Calvert county, vice T. C. Gaunt, resigned.

Peregrine Bowen, an additional justice of the peace for Calvert county.
Rezin D. Baldwin a coroner for Anne Arundel county.
Edward Wiatt, a justice of the orphan's court for Allegany county, vice John Scott, resigned.

James Summers, an additional justice of the peace for Frederick county.
MILITIA APPOINTMENTS.
(IN JUNE.)
Captain John Miller, lieutenant colonel of the 10th regiment Washington county, vice John Bleakford promoted.
Christian Bower, lieutenant colonel of the 20th regt. in Frederick county, vice Sollars resigned.

For the 21st Regt. Kent County.
James R. Carville, 1st lieutenant of capt. Simon Wickes' rifle company, Samuel Coleman, 2d lieutenant, ditto.
Theodore R. Loockerman, brigade major & inspector to the 12th brigade, vice S. Dickinson, resigned.

Civil Appointments.
(IN JULY)
Thomas H. Hall, register of wills for Anne Arundel county.
Cuthbert Hall, register of wills for Kent county.
James W. Lawrence, inspector of tobacco at Lower Marlborough warehouse in Calvert county, vice Gavin H. Smith, deceased.
Josias Stevenson, inspector of tobacco at the new warehouse built by Amos A. Williams and George Williams in the city of Baltimore.
Doctor Stevens Gambrell, an additional justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county.
Shadrack Kemp, an additional justice of the peace for Baltimore county.

Militia Appointments.
(IN JULY.)
For the 25th Regt. Somerset County.
Matthias Dashiell, col. vice T. Humphreys promoted; James Waller, col. vice Dashiell promoted; Thomas Bayly, major, vice Waller, promoted.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council

At the dinner in honor of the Fourth instant, at Georgetown, in Kentucky, the head of the table was occupied by Nathan Young, aged one hundred and eight years, who had been a soldier in Braddock's defeat, and fought in the battles of his country throughout the Revolutionary War.

We understand, says the Salem Register of the 14th instant that warrants were issued, from the honorable Judge Davis, to arrest eighteen seamen who are charged with a revolt on board of a New Bedford whaler, and confining the captain thereof to his cabin for the space of six weeks.

The punishment by the law, for being concerned in a revolt, is death.

DIED
In this town, on Tuesday the 25th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Rachael Hopkins.

he is next man, secretary, the education has been aim on a legal prevent, of so ve it for laboring ore quo, will not ash at it, e Easton probably extra court, or treasurer nt an op. and such abounding ends that is of the patriotism on all all clouds those who way-bre execution ng men of all the dard d st, but by imances and more Cecil are federalists th and the consider tionous ad can pay resent them Baltimore—Orders extent, we ur, not ex- ges sterling general im- gence, that ce. These per give a lace of far- y or rather omplements the state, to ived orders our, not ex- ges sterling y they doubt or- der, for ill authoris its a bushel a paltry sum Johnson, were Doyle, for the ting, Earle, democrats," ted by Jehu r the recovery d dollars, for cal rights, as federalists, and rmed by him nists had rem- and, that they r duties. It e highest tri- e federalists It should be as constituted and of course improper pre- cease to rail en he has thus t "rob" the thousand Dol- right to the tled—and as every candid e manner, in es of his office, out a shadow and votes and m as regards cal execution, patriot—for he does not y contending people," which to de-roy s "robberies" erty of being who will not first Monday zette. stated in your majority in the for allowing a has contrived te, though that rejected by a now to inform at brought suit, where he was a very able cney, who was Mr. Chandler, appeals, in which

POETRY.

For the *Easton Gazette*.
THEN KINDNESS SHOW.
 When I'm perplex'd with many cares,
 When grievous sickness lays me low,
 When troubles sore come unawares,
 O' friend, be near—then kindness show.
 In time of fortune's prosp'rous blast,
 When my horizon's bright and clear;
 Thy friendship then is sure to last,
 And with thy smile thou'rt always near.
 But, if affliction kill my joy,
 Or bitter foes break all my peace,
 'Tis oft the case my friends will fly,
 Nor lend a hand for my release.
 And don't they know that then's the hour,
 When most consoling aid I need,
 The time when friendship's magic pow'r,
 Cannot approach, with too much speed.
 Now, friend, remember, I request,
 That in the day of bitter woe,
 You should not leave me in distress,
 But then be near—then kindness show.

Lands to Rent.

To be rented for the ensuing year, all my plantation in Hunting Creek, and Poplar Necks, in Caroline County, the leases of which will expire at the end of the present year.
 C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
 Shoal Creek, July 15, 1820. 4w.

To be Leased,

For a term of years, "Perry Hall & Morings," 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

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—tn.

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.

NOTICE.

CARRIAGE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS.

The Subscriber offers his sincere thanks to his old friends, customers and the public generally, for past favors, and takes this method of informing them that on account of a number of heavy securities and other losses, that he was reluctantly compelled to petition for the benefit of an act of insolvency at the last November term, and being turned out of a Shop last winter, which rendered it out of his power to make this offer before, informs them that he has taken that old stand formerly occupied by Elbert & Spedden, near the old Market House, on Harrison Street, & near Mr. Sheffer's Stables. The debts due from the firm of Hopkins & Spedden, he will pay one half, & all that may be due on his own private account, on the following terms, viz. Those that he may be indebted to, either on his own or the firm's account, for them to give him work, one half the bill to be paid to him, and the other half to be credited on the old accounts.
 SAMUEL HOPKINS.
 Easton, July 15th.

Trustee's Sale.

Will be sold, at public sale for the payment of the debts of the late John Dougherty, deceased, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honourable, the Judges of Talbot County Court, in the case of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood against Robert Sharp Harwood, and the children & heirs of Mrs. Ann Harwood, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased all those parts of the tracts of land, called "Carter's Scence," "Bakers Pasture" & "St. Michaels' Fresh Run," that composed the Dwelling Plantation of the said John Dougherty, in his lifetime, containing by estimation about two hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less.
 This Farm was heretofore struck off, at Public Auction to Robert Sharp Harwood, but he having failed to comply with the terms of sale, Public notice is hereby given, that the same will be set up again for sale, on Monday the 11th day of September next, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the evening.
 Persons desirous to purchase lands near Easton, are invited to view the farm now offered for sale—the situation is healthy and in an agreeable neighbourhood and directly on the public road from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett Esq.
 Terms of Sale.
 A credit of twelve months will be given—the purchaser or purchasers giving a bond with approved security for the purchase money with interest from the day of sale—upon the payment of the purchase money and interest, there will be a deed executed & delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title & estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in & to the land and real estate so sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid, or either of them.
 The creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty are again warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers and file the same, in Talbot County Court.
 JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Dougherty, deceased.
 July 15th, 1820.

A DEARBORN

FOR SALE.
 The usefulness of this kind of Carriage must be plain to all who will call and see it. For good security a credit will be given.
 REUBEN HUBBARD.
 Easton, July 15th, 1820.

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.
 Easton, May 20.

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

A Camp Meeting.

By the Quarterly Conference held in Somerset Circuit. It was determined that a **CAMP MEETING** should be held on Nanticoke Point, in Somerset County, Md. to commence on 10th of August, and end on the 15th. The ground chosen by the Managers is a beautiful place, on a farm belonging to Capt. Jesse Hughes, opposite Sandy Island, the situation for comfort and convenience, is equal to any on the Bay, good Fish, and Oysters; and an excellent harbour for vessels, which will find plenty of water and good Anchoring ground, within a small distance from the shore; those who come in vessels are advised to bring with them drinking water and fire wood. Wood and water will be provided for those who come in waggon, &c.
 It may be expected that good order, will be preserved as the managers are vested with sufficient authority by the laws of the state.
 James Denson, Esq. | Benj. Dashiell,
 Benj. J. Jones, Esq. | Henry Gale,
 Capt. Jesse Hughes, | John H. Durham,
 Col. James Walter, | John Insley,
 Jonathan Barckley, |
 MANAGERS.
 July 8—tn.

MARYLAND, Queen Anns' County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, in the recess of Queen Anns' county Court, as associate justice of the Orphans' court of Queen Anns' county, by the petition in writing of Samuel Daily of Queen Anns' county, praying the benefit of the acts for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property & a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the jailor having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and he having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Queen Anns' county court, on the first Saturday of the October Term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Samuel Daily be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of the October court next, the notice to his creditors to appear before the county court, on the first Saturday in said court, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the benefit of the said acts and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 19th day of May in the year eighteen hundred and twenty.

THOS. B. TURPIN.
 Test: THO. MURPHEY, Clerk of Queens Anns' County Court.
 July 8.

MARYLAND, Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, Chief Justice of the Orphans' Court, by petition in writing of Roger Shorter, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, & the said Roger Shorter, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Roger Shorter, be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Roger Shorter, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Roger Shorter, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.
 Given under my hand the 5th day of June 1820.
 LEVIN LAKE.
 July 15. True copy.

NOTICE

The undersigned citizens of Worcester County, State of Maryland, do hereby severally give notice to their creditors, that they have petitioned for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland and that their petitions respectively are now pending in Worcester County Court—and that they having severally complied with the provisions of the act of Assembly passed at November Session 1805, and the several supplements thereto—the first Saturday in the next November Term of said court is fixed for a final hearing of said petitions—of which their creditors respectively are requested to take notice.
 William Emiss,
 John Richardson,
 Ralph Milbourne,
 Michael Murray
 Moses Benson,
 John Atkins,
 James Marsh,
 John Johnson,
 John Fortune,
 Worcester County, July 15th, 1820. 4w.

NOTICE.

The subscribers, of Dorchester County, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Keene, late of the same county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of June eighteen hundred, and twenty one; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
 Given under our hands this nineteenth day of July, 1820.
 LEVI D. TRAVERS, } Administrators.
 CHAS. AARON, }
 July 22—5w.

Bank of Carolina.

The President and Directors of this institution, have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per centum, upon the capital stock (actually paid in) for the last six months to end the 31st inst. which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the first Monday in August next.
 By order,
 MATT. DRIVER, Cashier.
 Denton, July 23d.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suits of George S. Baker, and Keyser & Shaffer use of George S. Baker, against James B. Ringgold, will be sold on Tuesday the 31st day of August next, all the right and title of the said James B. Ringgold in and to the following negroes, viz: one negro named Merrick, otherwise Merrick Berry, one boy named Conway, the property of the above James B. Ringgold—taken and sold to satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the above writs. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the Court House Green.
 ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
 July 1—ts.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 To the Stockholders in this Institution, that an Election will be held at the Court House, in Easton, on the first Monday in August next, (7th) between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the Charter.
 By order,
 JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashr.
 July 1—6w

Maryland, Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Talbot County Court, as one of the Justices of the Orphans' court, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of William Coppuck, an insolvent debtor of Talbot 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 & a list of his creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the jailor of his confinement in the goal of Talbot County for debt only, was forthwith discharged, and I do hereby direct that the said William Coppuck, give notice to his creditors of his application & discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for the space of 4 successive weeks, three months before the first Saturday after the second Monday of November next, & that he be and appear on that day before the Judges of Talbot 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 28th day of June 1820.
 WILLIAM THOMAS.
 July 2. 4w

MARYLAND, Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, by petition in writing of Robert S. Orem, and Ezekiel Vickars stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred & five, for the relief of insolvent debtors, & the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Robert S. Orem & Ezekiel Vickars, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Robert S. Orem and Ezekiel Vickars, be discharged from their imprisonment & that they be & appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Robert S. Orem and Ezekiel Vickars to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Robert S. Orem and Ezekiel Vickars, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.
 Given under my hand the 23d day of May 1820.
 LEVIN MARSHALL.
 July 15 True copy.

Trustee's Sale.

By Virtue of a Decree of Caroline County Court, sitting as a Court of equity, The Subscriber will on the 15th day of August next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell at Public Sale, on the premises, a House and Lot in the village of Denton, belonging to the estate of William Webb, late of Caroline County, deceased, the Lot contains about one quarter of an acre, the improvements are one Dwelling House in good repair, Kitchen, Stable and Carriage House, it is unnecessary to give a further description as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the premises before the day of sale. A credit of eighteen months will be given upon the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient security to the Trustee, as such for the payment thereof with interest from the day of sale, after the sale shall be ratified by the Court, and the purchase money fully paid, the trustee will by a good and sufficient deed convey to the purchaser or purchasers his, her, or their heirs or assigns the aforesaid lot of ground with the improvements thereon.
 PHILEMON PLUMMER, Trustee.
 July 15. 4t.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the New and Elegant Schooner, the *JANE & MARY*, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.
 The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
 CLEMENT VICKARS.
 N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.
 C. V.
 February 14—TF.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.
 Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.
 The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.
 All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.
 EDWARD AULD.
 Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.
 Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Talbot 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 50.
 Easton, Feb. 28—

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheller, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Osters, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.
 Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.
 The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
 SOLOMON LOWE.
 N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.
 Easton, Oct. 4—tf

MARYLAND, Dorchester County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the fourth Judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Thomas W. Wheeler, Matthew Harding, Charles B. LeCompte, Richard Tubman, John Willson, Edward Corner, Joseph Porter, William Sharpless, Edward Tall, Reuben Rigger and James Hutchinson, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred & five for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in said acts—and the said Wheeler, Harding, LeCompte, Tubman, Willson, Corner, Porter, Sharpless, Tall, Rigger, and Hutchinson, having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Wheeler, Harding, LeCompte, Tubman, Willson, Corner, Porter, Sharpless, Tall, Rigger, and Hutchinson, be discharged from their imprisonment and that they be and appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Wheeler, Harding, LeCompte, Tubman, Willson, Corner, Porter, Sharpless, Tall, Rigger, and Hutchinson, to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Wheeler, Harding, LeCompte, Tubman, Willson, Corner, Porter, Sharpless, Tall, Rigger, and Hutchinson, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.
 Given under my hand the 10th day of July, 1820.
 WILLIAM B. MARTIN.
 July 15.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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, into Mr. Richard Feddenman his agent.
 RICHARD GRAY.
 June 10

The Members

Of the Board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are requested to meet in Easton on Tuesday the 8th of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
 SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Secy.
 July 22—3w

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 jailor of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged, and I do hereby 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 Door s 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.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of Perry Plummer of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November Session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts. A schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, & the said petitioner having satisfied me, that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the jailor having satisfied me that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond and sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Perry Plummer be discharged from his imprisonment, and he (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of November Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county Court, on the first Saturday in said court in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and to show cause if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto. Given under my hand this third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty.
 WILL. JENKINS.
 July 25—4w

MARYLAND, Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me the Subscriber in the recess of the court as Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by petition of Nathan Barwick, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, & a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition & the said Nathan Barwick, having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, & having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up his property and given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Caroline County, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Nathan Barwick be discharged from his imprisonment and that he be and appear before the county court of the said county, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton, once a week four successive weeks, three months before the said Monday in October next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the Tuesday, to appear before the said County, on the said day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Nathan Barwick should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 26th day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty.
 ROBERT ORRELL.
 Per order, JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.
 July 15—4w

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Judges of the county court of Worcester, will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, the real estate of Jonathan Garretson, deceased, lying in Worcester county.
 This land consists of part of a tract called Chingataque and contains One Hundred and Sixty Acres, lying on the road from Snow Hill to Virginia, near the Sea-side. The sale will take place on the premises on Saturday the nineteenth day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The terms will be bond with approved security, for one half of the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale, and for the other half in two years, interest to commence from the day of sale.
 JOHN O. SELBY, Trustee.
 July 22—3w

VOL. III.

PRINTED EVERY 812

ALEXA

At Two Dollars payable half

advertised three times for three cents for every

By virtue of public sale upon 25th day of August that valuable

thing near the county, there is one half of which to this yard and one two frame Beam, Mill and Granary, Carriage necessary out house the situation of healthy and pe the Eastern Shing Business.

one, two, three day of January purchaser giving securities bearing day of January will be given—privilege of water the sale.

Also, at the for sale in the near the land Henry Morgan will be sold on equal years in equal bearing interest person wishing can see it by ing near the sa every necessary After the 23d be sold part of the aforesaid articles too te

July 22, 1820 N. B. The be supplied. bides.

In obedience Caroline court 1820, the sub due, at Dent County, at 2 o'clock in the am of the Dan Webb, consisting of Land, viz. Lot No. 1. Esq. now re in of Denton, & with a suffi improvement par.

Lot No. 2. described land with a suffi Lot No. 3. whereon M. thereon repa Land. Lot No. 4. five now live hundred & with suffi

Lot No. 5. road leading hope Bridg big, contain is tolerab

Lot No. 6. farm, lynd, bein find, the a subscriber's Web, as the

Lot No. 7. road farm sold on with inter security p may; the scrip

Lot No. 8. view the examine them by Guardian one of th

With Phil Elij Let Dan Curro

Hacks bot coui Turner, drew the lent out and lie Persons the Sub well to Good co

July