

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."—Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1822.

NO. 230.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, and the Court of Appeals to me directed, against Rigby Hopkins, viz. one at the suit of the State use of Mary Harrison one at the suit of the State use of John W. Sherwood, one at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob, use of Thomas A. Norris of Thos. one at the suit of Daniel Harrison, one at the suit of William Jenkins, and one at the suit of the State use of Mary Horney—will be offered at public sale for cash, on Saturday the 18th day of May next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on the Court House Green in Easton, the following property, to wit: The Farm which said Hopkins purchased of the late Jacob Gibson, commonly called Newcomb's Farm, alias Robertson and Margaret, and part of Partnership, situate on Miles River, about five miles from Easton, containing two hundred and seventy-five and a half acres; one other tract of land purchased by said Hopkins of James Harrison, being the farm whereon the said James Harrison at present resides; also one horse.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

N. B. The above Farm (on Miles River) will be sold subject to prior executions, which will be shown on or before the day of sale. The present incumbent will reserve the privilege of securing the growing crop; the purchaser will have the privilege of seeding wheat, or preparing fallow, &c.

The situation of the above Farm on Miles River, for health, beauty and local advantages, is surpassed by few on this shore: the fertility of its soil can be shown by its annual products for the last five years, which (considering the unfavorable seasons, and the ravages of the fly) are really astonishing. It is in a high state of cultivation, and well inclosed—has inexhaustible natural sources of manure of the best kind, such as shell, beach, the sea weed, &c. &c. the present crop of wheat bids fair to exceed a thousand bushels. As it will actually be sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve, it is certainly an object worthy the attention of capitalists.
E. N. H.
April 27—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, one at the suit of Rebecca P. Kirby, administratrix of Robert C. Kirby, and one at the suit of Mary Fiddeman against William Dodson, will be sold subject to prior executions, on Saturday 18th of May on the Court House Green in Easton, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock, the following property to wit: the House and lot in the Town of St. Michaels where said Dodson now resides, also one Sloop.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above claims.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of James Seth use of Edward Auld, administrator of Joseph Parrott, against John Hopkins, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May on the Court House Green, between 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property, a tract or part of a tract of land called London derry, on which said Hopkins resides, containing 40 acres more or less, also two head of horses and one cart.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Samuel Harden, against Arthur Rigby, Rigby Hopkins and Thomas Townsend, will be sold on Saturday 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 & 3 o'clock, the following property, a tract or part of a tract of land called Rigs Grove, containing 203 acres, two horses, and one yoke of oxen.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 20—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Walter M. Miller against Robert Dawson, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 4 o'clock, the following property, one negro man called James Lawrence.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Passee Lloyd, against James Benson, will be sold on Saturday the 18th of May next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. his reversionary title to Lots No. 17 and 19 in the Town of St. Michaels adjoining the Wrightson Jones' land.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.
EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of the following persons, Haley Moffett, use of Thomas A. Norris, one other at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. against Greenberry Turbutt, will be sold on Saturday the 18th of May on the Court House Green, between 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property, one House and Lot in the Town of Easton now occupied by said Turbutt, one bay mare, one carriage and Harness, one sorrel ditto, three dining tables, two feather beds, two bureaus, half dozen chairs, one cow and calf, one large looking glass.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.
EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two fieri facias, to me directed against Henry Colston, one at the suit of Samuel Benson, and one at the suit of Lambert Clayland use of Thomas & Kellie, will be sold on Monday the 20th of May, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, of the afternoon, on the Court House Green, in Easton, the following property, to wit: all his right, title and interest, in and to the arm on which he at present resides, in Ferry Neck, also one yoke of Oxen and Cart, one bay Mare, 6 head of Cattle, seized and taken to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed against Thomas Hardcastle at the suit of Thomas Culbreth, Edward Hardcastle use of Longstreth & Bayly, will be sold on Monday 18th of May next, between 3 and 5 o'clock, of the afternoon, on the Court House Green, in Easton, the following property to wit: all the equitable right, title and interest, of said Thos Hardcastle, of, in and to the Farm on which he at present resides; also one carriage and harness.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Jabez Caldwell, use of Richard White Thompson, against William Benny, Jr will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between 9 & 4 o'clock, the following lands & tenements, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of Land called Rumcey Forest and Morgan's Neglect, containing eighty-two acres, more or less, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
N. B. The equitable right of said Benny will only be sold.
E. N. H. Shff.
April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Henry Harden against Wilson L. Palmer, will be sold on Saturday the 18th of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 3 o'clock, the following Land: part of a tract of land called Dunn's Range, part of a tract called Moorfields and Moorfields Addition, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon; also one horse cart.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above fieri facias.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, use of Thomas Banning against Robert Dodson and James Harrison, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, the following property: a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Harrison's Fortune, containing one hundred acres more or less, one Negro Girl, called Mary, to serve for a term of years.

Seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed against Mrs. Pamela Sherwood, viz: one at the suit of Thomas Harrison use of William Martin, one at the suit of Jenkins and Catts, one at the suit of William Jenkins use of Elizabeth Lee, administratrix of William Lee, and one at the suit of Haley Moffett, use of Thomas A. Norris; will be sold on Friday the 17th day of May next, at the Trappe, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit: one negro boy Cato about 23 years of age, one negro boy George about 13 years old, each to serve until 35 years of age; one horse, one carriage, and four head of cattle.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above claims.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Andrew Orem against James Benson deceased, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st of May, on the Court House Green, at Easton, between 4 & 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: one House & Lot in St. Michaels, adjoining the property of Captain Jones, also 4 Lots in the Town of Oxford, taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the following persons, James Wilson, Jr. use of Kurl and Pouge, one other at the suit of Samuel G. Jones, against Benjamin Wilmott, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, the following lands: all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of, in and to, all singular those several lots on Washington street, with the improvements thereon.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of James Corner against Thomas Kemp, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st day of May, on the Court House Green at Easton, between 3 and 6 o'clock, the following property to wit: one Farm of said Kemp, situate in Bay Side, where Joseph Robinson now resides, called part of Bottoms Addition, and part of Miles End 2 head of Horses, 12 head of Cattle and 1 yoke of Oxen; taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, against Samuel Watts, at the suit of Aldern and Foster Maynard, will be sold on Saturday the 18th of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 4 o'clock, the following property to wit: The farm of said Watts, called part of Lobbs Corner, part of Watts' Resurvey, containing 65 acres, lying in Ferry Neck, also one horse and carriage. Seized and taken to satisfy the above claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suit of the state use of Abnegno Bodfield, trustee of William Hardcastle's estate, against Tristram Needles, administrator of Peter Harris, will be offered at Public Sale for Cash, on Monday the 20th of May next, the reversionary title of said Needles to the Farm in King's Creek Hundred, at present occupied by Mrs. Susanna Needles, containing two hundred and fifty acres, (subject to a mortgage, amount of which will be made known on the day of sale.) Also a life estate in an adjoining Farm occupied by the Widow Loveday, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, one House and Lot in Dorrell Town, and one Mahogany Table. Seized and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Neilson Nicols & Co. against Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st of May, on the Court House Green, at Easton, between 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all his right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to the Farm of said Robinson, where he now resides, situate in Ferry Neck, also one Carriage. Taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 27—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Joseph Stangasser, surviving obligor of Peter Harris, use of Thomas Stevens, against Nicholas Owens, will be sold on Saturday the 11th of May, between 10 and 3 o'clock, on the Court House Green, the following property, the lot or parcel of land with all the improvements thereon now in the occupation of Wm. Sewell, and lying on the road from Easton to Dover bridge, seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 20—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of George Thorp, against Joseph Parrott, will be sold on Saturday the 11th of May, between 10 and 3 o'clock on the Court House Green, the following property, all the equitable right of, in and to the lot or parcel of Land lying and being in the Town of Easton, and opposite the road leading from Easton to St. Michaels, with all the improvements thereon. Also one Carriage and one Horse, seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 20—ts

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A letter, whereof the following is a copy, was addressed on the 2d of February to C. Dorsey, Esq. an able and conspicuous member of the Legislature of this State. There is reason to suppose that it never reached him, and we rejoice at the opportunity of placing it, through this medium, before him and the public. We have been aught to expect that the subject will be pursued by the same pen, and we congratulate our subscribers, that a department of this journal, (Internal Improvements) which has been hitherto not so well supported as we could have wished to see it, should have now fallen into hands so well able to do it justice, as are our worthy and experienced friends, Lookers On, and Isaac Briggs.

Edt. Am. Farmer.

Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, Maryland, 1mo 31, 1822.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

Since I had the pleasure of conversing with thee at Annapolis, on the subject of Internal Improvements, for the promotion of which in this State thou hast laid a proposition before the Legislature, my mind has been turned to consider the causes of this prosperity or decline in States. What circumstances operate immediately or remotely to render them progressive, stationary or retrograde in wealth, power and happiness. In such an investigation no guide is equal to experience. By what we know has passed, we reason to the future, with a clear and steady light. An active imagination may dazzle with its lustre, and raise splendid theories, but a correct judgment, by sober induction from facts, will lead us to those useful results which promote the happiness of man.

Agriculture, Commerce and Domestic Manufactures, in just proportion to each other, constitute true political economy, and form the most solid prosperity of a nation. In the United States Agriculture is our principal concern; it is greatly predominant over all our other interests: Yet commerce and domestic manufactures, while a just proportion is preserved, are not only auxiliary to it, but without them it cannot prosper. Without commerce, agriculture could not dispose of its surplus productions, and industry would be destitute of a motive sufficiently strong to be effectual—without domestic manufactures, it would be poor, in debt and dependent. The labor bestowed in forming a manufactured article enhances its value so greatly beyond that of the raw material, that there will always exist a destructive balance against the agriculturist, unless the manufacturer becomes his customer and neighbor, so as to expand his market for numberless articles which never would be produced for exportation. The more active and extended commerce is, and the more the Farmer has the choice of rival markets, the more Agriculture is benefited. This benefit is most obvious in the vicinity of commercial cities, where on account of the short distance, transportation is cheap. As highways and modes of conveyance are improved so as to cheapen transportation, the circle is enlarged, until it reaches the utmost parts of a state, and the wilderness becomes a fruitful field.

To the preceding propositions let us apply the test of experience; and for facts, we will not go to distant regions or distant times, where it might be difficult to verify our statement, but we will confine ourselves to our own country, and to recent dates, where all may be familiar with the facts we state. We will examine the progress of population, from 1790 to 1820, a period of 30 years, in the whole United States taken collectively, and then in a few of the States taken separately, to wit: New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. I presume, the progress of population will be admitted to be a just scale by which to measure the progress of wealth, power and happiness.

The following table will exhibit the increase of population, for every period of ten years, from 1790 to 1820, in every 100,000 persons.

State	From 1790 To 1800	From 1800 To 1810	From 1810 To 1820
United States	34,976	36,507	32,954
New York	72,506	63,446	43,143
Pennsylvania	39,716	38,445	29,440
Maryland	9,271	8,223	7,043
Virginia	18,531	9,984	9,210

From the preceding we may deduce another table shewing the rate of increase per annum, for every 100 persons, and the number of years in which, at that rate, any

given amount of population would be doubled as follows:

State	Rate of increase per centum per annum.	At that rate doubling in Years.	Rate of increase per centum per annum.	At that rate doubling in Years.	Rate of increase per centum per annum.	At that rate doubling in Years.
United States	1.92	23 1/2	3.16	22 3/4	2.10	24 1/2
New York	5 10/17	12 3/4	1.90	37 1/2	3.23	19 1/2
Pennsylvania	3 1/3	21 9/10	2.37	23 1/2	3.5	16 1/2
Maryland	9 1/10	17 3/8	17 3/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Virginia	1 5/7	40 17/22	22 2/3	17 3/8	9 1/10	24 1/2

The proposition that population depends mainly on the means of subsistence has settled into a political axiom. Where those means are abundant and easily acquired, useful industry and inventive genius are excited and supplied with a powerful motive—to the necessities of life are added its conveniences and comforts, early marriages are encouraged and population, wealth and power advance with rapidity. On the contrary, where the means of subsistence are scanty and difficult to be obtained, industry languishes in despair, genius dies in embryo, indolence, poverty and crime succeed, marriages are infrequent; and, with its concomitants wealth and power, population advances more and more slowly until, having reached its maximum, its decline commences.

The history of the United States, with the establishment of a census every ten years, affords us an instructive picture of the progress and circumstances of human society in the whole nation and in each particular state. We may observe that, with one single exception,* the ratio of increase has a diminishing ratio, as a plenum is approached. New York, from 1790 to 1800, advanced at the rate of 5 10/17 per centum per annum, and, from 1810 to 1820, the ratio has diminished to 3 2/3 per centum per annum. The ratio of Pennsylvania, for the same periods, has declined from 3 1/3 to 2 3/5—that of Maryland, from 9 tenths of 1 to 17 twentifths of 1—and that of Virginia, from 1 5/7 to 9 tenths of 1 per centum per annum. If the rate of the first period had remained and should continued uniform, New York would double her population every 12 3/4 years, and would have had at the late census, 1,739,961 instead of 1,372,812 persons—Pennsylvania would double her population every 21 9/10 years, and would have had at the late census 1,159,425 instead of 1,049,398 persons—Maryland would double her population every 7 3/8 years, and would have had at the late census 418,308, instead of 407,350 persons—and Virginia would double her population every 40 17/22 years, and would have had at the late census 1,245,000 instead of 1,065,366 persons.—The causes that principally operate to promote the progress of population, are 1, unappropriated territory to be settled, which may be parcelled out on easy terms; 2, Agriculture, Commerce, and the mechanic arts. When a state is settled to its utmost limits that cause must cease to operate, except in the subdivision of large tracts of land held by wealthy individuals. As agriculture is improved, and aided by commerce and the mechanic arts, land, instead of being exhausted and neglected as a barren desert, is increased in fertility, produces abundance, and population becomes more dense, independent and happy.

Let us again contemplate the second table, and view the rapid strides of the state of New York towards wealth and power and the slow progress of Maryland. In 1790, the former contained but 340,120 persons, only 20,392, or about 1 seven-teenth part more than the latter—in 1820 it contained more than three times the number of the latter. From 1790 to 1820, the increase of New York was 1,032,692 persons, and during the same period, that of Maryland was only 87,622, but little more than 1 twelfth part of the former. This is a mortifying view for poor Mary-

* For the United States, the ratio of increase for the 2d period is greater than that for the 1st. During the 2d period Louisiana was obtained.

And, but if we wish to apply a remedy, it is necessary that we closely inspect the disease. Let us first enquire what circumstances have aided New York in her rapid march, and then what remain in the power of Maryland to apply to her own advantage.

I. New York has had, since 1790, a considerable extent of unsettled back lands, which she has by a wise policy; continued to distribute, in small portions, to industrious occupants; but she is now approaching the limit of that source of increase. She has, at her metropolis, a sea port, admirably adapted to extensive commerce. This advantage has been improved—agriculture has been promoted—domestic manufactures have lent their aid—and inland navigation and other high ways have received some public patronage; yet notwithstanding all these circumstances, which have raised her to the first rank among her sister states, we see her rate of increase in a course of diminution, and without some advancement in Internal Improvements, her march must become more and more slow until she arrives at her plenum of population. But that great state is advancing in Internal Improvements with spirit and success—in those vast enterprises which will shed around her a halo of glory, and be remembered to her praise when the triumph of the warrior will be forgotten. She has extended to agriculture a liberal legislative patronage; & is making 415 miles of Canal, which will, by a cheap & easy conveyance, connect the commerce of the Atlantic Ocean, with that of 2000 miles of Lake shores, and of a vast extent of inland country. The effect of these improvements must be to render the country within their influence capable of supporting a happy population, double, at least, in amount, to the utmost number which, without them, it could be made to sustain. Far from envying the glory of New York, let us emulate her wisdom and enterprise. To Maryland, the admonition of reason is—Go, and do thou likewise.

II. Maryland, it is true, has no appropriated territory, to form new settlements, but she has other advantages which may be greatly improved; she has some Atlantic coast; more than three fourths of both shores of one of the noblest bays in the world—and many fine rivers intersecting her in all directions, and offering to our acceptance the means of an improved inland navigation, which, by cheapening transportation, and multiplying markets in competition, would add new vigor to agriculture, more than double the productions of the earth, and greatly extend commerce and domestic manufactures. If, fearing innovation, we shut our eyes to the benefits of improvement, and without enquiry, march on in the same beaten path, which has conducted us to the present period, we may expect, in about a century more, to arrive at a population of 500,000 persons, as our maximum; but if we, pursuing an enlightened & liberal policy, avail ourselves of the means which reason & the progress of science have raised to our view, and placed fairly in our power, we may awaken dormant energies, open new sources of wealth and render old ones more productive; and Maryland may, without doubt, sustain comfortably within her present boundaries, at least one million inhabitants. Effectual improvements in navigation, on the Potomac, on the Susquehanna, and on the cross cut between the Chesapeake and Delaware, will require the concurrence of other states; but the Patuxent, the Patasco, the Monocacy, and many other rivers, entirely within our limits, will probably furnish, almost to their sources, the means of a navigation which will greatly cheapen transportation and instead of diminishing will increase the facilities of mill power. The Patasco and the Potomac navigation may probably be connected, and the Patuxent intersected by a canal from the former river to the Eastern Branch at Bladensburg. Many other small canals for the accommodation of fertile neighborhoods, would probably be added by the enterprise of corporate companies. The expense of such a plan as is suggested, would be small in comparison with its benefits, and much less in absolute amount than is generally supposed. Besides diffusing prosperity among the citizens at large, it would ultimately become a source of revenue to the state.

But, however great may be the hope of benefit, a wise people will not, in pursuit of it, commit themselves blindly to even the most plausible theories, or pledge their funds to execute the schemes of any projector, without soberly and patiently examining for themselves, by means of their representatives in the legislature, after having before them full, clear and detailed estimates of expense, and statements of every fact which ought to influence their decision. Those states (New York and Virginia) which have now in successful progress immense enterprises, have laid their plans and commenced their operations in this way; in the first place, making a thorough and minute examination, by skillful civil engineers, collecting facts and estimates of expense in detail, so as to exhibit the comparative merits of different propositions; and then their legislatures, having a view of the whole ground, could decide safely and wisely. Many plans and enterprises, capable in themselves of producing much public benefit, have been ruined and have ended in disgrace, because they have been commenced without sufficient examination—without sufficiently considering contingencies and soberly counting the cost, on an accurate and full knowledge of the circumstances necessarily connected with their execution—a vague and delusive hope excited by a theory decorated perhaps with the charms of fine language, has often misled the judgment, and a spirited beginning has been made, on

means quite inadequate to the end, or for want of skill and experience in the projector, or in those to whom the execution has been committed, discouragement has followed and the plan has failed and been abandoned in despair. The failure, from those causes, of a plan intrinsically good, is not the only evil. It casts a shade of fear & distrust over every new proposition, however reasonable in design, or beneficial in probable consequences, and damps the spirit of useful enterprise.

I hope our state will not be contented to occupy, among her sisters, a rank lower than that to which she may attain by employing those means which are in her power, which wisdom enjoins and propriety sanctions. I hope she will join in the race of emulation. With caution for her guide and reason for her counsellor, the course will be a safe one. According to my judgment, in order to ensure the benefits and avoid the evils at which I have hinted, I respectfully propose the following PLAN:

1. Create "A fund for Internal Improvements," to consist of productive stocks. Let such part as may be, from time to time, raised by taxes, be invested in some productive stock. Let the income only of the fund be applied to current expenditures, and let the surplus income be invested in productive stock. All investments and all expenditures to be specially authorized and directed by the legislature, which ought to have the complete control of the fund.

2. Place the care and administration of 'The fund for Internal Improvements,' with a Board of Agriculture and Public Works, who are to execute the laws and resolutions respecting the fund and its uses, and to report annually to the legislature, the state of the fund and their proceedings.

By the above plan the designation of the fund would be general—no particular work would be specified as its object. It would be kept under the perpetual control of the legislature. It would be competent for any member, from time to time, to move for an investigation of any special object so as to bring before the body a full and distinct knowledge of that object in all its bearings. The first question would then be—Is it, under all the circumstances of the case, expedient that the proposed work should be undertaken? If this question should be decided in the affirmative, the next question would be—how?—to what extent?

The governor of the state, for the time being, might be, ex-officio, President of the Board.

I am, sensible that, on a subject worthy of a volume, I have given only hints—I have given them under the pressure of many other engagements—such as they are, however, they are completely at thy service. I have no objection that those gentlemen with whom I have the pleasure of an acquaintance, or any others, should see them, and though they be but hints, I have this consolation, that 'A word to the wise is sufficient.' Respectfully, thy friend,

ISAAC BRIGGS.
Washington City,
2 mo 2, 1822.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, April 22.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate, according to the order of the day, took up in committee of the whole, Mr. Barbour in the chair, the bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the support of the navy, for the year 1822. To this bill the Committee of Finance of the Senate, to which it had been referred, reported an amendment, providing that 'each ration not actually drawn, be rated at 20 cents.'

[This amendment effects the compensation of the officers only of the navy, as the men never commute their rations for money.]

Mr. Lowrie submitted as an addition to the amendment, the following 'Except to officers in actual service at sea, in which cases the ration, if not drawn in kind, shall be rated at twenty five cents.' This was adopted without objection; and

Thus modified, the original amendment was agreed to—ayes 16, noes 12. The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Pleasants moved the following additional item: 'For the purpose of enabling the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to send an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy and the prevention of smuggling, \$120,000.'

The bill was then on motion, laid on the table.

TUESDAY, April 23.

The bill relating to treasury notes; and the bill to repeal the act concerning vaccination, were received from the house of representatives, severally twice read and referred.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.

General Appropriation Bill. The Senate took up the message from the house of representatives announcing the non-concurrence of that house in certain of the amendments made by the senate to the civil-list appropriation bill.

The fourth amendment disagreed to by the other house was that appropriating 9000 dollars for repairing the Cumberland road. This amendment, the senate resolved, without debate, to insist on—ayes 20—noes 13.

The next and last amendment disagreed to by the house of representatives was that which qualified the provision directing the withholding of salaries where the officers are in arrears, by making it applicable to those who have been in arrears one year.

From this amendment the senate agreed to recede, without a division.

THURSDAY, April 25.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the navy, for the year 1822, (which was this morning reported by the committee on Finance, with the modifications they were instructed to make to it on its recommitment.)

The Committee of Finance, however, reported an amendment to the bill, similar to that incorporated in the other appropriation bills, prohibiting the payment of compensation to any officer while he remains in arrears to the United States. This amendment was adopted, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time.

FRIDAY, April 26.

The message from the House of Representatives announcing that they insist on their disagreement to that amendment of the appropriation bill, which proposes an appropriation of 9000 dollars for the repairs of the Cumberland road, was taken up, and on motion, the Senate resolved to recede from said amendment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 22.

Mr. Hardin from the Select Committee, on the subject of Retrenchment, reported, in part, a bill, the object of which is to reduce the revolutionary Pensions, for all grades of rank, from and after a given day in the year 1824, to \$4 per month.

The bill which Mr. H. computed, would, if passed, effect a saving of 900,000 dollars for the first year it got into operation; and proportionably thereafter, was twice read and committed—Mr. Hardin giving notice of his intention to call up this bill and the one previously reported by the same committee, on Wednesday next.

Mr. Warfield moved the following: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report the best mode, in their opinion, of giving to the public a full and correct statement of the Debates in this House.

And the question being taken thereon, it was agreed to without debate or opposition.

Mr. Butler submitted for consideration the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the contract between the War Department of the United States, and Elijah Mix, of the 25th July, 1818, to report whether the same was made in pursuance of law, and whether the said Mix has performed his covenant, and such other facts as they may deem proper, relative to said contract.

Mr. Burton called for the consideration of the bill to repeal the existing law for the encouragement of Vaccination, and the motion to take it up was agreed to.

Mr. Bateman moved to commit the bill to a committee of the whole, which motion was opposed by Mr. Burton, and negatived; when the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House resolved itself in a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Condit in the chair,) on the bill making further appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year 1822. After some time spent therein—

Mr. Rhea moved that the committee rise and report progress, which was agreed to, and in the House the committee of the whole had leave to sit again—and then The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 23.

Mr. Alexander Smith laid on the table the following: Resolved, That leave be given to bring in a bill allowing to persons not residing within the district of Columbia the benefit of the law for the relief of insolvent debtors in the like manner as the same is allowed to persons residing within the said district.

[The object of this bill will be to abolish the residence of 12 months now required to entitle a person to the benefit of the insolvent act within the district of Columbia.]

The engrossed bill to repeal the act to encourage Vaccination, was also read a third time and passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Great part of the remainder of the day was occupied in discussing the amendments of the Senate to the general appropriation bill; part of which were finally agreed to, and others rejected. So that the bill is yet in suspense between the two Houses.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making further appropriations for the military service for the current year;

But before getting through the same, the committee rose; and The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.

Mr. Hardin from the select committee on the subject of retrenchment, further reported a bill to reduce the annual compensation of certain officers of government which was twice read and committed.

COMPENSATION BILLS.

Mr. Hardin then moved, according to notice, to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the three bills reported by the committee on retrenchment, so as to bring them, and particularly the congress-pay bill immediately before the house.

After debate, the question was taken on discharging the committee of the whole from the consideration of the retrenchment bills, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, 105 to 33.

The three bills being thus before the house, On motion of Mr. Hardin, that for reducing the compensation of senators and representatives in congress, was first read.

[This bill provides that the daily pay of

the members of the senate, from and after the present session of Congress, shall be six dollars, and the like allowance shall be made for every twenty miles travel to and from congress. The bill contains like provisions as to the members of the house of representatives; and also proposes considerably to reduce the compensation of the officers of both houses.]

Mr. Edwards of North Carolina, moved to strike out, from the part of the bill which relates to the pay of the senate, that part which provides that 'no daily allowance shall ever be made, in case of inability to attend, except when the senate shall be in session.' This proviso he considered unreasonable and disrespectful to the senate.

Mr. Nelson of Va. said, to shew that he was as friendly to retrenchment as the gentleman from Kentucky, he now gave notice that he should move an amendment to the bill, which he was surprised the gentleman himself had not incorporated in it, to make this bill take effect from the commencement of this congress.

The question on amending the bill so as to reduce the allowance to members for mileage to six dollars for every thirty miles' travelling, was taken up and decided as follows:—Yeas 83—Nays 74.

So the amendment was agreed to. Mr. Floyd moved to amend the bill so as to postpone its operation to the 1st day of July next.

The original motion to amend by Mr. Floyd was taken, without further debate, by yeas and nays as follows:—yeas 105—Nays 55.

So the amendment was agreed to. And the house then adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 25.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the first Comptroller of the Treasury Department, containing a list of unsettled balances; which was ordered to be laid on the table.

A message was received from the Senate announcing its adherence to the 4th, 5th and 9th amendments, which were made by that body to the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Walworth moved that this House do adhere to its disagreement to the said amendments of the Senate. The question was divided, and the question on insisting on the disagreement to the amendment proposing a provision for running the boundary line between this government and the late Spanish Provinces being under consideration—

On this question there took place a debate of considerable interest, which occupied something like two hours, of which it is impossible to give an idea in the small space allotted us to day.

In the end the motion of Mr. Walworth to insist on the disagreement was negatived—and the motion of Mr. Archer to recede from the disagreement to the Senate's amendment above stated, prevailed by a considerable majority.

The remaining amendment on which the Senate had insisted, was that which proposed to appropriate 9000 dollars for the repairs of the Cumberland Road.

The discussion of this was carried to such length as to occupy the remainder of the day's sitting.

The result was that the House, by a large majority, determined to insist on its disagreement to this amendment. And then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 26.

Mr. Hemphill from the Committee on Roads and Canals made a report generally favorable to those objects.

SATURDAY, April 27.

A long, wandering, desultory debate took place on reducing the pay of Senators and Representatives in Congress. The following gives the winding up of the long talks, which occupy seven closely printed columns in the *Intelligencer*.

Mr. Wright from this state, made a number of observations, and concluded by a remark, which no doubt excited a smile there, as it was intended to do, and will in any one, who recollects the Governor's recent nuptials. Let any man, said he, who has got a young wife, bring her here during the session, and see whether he will make any profit by it. And even with regard to those who have no wives, it can not be said, that when they calculate the variety of expenses incidental to human frailty, their compensation is too great.

Mr. Tol called for the previous question, but the same not being demanded by a majority of the members present, could not be put.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the instructions as proposed by Mr. Hill; and it was determined in the negative.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, April 28.

The ship Cincinnati arrived at New York in twenty three days from London, furnishes us, with European news, to the 1st of April.

The British stocks fell, in consequence of the rumours from France only 1.8th per cent.

A letter from London of the first of April says, 'There is no doubt but that the British West India Colonies will be opened to the American flag this month, but I suppose the regulations and laws will not be completed, so as to go into operation in the Islands before next July.'

Ireland.—Fresh outrages continued to be committed in this unhappy country.—The insurgents attacked the mail coach on its way from Waterford to Limerick—there were two gentlemen and Miss Wilson, the celebrated singer, and Miss Ryan, passengers—the latter was carried off, but no other violence was used, nor was any attempt made to plunder the coach or passengers. Miss Ryan, was on her way to

prosecute a man who had attempted to force her into a marriage, and who was in prison for the offence—she was carried off with a view of preventing her evidence, in which, however, the friends of the accused were defeated, as the young lady was fortunately rescued by a detachment of troops. A man named O'Neill, who had given evidence against the White Boys, was murdered, and his body found under a heap of stones. The criminal Calendar of Cork amounts to the number of three hundred and fifty.

Sir Samuel Achmuty, is to assume the command of the military forces in Ireland. France.—On the authority of the *Nantes Journal*, it is stated, that 25 officers of different ranks, have been arrested at Rochelle, in consequence of the information given by some of their associates in the Plot. No further circumstances have yet transpired to determine its extent or its precise objects.

The affair at Rochelle is of a more serious nature than was at first apprehended, and the arrest of twenty five officers of different grades furnished proof that the plot to overthrow the government was very extensive.

Turks and Greeks.—Advices from Trieste, under date of the 15th of March have been received in London, the contents of which, if true, are important. They represent that the Turkish and Greek fleets had come to an action, in which the former have been defeated with the loss of 25 vessels of the class of transport ships. The account rests on the authority of the commander of a vessel arrived at Trieste, who declared that he was an eye-witness of the engagement, which was fought on the 3d ult. The Greeks, it is said, had 75 sail, and the Turks only 60; and among those were no ships of war of the first class.

FROM THE LONDON MONITOR, MARCH 25. IMPORTANT TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND DENMARK.

It is confidently stated in the higher political circles, that a treaty has been, or is about to be concluded between this country and Denmark, by which the important fortress of the Sound is to be garrisoned by British troops, as soon as the first gun shall be fired by Russia against Turkey! If this account be correct, and of which we have no doubt, although we did not obtain it from an official source, it is of the highest importance, as Russia and her allies, the Prussians, will thus be prevented from sending even a boat through the Sound. This treaty adds much credit to the diplomatic talents of our noble secretary for foreign affairs, and may account for our sending the order of the garter to the King of Denmark.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE. No. 11.

"I WOULD NOTHING EXTENUATE OR SET DOWN AUGHT IN MALICE."

It is well remembered what degree of excitement was occasioned by the charges that were exhibited by Mr. Jefferson against the celebrated Aaron Burr. Mr. Wilkinson who, there is every reason for believing, was equally implicated, wrote to the President, that Burr had treasonable designs—that he intended to separate the Western States from the Union—to attack Mexico and to settle lands on the Washington. On the credit of this communication, before there was any judicial investigation. Mr. Jefferson in his message to Congress, stated "that the guilt of Burr was placed beyond question." He was accordingly arrested, arraigned and tried by a jury of his countrymen; was permitted to have the benefit of council and after a long and laborious investigation, was acquitted of the charges alleged against him, notwithstanding the President's bold, ungenerous and unqualified assertion above noticed.

There was one circumstance attending this trial which deserves notice, because it exhibits the demonic malice and dark revenge that actuated the motives of many of the democrats of that day. Mr. Luther Martin who was at that time the brightest ornament of Maryland, and one of the greatest advocates in this or any other country, a man of high sense of honor and unimpeachable integrity, had been employed by Mr. Burr to plead in his defence. Either during the trial or in a short time after, at a dinner given at Elkton in Md. on the 4th of July for the purpose of celebrating our glorious Anniversary, a number of vile, inflammatory toasts were given which were intended to bring disgrace and discredit upon Mr. Martin. Among others equally base, they drank 'a coat of tar and feathers to the advocate of the traitor Burr.' This wanton and unprovoked abuse aroused the resentment of the honest lawyer, who published a letter addressed to three gentlemen of Elkton, who were the principal promoters of the outrage, which for indignant rebuke, cutting satire and the keen vibration of truth and argument, stands unrivalled; and has reared their names high on infamy's escutcheon for the 'slow, unmoving finger of scorn to point at.'

From the time Mr. Jefferson was elected until the year 1805, the commerce and navigation of these states were in a most flourishing condition. Our vessels during that time visited distant climes unmolested and unassailed by the cruizers of warring powers. Napoleon had just then commenced his brilliant career on ambition's high way, and was preparing plans to execute those stupendous undertakings which have astonished and well nigh revolutionized the world. In the year 1803 the treaty of Amiens was signed, by which peace was made between England and France, which was but of short continuance. In the year following (1803) the flames of war were again lighted up in Europe which continued to blaze with unabated ardor until the

grand Actor in the drama of the world, who had been the cause of the calamity which had befallen the world, but even this did not suffer in the year 1803 was like a country by the France, for the dollars Mr. much ridicule, gravely to the mountains of But I believe, erred. The plauds by so If it was not, has certainly p. In the year can commerce tion. There plaint against the conduct of by far the most justifiable. the principle trials to carry of their adversaries that they should in a circuitous ited in a directly comm instructed the secret and i and bring into vessel they sh duce of the This deter net was rend and flagitious High Courts this species of only four year ry was inflict twelve month hostilities, w engaged in a safe and lega tion of their formation th brought by devoted vess When it a large num captured un pretences, it The mercha pal sea port sent numero Congress, ex testation an viewed the i government. united. Fe miscuously come of wh masterly sty elusive man ded for was laws and as Congress this matter resolved in the capture vessels and their being enemies of time of pea upon the p United States rights—and national in Another unanims demand taken and tion of the and damage such array differences particular of America with the ho States. An act the import But its ope the 15th of Pinkney w extraordinary Monroe, the James. T tlemen su with the B of 1806. W Congress ferson assu returning the Senate sideration stitution. that very zans, alto no excuse have signs the Senate the birds of l on, constituti result to t very ure and d to be proclat ed. This ce manner in. Byes to mu it w might b at that c with testif Mr. Jeffer were that Gaining t note o the Tr of Wisgera lying th the marriage pres have cla, yu have on April 27

grand Actor in the tragic scene was deprived of the power of inflicting harm. Happy would it have been for us, had the terrible calamity been confined to the Old World: but even this distant land was destined to suffer in the general storm. The year 1803 was likewise distinguished in this country by the purchase of Louisiana from France, for the sum of eleven million of dollars. Mr. Jefferson exposed himself to much ridicule at that time, by relating very gravely to Congress, that there were mountains of salt in that district of country. But I believe they have never been discovered. The measure has been much applauded by some and censured by others. If it was not a good bargain at the time, it has certainly proved in the end beneficial.

In the year 1805 the progress of American commerce met with the first interruption. There was then some cause of complaint against both France and Spain, but the conduct of the British government was by far the most unjust, flagrant and unjustifiable. They attempted to establish the principle that it was illegal for Neutral to carry on a trade with the colonies of their adversary in time of war, from which they were excluded in time of peace; and that they should not be permitted to effect in a circuitous route, that which is prohibited in a direct trade. They had accordingly commissioned their cruisers and instructed their commanders in the most secret and invidious manner, to capture and bring into British ports every American vessel they should find laden with the produce of the colonies of France.

This determination of the British Cabinet was rendered extremely vile, infamous and flagitious, by the fact, that their own High Courts of Appeal had determined this species of trade to be right and lawful only four years before. Besides the injury was inflicted upon our merchants nearly twelve months after the commencement of hostilities, whilst they imagined they were engaged in a trade that was recognized as safe and legal, without any previous intimation of their intentions. For the first information that such a decree existed was brought by the captain that captured the devoted vessel.

When it was known in this country that a large number of American vessels were captured under such base and unjustifiable pretences, it excited universal indignation. The merchants assembled in all the principal sea port towns on the continent and sent numerous and lengthy memorials to Congress, expressive of the abhorrence, detestation and contempt with which they viewed the infamous conduct of the British government. On this occasion all parties united. Federalists and democrats promiscuously signed those able memorials, some of which are drawn up in the most masterly style, and prove in the most conclusive manner, that the principle contended for was contrary to the established laws and usages of the civilized world.

Congress at their ensuing session took this matter under consideration. It was resolved unanimously by the Senate that the capture and condemnation of American vessels and their cargoes on the pretext of their being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain prohibited in time of peace, is an unprovoked aggression upon the property of the citizens of the United States—a violation of their neutral rights—and an encroachment upon their national independence.

Another resolution was passed almost unanimously, requesting the President to demand the restoration of the property taken and condemned and the indemnification of the American citizens for the losses and damages sustained; and to enter into such arrangements on these and all other differences between the two nations (and particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the United States.

An act was likewise passed prohibiting the importation of a variety of the most important manufactures of Great Britain. But its operation was not to commence till the 15th of November 1806. Mr. William Pinkney was likewise appointed minister extraordinary and associated with Mr. Munroe, then resident at the court of St. James. The united labors of these gentlemen succeeded in procuring a treaty with the British government in the winter of 1806, which was sent over signed in form. When it arrived in this country, Congress was not in session, and Mr. Jefferson assumed the awful responsibility of returning it without calling a meeting of the Senate and submitting it to their consideration, as he was directed by the constitution. This was so daring an outrage that very few, even of his warmest partisans, altogether approved of it. It was no excuse for him to say that he would not have signed it, even had it been ratified by the Senate, because a majority of two thirds of both houses might have given it constitutional validity. It was not only a insult to the nation, but a sentence of censure and disrespect to the gentlemen who associated it.

This celebrated Treaty, and the strange manner in which it was rejected, gave rise to much discussion amongst all classes. It was undoubtedly not such an one as might have been wished, but it was the best that could have been obtained under existing circumstances, as our ministers testified. The reasons assigned by Mr. Jefferson for returning the instrument were that there were no stipulations concerning the impressment of seamen, and no note or rider as it was called attached to the Treaty, was highly insulting, and of which it was not to be complied with. All these things there was no article on the subject in the pressment, yet there was a Note accompanying the Treaty which had a very derogatory and friendly bearing on the subject.

The most offensive passages in the Note that was appended, I have extracted, which the reader can examine and judge how far they justified the conduct of the President. 'The undersigned cannot, therefore, believe that the enemy will ever seriously attempt to enforce such a system, [viz: the famous Berlin decrees.] If he should, they are confident, that the good sense of the American Government will perceive the fatal consequences of such pretensions to neutral commerce, and that its spirit and regard to national honor will prevent its acquiescence in such palpable violations of its rights, and injurious encroachments on its interests. If, however, the enemy should carry these threats into execution; and if neutral nations, contrary to all expectations, should acquiesce in such usurpations; his majesty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate in his just defence, and to adopt, in regard to the commerce of neutral nations with his enemies, the same measures which those nations shall have permitted to be enforced against their commerce with his subjects. The commissioners of the United States will therefore feel, that at a moment when his Majesty and all neutral nations are threatened with such an extension of the belligerent pretensions of his enemies, he cannot enter into the stipulations of the present treaty, without explanation from the United States, of their intentions, or a reservation on the part of his Majesty in the case above mentioned, if it should ever occur.'

Such language as the above was indeed highly exceptionable, and improper to be addressed to an honorable & independent nation. But there was some degree of palliation and excuse from the time that gave rise to it, and the aggravating circumstances then attending it. It should be borne in mind that Buonaparte had completely humbled and in a measure actually conquered the house of Austria—that the fatal battle of Jena had annihilated the power of Prussia—and that the victorious French, with their Emperor at their head, had marched into Berlin, the proud capital of the Prussian Empire. All the continent of Europe, except Russia, now bowed to the will of the Conqueror. From the imperial palace of Berlin, he issued his base & iniquitous decrees, which were intended to wound America and crush the power of his hated rival England. By this, commonly called the Berlin decree, from the place whence it was issued, he declared the British Isles in a state of blockade, and prohibited all commerce and correspondence with them. He likewise ordered all letters or packages written in England, or to an Englishman or written in the English language, to be seized. No vessel coming directly from England or her colonies, or having been there since the publication of the decree, was to be admitted into any port. These are some of the articles against which Great Britain remonstrated and complained in the foregoing Note. This was the commencement of the famous continental system, by which all British goods were finally forbidden to be imported to any part of the vast continent of Europe. This was Buonaparte's grand weapon of annoyance, whereby he expected to ruin the manufacturers, and thereby produce a revolution in the kingdom.

But to return to the treaty, there appears to have been some analogy between this and Jay's treaty, as it regards the difficulties thrown in the way of the ratification. The provision order, which was actually in force at the time the latter was signed, was certainly as offensive to our beloved Washington and his advisers, the other members of the Executive and the Senate, as the note in question could have been to the extreme sensibility of Mr. Jefferson. Will any American undertake to deny that the former was not as keenly alive to the honor of his country as the latter? No! it would be treason—it would be worse than sacrilege to insinuate such a suspicion! One signed a treaty that he admitted was exceptionable, and strongly remonstrated against the decree to capture, which was soon repealed. The other indignantly returned a treaty, without condescending to comply with the requisitions of the Constitution, or to take advice from his associates in power; because the nation with whom he had pretended to treat complained of the anti-commercial decrees of its mortal and powerful enemy, and forewarned this Government of the necessity they should be under to retaliate in their own defence, provided it should acquiesce in these imperial pretensions, knowing at the same time that such retaliation would interfere with our neutral rights.

Had Mr. Jefferson felt no interest but one—had he consulted no other aim or end than the good of his country—or had he acted as Washington would have acted in the same circumstances, far, very far different would have been our condition, whilst Europe was convulsed and agonized by the scourge of Providence.

MARCELLUS.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Therefore Chelias and his Wife praised God for their daughter Susanna, with Joachim her husband, because there was no dishonesty found in her.—*History of Susanna, Ver. 63.*

The Canonical Books of Scripture contain all that requires our faith and is held necessary for salvation—Those which are called Apocryphal were written for illustration and admonition, and contain much that interests and instructs us.

The narrative from which the text is taken is of the latter class, and exhibits many monitory and exemplary lessons.

There are some vices so gross in the light of christianity and yet so fashionable in polite life, that every mode of admonition and precaution ought to be essayed to guard us from their alluring temptation. The

wisest of men has cautioned us against the charms of women, for no madness is stronger than that of love. There is an affinity too in sentiment which ought to be well understood in order to be well guarded against, as the transition from one to the other is easy & inviting, & deeply dangerous withal—Hence it is that youth is not the only season of aberration, but the firmer resolution and more cautious experience of age are often deceived, and men in advanced life are enticed into error by the disregarded but steadily operating influence of kindred sentiment.

The beneficence of piety softens all the affections and neutralizes, if it does not entirely banish, the angry passions—Disposed to tenderness and divested even of the means of unkindness, we adventurously trust ourselves amidst scenes of temptation from which our daily prayer implores our exemption, and from the danger of which nothing can afford the hope of escape, but the constant "Sacrifice of a broken spirit, and a broken and a contrite heart"—Love is the mere disciple of concern and compassion, which are the offspring of piety, and love with relaxed rein is as much in danger as beauty with her zone unbound. Constant association is apt to impair the restraints, which refined life imposes and then nothing is left us to depend on but devoutness of heart and purity of intention; but if even virtue may betray us without the severest scrutiny and an hourly examination, the paths of life indeed are slippery and hope itself is almost unsubstantial.

How else can we account for the fall of those whose lives have been once found to be pure, and who during that time resisted every thing that led to evil? Even men who ministered at the altar, and who long devoutly pursued the eternal welfare of mankind? Yet they have sunk at last the memorable victims of woman's charms.

Such is the only palliative that can be offered for the guilt of the two judges whose story has given rise to the above reflections. The two elders here alluded to were in all probability appointed judges in Babylon as much for their purity of character, as for their age and supposed experience and wisdom, and it was owing to their repeated and long visits at the delightful mansion of the wealthy Joacim, where they lived splendidly every day and associated with his lovely wife Susanna, that they became so fascinated with her graces and enamoured with her charms that they hazarded the sacrifice of every thing to the indulgence of the passion she inspired. Induced no doubt, by the hospitality of their friend, and delighted with the costly elegancies and voluptuous indulgences afforded at his superb establishment, they held their Court there for the trial of causes, and found a scene of pleasure which seemed to depend only upon life.

Whatever may have been the beauty and charms of Susanna, and they were certainly exceedingly great, of the very highest order, she was a woman of the most refined sentiments and chastest character—Bred up by parents who were remarked for their holy and pious lives, and particularly for their attention to their daughters instruction in the true religion of that time (according to the laws of Moses,) she embraced with earnestness the pious faith she was taught, and formed her life and manners after its purest precepts. Notwithstanding the uncommon loveliness of her person and the number of her accomplishments, she does not appear to have cherished the least vanity on that account, and was never supposed to have allured these grave ministers of justice by one look of languishment or one tone of love.

The indulgence of one passion is the indulgence of all—the judges lived sumptuously, surrounded by every thing that wealth could afford and free from every care—Their admiration for the beautiful Susanna caused their eyes to wander after her, and when they found it was her habit to enjoy the freshness of evening air by a walk in the garden, there was something so rapturous in the thought of beauty loitering, at the enchanting period of eventide, thro' parterres, and lawns, & groves, gathering flowers, inhaling sweets, reclining in arbours, or on the verdant margin of a rippling streamlet, that they were betrayed into evil by the operation of the imagination, before they were aware of it, and were handed over by the influence of fancy from admiration to love, to lust.

That the judges were gained over, surprised, into their impious determination is probable, by their diffidence towards each other as to the secret workings of their feelings, & from the shame which restrained them from a disclosure of their desire, after they were sensible of it themselves—Nor would they have disclosed it, had each not been the witness that the other was burning with similar passion, when sympathy gave birth to mutual confidences. The designs of lascivious passion are often frustrated by disclosure, and it is not very clear, notwithstanding their appointment, that if no other additional provocation had been offered to these lovers, the circumstance of their mutual disclosure might have produced the effect of rescuing the fair Susanna from their wanton plots—but unfortunately "it fell out as they watched" that they saw her at the moment when she was about to bathe and the scene was too maddening to be resisted—The beautiful innocent could not escape from their stratagems—She was assailed, and the alternatives presented to her differed only in this, viz: the one was positive sin voluntarily incurred—the other drew down suspicion of shame upon her from the evidence of her lovers.—The force of early good principles & correct habits triumphed in this painful dilemma, and she resolved to avoid guilt and hazard the suspicion, conscious that it was unmerited. She called for help in her distress, & her spoilers

artfully joined in the alarm, under pretence of having detected her in a criminal amour with a lover who had fled.

An accusation of this sort produced great sensation, and the unfortunate Susanna was called before the people to be arraigned by the very judges who were her disappointed and malignant accusers of a crime in which they themselves had plotted to involve her. She appeared, surrounded by her weeping and humiliated relatives, and as if the passion of her cruel accusers grew upon disappointment, they ordered the delicate culprit to be unveiled that they might sate their wanton appetite by a last view of her beauty, though bathed in tears and agonised with despair, before they condemned her to death. The decree was uttered, and the lovely convict made a last appeal to Heaven of her innocence, and pronounced the witnesses against her false. The appeal was heard & before the execution was performed, the mercy and the justice of God produced a respite—A righteous judge was raised up in a youth by the power of the holy spirit "who cried with a loud voice," "I am clear from the blood of this woman"—A rehearing of the case took place, the witnesses were confounded by separate examinations, and the assembly proclaimed the acquittal of the innocent Susanna and "Praised God who saveth those that trust in Him."

Thus the blood of the innocent was saved and the wretched false witnesses were given over to execution, whilst the reanimated relatives of the restored sufferer gave praise to the Most High that Susanna was found without blemish.

Here we are taught an instructive lesson against the danger of improper indulgence, and a headless disregard of the ways of temptation—It is not a sudden transition from virtue to vice that we need so much to dread as the insensible and gradual gliding from one to the other. We see too the necessity of curbing all the passions for it is not given to humanity to indulge one and restrain the rest—The efficacy of early good principles and the force of chaste sentiments and habits are strongly exemplified, and an additional evidence is given, "that the prayers of the pious will be heard, and they who trust in God will triumph"—nor is it less strongly proved that they who maliciously endeavor to injure their neighbor, will sooner or later suffer an equal calamity with that they intended to have inflicted.

May these lessons be planted in our hearts and bring forth in us the fruits of good living!

THE LAY PREACHER.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

CASUALTY.

A man by the name of Francis Hagan, son of a Mr. Daniel Hagan of the city of Philadelphia, as appears from papers found in his possession, after transacting some business in this town on Wednesday last, started for his residence, and had proceeded about nine miles on his way, when he fell from his horse and instantly expired. A jury of inquest being called, after a careful examination into the circumstances of the case, gave their verdict—"Killed by a fall from his horse." We understand he had about twenty five dollars in cash, and papers of considerable value in his pocket book.

COMMUNICATED.

GOOD OFFICERS.

MR. EDITOR,

Perhaps our Town was never blest with better, honest, more careful or more considerate Constables than at the present period—the great fear now is that they will become too careful for the interest of their employers. What renders this fear but too well grounded, is a circumstance that has recently come to our knowledge—we will relate it, for good deeds should not be hid like a light under a bushel—nay, nor had ones neither.

A poor, old, grey-headed black man, who by great pains, industry and economy, had managed to possess himself of a small tenement, which he let out, hoping that the proceeds would contribute something to his support in his declining years—Forced, however, by the delinquency of his tenant to distract—the officer into whose hands he entrusted the case attended to it with sufficient promptitude—the property was sold on the court-house green, for cash. The old man, no doubt, already fingering the rhino in his imagination, called on the officer for his due—aye, and called and called again repeatedly; but the officer, considerate man, not thinking it by any means advisable to honor the old man's checks persists in being his Banker, *no less, no less.* How long he will continue to do so God only knows—I suppose he is equally friendly to others, who have the honor to employ him in his professional way.

An Admirer of Punctuality.

Easton, May 3, 1822.

Washington, April 25.

We mentioned the other day, a rumor then in circulation, that the point in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the restoration of captured Slaves, which had according to the Treaty been referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, had been decided by him in favor of the claims of the United States. This we now understand, is incorrect. The fact is, that the last information from St. Petersburg was, that the discussion on the subject, by the Ministers of the United States and Great Britain had terminated, and that it was finally placed before the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the award of the Emperor.—*Nat. Int.*

BALTIMORE, April 30.
PRICES CURRENT.

Flour, Howard street	\$6 62 1/2 a 6 75
do wharf, cash	6 50
Wheat, white per bushel	1 35 a 1 38
do red, do	1 35
Corn, white do	cts. 78 a 81
Oats, do	30 a 35
Rye, do	80
Bran do	15 a 17
Whiskey, from the wagons, per gal.	51

No alteration in the price of Tobacco since last week.

DIED
At Judge Earle's, the residence of her Uncle, Queen Ann's County, Eastern Shore of Maryland, on the 22d of April, Mrs. Maria H. Harris, wife of Turbutt Harris, in the 33d year of her age.

Notice.
In obedience to the law and the order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the Subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Benjamin W. LeCompte, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. This advertisement to be continued one week for three successive weeks. Given under my hand this 22d day of April A. D. 1822.
JOHN H. HOOPER, Ex'r.
of Benjamin W. LeCompte, dec'd.
May 4—3w

NOTICE.
By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, the Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Monday 27th inst. at the house of Solomon Wilson in Cambridge—A small Farm in Dorchester county, between Hickborough and New Market, now occupied by Mr. Ebenezer Hutchinson, and formerly the property of Samuel Helby, deceased, containing about Eighty Acres of very fertile Land.
Terms of Sale six and twelve months, with interest from the day of Sale, the purchase to give bond with good security, and upon the ratification of sale, and the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be acknowledged.
JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.
May 4—3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the Subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of John Rock, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of May anno domini 1822.
MARY ROCK, Executrix
of John Rock, deceased.
May 4—3w

NOTICE.
As my Wife SARAH ROBERTS, has left my Bed and Board, without any just cause of provocation, this is to forward all persons from harbouring or trusting said SARAH, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
BENJAMIN ROBERTS.
Easton, May 4, 1822—3w

MARYLAND,
Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,
April 25th, A. D. 1822.
On application of William Grason, administrator of John D. Taylor, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.
In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid; I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty two.
THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John D. Taylor, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 25th day of April, 1822.
WILLIAM GRASON, Adm'r.
of John D. Taylor, dec'd.
April 27—3w

KENT COUNTY COURT.
March Term 1822.
Ordered, That the sale made by George Neal, Trustee appointed by Kent county court, acting as a Court of Equity of the undivided moiety or half part of David Vickers' Farm, lying and being in Broad Neck in Kent county, returned by the Trustee to this present March Term, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause is shown to the contrary on or before the tenth day of June next, provided the said trustee shall cause a copy of this notice to be inserted in the Easton Gazette for the space of four weeks successively before the said tenth day of June next. The Trustee states that the said property was sold to Joel Vickers for the sum of 430 dollars cash.
R. T. EARLE,
THO. WORRELL.
A true copy.
Attest, Wm. SCOTT, Clk.
April 20—4w

POETRY.

From the *Charleston Courier*.

BY MR. FERCIVAL.

I saw on the top of a mountain high,
A gem that shone like fire by night,
It seemed a star, that had left the sky,
And drop'd to sleep on the lonely height.

It climb'd the peak and found it soon,
A lump of ice in the clear cold moon.
Can you its hidden sense impart?
'Twas a cheerful look—and a broken heart.

Says the Editor of the New York Evening Post, a more beautiful thought than the above is not to be found in English poetry, notwithstanding Dr. Johnson's opinion respecting the quotation from Congreve's *Mourning Bride*—and so we say all.

Earthenware.

The Subscribers are expecting DAILY to receive from Liverpool by the

BRIG TRAVELLER AND SHIP EXCHANGE,
SIX HUNDRED CRATES OF

Earthenware.

This Ware will be warranted in every respect equal in quality to any imported into the United States.

Part of the above number of Crates are assorted expressly to suit the country trade—Part are assorted for the West India and South American Markets—Country Merchants are invited to call at our Counting House, to examine the samples of the Ware and to learn our terms and prices.

It is our intention to import this article regularly Spring and Fall.

WM. DAWSON & Co.

No. 47 South Gay-street,
Baltimore.

April 27th 1822—4w

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a supply of

Porter and Ale,

BOTTLED CRAB APPLE and NEEDLES' CIDER, CRACKERS and CHEESE, BOLOGNE SAUSAGES, &c.—He has also on hand, 60 gallons of VINEGAR, all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, April 27—1f

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as he will otherwise be obliged to enforce payment by suits to the next Court.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, March 7, 1822.

ORDINANCES

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

Be it ordained, That from and after the first day of May next, any person or persons riding, driving, or in any manner carrying a Horse, Cart, Wagon, or any kind of Carriage, upon the Foot Ways, or Side Gutters of the Town, shall be and is hereby fined one dollar for every and each offence.

Be it ordained, That from and after the first day of May next, any person running a Horse in the streets of the Town, or riding in full gallop therein, shall be, and is hereby fined one dollar for every and each offence, or if a servant, he shall receive, not less than ten lashes, nor more than twenty, unless the said fine of a dollar, be paid by his master, on demand of the Bailiff.

Be it ordained, That from and after the first day of May next, every tenant or occupant of a house and lot in the town, shall preserve the gutters in front of their respective houses and lots, clean and unobstructed. And for every neglect (having been previously warned by the Bailiff) such offender shall be, and is hereby fined, fifty cents, for every twenty-four hours continuance of the nuisance, thereafter.

JOS. E. MUSE,

President of the Board.

Attest, EDW'D LOCKERMAN, Sec'y.

April 27—3w

NOTICE.

The creditors of Levin H. Campbell, Esq. deceased, of Dorchester county, will notice the following order of Court.

JOS. E. MUSE, Trustee.

Dorchester County Court,
April Term, 1822.

Ordered by the Court, that the sales of the real estate of Levin H. Campbell, deceased, made by Joseph E. Muse as trustee, for the sale thereof, in the case of Henry Bourns, against the Infant Heirs of Levin H. Campbell, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 30th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers of Easton, for four weeks successively before the said period. The report states that the lot of ground of the said Levin H. Campbell, on the East side of Cambridge creek, in the county aforesaid, containing by measurement sixty two acres and three fourths of an acre, sold for nine hundred and forty-two dollars.

It is ordered by the said Court, that the said trustees give notice, in one of the newspapers aforesaid, to the creditors of the said Levin H. Campbell, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the said Levin H. Campbell, legally authenticated to the Clerk of this Court, to be by him filed among the proceedings of the case aforesaid, on or before the above named period.

April 27—4w

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

SPRING GOODS

Clark & Green

Are now receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a complete assortment of

FRESH SEASONABLE

GOODS,

OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS,

Which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash; their Friends and Customers are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

Easton, March 23, 1822—1f

Thomas & Groome

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a

very complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Which being selected with much care from the latest importations, they flatter themselves they will be found to please, and invite their customers and the public to call and see them.

Easton, March 23, 1822—1f

New Saddlery.

JOHN G. STEVENS

Has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening at his stand,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY,

Selected with great care and attention, he will also keep on hand Harness of every description, or make them at the shortest notice, all of which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash. He thanks his customers for the liberal encouragement he has received, and flatters himself by his strict attention to business, and with the assistance of good workmen, that they will continue to favor him with their custom.

N. B. He has also an assortment of Chaise, Gig and Riding Whips of the first quality.
Easton, April 20—3w

To Rent,

The Farm called Oakland, situated on the waters of Tread-Haven, and at present occupied by Mr. James Denny.

The Farm adjoining called Cook's-Hope, occupied by Mr. Thomas Andrews.

Also, the Farm situated on Miles River called Morlings, now occupied by Mr. John McNeal.

The House and Lot in the Town of Easton, occupied by the subscriber, possession of which may be had if required in July of the present year.

And the House and Lot in Earle's How, now held by Mr. Sheppard Apply to

JOHN ROGERS.

April 20—12w

\$10 Reward.

Was stolen from the Subscriber's lot near Dorrel Town, Talbot county, Md. on Saturday night 6th inst. a white horse about 14 1/2 hands high, 12 years old, trots and canters—on the right hind foot-lock and hoof has a scar occasioned by a rope—Whoever takes up said horse and returns him to the Subscriber shall receive the above reward.

JAMES NUTTLE.

Dorrel Town near Easton, April 20—3w

RANAWAY,

From the Farm of Mr. William Troth, near Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, to whom he was hired, a tall, slender, light matted lad, between 18 and 19 years of age, named Davy, on Easter Sunday, the 7th inst. or on the next morning. He had on a pair of yellow Kersey pantalets, a blue cloth waistcoat, and a white kersey jacket, a new pair of shoes and an old fur hat with a scarf on it. It is supposed from circumstances that this fellow Davy, ran off from the county in company with Joe and Ennals, two young negro men belonging to Mr. James Lloyd Chamberlaine, who have been apprehended in Delaware, near Wright's Red House on the road to Kenton, and are now lodged in Dover jail.

A reward of 50 dollars will be given for apprehending and scouring of said negro if taken in the state, and a reward of 100 dollars, if taken at any place out of the state and brought home and delivered in Easton Gaol.
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, April 20, 1822—1f

\$300 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 8th of April,

THREE NEGRO MEN, viz:

JIM,

Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, round face, well set, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, black cassimere pantaloons and a new fur hat. As he can write it is probable he has forged a pass for himself and the others.

TOM,

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, black complexion and down look when spoken to; he had on a suit of white home-made Kersey and a Wool Hat.

WAPPIN,

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick square built fellow of a brown complexion, had on a suit of white home-made Kersey with yellow stripes.

I am certain from their having crossed the bay their intention is to go into Pennsylvania. I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of the above described negroes, if taken out of the state, or fifty dollars for each if taken in the state so that I get them again, and all reasonable charges if brought home to me or delivered to Mr. Thomas P. Bennett near Easton, Maryland.

JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS.

April 13—3m

The editor of the Delaware Gazette is requested to give the above three insertions and forward his account to this Office.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go to Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and carriages will be taken on board on either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.
CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—1f

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Establishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the next evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday morning at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the next evening.

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

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

Nov. 10, 1821—1f.

Union Tavern.

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

His table will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

His stables are supplied with the best Corn Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Ostlers.

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

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—1f

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having taken the FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.

Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

March 5th, 1822.

Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of this institution, will be held at the Banking house, in the City of Baltimore, on Monday the sixth day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of taking into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An Act to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road from Boonsborough to Hagerstown, and for the extension of the charters of the Several Banks in the City of Baltimore," and also to take into consideration a Law passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "A further supplement to an Act to incorporate the Stockholders in the Union Bank of Maryland."

J. PINCKNEY, Jr. Cashier.

March 9. tm

THE NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

The Pamphlet under the above title, exposing a variety of illegal and improper disbursements of public money, &c. &c. can be had in any quantity, on application at the Federal Republican Office—price \$4 per doz. or 50 cents per copy.
Baltimore, April 6

For Sale,

A Valuable Negro Woman, with one or two children, for a term of years, can be had on moderate terms for cash, by applying to the Editor of this paper, where further particulars will be made known.
April 6th 1822—1f

SKETCHES

Of the Early History of Maryland,

BY THOS. W. GRIFFITH,

Are now for sale at his Office and Stationary Store, Gay-street opposite the Exchange, price stitched 50 cents, half bound 62 1/2 cts. The intelligent reader will not expect to find under this title, a full or satisfactory history, but the writer has endeavored to collect and include in the Sketches, the principal circumstances relating to the first settlement of Maryland, and of the progress of its jurisprudence, commerce, internal improvements, and with some accounts of the contests of the inhabitants amongst themselves, with the adjacent colonies and parent country—Biographical Notes of the members of the Baltimore Family, who became proprietors—Names of Governors, Judges and other Officers at different periods, and a description and view of the State House at Annapolis.

Had Mr. Bozman pursued his valuable labors, or if any other gentleman had furnished the public with a complete history, still an abstract would be desirable, on several accounts, but especially as an elementary treatise for schools, and as such these Sketches are respectfully recommended to Parents and Teachers in Maryland particularly, by the knowledge of one's own country being, of all other historical knowledge, the most essential to ladies as well as gentlemen.
Baltimore, March 9

A few copies of the above work for Sale at this Office.

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the first Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough, Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county, who may have Watches to repair, by depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn, the Mail Carrier, may depend on having their orders strictly and punctually executed.
H. B. J.

MARYLAND,

Queen Anns' County Orphans' Court,

April 25th, A. D. 1822.

On application of George Biscoe, administrator of Thomas Biscoe, late of Queen Anns' county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anns' county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 25th day of April, 1822.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Queen Anns' county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Anns' county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Biscoe, late of Queen Anns' county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April Anno Domini 1822.

GEORGE BISCOE, Adm'r.

of Thomas Biscoe, dec'd.

April 27—3w

A BARGAIN IN LAND.

The Subscriber offers for sale that well known farm, called and known by the name of Hog Island, containing upwards of Six Hundred Acres; also, another farm adjoining, called North Wales, upwards of 200 acres, these lands lying and being in Caroline county, on Great Choptank river, and lying about one mile below Dover Bridge—On the river there is a large marsh of near 300 acres, that is the best in the county for Stock of every kind—the Upland is very kind for corn, wheat, rye and oats—the improvements are good and complete, full and in good repair—it is not necessary to give any further description of the above land, as those wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises—The terms will be made easy to purchasers, and if not sold by the first of August, it then will be to rent, to a good tenant. For further information apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS FORD.

Caroline County, April 13

For Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on Saturday the 18th of May next, at Mr. William Lake's Store in Dorchester county, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. about eight hundred and fifty acres of land lying on Black water river. As I am determined to dispose of these lands, they will certainly be sold without reserve, in lots or in any other manner which may suit purchasers. I conceive it unnecessary to give a particular description of the above lands, as persons disposed to purchase can examine the premises. The terms will be easy and made known on the day of Sale.

ROBT. GRIFFITH.

April 20, 1822—1f.

Cambridge Ferry.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that well known situation on the Talbot Shore, opposite Cambridge, belonging to Mr. William Jenkins, (formerly known by the name of Akers' Ferry) where the public that may please to favour him with their custom, shall be well accommodated with quick dispatch; his Ferry Boats are in the best order, and carefully managed—he also begs leave to inform the public that he has taken Tavern License, and will endeavor by faithful attention to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. Horses, Gigs, &c. can be had at the shortest notice on moderate terms, to convey passengers to Easton or elsewhere.

THOMAS BOWDLE.

Cambridge Ferry, Talbot County, April 13th 1822. 5 7w

Silver Heels.

That superb Horse will stand this season at Easton on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Church Hill on Thursdays and Fridays, and at Blakeford on Saturdays and Sundays, will touch at Centreville on his way to and from Church Hill.

He will be let to mares at twenty dollars the season, payable the tenth of November; but if fifteen dollars are paid by the tenth of October, or twelve by the tenth of September, with half a dollar to the groom, it will be a full discharge—thirty dollars to ensure a colt—six dollars for a single leap, and twenty-five cents to the groom.

His size sixteen and a half hands high, a fine dapple gray—his figure, form and beauty surpassed by no stud—his colts fine—his pedigree will be at his stands—he is a double crossed Medley—a great racer.

See his pedigree and performance at his stables. At his stands at Easton and Church Hill, the season will commence in April and end the 20th of June; but at Blakeford it will commence the 1st of March and continue to the 1st of August.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

March 16 w

N. B. He will be at the Baltimore Stock Show.

YOUNG TOM,

A Chesnut Sorrel handsomely marked with white—Six years old this Spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and eight dollars to ensure a foal and twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case—the season to commence the 27th of March and end the 26th of June, money payable the first of September.

Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half-blooded Canadian Mare—it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at Easton on Tuesday the 3d April, at the stable of Edward N. Hambleton on Wednesday the 3d, at Mr. Henry Covey's, or in that neighborhood on Thursday the 4th, and in the neighborhood of Potts's or Bennett's Mill on Friday the 5th—which stands he will attend once a fortnight throughout the season; the residue of his time at the subscribers stable. TOM has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his colts are much admired for form and action.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.

Talbot County, near St. Michaels, }
March 30, 1822, }

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

Will be sold on Thursday the 27th of June next, on the premises in Accomac county, Eastern Shore of Virginia, a tract of land, commonly known by the name of Billy's Neck, the property of the late Mr. William Seymour, deceased, situate in the upper part of said county, on the eastern side of the Chesapeake, commanding a fine view of its waters and containing 1400 acres of upland, and 1200 acres of marsh.

The improvements upon the farm consist of a large and commodious two story dwelling house, entirely new, having two rooms, a large passage and two entries upon the lower floor, all completely finished and built of the best materials, with two wings, and a colonnade leading to each, presenting a front of upwards of 90 feet. The barns, granaries, carriage houses, and corn cribs are in excellent repair, affording sufficient room for all the purposes of the farm.

It will be unnecessary to enter minutely into a description of the superior advantages of this estate to the agriculturist, as most persons who may be disposed to purchase would view the premises. The upland is surpassed by none on this shore in point of fertility, producing the staples of our country, and the artificial grasses in great perfection. The marsh presents an object of the first interest to those who may be inclined to embark meadow grounds, and to enter largely upon a system of grazing. The best judges who have seen it pronounce it equal to any in the United States for the purpose of embanking, as it regards the quality of the soil, depth of fall and local situation. The natural grass alone which it now produces would support upwards of an hundred head of cattle. About eighty acres were embanked by a skillful workman from Delaware, and a part of it sowed in grass seed, a short time previous to the death of the proprietor, which promised well, and the enterprise would have been continued had his life been spared. The estate was purchased by him, only three years ago, at the price of \$25,000.

The property will be sold in sections, should the accommodation of purchasers require it, and it is capable of a very advantageous division into four neat farms, each containing a suitable portion of upland and marsh, with an abundance of the finest white oak and pine timber for the purposes of building and the enclosing. There is also a valuable fishery upon the tract, which might, with very little expense, be made a source of considerable profit. Capt. Robins, who resides upon the estate, or either of the executors, will be pleased to give any information that may be required by those who may wish to view the property.

The terms will be made easy to purchasers.
THOS. B. JOYNES,
HUGH G

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown.—

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1822.

NO. 251.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, and the Court of Appeals to me directed, against Rigby Hopkins, viz. one at the suit of the State use of Mary Harrison, one at the suit of the State use of John W. Sherwood, one at the suit of Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob, use of Thomas A. Norris of Thos. one at the suit of Daniel Harrison, one at the suit of William Kinks, and one at the suit of the State use of Mary Horney—will be offered at public sale on Saturday the 18th day of May, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, in the Court House Green in Easton, the following property, to wit: the Farm which said Hopkins purchased of the late Jacob Gibson, commonly called Newcomb's Farm, alias Robertson and Margaret, and part of Partnerships, late on Miles River, about five miles from Easton, containing two hundred and seventy-five and a half acres; one other tract of land purchased by said Hopkins of James Harrison, being the farm whereon the said James Harrison at present resides; also one horse. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

N. B. The above Farm (on Miles River) will be sold subject to prior executions, which will be shown on or before the day of sale. The present incumbent will reserve the privilege of securing the growing crop; the purchaser will have the privilege of seeding wheat, or preparing fallow, &c. The situation of the above Farm on Miles River, for health, beauty and local advantages, surpassed by few on this shore; the fertility of its soil can be shown by its annual products for the last five years, which (considering the favorable seasons, and the ravages of the war) are really astonishing. It is in a high state of cultivation, and well inclosed—has inexhaustible natural sources of manure of the best kind, such as shell beach, the sea weed, &c. the present crop of wheat bids fair to exceed a thousand bushels. As it will actually be sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve, it is certainly an object worthy the attention of capitalists.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, one at the suit of Rebecca P. Kirby, administratrix of Robert C. Kirby, and one at the suit of Mary Fiddeman against William Dodson, will be sold subject to prior executions, on Saturday 18th of May on the Court House Green in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock, the following property to wit: one House and lot in the Town of St. Michaels here said Dodson now resides, also one cow. Seized and taken to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Samuel Harden, against Arthur Rigby, Rigby Hopkins and Thomas Townsend, will be sold on Saturday 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 & 4 o'clock, the following property, a tract part of a tract of land called Riggs Grove, containing 203 acres, two horses, and one ste of oxen. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Walter M. Miller against Robert Dawson, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 4 o'clock, the following property, one negro man called James Lawrence. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Passee Lloyd, against James Wilson, will be sold on Saturday the 18th of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. his reversionary title to Lots No. 19 in the Town of St. Michaels adjoining Wrightson Jones' land. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, against Samuel Watts, at the suit of Stephen and Foster Maynard, will be sold on Saturday the 18th of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 4 o'clock, the following property to wit: The farm of Watts, called part of Lobbs Corner, of Watts' Resurvey, containing 65 acres, lying in Ferry Neck, also one horse carriage. Seized and taken to satisfy the above claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me directed at the suit of the following persons, Haley Moffett, use of Thomas A. Norris, one other at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. against Greenberry Turbutt, will be sold on Saturday the 18th of May on the Court House Green, between 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property, one House and Lot in the Town of Easton, now occupied by said Turbutt, one bay mare, one carriage and Harness, one sorrel ditto, three dining tables, two feather beds, two bureaus, half dozen chairs, one cow and calf, one large looking glass. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of two fieri facias, to me directed against Henry Colston, one at the suit of Samuel Benson, and one at the suit of Lambert Clayland use of Thomas & Kellie, will be sold on Monday the 20th of May, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, of the afternoon, on the Court House Green, in Easton, the following property, to wit: all his right, title and interest, in and to the Farm on which he at present resides, in Ferry Neck, also one yoke of Oxen and Cart, one bay Mare, 6 head of Cattle, seized and taken to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed against Thomas Hardcastle at the suit of Thomas Culbreth, Edward Hardcastle, use of Longstreth & Bayly, will be sold on Monday 18th of May next, between 3 and 5 o'clock, of the afternoon, on the Court House Green, in Easton, the following property to wit: all his equitable right, title and interest, of said Thos Hardcastle, of, in and to the Farm on which he at present resides; also one carriage and harness. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Jabex Caldwell, use of Richard White Thompson, against William Benny, Jr. will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between 9 & 4 o'clock, the following lands & tenements, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of Land called Kuncy Forest and Morgan's Neglect, containing eighty-two acres, more or less, with all the improvements thereon.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

N. B. The equitable right of said Benny will only be sold.

E. N. H. Shff.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Henry Harden against Wilson L. Palmer, will be sold on Saturday the 18th of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 3 o'clock, the following Land: part of a tract of land called Dunn's Range, part of a tract called Moorfields and Moorfields Addition, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon; also one horse cart. Seized and taken to satisfy the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, use of Thomas Banning against Robert Dodson and James Harrison, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, the following property: a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Harrison's Fortune, containing one hundred acres more or less, one Negro Girl called Mary, to serve for a term of years. Seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed against Mrs. Pamela Sherwood, viz: one at the suit of Thomas Harrison use of William Martin, one at the suit of Jenkins and Catts, one at the suit of Clayland & Nabb, one at the suit of William Jenkins use of Elizabeth Lee, administratrix of William Lee, and one at the suit of Haley Moffett, use of Thomas A. Norris; will be sold on Friday the 17th day of May next, at the Trappe, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, to wit: one negro boy Cato about 23 years of age, one negro boy George about 13 years old, each to serve until 35 years of age; one horse, one carriage, and four head of cattle. Seized and taken to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of James Corner against Thomas Kemp, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st day of May, on the Court House Green at Easton, between 3 and 6 o'clock, the following property to wit: one Farm of said Kemp, situate in Bay Side, where Joseph Robinson now resides, called part of Bottoms Addition, and part of Miles End 2 head of Horses, 12 head of Cattle and 1 yoke of Oxen; taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Andrew Orem against James Benson deceased, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st of May, on the Court House Green, at Easton, between 4 & 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: one House & Lot in St. Michaels, adjoining the property of Captain Jones, also 4 Lots in the Town of Oxford, taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the following persons, James Wilson, Jr. use of Kurle and Pogue, one other at the suit of Samuel G. Jones, against Benjamin Wilmott, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, the following lands: all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of, in and to, all and singular those several lots on Washington street, with the improvements thereon.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of James Corner against Thomas Kemp, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st day of May, on the Court House Green at Easton, between 3 and 6 o'clock, the following property to wit: one Farm of said Kemp, situate in Bay Side, where Joseph Robinson now resides, called part of Bottoms Addition, and part of Miles End 2 head of Horses, 12 head of Cattle and 1 yoke of Oxen; taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that although he has suffered some of his property to be put under execution by the sheriff of this county, to answer the suit of James Corner, he is at this time and always means to be able to pay all his just debts at a short notice. But the fact in this instance is simply as follows: I passed my note of hand some considerable time past to George Gardner of Baltimore, for the sum of 700 dollars, for a consideration not now necessary to be named. He was then, and has been nearly ever since, living in a house of mine at a rent of about 150 dollars a year, which was to have been settled out of the note; I have also paid him in cash 137 dollars—none of which is credited on the note. The note was endorsed by Gardner to James Corner, for what purpose best known to themselves. I now only wish an opportunity to try our court at the next term, to have my claim against Gardner allowed in bar of the note (which would discharge the same) and if I should fail in that, I must then pay the amount of the note, &c. and do the best I can with him for my money.

The Public's obedient servant,

THOMAS KEMP.

Bayside, May 11—3w

By virtue of a fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suit of the state use of Abednego Bodfield, trustee of William Hardcastle's estate, against Trixtram Needles, administrator of Peter Harris, will be offered at Public Sale for Cash, on Monday the 30th of May next, the reversionary title of said Needles to the Farm in King's Creek Hundred, at present occupied by Mrs. Susanna Needles, containing two hundred and fifty acres, (subject to a mortgage, amount of which will be made known on the day of sale.) Also a life estate in an adjoining Farm occupied by the Widow Loveday, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, one House and Lot in Dorrell Town, and one Mahogany Table. Seized and sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Neilson Nicols & Co. against Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st of May, on the Court House Green, at Easton, between 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all his right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to the Farm of said Robinson, where he now resides, situate in Ferry Neck, also one Carriage. Taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Joseph Stangamer, surviving obligor of Peter Harris, use of Thomas Stevens, against Nicholas Owens, will be sold on Saturday the 11th of May, between 10 and 3 o'clock, on the Court House Green, the following property; the lot or parcel of land with all the improvements thereon now in the occupation of Wm. Sewell, and lying on the road from Easton to Dover bridge, seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of the following persons, James Wilson, Jr. use of Kurle and Pogue, one other at the suit of Samuel G. Jones, against Benjamin Wilmott, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, the following lands: all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of, in and to, all and singular those several lots on Washington street, with the improvements thereon.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer of April 12th. BLACK OATS AND TURNIP SEED, DIRECT FROM SWEDEN.

A late arrival at this port, from Sweden, brought us, very opportunely, a supply of black oats and turnip seed, from our worthy friend, C. HUGHES, JR. Esq. the accomplished representative of his country at the Court of Sweden; by whom we have been made the willing medium for the distribution of this valuable present, to the farmers of Maryland and other states. They have both been widely distributed: a small portion of each having been reserved for exhibition to, and experiment by farmers attending our next Cattle Show, on the last two days of May. We regret exceedingly, having mislaid the letter which accompanied these articles, as it contained a much more particular account of them, and the reason for the estimation in which they are held in Sweden, than is contained in the extract which we now publish, from a letter of more recent date.

The oats are said to be heavier and far more nutritious than our common oats; bearing a comparison in these respects with our Indian corn. The virtues of the Swedish turnip have been for three years past, the topic of discussion in agricultural circles, and its culture during the same period, has been the subject of extensive experiment. Two obstacles appear to have diminished its reputation and use. Its liability to destruction by fly, and the danger, after much expense and trouble, of having it proved to be a spurious kind, often producing a mere stalk resembling that of a cabbage, instead of a large, firm, rich bulbous root. The present donation then from Mr. Hughes to the agricultural community is of much value, as it puts us in possession of the genuine Swedish Turnip Seed, cultivated and preserved by respectable farmers, at his instance, with an express view to its being sent to this country. But the most agreeable aspect in which, individually, we view occurrences of this sort is, when they remind us that our public agents abroad, have not in these 'piping times of peace,' resigned themselves to indolence or idle parade. While apparently they may have little occupation in their official capacity, it is highly gratifying to find them thus justifying the confidence of their country, by endeavours to improve its greatest interests!—Ed. Am Farmer.

Stockholm, 8th Dec. 1821. To J. S. SKINNER, Esq. Baltimore, My dear Sir—I took the liberty of recalling myself to your friendly recollection in a late letter, by Captain Damrell, of the American brig Syren, from this port for Baltimore; that vessel sailed several weeks ago, but it is by no means improbable that you may receive this letter before she shall reach the U States as well on the general account of the season of the year, as of the unusually bad weather she must have experienced on the coast of Norway. You will perceive, that I have not omitted to follow you as far as my imperfect opportunities enable me, in your laudable and public spirited endeavours to improve the state of our agriculture; indeed I have derived great satisfaction in doing so.

I sent to you, by the Syren, a small quantity of Swedish black oats and turnip seed; part of them, as explained is for your acceptance—the rest for distribution among some of our common friends. You will pardon my taxing you with this trouble. My present purpose in writing to you, is to state some circumstances, and to ask your advice and your aid on the same subject.—During an excursion to the mines some 14 months ago, I visited several of the principal farm establishments, which as you may imagine, are connected with extensive farms & cultivated tracts (in the hands of rich proprietors) for the maintenance of the numerous labourers, employed in the different operations connected with the staple fabric of Sweden. One or two of those proprietors, who are very eminent and very worthy men, in consequence of a conversation I had with them on the subject, said that they would cultivate the ruta baga, in the most careful manner possible, and in a more extensive manner than they had done, on purpose to procure the best possible seed, for my agricultural friends at home; the year has gone round, and though the seed was ready at the sailing of the Syren, unfortunately it was in the country, and excepting the small quantity I sent you, was not to be had in time, I now, however, find myself in the possession of six hundred pounds of perhaps the most genuine and soundest Swedish turnip seed that has ever been raised; indeed it is impossible to have better. The gentlemen who raised it, are Mr. Tamm of Osterby Brok, one of the most famous country gentlemen of Sweden, Mr. Swedsterna and Count Schwern. These gentlemen

are known to Mr. Keyser, (or the two first of them are) who was here some years ago. My object is to procure for the farmers of America, the best and most certain seed; and I believe I have completely succeeded, Yours, &c. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, JR.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS. Oliver Evans' patent right to the Hopperboy has been declared, by a late decision of the Supreme Court, at Washington void as a patent for improvement, because the specification is not according to law; and void as a patent for the whole machine, because he was not the original inventor. [This has terminated a subject that for many years was a source of vexatious litigation to the millers and manufacturers of flour, and by which the patentee extorted immense sums of money. It is understood, that his claim to other parts of the improvement in the art of manufacturing flour, are equally deceptive with the Hopperboy.

Is there no redress for those who have been immersed in heavy damages, for an infringement of a patent, when it is legally and solemnly decided that the patentee had no right. If we are correctly informed Mr. Evans obtained a verdict some years ago against a Mr. Robinson of Montgomery county, in this state, by a Baltimore jury, of something like 1500 or 2000 dollars, for the use of some part of his pretended improvements, and that the mill itself was scarcely worth the amount of damages awarded. Is there no means by which this gentleman and others, can compel a return of the money, which it now appears has been illegally extorted from them.] Balt. Morning Chronicle.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE. MONDAY, April 29. The Senate took up the bill from the House of Representatives providing for the payment of damages sustained by the loss of horses, &c. in the Seminole war by the Tennessee volunteers. The Committee of Claims of the Senate, to whom this bill had been referred, recommended its indefinite postponement on which question a debate of considerable duration took place. Messrs. Eaton and Williams, of Tennessee, advocated the bill, and Messrs. Ruggles, Chandler and Barton, opposed it. The question being taken on postponing the bill indefinitely, it was negatived—yeas 13, nays 24. The bill was then laid on the table.

Southern States of America. The Senate, according to the order of the day, took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Lowrie, being called to the chair, the bill from the House of Representatives making an appropriation of \$100,000 to defray the expenses of Missions to the independent nations on the American continent. The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be read a third time; and was decided in the affirmative, as follows:—Yeas 35—Nays 5.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, which occupied it until near 4 o'clock; when the Senate adjourned. The following bills, brought up yesterday for concurrence, were severally twice read and referred: A bill to provide for deputy collectors of the customs— A bill in addition to the act for the prompt settlement of public accounts— A bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road—and The bill making an appropriation to defray the expense of Missions to the independent nations of the American continent, was read the third time, passed, and returned to the other House.

Mr. King, of New York, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following bill, which was read: Be it enacted, &c. That on Satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, that the Ports in the Islands, or Colonies, in the West Indies, under the dominion of Great Britain, have been opened to the vessels of the United States, the President shall be, and hereby is, authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the Ports of the United States shall thereafter be open to the vessels of Great Britain, employed in the trade and intercourse between the United States and such Islands, or Colonies, subject to such reciprocal Rules and Restrictions as the President of the United States may by such proclamation make and publish, any thing in the laws entitled 'An act concerning navigation,' or an act, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act concerning navigation,' to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer. The Senate spent some time to day on Executive business; and having agreed, up

The motion of Mr. Walker, to meet henceforth at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.

The bill from the house of representatives to repeal the act concerning vaccination was read.

Mr. Lloyd laid before the senate an explanatory letter from the late vaccine agent, (Dr. Smith) and moved that the bill, with the letter, be recommitted; but, after some debate, this motion was lost.

It was then moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. This motion was also lost, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, by the following vote—yeas 29, nays 6.

Mr. Edwards, Mr. Southard & Mr. Van Dyke, who were not in their seats when the vote was taken on the appropriation for ministers to South America, obtained leave to record their names in favor of the re-rogation of the South American States.

The bill in addition to the acts concerning navigation (having been previously read a second time) was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. King of New York, moved the addition of the following section:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in the event of the signature of any treaty or convention concerning the navigation or commerce between the United States and France, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, should he deem the same expedient, by proclamation, to suspend, until the end of the next session of Congress, the operation of the act, entitled, 'An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes;' and also to suspend as aforesaid, all other duties on French vessels, or the goods imported in the same, which may exceed the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in the same.

The amendment was adopted without objection, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After spending a short time on executive business,

The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 2.

The bill from the other House to repeal the act, entitled 'An act to encourage vaccination,' was read the third time, passed and returned.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The Senate took up in committee of the whole, Mr. King of Ala. in the chair, the bill from the House of Representatives authorizing the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland road, and appropriating \$9000 for repairing said road.

No amendment or objection being offered to the bill it was reported to the Senate, and then without debate the bill was ordered to be read a third time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 29.

Mr. Sanders, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the Post Office Department, made a partial report on the bill concluding with a motion, that the committee be discharged.

A message was received from the Senate containing the result of the conference between the committees of the two houses in relation to the bill for granting to the state of Mississippi and Alabama 3 per cent upon the sales of public lands within the said state, which was read, and Mr. Rankin moved that the House do so far recede from their amendment to the amendment of the Senate as to comply with the amendment recommended by the committee of conference, which was agreed to.

A further message was received from the Senate, returning the Navy Appropriation Bill, with sundry amendments.

The engrossed bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road, was read a third time.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

An engrossed bill in addition to the act for the prompt settlement of the public accounts, was read a third time and passed.

COMPENSATION BILL.

The bill to reduce the compensation of the members of Congress, &c. was then taken up, and the question recurred upon the amendment offered by Mr. Rochester, to the proposition of Mr. Alex. Smith to recommit the bill with instructions to report the same in such a manner as to reduce the compensation of the officers of the government 20 per cent.

The question was then taken, and the motion prevailed—yeas 66—nays 61.

The question then recurred upon the amended proposition of Mr. Smith, which was put without further debate, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 69—nays 61.

The question then recurred upon the recommitment with the said instructions, upon which Mr. Stoddard called for the yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Condict in the Chair,) on the bill making further appropriations, for the Military Service of the United States for the year 1822.

TUESDAY, April 30.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred so much of the President's message, as relates to the fiscal concerns of the government, made report thereon.

[The report shall be specifically published in extenso. It estimates that the revenue for the present year will be adequate to the necessary expenditures, and will leave in the Treasury of 713,548 dollars.]

The report, on motion of Mr. Stevenson, was ordered to be laid on the table and be printed.

COMPENSATION BILL.

Mr. Hardin moved that the House take up for consideration the bill to reduce the compensation of the members of Congress, &c. and on that motion he called for the yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered, and the question being taken, it was carried—yeas 120, nays 46. And the House spent some time in debate on the bill.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of State, of the amount of money paid as salaries, outfits and contingent expenses to foreign ministers since the year 1800, and the amount paid to each, which was ordered to be laid on the table, and

At 5 o'clock precisely the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.

Mr. F. Johnson, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, presented a communication from the Post Master General, which was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. F. Johnson laid on the table the following resolutions, and gave notice that he should call for the consideration of the same on Saturday next.

Resolved, That the practice which has obtained in the public offices in this city, (of not attending to business until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, and closing the offices at 5 o'clock in the evening) is inconvenient to those who have business to transact in them; is not such reasonable attention to the public service as should be given, nor such attention as the salaries allowed by law are entitled to command, and that the said practice ought to be abolished.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause the respective secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, and of the Navy, and the Postmaster General, to report to this house, on the 2d day of the next session of Congress, the number of active and well qualified clerks, and accountants, that will be necessary to perform the duties of their respective offices and departments, by requiring a reasonably constant and diligent attention to business.

Resolved, That the number of officers and seamen of the Navy of the U. States ought to be limited by law, and that the number of neither should exceed so many as can be actively and usefully employed in the public service.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, on the 2d day of the next session of Congress, a plan for a peace establishment of the Navy of the U. States, in conformity with the principles declared in the foregoing resolutions.

Post Office Establishment.

Mr. F. Johnson moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill 'further to regulate the post office department, which was agreed to. The said bill was then taken up by the House.

After some time spent in the details of the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 2.

Mr. Warfield delivered in the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to report the best mode, in their opinion, of giving to the public a full and correct statement of the debates and proceedings of this House, Report, That they have taken the same into consideration, & are of opinion that the government of the United States being a government which essentially depends upon public opinion, it is a consideration of the first importance that the course pursued by the immediate Representatives of the People in Congress should be impartially presented to the public view. Whether it will be practicable to give a minute account of the Debates and Proceedings of Congress on all the various subjects that may arise, your committee will not undertake to decide. But they consider a rigid adherence to fact in whatever is published of the Proceedings of Congress as indispensable; that whenever a part of a Debate is published the whole should be published, as well the arguments on the one side of the question as the arguments on the other side, and the Proceedings faithfully given to the Public. Your committee therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to receive, during the approaching recess of Congress, proposals for reporting and publishing from day to day a correct account of the Debates and Proceedings of the House of Representatives, and to submit the same to the consideration of the House at the commencement of the next session.

The report was ordered to lie on the table—yeas 71.

Mr. Wright moved that the house do now consider the bill in relation to the taking up of fugitive slaves, &c. but the house refused to consider the same.

An engrossed bill 'further to regulate the Post Office Department' was read a third time, when Mr. H. Nelson called for the yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered, and the bill was passed as follows—Yeas 91, Nays 56.

Military Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Hardin proposed that the House proceed to the consideration of the Compensation Bill—but on motion of Mr. Smith of Md. the bill making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822, was again taken up for consideration. And after spending some time therein,

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 3.

The military appropriation bill was passed.

SATURDAY, May 4.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Edwards, of North Carolina, in the chair, a bill to repeal a certain act of Maryland in relation to Georgetown, D. C. and a bill to incorporate Georgetown, D. C. which were ordered to a third reading.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

Mr. Gouverneur delivered the following message in writing from the President (with the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road,) which was read as follows:

To the House of Representatives.

Having duly considered the bill entitled, 'An act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road' it is with deep regret, approving as I do the policy that I am compelled to object to its passage, and to return the bill to the house of representatives, in which it originated, under a conviction that congress do not possess the power under the constitution to pass such a law.

A power to establish turnpikes with gates, and tolls, and to enforce the collection of the tolls by penalties, implies a power to adopt and execute a complete system of internal improvement. A right to impose duties to be paid by all persons passing a certain road, and on horses and carriages, as is done by this bill, involves the right to take the land from the proprietor, on a valuation, and pass laws for the protection of the road from injuries, and if it exist as to one road, it exists to any others and as to many roads as congress may think proper to establish. A right to legislate for one of these purposes, is a right to legislate for the others. It is a complete right of jurisdiction and sovereignty, for all purposes of internal improvement, and not merely the right of applying money, under the power vested in congress to make appropriations, under which power, with the consent of the states, through which this road passes, the work was originally commenced, and had been so far executed.

I am of opinion that congress do not possess this power; that the states individually cannot grant it, for although they may assent to the appropriation of money within their limits for such purposes, they can grant no power of jurisdiction or sovereignty by special compacts with the U. States.—This power can be granted only by an amendment to the constitution, and in the mode prescribed by it.

If the power exist it must be either, because it has been specifically granted to the United States, or that it is incidental to some power, which has been specifically granted. If we examine the specific grants of power, we do not find it among them; nor is it incidental to any power which has been specifically granted.

It has never been contended, that the power was specifically granted. It is claimed only as being incidental to some one or more of the powers, which are specifically granted; the following are the powers, from which it is said to be derived.

1 From the right to establish post offices and post roads. 2 From the right to declare war. 3 To regulate commerce. 4 To pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare. 5 From the power to make all laws necessary & proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the constitution, in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof. 6 and lastly. From the power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property of the United States. According to my judgment, it cannot be derived from either of those powers, nor from all of them united, and in consequence, it does not exist.

Having stated my objections to the bill I should now cheerfully communicate at large the reasons on which they are founded, if I had time to reduce them to such form, as to include them in this paper. The advanced stage of the session, renders that impossible. Having, at the commencement of my service, in this high trust, considered it a duty, to express the opinion that the United States do not possess the power in question, and to suggest for the consideration of Congress, the propriety of recommending to the states an amendment to the constitution, to vest the power in the United States. My attention has been often drawn to the subject since, in consequence whereof, I have occasionally committed my sentiments to paper, respecting it.

The form which this exposition has assumed is now such, as I should have given it, had it been intended for Congress, nor is it concluded.—Nevertheless, as it contains my views on this subject, being one which I deem of very high importance, and which in many of its bearings, had not become peculiarly urgent, I will communicate it to Congress, if in my power in the course of the day, or certainly on Monday next.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, May 4th, 1822.

Mr. Taylor moved to lay the bill and message on the table, in order to receive the proper communication, before again acting thereon; which was carried, and the message on motion of Mr. Read, ordered to be printed.

EVENING SITTING, SIX O'CLOCK.

SUPPLEMENTARY VETO.

The Speaker laid before the house the following communication, which was delivered to the house by Mr. Gouverneur, as follows:

To the House of Representatives,

I transmit the paper alluded to in the message of this day, on the subject of internal improvements.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, May 4, 1822.

The above document which consists of 104 pages of folio foolscap) was ordered to be printed.

Sixty nine bills were engrossed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Adjourned at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock.

ALEXANDRIA, (D. C.) May 1.

A MYSTERY.

The following inexplicable epistle, without place or date, was brought to us yesterday morning, from the steam boat Potomac, soon after her arrival from Norfolk, and before she left our wharves for Washington. The chirography of the communication is pretty good, but is written entirely with a black lead pencil, and appears to have been done in such a hurry that we have been obliged to supply some parts of it, which are illegible, with asterisks. In every other respect we give it *verbatim*.

"Sir: It falls to my lot to perform a painful duty; but which, as a friend to humanity, I feel it a duty to disclose. About half past 9 this evening, travelling on my road I came to a causeway, about two miles from this place: I walked my horse down to the run under it to water him, which I had scarce begun to do, when a young man, as I afterwards found out by his voice, came riding along the causeway; but he had not got half way over, when he was overtaken by a man on a greyish horse, who rode up to him, and told him to stop. He asked him 'what for?' 'To give me your money or I will blow your brains out,' the man said. I could not see the pistol: a brick wall hid them from me. The young man said, 'I will do no such a thing.' The robber told him, 'you had better, or I will shoot you. Come, give your money, and go along.' 'And save my life by a cowardly act? No! I will *** first,' said the young man. 'By the eternal G—d,' said the robber, 'if you don't give me your money before I count five, I will put this ball through you,' and straightway he began: 'One, two, three, four'—'Five'—said the young man, 'now fire or stand clear,' and he gave his horse a cut, and at the same moment the pistol went off—I ran up, when I saw the robber running towards the side of the road, and the young man chasing him; when he came near the fence the robber jumped off his horse, and (I believe) got over the fence, and when the young man got up to it he fired another pistol, and just after, I saw the young man fall from off his horse. I then set off as fast as I could, for fear somebody might take it into their heads to attack me, and m*** that I am h*** and I can't stop. I think this is the best way to tell you, that you may call on the mayor and search. I forgot to tell you, that I brought the hat of the young man as far as the toll bridge, where I took this paper out that I send you, which as it is wafered, I don't think it would be right to open it.

"P. S. The first pistol ball went through the hat near one inch of the brim in the front part and three inches in the hind part."

As to the correctness of the foregoing we cannot say; but we have opened the paper which the writer sent us [if he intended us] and found them to be genuine papers, belonging to midshipman William F. Lynch, among which are his warrant, and a furlough from the secretary of the navy for 12 months, dated only on Monday last (the day on which the Steam boat left Norfolk) with another printed slip.—The letter is directed to the 'editor (instead of editors) of the Herald,' which circumstance led us for a moment to believe that it must have been intended for the *Norfolk Herald*, until we read the date of the furlough. We have been unable to see the captain of the steam boat, to obtain any further information, and we have published the communication as we received it, in the expectation that something further may be thereby elicited on the subject.

The papers of midshipman Lynch, can be had by him or any of his friends on application at the Alexandria Herald.

ALEXANDRIA, May 6.

MIDSHIPMAN LYNCH.

The anonymous communication which we published a few days since respecting this young gentleman, we regret to say, appears too probable to admit of a doubt. A person who says he is a near relation of Mr. L's, left his father's upon the receipt of this melancholy intelligence, for the purpose of making inquiry into the subject, informs us that Mr. Lynch left his brother, in Georgetown, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening on which the transaction is said to have taken place, and that no intelligence has been received of him since then.

Midshipman Lynch left this place for the purpose of obtaining the furlough which we received, and with the intention of returning to this place on the above evening, but has never returned.

We shall endeavour to publish some further particulars of this affair in our next, which we hope may have a tendency in leading to some further discovery.

From the National Intelligencer.

CORRIGENDUM.—Some time ago a wish was expressed by a brother editor, to know in what proportion Congress was composed of the different professions of life. By the politeness of a friend in Congress, we have been furnished with the following statement, which is presumed to be accurate.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, there are, it is stated,

Lawyers	97
Farmers and Planters	59
Merchants	13
Physicians	15
Manufacturers	4
Clergymen	1
	189

NORFOLK, May 1.

FIRE.

We have just returned from witnessing a painful sight—the conflagration of another portion of our town. At half past eleven o'clock last evening, the flames were seen bursting fiercely through the roof of an old untenanted house on Fayette street, in the large square of wooden buildings on Town Point, and such was the combustible nature of the houses, that the whole block, covering nearly an acre of ground, was in less than half an hour in a general blaze, and before the citizens could assemble in sufficient force to render any effective service the flames had crossed Wide Water street, and communicated to the whole range of buildings from the intersection of Fayette street to the water, all of which, back to Kelly street, with the exception of Mr. Stephen Harris's fire proof Bakehouse was totally consumed. At Kelly street their further progress was opposed by the fire proof row of Messrs. J. & P. E. Tabb.

The wind set strongly from the S. W. and hastened the destructive career of the flames, so that the inhabitants, though principally poor people, had not time to save even the little they possessed. To have witnessed their distressed condition would have moved the pity of the hardest heart.—Mothers running about half frantic, enquiring for their children whom they feared had perished in the flames; and children, separated from their families, uttering cries of agony from similar apprehensions. We rejoice to hear, however, that no personal injury was suffered by any individual on this afflicting occasion.

It was hoped that from the course of the wind, the warehouses, on the wharves to windward of the fire would have escaped, but we are sorry to say that the two large wooden sheds belonging to Mr. Willcock and Mr. McPhail, together with the large fire proof one belonging to the latter gentleman, fell a sacrifice to the devouring element; that owned by Mr. McIntosh (formerly Whittle's) and the tobacco storehouse narrowly escaped the impending ruin.

We have not had time to collect particulars as to individual loss.—There were, as nearly as we could ascertain, about 50 tenements destroyed.—and probably nearly that number of families have been thrown destitute upon the world, without a shelter. The houses were of very little value and we learn the most valuable of them were insured.—Mr. McPhail, we believe, is the only sufferer to any amount. He had a large quantity of salt, tobacco, rice, staves, &c. stored in both his warehouses, none of which were saved. We understand the loss sustained by this enterprising and industrious citizen is little short of \$15,000. Mr. Soutter and Mr. Hays had also property stored in these houses, all of which was lost.

We cannot close this hasty sketch without noticing the active and energetic exertions of a number of naval and military officers in endeavoring to stay the progress of the flames.—A detachment of men from Fort Norfolk and another from the sloop of war Hornet, were brought to alacrity by their officers to the scene of conflagration—but alas! their benevolent intentions were frustrated by the impossibility of rendering effectual aid.

Since writing the above we have been informed that the entire cargo of the ship Unity, from Baltimore bound to Rotterdam which vessel lately put into this port in distress, was stored in one of Mr. McPhail's warehouses. It consisted of rice, tobacco and coffee; the whole of which, with the exception of about 30 tierces of rice, (taken out yesterday,) was destroyed.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

U. S. BANK STOCK.

The rapid decline in the prices of United States Bank Stock, in New York, has produced many conjectures as to the cause, which some persons have attributed to sudden and general demand for money, and a consequent offer of a large amount of Stock in the market. If this is the case the amount offered must have been very considerable to effect such a material change from Monday's prices, which were stated to be 105. On Tuesday morning sales were effected at 102, in the afternoon they declined to 98, and on Wednesday morning a further declension took place when they remained at 98.—Gazette.

BALTIMORE, May 4.

U. S. BANK STOCK.

The Editors of the New York American in their paper of Wednesday last, published the following remarks on the late depression in the price of United States Bank Stock. Private advices, received this morning, state that the Stock was again in the advance, and that sales had been effected at one to one and a half per cent above par.

U. S. Bank Stock, which since the origin of the Bank seems to have been the special prey of jobbers and gamblers, was yesterday sold at 98, having fallen in one day 8 per cent and since a month or six weeks from 115—and all this without any other relation to the real and fair value of the stock, but simply from the nature of the contract entered into for its sale or purchase. All this is well enough understood here in the city, but our country readers, and those out of the State, might, with some explanation, suppose that a real depreciation had occurred in the Stock. The truth is that from the great abundance of unemployed capital floating our market during the past summer, a vast amount of United States Bank Stock was purchased on speculation, chiefly by the brokers, in the hopes of a rise, and money borrowed, at a low interest, on a hypothecation of it, to enable the purchaser

to pay for it in part, the greater degree of demand for Stock are reduced, and in is thrown in money as before being thus only falls, and time, it falling the glut. These sudden price of the national securities for consequences merchandise medium. It must be less real wealth there was money, as it was freely fee per cent ed sufficient.

U. S. We learn this vessel since taking and to this ton, reports Camperdown and sailed understood 17 sail of pi most of their crews having We learn difference between error of C The former perly which can, and w retaliate any

Li The Rev lately made spoken of in highest com Philadelphia script copies in that city the prayers dollars.—W a rogue in F cles from a phiau, howe reverend ge

From A gentle towns in the circumstance —A party together on it was propie themsel and be would be young squ ling, and th of the old young bear all, soon. Though the stood his form. He himself to of the law tion of the vious to that the u

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to pay for it. The revival of commerce in part, the excessive importations, in a greater degree, having increased the demand for money: the loans on Bank Stock are required to be paid as they fall due, and, in order to pay them, the Stock is thrown into a market now as bare of money as before it was redundant of it, and sold for what it will bring. The market being thus overstocked, the price naturally falls, and, the sales being imperative, it falls even lower than, notwithstanding the glut, it should do.

These sudden and great fluctuations in the price of public stocks, and the occasional severe pressure on commercial men for want of money, are the unavoidable consequences of employing an article of merchandise as the only legal circulating medium.

It must be evident, that there is not less real wealth in the United States than there was five or six months ago, when money, as it is called, was so plenty that it was freely lent at the low interest of five per cent. when the security was deemed sufficient.—Gazette.

U. S. BRIG ENTERPRISE.

We learn by the sloop Edward, that this vessel was left at Tampico 26 days since, taking in water, bound on a cruise, and to this port. Captain Savage, at Boston, reports that the Enterprise arrived at Campechy about the middle of March, and sailed on the 27th for Vera Cruz. He understood she had taken at different times 17 sail of piratical vessels, and destroyed most of them; but made no prisoners, their crews having all made their escape.

We learn says the Palladium, that Captain Savage brought information, that a difference had occurred between the governor of Campechy and Capt. Kearney. The former intending to seize some property which the latter considered American, and was determined to protect and to retaliate any hostile measures.

LITERARY TREFT.

The Rev. Mr. Summerfield, who has lately made a tour to the South, has been spoken of in the papers in terms of the highest commendation. A stenographer at Philadelphia has advertised for sale manuscript copies of two sermons preached in that city on the 14th and 15th inst, with the prayers, taken in short hand—price 2 dollars.—We lately read an account that a rogue in England stole a pair of spectacles from a lady's nose. The Philadelphia, however, has stolen a copy from the reverend gentleman's tips.—Spectator.

From the New London Advocate.

SERIOUS JOKE.

A gentleman from one of the back towns in this state, relates the following circumstances, which took place recently:—A party of young people had collected together one evening for amusement, when it was proposed by some of them to couple themselves, and go to a young Justice and be married. This it was thought would be fine fun, and a clever joke on the young squire. All was ready in a twinkling, and the company marched off; some of the old damsels led off with great glee young beardless youths of fourteen—and all soon appeared before the squire. Though the justice was young, he understood his duty, and married them in due form. He immediately complained of himself to the proper authority for a breach of the law, which provides that the intention of the parties shall be published previous to marriage. The consequence is that the whole was legally married.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

The Navigation Act and the opening of the West India Ports.

The intelligence is now so direct and strong, that the ports of the British West Indies will be opened upon reciprocal terms to the U. States, that a bill has been presented to Congress to authorize the President, in that event, to suspend the operation of our Navigation Act and to yield every facility to a direct intercourse, which has been so long desired and so often proposed to the government of Great Britain.

During the late Congress there were several petitions praying a repeal of our Navigation Act, from a fear that it would not produce the desired effect of causing Great Britain to yield us a direct intercourse upon fair terms with her West Indies, and we candidly confess, however friendly we were to the measure in those first instances, that we were among those who lately, after almost four years experience, began to despond, and felt rather disposed to retrace our steps.—A better policy however has prevailed and better prospects are opening to our view in consequence of it.

In a late *New York American* we have seen some mention made of this matter, where great credit is given to Mr. Newton, member of Congress from Virginia, and chairman of the committee of Commerce in the House of Representatives, for his firmness and sagacity in opposition to the petitions of his constituents. It is true, we believe, that the committee of which Mr. Newton was chairman at the

late session of Congress, did make a long and decided report against the policy of the repeal of the American navigation act, and recommended its continuance, all of which appears to have been very proper. But this in Mr. Newton, who is quite a respectable, good sort of well intending man, was no more than a mere matter of following suit. If it has become necessary to look around for the real author and bold adviser of this measure, as the best means of compelling Great Britain to come to the fair terms of trade between us and her West India colonies, to which we have so often invited her, we must look to Mr. Rufus King of N. York, who in the year 1818, when this measure was first proposed by him, took a most able and decided stand in behalf of the measure, and pledged himself for the success of it, if persevered in. The bill passed the Senate of the United States, where it originated, by a unanimous vote; Mr. Eppes from Virginia, alone excepted—Mr. Barbour and Mr. Macon were of the committee with Mr. King, and after the profound, encouraging and convincing argument of Mr. King, and the uncommon unanimity with which the bill passed the Senate, old Mr. Macon observed, with a good natured laugh, that he loved to see questions touching a great national interest pass in such a way, "it had liked to have been a Charley Tompson affair," alluding to the unanimity with which all national questions used to pass the old Congress, in Revolutionary times, when that venerable old man, Charles Tompson, was Secretary.

JOHN NELSON, Esq. who now represents the 4th congressional district in this state, composed of the counties of Allegany, Washington and Frederick, has announced his determination not to be a candidate for re-election.

Another Fire in Fredericksburg.

A letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Fredericksburg May 6th, states that a fire broke out the night previous, by which Dr. Wellford lost two houses—the third in three weeks—the work of incendiaries.—Chronicle.

The President of the United States, has recognized the Baron De Lederer, as Consul of His Imperial Highness the Duke of Tuscany, for the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.—ib.

The Boston papers assert, that Captain John Shiao of the United States Navy, has been suspended for six months by the Court Martial, recently sitting on his trial, on board the Independence '74, in that harbor, which sentence has been approved by the President of the United States. The charges were preferred by Captain Hull.—Patriot.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

FIRE.

About one o'clock, this morning, a fire was discovered in a stable at the upper end of Eutaw street, and in a short time communicated to the adjoining houses, 13 or 15 of which were destroyed. The services of the members of the respective Fire and Hose Companies were rendered with their usual promptness; and, notwithstanding the combustible materials of which a large part of the houses were composed, success attended their exertions to prevent the spreading of the flames. We regret to learn that one person lost his life by the sudden fall of the rafters in one of the burning houses and two persons were badly wounded, one of whom we have since heard has died of his wounds. From the manner in which the fire originated it is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

BALTIMORE, May 7.

A meeting was held yesterday, of the stockholders of the several state Banks in this city, pursuant to public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of accepting the provisions of a law passed by the legislature of Maryland, at their last session, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Boonborough to Hagerstown and for the extension of the charters of the several banks to the city of Baltimore."—We understand the terms, as offered by the legislature, were unanimously accepted of by the meeting.—Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

We understand that letters have been received in this city stating a failure of the crops in Brazil & La Plata; and that flour had taken a considerable rise at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rio, &c. Sales had been effected at fifteen dollars per barrel on board, clear of all duty and port charges, and much higher prices were expected.

The recognition of the independence of the South American States by this government, and the new regulations of trade in that country, we think will tend to raise the price of our bread stuffs in their markets.—ib.

LADIES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

A letter from Lima published in an English paper, states that the theatre is opened twice a week—that the most fashionable ladies stand up in the front boxes and light their cigars by the chandeliers—and that the house is continually filled with smoke.

Washington, May 3.

The SENATE has removed the injunction of secrecy from the Proceedings which have lately taken place in that body in regard to the Military Appointments made by the President during the late recess, and submitted by him to the Senate for confirmation.

It appears that a disagreement exists between the President and Senate respecting the construction of the act of Congress passed at the last session. In the course of the proceedings the President withdrew from the Senate a part of his nominations. Some time afterwards, viz. on the 12th of April, he sent a Message to the Senate, stating at large his views of the questions involved in these appointments, and recommending Col. Towson and Col. Gadsden for confirmation to their respective appointments. This Message was referred to the Military Committee by whom a report was made on the 25th ult. recommending that these nominations be not agreed to. On the 29th the question was taken in the senate on agreeing to these nominations, and decided in the negative by 25 votes to 17. This whole affair is one of more than ordinary interest, and we shall publish all the papers belonging to it, commencing if not concluding them in our next.—Nat. Int.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday.

We have arrived at the last day of the present session of Congress, as to any measures which have not yet passed the House in which they originated—the three last days of the session being, by the new rule, devoted in each House, to bills which have passed in the other House. A large proportion of the business, which has originated in the House of Representatives is yet undecided, and must lie over to the next session. The compensation bill, which occupied three days of the time of the House, (sitting eight hours each day), and which is yet in suspense, has defeated many bills. The bill was yesterday laid on the table, and may be considered as one of those laid over to the next session. The subject of fortifications, and the contracts under them, have also occupied much time, and been the means of preventing the consideration of many important propositions. The appropriations for those objects, however, were yesterday passed by an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives—and much other business was afterwards transacted.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

The Georgia Chronicle publishes the following, as a correct list of the candidates for the office of president of the United States, at the next ensuing election: Massachusetts, John Q. Adams; New York, Dewitt Clinton, Rufus King, Smith Thompson, D. D. Tompkins; Pennsylvania, Henry Baldwin; Ohio, William H. Harrison; Virginia, James Monroe, Spencer Roane; Kentucky, Henry Clay; North Carolina, Nathaniel Macon; South Carolina, John C. Calhoun, William Lowndes; Tennessee, Andrew Jackson; Georgia, William H. Crawford—Grand Total, 15.

LITERARY.

We are glad to learn that the author of the popular novel, the Spy, is likely to be more successful in the way of patronage, than American authors usually are: his profits from two editions are said to amount to two thousand dollars. Bracebridge Hall, the new work of Mr. Washington Irving, who is deservedly a great favorite with the public, is, we are happy to see, announced as nearly ready for publication, by Messrs. Thomas, Chestnut street. Aurora.

BALTIMORE, May 7.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour, Howard street	\$6 62 1/2	6 75
do do wharf, cash		6 50
Wheat, white per bushel	1 40	1 42
do red, do	1 38	1 41
Corn, white do	cts. 77	80
Oats, do	40	45
Rye, do		81
Bran do	15	17
Whiskey, from the wagons, per gal.		34

TOBACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100 lbs	\$16 00	25 00
do yellow & red do	10 00	18 00
do red do	9 00	14 00
do brown do	7 00	10 00
Red do	5 00	7 00
do common do	5 00	5 00
Seconds do	1 00	5 00

Second qualities of Maryland Tobaccos are rated at 2 & 3 dollars less than the crop or first.

LEATHERS—Seal, best, per lb.	25	27
Skirting do	30	33
Upper whole hide	\$3 00	4 25
Do best calf, finished, doz.	\$28	30
Do rough do	18	23

FEATHERS, WOOL, &c.

WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of Wool, clean washed, and in the rough, for which he will give liberal prices in cash. He also wishes to purchase Feathers and Rags. Apply at the Tin Factory in Easton. BENNETT TOMLINSON. May 11—Sw

City Bank.

The stockholders are hereby notified that in conformity with the charter an Election will be held at the rooms in the Baltimore Exchange occupied by the President, Directors and Co. of the City Bank, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, between the hours of 9 and 2, for nine Directors to manage the affairs of said bank for twelve months next ensuing thereafter. By order, JOHN B. MORRIS, Pres't. May 11—4w

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Mr. JOHN R. PLATER, of St. Mary's county, to Miss MATELDA EDWARDS of this Town.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Died in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Thursday the 2nd inst. in the 36th year of her age, after a very short illness of a few hours, Mrs. MARY E. LECOMTE, relict of the late Benjamin W. LeCompte, Esq.—In the short space of six months, society has been bereaved of two of its brightest ornaments, and has been called to deplore a loss hitherto unexampled—never did the shaft of death produce so deep and wide spread affliction.—The best eulogium upon the deceased would be a simple recital of her virtues.—She was universally acknowledged to possess and practice all those mild, amiable and unobtrusive virtues which constitute the highest excellence of female character. Frugality, industry, benevolence, charity to the poor without ostentation, or misguided profusion, sweetness and serenity of temper, humility and a friendly and unaffected conversation & deportment, rendered her, the best and tenderest of wives, the most affectionate and devoted of mothers, the kind mistress, the sincere friend—For many years she was a sincere and humble believer in the Christian religion—Her piety was ardent yet meek and humble, and its heartfelt consolations disarmed death of all his terrors, save the recollection of a young and tender offspring who in the very morning of their days are deprived of the best of parents.—To the short ken of earthly beings, this last stroke of death would appear ruthless and severe, but it is not for mortals to arraign the dispensations of Providence, to murmur and repine—let those who mourn her loss, also profit by the example which the virtuous tenor of her life exhibited, and the impressive lesson which her sudden death ought forcibly to inculcate.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 25th ult. after a very short illness, at her late residence in Queen Anne's county, Mrs. SARAH R. FINLEY, consort of George Finley, Esq. in the 30th year of her age—deeply lamented by an afflicted husband, and a numerous and respectable connection.

Few persons could be said to be more truly amiable than Mrs. Finley—She was the tender wife, the sincere friend, the liberal benefactress, and the humble christian.

Though a strict member of the Episcopal Church of England, upon whose excellent and pious formularies she habitually attended, she nevertheless cultivated the warmest respect and fellowship for all sincere christians, and whenever deprived of the public devotions of her own church, always esteemed it her duty and her privilege to participate in those of others. Religion was her favorite subject, the theme of her soul, of which she was not ashamed in any society, and though not ardent and confident in her professions of christian experience, she at least rejoiced with trembling, and was ever aspiring after the consolations of a humble and sanctifying faith in Christ—Like her Divine Master, in whose footsteps she laboured to walk, it was the holy and generous emulation of her soul to profit others, and accordingly she was ever prompt to search out the objects of her charity and instruction, and to administer both to their souls and their bodies.

For the consolation of her friends, and the encouragement of the Redeemer's followers, who yet remain in this the house of their pilgrimage—We have thought proper to offer this short but pious tribute to her memory—But she needs not the praise of eulogy, or the inscriptions of epitaph, we trust she now shares in the honors of all the redeemed from the earth, & rests in the bosom of her Father and her God. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. Vain Man, you will need these holy consolations when you come to lie upon the bed of death—Then seek them now while God grants you health, and the means and hopes of salvation.

—In this Town on Wednesday morning last, after a lingering illness, Miss SARAH PRICE, in the 23d year of her age.

—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening last, Mrs. REBECCA, consort of Samuel Colston, Esq. of this county.

Bank of Caroline.

DENTON, April 23d, 1822. The President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline have this day declared a dividend of six per centum on the capital stock of said Bank, to the stockholders, payable on the 30th inst.

By order of the Board, JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent. May 11—3w

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE AND LOT On West Street, in the Town of Easton, occupied at this time by Richard Spencer, Esq. possession may be had on the 15th of June next—terms apply to the subscriber. PHILEMON THOMAS, Easton, May 11th, 1822—4f

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, the Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Monday 27th inst. at the house of Solomon Wilson in Cambridge—A small Farm in Dorchester county, between Hickerborough and New Market, now occupied by Mr. Ebenezer Hutchison, and formerly the property of Samuel Helaby, deceased, containing about Eighty Acres of very fertile Land. Terms of Sale six and twelve months, with interest from the day of Sale, the purchaser to give bond with good security, and upon the ratification of sale, and the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be acknowledged. JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee. May 1—3w

KENT COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1822. Ordered That the sale made by George Neal, Trustee appointed by Kent county Court, acting as a Court of Equity of the undivided moiety or half part of David Vickers' Farm, lying and being in Broad Neck in Kent county returned by the Trustee to this present March Term be ratified and confirmed, unless cause is shown to the contrary on or before the tenth day of June next provided the said trustee shall cause a copy of this notice to be inserted in the Easton Gazette for the space of four weeks successively before the said tenth day of June next. The Trustee states that the said property was sold to Joel Vickers for the sum of 420 dollars cash. R. T. EARLE, THO. WORRELL. A true copy, Attest, Wm. SCOTT, Clk. April 20—4w

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A healthy young negro lad from 18 to 24 years of age, to reside in the city of Baltimore, for whom a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office. May 11—3w

Notice.

Will be sold at the Court House door in Snow Hill, on Friday the 14th day of June next, in pursuance of a decree of the county Court of Worcester, the real Estate of the late Robert J. H. Handy, Esq. situate in said county—This estate consists of a Farm near Snow Hill, containing about two hundred and eighteen Acres, with very handsome improvements thereon, and is the Farm upon which the said Robert resided at the time of his death—also about seventy acres of Woodland lying about a mile to the North East of Snow Hill—also, all the said Robert's right and title to a tract of land in Somerset county, situate on Back Creek; and formerly the property of William B. Jones. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, deeds will be given according to the decree, to the purchasers.

The Creditors of the said Robert, will take notice, that they must exhibit their claims with the vouchers, to the clerk of Worcester County Court within six months from the day of sale. WILLIAM F. SELBY, Trustee. Worcester County, 2 May 11—3w

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

Wednesday 8th May, 1822.

On application of Joseph C. Talbot, Arthur Talbot and Samuel Talbot, executors of the last Will and Testament of Nathaniel Talbot, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors, to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid; I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office, this 8th day of May Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty two. GEORGE A. SMITH, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said County in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nathaniel Talbot, late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 14th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 8th day of May, A. D. 1822.

JOSEPH C. TALBOT, ARI HUR TALBOT, & SAMUEL TALBOT, Executors of Nathaniel Talbot, dec'd. May 11—3w

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

Wednesday 8th May, 1822.

On application of Joseph C. Talbot, executor of Samuel Talbot, late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office, this 8th day of May, Anno Domini 1822. GEORGE A. SMITH, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Talbot, late of Caroline county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of May Anno Domini 1822. JOSEPH C. TALBOT, Ex'r. of Samuel Talbot, dec'd. May 11—3w

NOTICE.

The creditors of Levin H. Campbell, Esq. deceased, of Dorchester county, will notice the following order of Court. JOS. E. MUSE, Trustee.

Dorchester County Court,

April Term, 1822.

Ordered by the Court, that the real estate of Levin H. Campbell, deceased, made by Joseph E. Muse as trustee, for the sale thereof, in the case of Henry Bunting, against the infant Heirs of Levin H. Campbell, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 30th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers of Easton, for four weeks successively before the said period. The report states that the lot of ground on the said Levin H. Campbell, on the East side of Cambridge creek, in the county aforesaid, containing by measurement thirty-two acres and three fourths of an acre, sold for two hundred and forty-two dollars.

It is ordered by the said Court, that the said trustee give notice, in one of the newspapers aforesaid, to the creditors of the said Levin H. Campbell, deceased, to exhibit their claims against the said Levin H. Campbell, legally authenticated, to the Clerk of this Court, to be by him filed among the proceedings of the case aforesaid, on or before the above named period. April 27—4w

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

To certain Ladies of my acquaintance.
You borrow my books—but I might as well
burn 'em
As lend—for, by Juno! you never return 'em,
But lend you I must, or, 'O, how impolite!
And, when borrowed, to keep them you think
is your right.
One asks for my Milton, another my Scott,
Another my Shakespeare, my Pope, or what
not,
Which, month after month, you are sure to
detain,
And think me so modest I cannot complain.
If I beg you'll return them, how softly soever,
"What manners! what gallantry! bless me! I
never!"
And how much soever I may want them to
read,
To do you aught further were outrage in-
deed!
Now KNOW YE—I wish you had known it
before—
I cannot have patience to lend to you more.

FUDGE & Co.

Earthenware.

The Subscribers are expecting DAILY to
receive from Liverpool by the
ERIC TRAVELLER AND SHIP EXCHANGE,
SIX HUNDRED CRATES OF

Earthenware.

This Ware will be warranted in every
respect equal in quality to any imported
into the United States.

Part of the above number of Crates are
assorted expressly to suit the country trade—
Part are assorted for the West India and
South American Markets—Country Me-
chant's are invited to call at our Counting
House, to examine the samples of the Ware
and to learn our terms and prices.

It is our intention to import this article
regularly Spring and Fall.

WM. DAWSON & Co.

No. 47 South Gay-street,
Baltimore.

April 27th 1822—4w

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OP-
POSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the
public, that he has just returned from Bal-
timore, with a supply of

Porter and Ale,

BOTTLED CRAB APPLE and NEEDLES,
BREAD CRACKERS and CHEESE,
BOLOGNE SAUSAGES, &c.—He has
also on hand, 60 gallons of VINEGAR, all
of which he will dispose of on the most
reasonable terms.

Easton, April 27—1f

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are
requested to make immediate payment, as
she will otherwise be obliged to enforce pay-
ment by suits to the next Court.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, March 2, 1822.

ORDINANCES

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE
TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

Be it ordained, That from and after the first
day of May next, any person or persons riding,
driving, or in any manner carrying a Horse,
Cart, Wagon, or any kind of Carriage, upon
the Public Ways, or Side Gutters of the Town,
shall be and is hereby fined one dollar for
every and each offence.

Be it ordained, That from and after the
first day of May next, any person running a
Horse in the streets of the Town, or riding
in full gallop therein, shall be, and is hereby
fined one dollar for every and each offence; or
if a servant, he shall receive, not less than ten
lashes, nor more than twenty, unless the afore-
said fine of a dollar, be paid by his master,
on demand of the Bailiff.

Be it ordained, That from and after the first
day of May next, every tenant or occupant of
a house and lot in the town, shall preserve the
gutters in front of their respective houses and
lots, clean and unobstructed. And for every
neglect (having been previously warned by the
Bailiff) such offender shall be, and is hereby
fined, fifty cents, for every twenty-four
hours continuance of the nuisance, thereafter.

JOS. E. MUSB.

President of the Board.

Attest, EDW'D LOCKERMAN, Sec'y.

April 27—3w

Notice.

In obedience to the law and the order of the
Honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester
county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscriber of Dorchester county,
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said
county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on
the Personal Estate of Benjamin W. Ker-
Compte, late of said county, deceased. All
persons having claims against the said deceas-
ed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-
scriber, on or before the first Monday in No-
vember next, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of said estate. This
advertisement to be continued once a week
for three successive weeks. Given under my
hand this 24th day of April A. D. 1822.

JOHN H. HOOPER, Ex'r.

of Benjamin W. KerCompte, de'c'd.

May 4—3w

SPRING GOODS

Clark & Green

Are now receiving from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, a complete assortment of

FRESH SEASONABLE

GOODS,

OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS,

Which will be offered at the most reduced
prices for Cash; their Friends and Customers
are respectfully invited to give them an early
call.

Easton, March 23, 1822—4f

Thomas & Groome

Have just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening a
very complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Which being selected with much care from
the latest importations, they flatter them-
selves they will be found to please, and invite
their customers and the public to call and see
them.

Easton, March 23, 1822—4f

To Rent,

The Farm called Oakland, situated on the
waters of Tread-Haven, and at present occu-
pied by Mr. James Denny.

The Farm adjoining called Cook's-Hope,
occupied by Mr. Thomas Andrews.

Also, the Farm situated on Miles River called
Morings, now occupied by Mr. John
McNeal.

The House and Lot in the Town
of Easton, occupied by the subscriber,
possession of which may be had if
required in July of the present year.
And the House and Lot in Earles Row, now
held by Mr. Sheppard. Apply to

JOHN ROGERS.

April 20—12w

RANAWAY,

From the Farm of Mr. William Troth, near
Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, to whom he
was hired, a tall, slender, light mulatto lad,
between 18 and 19 years of age, named Davy,
on Easter Sunday, the 7th inst. or on the next
morning. He had on a pair of yellow Kersey
pantaloons, a blue cloth waistcoat, and a white
kersey jacket, a new pair of shoes and an old
fur hat with a scarf on it. It is supposed
from circumstances that this fellow Davy, ran
off from the county in company with Joe and
Ennals, two young negro men belonging to
Mr. James Lloyd Chamberlaine, who have been
apprehended in Delaware, near Wright's Red
House on the road to Kenton, and are now
lodged in Dover jail.

A reward of 50 dollars will be given for ap-
prehending and securing of said ne-
gro if taken in the state, and a reward of
100 dollars, if taken at any place out
of the state and brought home and delivered
in Easton Gaol. RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, April 20, 1822—4f

\$300 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Cal-
vert county, Maryland, on the 8th of April,

THREE NEGRO MEN, viz:

JIM,

Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches
high, black complexion, round face, well set,
and had on when he went away a blue cloth
coat, black cassimere pantaloons and a new fur
hat. As he can write it is probable he has
forged a pass for himself and the others.

TOM,

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches
high, slender made, black complexion and
down look when spoken to; he had on a suit of
white home-made Kersey and a Wool Hat.

WAPPIN,

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches
high, a thick square built fellow of a brown
complexion, had on a suit of white home-made
Kersey with yellow stripes.

I am certain from their having crossed the
bay their intention is to go into Pennsylvania.
I will give one hundred dollars for the ap-
prehension of each of the above described ne-
groes, if taken out of the state, or fifty dollars
for each if taken in the state so that I get
them again, and all reasonable charges if
brought home to me or delivered to Mr. Tho-
mas P. Bennett near Easton, Maryland.

JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS.

April 13—3m

The Editor of the Delaware Gazette is
requested to give the above three inser-
tions and forward his account to this Office.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscriber of Worcester county,
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of
Worcester county, in Maryland, letters testa-
mentary on the Personal Estate of John Rock,
late of said county, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or
before the 10th day of November next,
they may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 4th day of May anno domini 1822.

MARY ROCK, Executrix

of John Rock, deceased.

May 4—3w

NOTICE.

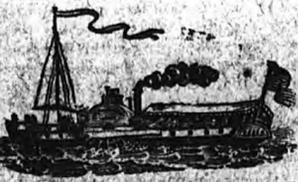
As my Wife SARAH ROBERTS, has left
my Bed and Board, without any just cause or
provocation, this is to warn all persons from
harbouring or trusting said SARAH, as I am
determined to pay no debts of hers contracting
after this date.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

Easton, May 4, 1822—3w

PRINTING,

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



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on
Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis
and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past
12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the
7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point,
the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore,
leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and
continue to leave the above places as follows:
Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wed-
nesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sun-
days and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first
of November, and then leave the above
places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before
dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to
Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the
same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers
wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be
put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats,
in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by
9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route
from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-
town, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving
Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every
Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday
at the same hour for Queenstown and Bal-
timore, during the season—Horses and car-
riages will be taken on board from either of
the above places. All Baggage at the risk of
the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or
other freight, will send for them when the
Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—1f

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Es-
tablishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the
Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving
at Wilmington the next evening. Returning
leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship,
Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Fri-
day mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton
the next evening.

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

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

Nov. 10, 1821.—1f

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the a-
bove stand formerly occupied by Mr.
Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his
services to the public.—This establish-
ment is now in complete repair for the recep-
tion, and accommodation of travellers or citi-
zens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best
products of the markets, and his bar constan-
tly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

His stables are supplied with the best Corn
Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended
to by faithful Grooms.

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

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—1f

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

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

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

For Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on Saturday
the 18th of May next, at Mr. William Lake's
Store in Dorchester county, at the hour of 3
o'clock, P. M. about eight hundred and fifty
acres of land lying on Black water river. As
I am determined to dispose of these lands,
they will certainly be sold without reserve, in
lots or in any other manner which may suit
purchasers. I conceive it unnecessary to give a
particular description of the above lands, as
persons disposed to purchase can examine the
remains. The terms will be easy and made
known on the day of Sale.

ROBT. GRIFFITH.

April 20, 1822—1f

THE NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

The Pamphlet under the above title, expos-
ing a variety of illegal and improper distur-
bances of public money, &c. &c. can be had in
any quantity, on application at the Federal
Republican Office—price 24 per doz. or 50
cents per copy.
Baltimore, April 6

For Sale,

A Valuable Negro Woman, with one or two
children, for a term of years, can be had on
moderate terms for cash, by applying to the
Editor of this paper, where further particulars
will be made known.
April 6th 1822—1f

SKETCHES

Of the Early History of Maryland,

by THOS. W. GRIFFITH,

Are now for sale at his Office and Station-
ery Store, Gay-street opposite the Exchange,
price stitched 30 cents, half bound 62 1/2 cts.

The intelligent reader will not expect to
find under this title, a full or satisfactory his-
tory, but the writer has endeavored to col-
lect and include in the Sketches, the princi-
pal circumstances relating to the first settle-
ment of Maryland, and of the progress of its
jurisprudence, commerce, internal improve-
ments and finance, with some accounts of the
contests of the inhabitants amongst them-
selves, with the adjacent colonies and parent
country—Biographical Notes of the members
of the Baltimore Family, who became prop-
rietors—Names of Governors, Judges, and
other Officers at different periods, and a de-
scription and view of the State House at An-
napolis.

Had Mr. Bozman pursued his valuable
labors, or if any other gentleman had
furnished the public with a complete history,
still an abstract would be desirable, on
several accounts, but especially as an elemen-
tary treatise for schools, and as such these
Sketches are respectfully recommended to
Parents and Teachers in Maryland particularly,
by the knowledge of one's own country be-
ing, of all other historical knowledge, the
most essential to ladies as well as gentlemen.

Baltimore, March 9

A few copies of the above work for Sale
at this Office.

Henry B. Jones, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER.

Respectfully informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has commenced
the above business, in the house formerly
occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washing-
ton street, nearly opposite the Court House,
where he hopes by his knowledge of the
profession (having served his apprenticeship
with one of the first Watch-Makers in
Baltimore) and close application, to merit
a share of the public patronage.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough,
Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county,
who may have Watches to repair; by
depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn,
the Mail Carrier, may depend on having
their orders strictly and punctually execu-
ted
H. B. J.

MARYLAND,

Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court,

April 25th, A. D. 1822.

On application of George Biscoe, adminis-
trator of Thomas Biscoe, late of Queen Anne's
county, deceased—it is ordered that he give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks in one of the newspa-
pers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly cop-
ied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of Queen Anne's county Or-
phans' Court, I have hereunto
subscribed my name and the seal
of my office affixed this 25th day
of April, 1822.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Queen Anne's county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Anne's county,
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said
county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on
the personal estate of Thomas Biscoe, late of
Queen Anne's county, deceased. All persons
having claims against the said deceased's es-
tate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-
scriber, on or before the 29th day of October
next, they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 25th day of April Anno Do-
mini 1822.

GEORGE BISCOE, Adm'r.

of Thomas Biscoe, dec'd.

April 27—3w

MARYLAND,

Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court,

April 25th, A. D. 1822.

On application of William Grason, admin-
istrator of John D. Taylor, late of Queen
Anne's county, deceased—it is ordered
that he give the notice required by law
for creditors to exhibit their claims against
the said deceased's estate; and that the same
be published once in each week, for three
successive weeks, in one of the newspapers
printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly cop-
ied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of the Orphan's Court of the
County aforesaid; I have here-
unto set my hand and the seal
of my office affixed, this 25th day
of April, eighteen hundred and
twenty two.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Queen Anne's county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Anne's county,
hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said
county, in Maryland, letters of administration,
on the personal estate of John D. Taylor, late
of Queen Anne's county, deceased.—All persons
having claims against the said deceased's
estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the proper vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber, on or before the 29th day of Octo-
ber next, they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of
April, 1822.

WILLIAM GRASON, Adm'r.

of John D. Taylor, dec'd.

April 27—3w.

Cambridge Ferry.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he has
taken that well-known situation on the Talbot
Shore, opposite Cambridge, belonging to Mr.
William Jenkins, (formerly known by the
name of Akers' Ferry) where the public that
may please to favour him with their custom,
shall be well accommodated with quick dis-
patch; his Ferry Boats are in the best order,
and carefully managed—he also begs leave to
inform the public that he has taken Tavern
License, and will endeavor by faithful atten-
tion to give general satisfaction to those who
may favour him with their custom. Horses,
Gigs, &c. can be had at the shortest notice on
moderate terms, to convey passengers to East-
on or elsewhere.

THOMAS BOWDLE.

Cambridge Ferry, Talbot
County, April 13th 1822 3 w

Silver Heels.

That superb Horse will stand this season
at Easton on Mondays and Tuesdays, at
Church Hill on Thursdays and Fridays, and
at Blaketford on Saturdays and Sundays, will
touch at Centreville on his way to and from
Church Hill.

He will be let to mares at twenty dollars
the season, payable the tenth of November,
but if fifteen dollars are paid by the tenth
of October, or twelve by the tenth of Septem-
ber, with half a dollar to the groom, it will
be a full discharge—thirty dollars to ensure
a colt—six dollars for a single leap, and twen-
ty-five cents to the groom.

His size sixteen and a half hands high, a
fine dapple gray—his figure, form and beauty
surpassed by no stud—his colts fine—his pe-
digree will be at his stands—he is a double
crossed Medley—a great racer.

See his pedigree and performance at his
stables. At his stands at Easton and Church
Hill, the season will commence, in April and
end the 20th of June, but at Blaketford it
will commence the 1st of March and continue
to the 1st of August.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

March 16 w

N. B. He will be at the Baltimore Stock
Show.

YOUNG TOM,

A Chestnut Sorrel handsomely marked with
white—Six years old this Spring, is in fine
condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing
season at the moderate price of Four Dollars
the Spring's chance, two dollars the single
leap, and eight dollars to ensure a foal; and
twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case—
the season to commence the 27th of March
and end the 26th of June, money payable the
first of September.

Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are un-
iversally admired on the Western Shore of this
State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a
half-blooded Canadian Mare—it is deemed
unnecessary to give a further description of
him as the slightest examination cannot fail to
convince a judge of horses that he possesses
in an eminent degree, the three grand requi-
sites for either saddle or harness, strength,
activity and invincible spirit. He will be at
Easton on Tuesday the 23rd April, at the stable
of Edward N. Hambleton on Wednesday
the 3d, at Mr. Henry Covey's, or in that neigh-
borhood on Thursday the 4th, and in the
neighborhood of Potts's or Bennett's Mill on
Friday the 5th—which stands he will attend
once a fortnight throughout the season; the
residue of his time at

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown.—
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty.—Morality refines the Manners.—Agriculture makes us rich.—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1852.

NO. 292.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county court, and the Court of Appeals to me directed, against Rigby Hopkins viz. one at the suit of the State use of John W. Sherwood, one at the suit of Edward Gibson, executor of Jacob, use of Thomas A. Norris of Thos. one at the suit of Daniel Harrison, one at the suit of William Jenkins, and one at the suit of the State use of Mary Horney—will be offered at public sale for cash, on Saturday the 18th day of May next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on the Court House Green in Easton, the following property, to wit: the Farm which said Hopkins purchased of the late Jacob Gibson, commonly called Newcomb's Farm, alias Robert and Margaret, and part of Partnership, situate on Miles River, about five miles from Easton, containing two hundred and seventy-five and a half acres; one other tract of land purchased by said Hopkins of James Harrison, being the farm whereon the said James Harrison at present resides; also one horse.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

N. B. The above Farm (on Miles River) will be sold subject to prior executions, which will be shown on or before the day of sale. The present incumbent will reserve the privilege of securing the growing crop; the purchaser will have the privilege of seeding wheat, or preparing fallow, &c.

The situation of the above Farm on Miles River, for health, beauty and local advantages, is surpassed by few on this shore; the fertility of its soil can be shown by its annual products for the last five years, which (considering the unfavorable seasons, and the ravages of the fly) are really astonishing. It is a high state of cultivation, and will inclosed—has inexhaustible natural sources of manure, of the best kind, such as shell beach, the sea weed, &c. &c. the present crop of wheat bids fair to exceed a thousand bushels. As it will actually be sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve; it is certainly an object worthy the attention of capitalists.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, one at the suit of Rebecca F. Kirby, administratrix of Robert C. Kirby, and one at the suit of Mary Fiddeman against William Dodson, will be sold subject to prior executions, on Saturday 18th day of May, on the Court House Green in Easton, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock, the following property to wit: the House and lot in the Town of St. Michaels where said Dodson now resides, also one Sloop.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Samuel Harden, against Arthur Rigby, Rigby Hopkins and Thomas Townsend, will be sold on Saturday 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 & 3 o'clock, the following property, a tract or part of a tract of land called Biggs Grove, containing 203 acres, two horses, and one yoke of oxen.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 20—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Walter M. Miller against Robert Dawson, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 4 o'clock, the following property; one negro man called James Lawrence.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Passes Lloyd, against James Benson, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May next, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. his reversionary title to Lots No. 18 and 19 in the Town of St. Michaels adjoining W. H. Wrightson Jones' land.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, against Samuel Watts, at the suit of Aldern and Foster Maynard, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 4 o'clock, the following property to wit: The farm of said Watts, called part of Lobbs Corner, part of Watts' Reserve, containing 65 acres, lying in Ferry Neck, also one horse and carriage. Seized and taken to satisfy the above claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of the following persons, Haley Moffett, use of Thomas A. Norris, one other at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. against Greenberry Turbutt, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property, one House and Lot in the Town of Easton, now occupied by said Turbutt, one bay mare, one carriage and harness, one sorrel ditto, three dining tables, two feather beds, two bureaus, half dozen chairs, one cow and calf, one large looking glass.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Jabez Caldwell, use of Richard White Thompson, against William Henry, Jr. will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between 9 & 4 o'clock, the following lands & tenements, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of Land called Rumsey Forest and Morgan's Neglect, containing eighty-two acres, more or less, with all the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Henry Harden against Wilson L. Palmer, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 3 o'clock, the following Land: part of a tract of land called Dunn's Range, part of a tract called Moorfields and Moorfields Addition, containing two hundred acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon; also one horse cart.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Hanning, use of Thomas Banning against Robert Dodson and James Harrison, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, the following property: a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Harrison's Parting, containing one hundred acres more or less, one Negro Girl called May, to serve for a term of years.

Seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of the following persons, James Wilson, Jr. use of Kurle and Ponge, one other at the suit of Samuel G. Jones, against Benjamin Wilmott, will be sold on Saturday the 18th day of May, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, the following lands: all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of, in and to, all and singular these several lots on Washington street, with the improvements thereon.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of James Corner against Thomas Kemp, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st day of May, on the Court House Green at Easton, between 3 and 6 o'clock, the following property to wit: one Farm of said Kemp, situate in Bay Side, where Joseph Robinson now resides, called part of Bettons Addition, and part of Miles End 2 head of Horses, 12 head of Cattle and 1 yoke of Oxen; taken and will be sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that although he has suffered some of his property to be put under execution by the sheriff of this county, to answer the suit of James Corner, he is at this time and always means to be able to pay all his just debts at a short notice. But the fact in this instance is simply as follows: I passed my note of hand some considerable time past to George Gardner of Baltimore, for the sum of 700 dollars, for consideration not now necessary to be named. He was then, and has been nearly ever since living in a house of mine at a rent of about 150 dollars a year, which was to have been settled out of the note; I have also paid him in cash 137 dollars—none of which is credited on the note. The note was endorsed by Gardner to James Corner, for what purpose best known to themselves. I now only want an opportunity to try our court at the next term, to have my claim against Gardner allowed in bar of the note (which would discharge the same) and if I should fail in that, I must then pay the amount of the note, &c. and do the best I can with him for my money.

The Public's obedient servant,

THOMAS KEMP.

Bay Side, May 11—3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Andrew Orem against James Benson deceased, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st of May, on the Court House Green, at Easton, between 4 & 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: one House & Lot in St. Michaels, adjoining the property of Captain Jones, also 4 Lots in the Town of Oxford, taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two fieri facias, to me directed against Henry Colston, one at the suit of Samuel Benson, and one at the suit of Lambert Clayland use of Thomas & Kellie, will be sold on Monday the 20th of May, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, of the afternoon, on the Court House Green, in Easton, the following property, to wit: all his right, title and interest, in and to the arm on which he at present resides, in Ferry Neck, also one yoke of Oxen and Cart, one bay Mare, 6 head of Cattle, seized and taken to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed against Thomas Hardcastle at the suit of Thomas Culbreth, Edward Hardcastle use of Longstreth & Bayly, will be sold on Monday 20th of May next, between 3 and 5 o'clock, of the afternoon, on the Court House Green, in Easton, the following property to wit: all the equitable right, title and interest, of said Thos Hardcastle, of, in and to the Farm on which he at present resides; also one carriage and harness.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, at the suit of the state use of Abednego Bodfield, trustee of William Hardcastle's estate, against Tristram Needles, administrator of Peter Harris, will be offered at Public Sale for Cash, on Monday the 20th of May next, the reversionary title of said Needles to the Farm in King's Creek Hundred, at present occupied by Mrs. Susanna Needles, containing two hundred and fifty acres, (subject to a mortgage, amount of which will be made known on the day of sale.) Also a life estate in an adjoining Farm occupied by the Widow Loveday, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, one House and Lot in Dorrell Town, and one Mahogany Table. Seized and taken to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of James Wilson, Jr. use of Neilson Nichols & Co. against Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st of May, on the Court House Green, at Easton, between 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit: all his right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to the Farm of said Robinson, where he now resides, situate in Ferry Neck, also one Carriage. Taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 27—ts

Notice.

Will be sold at the Court House door in Snow Hill, on Friday the 14th day of June next, in pursuance of a decree of the county Court of Worcester, the real Estate of the late Robert J. H. Handy, Esq. situate in said county—This estate consists of a Farm near Snow Hill, containing about two hundred and eighty acres, with very handsome improvements thereon, and is the Farm upon which the said Robert resided at the time of his death—also about seventy acres of Woodland lying about a mile to the North East of Snow Hill—also, all the said Robert's right and title to a tract of land in Somerset county, situate on Back Creek, and formerly the property of William B. Jones. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, deeds will be given according to the decree, to the purchasers.

The Creditors of the said Robert, will take notice, that they must exhibit their claims with the vouchers, to the clerk of Worcester County Court within six months from the day of sale.

WILLIAM F. SELBY, Trustee.

Worcester County, 7
May 11—3w

THE NAIVE OF VIRGINIA.

The Pamphlet under the above title, exposing a variety of illegal and improper disbursements of public money, &c. &c. can be had in any quantity, on application at the Federal Republican Office—price \$4 per doz. or 50 cents per copy.

Baltimore, April 6

City Bank.

The stockholders are hereby notified that in conformity with the charter an Election will be held at the room in the Baltimore Exchange occupied by the President, Directors and Co. of the City Bank, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, between the hours of 9 and 2, for nine Directors to manage the affairs of said bank for twelve months next ensuing thereafter.

By order,
JOHN B. MORRIS, Pres't.

May 11—4w

Bank of Caroline.

DENTON, April 23d, 1852.
The President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline have this day declared a dividend of six per centum on the capital stock of said Bank, to the stockholders, payable on the 30th instant.

By order of the Board,
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

May 11—5w

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A healthy young negro lad from 18 to 24 years of age, to reside in the city of Baltimore, for whom a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

May 11—3w

Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as she will otherwise be obliged to enforce payment by suits to the next Court.

RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, March 2, 1852.

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,
Wednesday 8th May, 1852.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 8th day of May, Anno Domini 1852.

GEORGE A. SMITH, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Talbot, late of Caroline county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of May Anno Domini 1852.

JOSEPH C. TALBOTT, Ex'r.
of Samuel Talbot, dec'd.

May 11—3w

MARYLAND.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,
Wednesday 8th May, 1852.

On application of Joseph C. Talbot, Arthur Talbot and Samuel Talbot, executors of the last Will and Testament of Nathaniel Talbot, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the County aforesaid; I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office, this 8th day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty two.

GEORGE A. SMITH, Reg'r.
of Wills for Caroline county.

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nathaniel Talbot, late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 14th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 8th day of May, A. D. 1852.

JOSEPH C. TALBOTT,
ARTHUR TALBOTT, &
SAMUEL TALBOTT,
Executors of Nathaniel Talbot, dec'd.

May 11—3w

Bubb Dodgington was very lethargic—Falling asleep one day after dinner with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the General, the latter reproached Dodgington with his drowsiness. Dodgington denied having been asleep; & to prove he had not, offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. Cobham challenged him to do so. Dodgington repeated a story; and Lord Cobham owned he had been telling it. "Well," said Dodgington, "and yet I did not hear a word of it; but I went to sleep, because I knew that about this time of day you would tell that story."—*Lord Cobham's Memory.*

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. adv. May 7.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We had yesterday an arrival from the Texel, bringing a report of hostilities having commenced on the frontiers of Turkey in consequence of Russia having declared war against the Porte. This is an occurrence, of which, notwithstanding the contradictory accounts which have perplexed the reading world for the last year, we never entertained any serious doubt. Unbending and bigoted as the Divan is known to be, and entertaining, in particular, a root-d hatred against the Christians, we could never bring ourselves to believe, that any thing but the sword would induce Mussulmen to respect the rights of the former. It would be little short of a miracle to suppose that the Grand Seigneur who considers himself a God on the earth, to whom all other Sovereigns ought to bow, and his mahometan subjects the only heirs of Paradise, should listen for a moment to the dictum of those he considers in the light of Infidels and dogs. The Emperor Alexander was no stranger to this feeling; he knew full well from the beginning that if his representations in favor of the Greeks were contemned, that the combined efforts of all the Christian powers in Europe to bring the Porte to reason, would prove ineffectual. While, therefore, Austria and Great Britain were vainly flattering themselves that they had made some impression on the Divan, Russia, anticipating the failure of their negotiations, never relaxed for one moment in her preparation to open the campaign, whenever the state of the weather justified active operations. Accordingly, we find, by an arrival at Boston, that even the London Courier, which more than any other English paper, held out the almost certain prospect of an amicable adjustment, now using a language of despondency and admitting 'it can be no longer doubted that all pacific hopes are at an end, are considerably diminished.' We are indebted for this intelligence to our correspondent, of the Boston Patriot, who has received London papers to the 6th of April. We are precluded, however, from giving many extracts by the great length of the documentary papers which fill our columns.

But the most important article contained in these papers, at least as respects this country, is that which relates to the proceedings in the British Parliament on the question of opening the West India trade to the United States. It appears that on the 1st of April, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. F. Robinson, brought forward in the House of Commons two resolutions, which were agreed to and reported, and leave was given to bring in two bills, founded upon these resolutions: the one for regulating the trade between the British West Indies and the United States; the second to regulate trade between the former and other parts of the world. By the first of these bills, as Mr. Robinson explained himself in his speech to the House, preparatory to moving the resolutions, is intended to open the West India Islands to a direct trade with this country, subjecting such of our exports as are also produced in Great Britain, and the British North American Colonies, viz. corn, flour and timber, to a small discriminating duty. The second bill contemplates, to provide for a direct trade between the West India Islands and the other parts of the world. The probability of the complete independence of South America seems to have been among the principal inducements to this measure. Parliament adjourned during the holidays, & will re-assemble on the 17th of April, when, it is expected, the bills will pass both Houses without much opposition.

The Courier of the 3d ult. contains a series of official papers relative to the African Slave Trade, printed by the order of the House of Commons, which present melancholy evidence of the increase of this execrable traffic.

New York, May 11.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival last evening of the steamer ship Florida, capt. Matlack, in thirty days from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the evening of the 5th; Liverpool of the 9th and Lloyd's Lists of the 8th April.

We have at last by this conveyance, something which can be relied on respecting the famous ultimatum of which the world has heard so much for upwards of a year back. The Turkish Divan has finally rejected all proposals made by the Russian government. It has even refused to send commissioners to the frontiers to negotiate with those of Alexander. This information is contained in the official note presented by the Ottoman Reis Effendi to the English and Austrian ambassadors on the 3d of March, the substance of which will be found in our extracts. From this document it appears, that the affairs of the Greeks were the principal obstacle to an

adjustment. The Porte loudly complained of the secret influence of the emissaries of Alexander, and of the protection, which, in the face of his solemn protestations to the contrary, he openly gave to the Greeks, who had fled to Russia for protection. This the Divan resents in a lofty tone, and adds, that if some christian temple has been unlawfully demolished, it shall be restored after tranquility shall have been completely re-established. His highness will grant an amnesty to his Greek subjects of the Archipelago and Morea, when they shall have laid down their arms.

We cannot but admire the moderation displayed in this language. After tranquility shall have been completely restored; i. e. after we have cut the throats of all the Greeks we can, and subdued those who have already successfully combated us in battle, we shall then deign to agree to an amnesty. We are glad, however, to observe, that independently altogether of the aid of Russia, the Greeks bid fair to dictate terms to these haughty Musselmans, without being compelled either to lay down their arms, or to submit to conditions, which would impose upon them their former chains. The accounts previously received of the victory recently obtained by the Greek fleet over that of Turkey, are now fully confirmed. The engagement, it appears, continued during the whole of the night of the 3d of March. The Greeks captured twenty five ships, drove five ashore, and blew up two Algerines; the Ottomans had also seven vessels sunk, among which was that of the Vice Admiral, who perished. The victors were in pursuit of the shattered remains of the enemy's fleet when the last accounts came away.

Notwithstanding the arrogant language held by the Porte, it is confidently stated that Russia had removed every obstacle to an amicable settlement; but that the contemptuous light in which all Christians are viewed by the followers of the prophet, and the confidence they place in the invincibility of his standard, had induced the Divan to reject all terms whatever. The Sultan himself, is stated to have been disposed to listen to the proposals of England and Austria; but the Janassaries, who rule the empire, would admit of no difference between an European and an Asiatic infidel.

What the consequence of these events will be, it is scarcely possible to conjecture. It seems pretty evident however, that the Turks will be driven out of Europe; for it is in vain to deny that Russia is competent to the task, and when the Czar marches upon the Moslem, he will not desist until he accomplishes his work. That he will be opposed by either of the other powers we have not the smallest idea, England is not likely, amidst the cry for retrenchment and the efforts making to meet this, to return to a state of things which would embarrass the government, and multiply the cause of distress. All she can, or will do, in our apprehension, is to station a fleet near the scene of action to maintain her present ascendancy in that quarter, and to watch an opportunity of increasing it, if events should justify such a measure. As to Austria, the only other power likely to interfere, her empty coffers, which England cannot replenish, as formerly, must decide her neutrality, if not induce her to join Russia, that she may come in for a share of the spoil. It is, indeed, already asserted, that the emperor Francis has determined on pursuing this policy, and that the army which he has for some time been assembling on his eastern frontiers, was intended from the beginning to co-operate with that of Alexander, in the event of the Porte rejecting all terms of accommodation.

With regard to France, the internal conditions with which she is evidently to contend, and the unsettled state of the government, preclude all idea of her taking a part in the contest; while the other powers in the North of Europe, are too much under the eye of Russia to expect that they will act otherwise than in accordance with her views.

The intelligence of the rejection of the Russian ultimatum, appears to have excited considerable agitation in Paris and in London; and to have had the effect of reducing the funds in both places. This was to be looked for. From the little that was known of the actual state of the negotiations, and the contradictory accounts which were every other day put in circulation, people's minds were prepared to expect that the failure of these negotiations would be followed by an open rupture between the allied powers, and that the flames of war would spread throughout Europe. A little time, however, we have no doubt, will show the groundless nature of these apprehensions, and that the only thing we shall have to dread, will be a renewal of the horrible cruelties which the Turkish government has already exercised on their christian subjects. The news from Moldavia and Wallachia, says accounts from Augsburg, inspire horror. The Asiatic troops lay waste every thing with fire and with sword. Even the city of Jassy was on fire in several places on the 12th March; whole streets were reduced to ashes. We tremble for Bucharest. The Kiaja Bey published, that if he was forced to evacuate the country, he would carry all the male inhabitants into slavery, and that he would not leave a village remaining. The fugitives reach our frontier almost naked, the soldiers strip them of all their clothes.

It is impossible to believe that either England or Austria would from an alliance with a barbarous and savage government; nor is there a man on the face of the earth, in whose bosom glows a spark of humanity, but what would rejoice on hearing of the downfall of so monstrous a power.

LONDON, (Courier.) April 6.

The advices from Constantinople, are to March 6th. The Divan assembled on the 28th of February to take into consideration the note of the Ambassadors. The result was a reply not so favorable to peace as was expected. The Assembly unanimously resolved, that the propositions contained in the Russian ultimatum were of a nature that could not be accepted. Subsequently repeated interviews took place between Lord Strangford and the Reis Effendi, which terminated abruptly; and, on the 3d, a note was delivered to the English and Austrian Ambassadors, of which the following has been given as the substance:

'The Divan witnesses with pleasure the efforts which its friends, the Ambassadors of England and the Austrian Intendant, make to adjust the differences which have arisen between the Sublime Porte and the Czar of the Muscovites; but the Divan views, as useless to the proposed object, all farther discussion of the propositions contained in the Russian ultimatum—propositions which are incompatible with the sovereignty of his Highness.

'It would be desirable that the above mentioned Ambassadors would make known to their Courts the subjects of complaint which the Porte has against the Muscovites, viz.—That the Russian Consuls, chosen from the Greek nation, thinking themselves secure under their Barak (or Russian letter of naturalization) have openly taken part in the plots which have been concerted at Smyrna and in the isles of the Archipelago, to insurrectionise the Rajahs (subjects of the Porte); that a Russian ship laden with arms and ammunition, has been seized in the Gulf of Smyrna, when on the point of sailing for Ispara; that the merchants of Odessa sent to the Greek insurgents money and corn, supplies of which were seized in the straits of the Bosphorus; that Alex. Ypsilanti, styling himself as 'Agent of Russia,' and attired in Russian uniform, came to Bucharest at the head of a troop composed of Greeks and Russians, seized the public coffers, put to death the Musselman merchants established in Wallachia, and posted proclamations exciting the subjects of the Porte to insurrection, and promising them the aid of Russia; that in truth, the Court of Russia had declared that all this was the work of particular individuals, who acted in opposition to the will of the Emperor; but that, notwithstanding this declaration, the traitor Michael Suzzo, after having opened the gates of Jassy to Ypsilanti, and after having decapitated several Turks who resided there, fled to Russia, where he was hospitably received, and supplied with money, as were also other Greek refugees; whilst his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, faithful to treaties, caused those to be arrested who fled into his dominions, and even confined Ypsilanti in a State Prison.

'From these facts, the courts of England and Austria will judge whether it is Russia or Turkey which has provoked war. The Porte demanded no satisfaction whatever for these hostile circumventions on the part of Russia, the result of which only disturbed the peace of the Ottoman empire but an instant. But the Porte will not suffer that a foreign court, a known supporter of all the rebellions against the authority of his Highness, should come and interfere in the domestic affairs of the Empire. If some Christian temple has been unlawfully demolished, it shall be restored, after tranquility shall have been completely re-established. His Highness will grant an amnesty to his Greek subjects of the Archipelago and Morea, when they shall have laid down their arms.

'The Ottoman troops shall continue to occupy Wallachia and Moldavia, so long as the Divan shall consider those provinces as menaced by the Cossacks and Hetarists assembled on the eastern Bank of the Pruth. With respect to the domination of the Hospodar, the Sublime Porte acknowledges that Treaties, among others, that of Bucharest, prescribe it; hence she has no intention to refuse it, nor to make any change in the form of Government, guaranteed by conventions to those two Principalities, as she has declared to the Wallachian and Moldavian Boyars; only Russia having violated the Treaty of Bucharest (as has been mentioned above) has no right to claim the execution of that Article. His Highness having besides by this Treaty liberty to name as Hospodar, the person who shall deserve that favor, has already decided, that in future no Greek can be Hospodar, either of Wallachia or Moldavia; for the Greek Princes elevated to that post for a century, instead of showing themselves grateful & faithful, have accepted the pay of Russia, and have framed conspiracies, without reckoning that several of them after having pillaged the people of Wallachia and Moldavia, have fled into Christian countries with the unjust treasures, the fruits of their rapacity and tyranny. His highness will name as Hospodar, either a Turk or a Wallachian, as he has made known to the Boyars. Finally, it is not for the Porte to send Commissioners to the frontiers to negotiate peace—she is not at war with Russia, notwithstanding all the provocations—and if the Muscovite armies shall begin hostilities, she has taken measures to repel them.

VIZINA, March 23.

The note which our Intendant at Constantinople received from the Reis Effendi, announcing that the Russian ultimatum was rejected on the 21st, and communicated to the Russian Ministers, who immediately dispatched it to their Court. Much interest is manifested to know whether M. de Tatischeff will prolong his stay here.

Aix la Chapelle, March 31.

The rejection of the ultimatum has given a decisive blow to the Austrian paper currency. From the 22d to the 25th, the

great banking and commercial houses at Vienna, sent numerous expressions to their correspondents in the commercial cities in the west of Europe. On the other hand, the office of Foreign Affairs, and the British Minister at Vienna, have dispatched courier upon courier to London.

Frankfort, March 30.

It appears the note of the Reis Effendi, unfortunately, of such a nature, as to render useless the mediation of the three powers, and that notwithstanding all these efforts to preserve peace, the obstinacy and the infatuation of the Sublime Porte, will render war inevitable. But even in case it should take place, it will be carried on, like that of Naples, in full concert with the Allied Powers; and even before it is undertaken, they will previously arrange together the results of the different chances which the war may have. Thus we see that the mission of M. de Tatischeff is not near its termination.

Odessa, March 11.

Our accounts from Constantinople are to the 3d of March, and we know nothing of the decision of the Divan. It is evident however, that Turkey is seeking to gain time. Our monarch has fully removed the objections to the evacuation of Wallachia and Moldavia, alleged in the Note of the Reis Effendi of the 2d December, by sending away Prince Michael Suzzo, and dissolving the corps of Helarists in Bessarabia. Further concession on the part of our Court is hardly conceivable, and would indeed be unparalleled in the history of Russian diplomacy.

London, April 7.

By an express which arrived yesterday from Paris, we learn, that the panic occasioned by the rejection of the Russian Ultimatum, produced a decline of 1 per cent in the French Funds.

M. Chateaubriand, Ambassador of France, arrived in London yesterday.

London, April 6, one o'clock.

'There has been great bustle at the stock Exchange this morning. Consols for accounts opened at 93-8, and immediately fell to 78-4. The market has since recovered considerably. The cause of the depression is entirely ascribed to the reports respecting Russia and Turkey.

Paris, April 3.

The Russian Ambassador dispatched an express this morning for St. Petersburg. An extraordinary courier arrived this morning from Madrid.

A person arrived last night under escort, who was mistaken for Gen. Berton. It is said that M. de Marsan, Jr. and several other persons have been arrested at Lisle. By order of the minister of the interior, Mr. Bodin has been sent to the prison of Quimper.

Augsburg, March 29.

The news from Warsaw, to day, positively announce war. It seems the Russians will shortly enter Wallachia and Moldavia.

A new Turkish army is assembling in the environs of Nyssa, and another on the frontiers of Rosina. The troops in the environs of Sophia have set out for the Danube. It is expected that the Turks will shortly enter Servia, and the situation of Prince Milosch, when hostilities break out, may become very critical.

We yield to the earnest request of a most particular and respected friend at Washington—a request, dictated by the most honourable motives 'in the cause of humanity'—and lay the following article before our readers.—Yet may we not ask, why two high and distinguished men in this country, the particular friends of the parties, should not bury every other consideration and preserve such citizens for the benefit of their country!—Rich. Eng.

WASHINGTON, May 5th.

(As the adjournment of Congress approaches the impending meeting between Col. Cumming and Mr. McDuffie becomes more and more a subject of conversation and of deep interest. It is known that they are to meet in the next 35 days; yet it would be in vain to bind them to keep the peace in every particular state, unless the power also existed to issue writs of ne exeat against them. They are both 'capital shots,' as the phrase is, and will both in all probability fall.)

'The country has not yet recovered from the deep loss of a Mason, adorned with every civic wreath—of a Decatur, the glory of the ocean, whom the Genius of Feudality has wrenched from our bleeding bosom.—Two other victims are already bound for the same horrid altar.—Cumming, who so lately died in the righteous cause of his country—the man of honor, of genius, of fancy and literature; but who, even in these rich possessions, is not the superior of his antagonist, McDuffie, 'Fortune smiled not on his humble birth,' but gifted with a soul like that of Chatterton, could not be stilled in obscurity—like Franklin, he has already cast behind him every difficulty that stood in the way of splendid public utility.

The same year, and the same neighborhood gave birth to these young men. Perhaps the same graves destined to receive their bloody remains! How deeply it is to be regretted that it cannot be left to the future historian of the country to trace out some forty years more of their patriotic services and triumphs!

A horse belonging to Captain Holford, lately trotted in England 17 miles in 58 minutes and 36 seconds. He carried 104 stone, and was to perform the match with in the hour for 200 guineas. Mr. Williams' horse, which beat the late colored American horse, was backed to trot three miles in nine minutes.—The match was lost by 43 seconds.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

No. 12.

'I WOULD NOTHING EXTEND MYSELF OR SET DOWN AUGHT IN MALICE.'

It is a point which is now very generally conceded, that most of our difficulties with England and the other European governments, originated from Mr. Jefferson's rash and unaccountable conduct in rejecting the treaty negotiated and signed by Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney. This was a political sin of no small magnitude, and gave rise to strong and lasting suspicions that he was destitute of any cordial wish to compromise with the nation that was so deeply hated by Napoleon and himself.

Although Napoleon was occupied daily by the weight of important concerns, and was then imposing a yoke upon the necks of the conquered Prussians, he yet evinced to the world that he was not regardless of events that were at that time passing in the Metropolis of the British empire. He was doubtless well informed of the progress of the negotiation that was still pending, and accordingly took a very effectual method to render it altogether vain and nugatory. His Berlin decree was issued, if we can judge by the tenor of it and by the date for this very purpose. It bears date November 21st 1806 at the very time when the preliminaries were agreed on by both parties, but had not been embodied into a treaty and signed in form. The note of the British commissioners wherein they state that they are ready to sign the articles upon which they had mutually agreed, and which proved so highly objectionable to the President, was dated December 31st 1806. The treaty was undoubtedly signed after this, but I have not been able to discover the precise time. He knew very well that the British government would retaliate for this high handed measure, and that such retaliation would have an injurious influence upon neutral commerce.

It has been pleaded in extenuation of the Berlin decree by the apologists of Napoleon in this country, that it was altogether made in retaliation for the British proclamation dated 16th of May 1806, which placed in a state of blockade the coast of Germany, Holland and France from the Elbe to the port of Brest, as was pretended in the preamble to the decree. It appears that neutrals had no right to complain of this blockading proclamation, because the laws of nations recognize the right to blockade the ports of an enemy, when there is sufficient force stationed to prevent the ingress and egress of vessels without imminent hazard. Besides our ministers did not complain, and actually negotiated whilst the proclamation was in full force. It is well known that the naval armed force of the British was amply powerful to effect the object in view, whilst the gaseconding author of the Berlin decree, who declared 'all the British isles in a state of blockade,' did not possess one ship of war that floated on the ocean. The battles of the Nile and Trafalgar had annihilated the maritime power of France; and England now, without a rival, maintained the empire of the seas. But he had dispatched his privateers and armed cruisers to carry his decrees into operation, by preying upon the defenceless merchant vessels of the United States. Although a great number of them had been captured, yet none had been condemned until November 1807, nearly a year after the decree was first issued.

Mr. Armstrong, our Minister at the Court of St. Cloud, in a letter dated November 12th 1807, informed the Secretary of State that he had on the 11th inst. received official notice that 'the Horizon an American vessel had been condemned under the Berlin decree, being the first unfriendly decision under that decree; but that on the petition of the defendant, the Court had recommended the restoration of the whole cargo.'

The celebrated orders in Council were dated the 11th of November 1807 on the very day that 'the unfriendly decision' of the council of prizes at Paris was made known to Mr. Armstrong. Now if the reader will pay particular attention to the above dates, he will be led strongly to suspect that such a coincidence was not altogether fortuitous. It is very plainly intimated in the body of the orders in Council, (from which an extract is subjoined); that they were adopted in conformity with the views before avowed in the note of the British commissioners. It would therefore appear, that this measure was delayed nearly twelve months in order that it might be discovered whether neutrals 'acquiesced' in it; and accordingly they were issued immediately after the first condemnation of an American vessel. It is very certain that every American merchant vessel that traded directly to England was liable to capture and condemnation under the first article of the Berlin decree, which declared the British isles in a state of blockade and was therefore highly insulting to this nation. Yet I have never discovered that our government made any complaint or remonstrance against it.

The following abridged extracts will give the reader a correct view of the injurious principles and ruinous effect of the orders in Council. His Majesty is pleased to order, by and with the advice of his privy council, that all the ports and places of France and her allies, or any other country at war with his Majesty and all other ports and places in Europe, from which though not at war, the British flag is excluded, and all ports and places in the colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall from henceforth, be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions herein after mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's naval forces, in the most rigorous manner. And it is ordered and declared, that all trade in the

produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies shall be deemed unlawful; and that vessels trading thus unlawfully shall be captured and condemned as prize to the captors. And it is further ordered that no vessel or the cargo of any vessel shall be subject to capture or condemnation, which may belong to any country not declared by this order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, which shall have cleared out from the port or place to which she may belong, either in Europe or America, direct to some port or place in the colonies of his Majesty's enemies, or from those colonies direct to the country, to which such vessel belongs, or to some free port in his Majesty's colonies, with such articles as may be lawfully imported into such port; nor any vessel belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, having cleared out from some port in the Kingdom, or from Gibraltar or Malta, under such regulations as his Majesty may think fit to prescribe, and proceeding direct to the port specified in this declaration; nor any vessel belonging as above, which shall be coming from any port in Europe declared to be in a state of blockade, and shall proceed direct to some port or place in Europe belonging to his Majesty.

And whereas countries not engaged in the war have acquiesced in the orders of France, prohibiting all trade in articles that are the produce or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions; and whereas the merchants of those countries accept documents termed 'certificates of origin,' which declare that the cargo does not consist of articles above described; his Majesty is pleased to order, that every vessel that shall be found carrying such certificate as aforesaid, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same, shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captors.

A short time previous to the publication of the above orders, on the 22d of June 1807, the United States Frigate Chesapeake was fired upon by the British Majesty's armed Ship Leopard, by which three men were killed and sixteen wounded. The commander of the Chesapeake being totally unprepared for action, struck his flag and surrendered his vessel to the British Captain, who boarded her and took off four of the crew, as deserters from the British service. This outrageous, unjustifiable and unprovoked aggression upon the sovereignty of an independent nation, produced a most extraordinary excitement throughout the whole country. Meetings of the people were called in every town and village, where they expressed in sentiments as strong as language could convey, their resentment, indignation and abhorrence at the dastardly action, and pledged themselves to second the government in maintaining redress. Shortly after the affair the President issued a proclamation forbidding the armed vessels of Great Britain to enter the ports of the United States, requiring such as were in port to depart without delay. The current of public opinion was already sufficiently strong against the tyrannical proceedings of England, and this attack upon the Chesapeake tended materially to widen the breach between the two nations, Napoleon and his decree were for the moment forgotten, and men of both parties were clamorous for recompense or war; and there is no doubt but that war would have ensued had not information arrived that the British Cabinet disavowed the act, and promised reparation for the injury. But they did not act with that candor which befits honest politicians; for Admiral Berton who issued the orders to Capt. Humphreys to take the men by force, was not only not suspended, but promoted to higher dignities.

The rapacious Milan decree was issued by Napoleon from the royal palace at Milan and dated December 17th, 1807, in retaliation, as it appears, for the orders in Council. After stating in the preamble 'the measures adopted by the British government on the 11th November last, and claiming to establish the principle that the flag of a nation should protect the goods on board; it is decreed that every ship, to whatever nation it may belong, that shall be searched by an English ship, or pay a tax to the English government, or be on a voyage to England, is thereby, and for that alone, declared to be denationalized; and to have become English property; and that such vessels, whether they come into our ports or those of our allies, or are captured at sea, shall be declared good and lawful prize. The British isles are declared in a state of blockade, both by land and sea; and every ship, of whatever nation, or whatever the nature of the cargo may be, that shall sail from the ports of England, or those of the English colonies, or of the countries occupied by English troops, and be proceeding to any of the ports as above described, is good and lawful prize, as contrary to the present decree, and may be captured and adjudged to the captor.'

When we take a deliberate view of the objects and intentions that are explicitly avowed in those novel and unparalleled orders and decrees, we are lost in wonder and amazement. War has been declared by some writers to be 'a trial of skill and force between two nations which shall do the other the most harm.' Yet in this case it seems to have been a matter of contention, which should do the greatest injury to neutral commerce. The war that was then raging between France and England was of a very peculiar nature. Napoleon was well convinced that he could make no impression upon England by means of physical force; and as she derived her power and importance chiefly from commerce and manufactures, he had resolved to prohibit all nations from holding any intercourse with her; and in the prosecution of this his favourite, though

ridiculous and unjust that commerce to that neutral as would carry the British possible, more famous decrees were by it subverted, with the prodigious, every injurious although their clothes her most wretched because, having of the seas, by conciliating commerce.

ful enemy, to her control, his subjects aid of foreign would have been est of England to her country, been a rich in country, and self. But out that lies too must have pure.

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SATURDAY

By an arrival pool, London pool to the D by which it rejected the which we have even refused to the frontier peror Alexander elined the British and erected their vent a rupture. We have articles furnished be found in

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Congress 8th inst. at and fifty a member for hundred an mileage.

We copy Chester Rep perity atted even in 'the Rochnay The first erected in the face of the way of build Since that to increase in the state aided upw our buildin population settlement tains at th and when into view ally after grow and down ent popula have the that upw then paid six month pearl ash Judgment of the sor afforded by tion, will story for shall be countries will this part of th to the N the Can favorably rely on respectat we do no commerce perity. we river whes. lo

ridiculous and delusive system, he determined that there should be no neutral commerce to aid and assist his rival, or that neutral should adopt such measures as would carry his designs into execution. The British retaliatory system was, if possible, more wanton than even these infamous decrees, because the vessels that were by it subjected to capture, when laden with the produce or manufactures of her enemies, could not have produced any very injurious effects upon her interests, although her cargoes might have fed and clothed her enemies. Besides it was a most wretched policy in that government, because, having the uncontrolled empire of the seas, she might have monopolized, by conciliatory measures, all the neutral commerce. The resources of her powerful enemy, who had all the continent under his control, would have always secured his subjects food and clothing, without the aid of foreign commerce. If therefore would have been the true policy, and interest of England to have permitted the trade to her enemies ports which would have been a rich harvest to the citizens of this country, and eventually beneficial to herself. But cupidity or some other motive that lies too deep for common observations must have prompted to these fatal measures.

This was the commerce of this devoted country made the sport and prey of the warring powers of Europe. It afforded too rich a lure to those corrupt and lawless governments to be treated with indifference. The complaints and remonstrances of this government were loud and frequent. But the Belligerents continued to burn, plunder and destroy.

MARCELLUS.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

By an arrival at New York from Liverpool, London dates to the 5th and Liverpool to the 9th of April have been received, by which it will appear that the Turks rejected the Russian ultimatum, of which we have read and heard so much, & even refused to send Commissioners to the frontiers to meet those of the Emperor Alexander—they have likewise declined the further interference of the British and Austrian ministers, who exerted their united efforts to prevent a rupture between the two powers. We have extracted the most important articles furnished by this arrival, which will be found in the preceding columns.

Agricultural.—It is much to be feared that the Crop of Wheat will be very light this harvest. We learn that in Washington, Frederick and Montgomery counties, all famed for the growth of wheat, there will scarcely be any crop at all, and on the Eastern Shore, the fields that have been opened by the frost, are now resting under the effects of fly and sedgeing. The average crop in Maryland cannot be more than half a crop from present appearances, and the fear is that it will be much less even than that.

Congress adjourned on Wednesday the 8th inst. after a session of one hundred and fifty-six days—the pay of each member for that period amounts to twelve hundred and forty-eight dollars besides mileage.

We copy the following from the Rochester Republican—It shows that prosperity attends industry and perseverance even in "hard times."

Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y.—The first frame house in this village was erected in 1812, but owing to the continuance of the war, very little was done in the way of building until the summer of 1815. Since that time this place has continued to increase in a ratio hitherto unparalleled in the state of New York. The last year added upwards of 200 to the number of our buildings and about five hundred to our population. The village, embracing the settlement on each side of the river, contains at this time about 3000 inhabitants; and when its local advantages are taken into view, not the least doubt can be rationally entertained, but it will continue to grow and increase till it shall have doubled and doubled again the number of its present population. We are told by those who have the best means of knowing the fact, that upwards of \$200,000 in cash has been paid in this village, within the last six months for wheat, pork, and pot and pearl ashes. From this circumstance a judgment may be formed of the fertility of the surrounding country. The facility afforded by the navigation in every direction, will always make this place the depository for a great part of the produce which shall be raised in this and the adjoining counties. Most of the pork and ashes will this spring be shipped as usual from this port to Montreal, but it is said a great part of the flour on hand, will find its way to the New York market, by way of the Erie Canal. Although this village is so favorably situated for trade that it can already number between twenty and thirty respectable mercantile establishments, still we do not think it will depend mainly on commerce for its future growth and prosperity. The extensive falls in the Genesee river at this place, connected with its other local advantages, must necessarily

render it in a short time a very large manufacturing town. We have already made a good beginning in this respect. Our principal mechanic establishments are 3 flouring mills with 3 & 4 run of stones each, (and two more to contain 8 run of stones) 2 trip hammer shops, 3 tanneries, a nail factory, a looking glass manufactory, a paper mill, a brewery, an oil mill, 5 hat factories, a patent plough factory, &c.—besides these, we would notice particularly an extensive cotton factory, which gives employment to about seventy hands. The yarn and cloth manufactory in this establishment is of superior quality, and is sold wholesale and retail on terms very advantageous to the purchasers. We have at present ten schools in the village, and our public buildings are a court house, goal, Presbyterian meeting house, Episcopal church and a Methodist chapel.

Rochester Republican.

The Erie Canal runs through this place and the Genesee river also runs through this village, opening a water communication to Lake Ontario. The descent of the river in and near the village, and the abundance of water, affords an opportunity for erecting a greater number of mills than can be erected within the same limits, perhaps, in any other part of the United States.

John Randolph, Esq. arrived at Liverpool on the 6th of April, in the Amity, in 20 days from New York, and set out the next day for London, in fine health and spirits.

The next Maryland Cattle Show.

There is every probability of having at our next Cattle Show a large concourse of distinguished farmers from this and other states—but we fear that the number of animals exhibited will not equal public expectation. It is to be apprehended that many who have fine animals will not send them from the fear either of the trouble or of their being excelled. If all were actuated by this sort of indolence or pride, we should have nothing for exhibition—it is well known that many of the animals which took premiums at the last show might have been beaten by hundreds of the same species if it had been anticipated that such would be brought. The society have at considerable expense erected a number of additional pens, and made such accommodations as ought to induce all true friends of these *valuable and useful* exhibitions, to bring out whatever their farm can produce, in any degree excellent or worthy of notice—such as are not offered for premiums may be exhibited and offered for sale under the regulations of the society without expence to the owner. Be it remembered, that the Exhibition takes place on the last two days of this month—that pieces of silver plate valued at five hundred dollars are to be appropriated. That notice of animals intended to be offered for premiums must be given three days prior to the show to J. S. Skinner, post Master of Baltimore—that they must be in the pens assigned them on the ground at the Maryland Tavern, on the Frederick road before 9 o'clock, on the first day of the Show. The limits and rules of the Maryland Agricultural Society embrace, and apply to the District of Columbia, as well as to the state of Maryland—but one fifth of the premiums are discretionary and not subject to any local restrictions.

Washington, May 9.

The breaking up.—At length has terminated the first session of the seventeenth Congress. The Senate adjourned at a little after 2 o'clock yesterday, and the House of Representatives a little past three. We have noticed the passage of all the acts of the present session in their proper place. A correct list of them will be published as soon as it can be authentically arranged—and the acts at large will appear as fast as the copies are prepared for the press.

We shall take occasion, hereafter, to present our views of the principal measures which have, and of those which have not, been adopted at the present session. It is only, by a deliberate review of the incidents of the session, that a correct estimate can be formed of the merits of the present Congress. Such a view may be taken to more advantage a few days hence than now, for the same reason that the judgment of a man in the retirement of his closet, is more to be relied upon, than in the bustle of the court yard, or in the excitement of the hustings. —*Mt. Int.*

Washington, May 10.

Nathan Towson, late a Colonel in the army, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Paymaster General of the Army—the office he formerly held. The frigate Potomac was yesterday hauled up to her destined site, on the new plan invented by commodore Rodgers. The success of the experiment has been complete; and it is a matter of so general an interest that we shall endeavor, in our next, to give such an account of it as may afford our readers an idea of its advantages.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES
The National Intelligencer of Saturday makes the following bold assertions on the subject of the late depression of this stock. "Let no stockholder sacrifice his stock. Within one month it will be at 110, and within two months it will be at 150." —*Mark the prophecy!*

ALEXANDRIA, May 8.

AN IMPOSTER.
The communication which appeared in the Herald a few days ago, relating an attack which is stated to have been made upon a certain midshipman (supposed) in the road between Washington and this place, turns out to be an imposition as has

lately been practised upon our citizens, and the only motive in noticing the communication, at present, is to remove the serious alarm and sensation which it has created in this district. The author is informed, that his vile communication has been placed in the hands of his superiors, for his hand writing has been satisfactorily proven; and if he is not dealt with as his infamous conduct deserves, it is not our fault.

From the New York Advocate.

PORTUGAL.

The nomination of General Dearborn as Envoy Extraordinary to Portugal, has actually been made to the Senate, though we have yet to learn whether it was confirmed. Some significant glances must have been exchanged, when the nomination was read. Well, Portugal is an exceedingly healthy country, and not far from Lisbon is a place called *Contra*, famous for pure air, and a salubrious retirement for invalids. We have nothing of importance to transact with the good Portuguese. A few months, fishing and hunting, can be spent very pleasantly.

The Editor of the *Advocate*, will have heard, by this time, that the appointment of General Dearborn is confirmed; and since they will "buckle fortune on his back, to bear her burthen, whether he will or no," their "mere enjoyment, must acquaintance him." —*Pat.*

BALTIMORE, May 15.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour, Howard street	\$6 52 1/2	6 75
do wharf, cash		6 50
Wheat, white per bushel	1 42 1/2	1 45
do red, do	1 40	1 43
Corn, white do	cts. 72	75
Oats, do	40	42
Rye, do	70	72
Bran do	15	17
Whiskey, from the wagons, per gal.		33

TOBACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100lbs	\$16 00	25 00
do yellow & red do	10 00	18 00
do red do	9 00	14 00
do brown do	7 00	10 00
Red do	5 00	7 00
do common do	3 00	5 00
Seconds do	1 00	6 00

Second qualities of Maryland Tobaccos are rated at 2 & 3 dollars less than the crop or first.

Fed. Rep.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.
A correspondent's paraphrase on a passage in Ossian's Fingal shall appear in our next—we have taken the liberty of making a few alterations—we will not say corrections in the article.

MARRIED.
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. William Beckley, to Miss Susan Tomlinson all of this county.

COMMUNICATED.
OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Wednesday the 8th inst. at her residence in Somerset county, Mrs. Mary Winters, consort of the late Gov. Winder—and in the history of society, we may say that few, if any, have ever gone to the tomb, more universally esteemed, more tenderly loved, or more deeply mourned over, than the deceased. Her character was calculated to obtain admiration from all that beheld it, and formed to win and rivet the affection and kindest concern of those, who were admitted within the sphere of its immediate influence. To benevolence, love, tenderness, gentleness of spirit, delicacy of sentiment, and all those softer sensibilities that adorn & throw enchantment about the female, she added a dignity of deportment, a firmness of purpose, a strength of mind, and an energy in discharging the various duties incumbent upon her, rarely allotted to woman, and scarcely inferior to those, possessed by the distinguished partner, who preceded her to the sepulchre. Al though the mild & courtly manners of the deceased, were adapted to any situation however

exalted, and had enabled her to fill with grace the proudest station, yet it was in the various departments of domestic life, that she was chiefly distinguished—for that orb nature seemed to have designed her, and it was there she revolved with the most ease, and shed the mildest influence. No parent's heart ever throbb'd with warmer or more parental love than hers, friendship, with all its noble and valuable properties, she had ardently cultivated; under her kind and charitable hand reviving sorrow had often raised its languid head, as a mistress, she had taught slavery to forget half its misery, and so gentle was her treatment and so amiable her demeanor, that she might be said to have almost converted the iron bonds of servitude into silken chains.

As a Christian, we forbear to speak of her—those who knew her best, & were looked upon as spiritual advisers, can bear witness, how pure, how hallowed, how devout, were the aspirations of a soul dedicated to her God. Religion was not with her, mere formal "show" and idle ceremony, no festival amusement, but holy and unalloyed, it was the companion of all her ways, & mingled with every action. A clear, discriminating mind furnished her with the power of easily separating true piety from the dross that surrounds it, and without being either bigotted or a sectarian, she resolved upon what appeared to be the correct, & adhered to it, with a firmness & duration that knew no change. This lived & died, one, in whom were beautifully blended all the excellencies of her sex, and under the influence of unfeigned sorrow, I have ventured to offer to her memory, the humble, though honest tribute of a friend.

Princess Anne, May 1822.

GRUOME & LAMBORN
HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF
SPRING GOODS,
Consisting of a great variety of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
Of almost every kind, among which are some
SUPERIOR FRESH TEAS,
Black & Green. Also a general assortment of
IRONMONGERY, QUEENS WARE,
GLASS & CHINA.
Which they are willing to sell at a small advance for ready money.
Easton, May 18th, 1822—4w

NOTICE
Is hereby given to all my Creditors, that I intend to apply to the Honourable the Judges of Cecil County Court, at September Term next, for the benefit of the Act of Insolvency, and the several supplements thereto.
JAMES WOODLAND.
Bohemia, May 18th, 1822—7w

GOLDEN SHEAF,
WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON;
The Subscriber respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgements to all those who have favored him with their custom in his line of business as a lumber merchant; & begs leave to inform them & the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand, where he hopes by strict attention, & unremitting endeavours, to please, to merit, and share a portion of public patronage. He pledges himself that no expence or pains shall be spared to render the visits of his customers agreeable and pleasant. His House has lately undergone considerable alterations and repairs, with a view to the comfort of travellers and others, and is now in complete order for their reception—His Bar will at all times be stored with the very best of Liquors, and his Table furnished with the choicest dainties and delicacies of the season, served up in the best style—His Stables will be amply provided with all kinds of provender, and his Waiters and Outlets are sober, polite, careful and attentive—Every kind of noise, tumult and disturbance will be prevented in his House, so that the peace and repose of his guests and lodgers will not be disturbed—Private parties will be accommodated at the shortest notice—Boards taken at a moderate price by the day, week, month or year.
The Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES RUE.
Easton, May 18th, 1822.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, ST. JOHN'S AND WASHINGTON COLLEGES.

The reputation and welfare of Maryland, have been deeply afflicted by the fall of this University, and although it is the common duty of every man in the State to endeavor to re-construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to co-operate, and to make one vigorous, united effort to re-construct it, and to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame—that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants and to posterity generally, the benefits of an institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had erected for them. It is therefore, respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the 1st Monday in August next, at St. John's College, in Annapolis, (by the permission of the visitors and governors) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving this University, the plan, and ways and means necessary to effect it.

As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot and is always one of the visitors and governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention. Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert above paragraphs in the several newspapers of the State and District of Columbia, favorable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—as it is not only desirable that one distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by the exertions of her sons, but particularly so that they shall form a brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite.
ALUMNUS.
May 18—

MARYLAND, Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

May 13th, A. D. 1822.
On application of John Baggs, administrator of John Dodd, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 13th day of May, 1822.
THOMAS G. EARLE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Dodd, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 19th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of May Anno Domini 1822.
JOHN BAGGS, Adm'r. de bonis non on the personal estate of John Dodd, dec'd.
May 18—3w

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, May 15th, 1822.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That a General Meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution, will be held at the Banking House in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.
By order, **J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash'r.**
That by the act of incorporation not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the succeeding year.
May 18—7w



PRINT OF CHERRY.

A TEESWATER HEIFER, BY GEORGE, THE SIRE OF THE CELEBRATED BULL BERGAM.

THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS OF TEESWATER BLOOD, ARE FOR SALE.
NELL, a very deep milker of three years, with remarkable points, from Countess by Banaparte, price \$120.
COUNTRESS, the dam of Nell, a very large cow of six years, with great points—her pins are 25 1/2 inches apart; she weighed 1344 lbs in February last, when she was merely in good milking condition—price \$100.
CHERRY, the heifer described above, price \$120.
TOM JONES, a singularly fine Bull Calf, of 8 months, with extraordinary points, from Cherry, by George—price \$120.
JARON, a very large Bull Calf of 10 months, from the Queen, by George—he weighed, when seven months and seven days old, 700 lbs.—price \$100.
BILLY AUSTIN, a large Bull Calf of seven months, from Prize, by the noted imported Bull Denton. Price was by Denton, out of Bughorn, (a fine cow of tried milking stock)—she took the prize at the Worcester cattle show, in October, 1819—in October, 1822, she took a silver plate at the exhibition of the same place—price \$150.
ROB ROY, a three year old Bull, with very great points, fine head, horns, chaps, and great length of carcass, by Denton, from Handle, remarkable as a milker—price \$240.
NONSUCH, a large and well formed Bull Calf, nearly 13 months old, by Denton, from the Marlborough Cow—price \$150.
STEAM BOAT, an uncommonly large Cow of five years, showing much Teeswater blood, her pins are 27 inches apart—in February last she weighed 1736 lbs.—price \$150.
THE QUEEN, the remarkable Cow of five years, which took a silver cup at the Maryland Exhibition in June last—price \$150.
BESS, a large Heifer of three years, of the Holstein and Alderney blood—price \$75.
Mr. William's Bull Denton, was bred by Mr. John Whetthell, of Kirkby, Leicestershire. He has been invariably considered perfect in form, by all who have seen him in this country.
Denton was by old Denton, dam by Baronet's granddam by Gipple, great granddam by Irishman—Old Denton was by Comet, granddam by St. John, great granddam by Sir Old Manby. Persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to the Editor of the American Farmer. To those taking more than one name sharement may be made.

Earthenware.

The Subscribers are expecting DAILY to receive from Liverpool by the BRIG TRAVELLER AND SHIP EXCHANGE, SIX HUNDRED CRATES OF Earthenware.

This Ware will be warranted in every respect equal in quality to any imported into the United States.

Part of the above number of Crates are assorted expressly to suit the country trade—Part are assorted for the West India and South American Markets—Country Merchants are invited to call at our Counting House, to examine the samples of the Ware and to learn our terms and prices.

It is our intention to import this article regularly Spring and Fall. WM. DAWSON & Co. No. 47 South Gay-street, Baltimore.

April 27th 1822—4w

Joseph Chain, HAIR-DRESSER.

TWO DOORS FROM THE BANK AND OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a supply of

Porter and Ale,

BOTTLED CRAB APPLE AND NEEDLES' CIDER, CRACKERS AND CHEESE, BOLOGNE SAUSAGES, &c.—He has also on hand, 60 gallons of VINEGAR, all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, April 27—1f

N. B. Just received a fresh supply of Baltimore Draught Ale.

Notice.

In obedience to the law and the order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Dorchester county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Benjamin W. LeCompte, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. This advertisement to be continued once a week for three successive weeks. Given under my hand this 22d day of April A. D. 1822.

JOHN H. HOOPER, Esq.

of Benjamin W. LeCompte, d

May 4—3w

Henry B. Jones, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the first Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1823.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough, Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county, who may have Watches to repair, by depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn, the Mail Carrier, may depend on having their orders strictly and punctually executed.

H. B. J.

FEATHERS, WOOL, &c.

WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of Wool, clean washed, and in the rough, for which he will give liberal prices in cash. He also wishes to purchase Feathers and Jags.

Apply at the Tin Factory in Easton.

BENNETT TOMLINSON.

May 11—3w

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

On West Street, in the Town of Easton, occupied at this time by Richard Spencer. Enquire possession may be had on the 15th of June next—for terms apply to the subscriber.

PHILEMON THOMAS.

Easton, May 11th, 1822—4f

SKETCHES

Of the Early History of Maryland, by Thos. W. Gilchrist, Esq. Are now for sale at his Office and Stationery Store, Gay-street, opposite the Exchange, price reduced 50 cents half bound 62 1/2 cts.

The intelligent reader will not expect to find under this title, a full or satisfactory history, but the writer has endeavored to collect and include in the sketches, the principal circumstances relating to the first settlement of Maryland, and of the progress of its jurisprudence, commerce, internal improvements and finance, with some accounts of the contents of the inhabitants amongst themselves, with the adjacent colonies and parent country—Biographical Notes of the members of the Baltimore County, who became proprietors—Names of Governors, Judges and other Officers at different periods, and a Description and view of the State House at Annapolis.

Had Mr. Bennett pursued his valuable course, or if any other gentleman had furnished the public with a complete history, on several accounts, would be desirable, on several accounts, and as such these sketches are respectfully recommended to Parents and Teachers in Maryland particularly, by the knowledge of one's own country being of all other historical knowledge, the most essential to ladies as well as gentlemen.

Baltimore, March 9

A few copies of the above work for Sale at this Office.

SPRING GOODS

Clark & Green

Are now receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a complete assortment of

FRESH SEASONABLE

GOODS,

OR THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

Which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash; their Friends and Customers are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

Easton, March 23, 1822—1f

Thomas & Groome

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a

very complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Which being selected with much care from the latest importations, they flatter themselves they will be found to please, and invite their customers and the public to call and see them.

Easton, March 23, 1822—1f

To Rent,

The Farm called Oakland, situated on the waters of Tread-Haven, and at present occupied by Mr. James Denny.

The Farm adjoining called Cook's-Hope, occupied by Mr. Thomas Andrews.

Also, the Farm situated on Miles River called Merlings, now occupied by Mr. John McNeal.

The House and Lot in the Town of Easton, occupied by the subscriber, possession of which may be had if required in July of the present year.

And the House and Lot in Earle's Row, now held by Mr. Sheppard. Apply to

JOHN ROGERS.

April 20—12w

RANAWAY,

From the Farm of Mr. William Troth, near Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, to whom he was hired, a tall, slender, light mulatto lad, between 18 and 19 years of age, named Davy, on Easter Sunday, the 7th inst. or on the next morning. He had on a pair of yellow Kersey pantalets, a blue cloth waistcoat, and a white kersey jacket, a new pair of shoes and an old fur hat with a scarf on it. It is supposed from circumstances that this fellow Davy, ran off from the county in company with Joe and Ennals, two young negro men belonging to Mr. James Lloyd Chamberlaine, who have been apprehended in Delaware, near Wright's Red House on the road to Kenton, and are now lodged in Dover jail.

A reward of 50 dollars will be given for apprehending and securing of said negro if taken in the state, and a reward of 100 dollars, if taken at any place out of the state and brought home and delivered in Easton Gaol.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, April 20, 1822—1f

\$300 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 8th of April,

THREE NEGRO MEN, viz:

JIM,

Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, round face, well set, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, black cassimere pantaloons and a new fur hat. As he can write it is probable he has forged a pass for himself and the others.

TOM,

Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, black complexion and down look when spoken to; he had on a suit of white home-made Kersey and a Wool Hat.

WAPPIN,

Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick square built face of a brown complexion, had on a suit of white home-made Kersey with yellow stripes.

I am certain from their having crossed the bay their intention is to go into Pennsylvania. I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of the above described negroes, if taken out of the state, or fifty dollars for each if taken in the state so that I get them again, and all reasonable charges if brought home to me or delivered to Mr. Thomas P. Bennett near Easton, Maryland.

JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS.

April 13—3m

The editor of the Delaware Gazette is requested to give the above three insertions and forward his account to this Office.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the Subscriber of Worcester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Worcester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of John Rock, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of May anno domini 1822.

MARY ROCK, Executrix of John Rock, deceased.

May 4—3w

KENT COUNTY COURT.

March Term, 1822.

Ordered That the sale made by George Neal, Trustee appointed by Kent county court, acting as a Court of Equity of the undivided moiety or half part of David Vickers' Farm, lying and being in Broad Neck in Kent county returned by the Trustee to this present March Term be ratified and confirmed, unless cause is shown to the contrary on or before the tenth day of June next provided the said trustee shall cause a copy of this notice to be inserted in the Easton Gazette for the space of four weeks successively before the said tenth day of June next. The Trustee states that the said property was sold to Joe Vickers for the sum of \$20 dollars cash.

R. T. EARLE.

THO. WORRELL.

A true copy.

Attest, Wm. SCOTT, Clk.

April 20—4w



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, he same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats, in the Patuxent River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 2—1f

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Establishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the next evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the next evening.

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

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

Nov. 10, 1821—1f

Union Tavern.

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

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

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—1f

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, the Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on Monday 27th inst. at the house of Solomon Wilson in Cambridge—A small Farm in Dorchester county, between Hicksborough and New Market, now occupied by Mr. Ebenezer Hutchinson, and formerly the property of Samuel Helsby, deceased, containing about Eighty Acres of very fertile Land.

Terms of Sale six and twelve months, with interest from the day of Sale, the purchaser to give bond with good security, and upon the ratification of sale, and the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be acknowledged.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.

May 4—3w

For Sale,

A Valuable Negro Woman, with one or two children, for a term of years, can be had on moderate terms for cash, by applying to the editor of this paper, where further particulars will be made known.

April 6th 1822—4f

Family Medicines.

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

BETTER THAN CURE

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS

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

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

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

JOHN SCOTT.

Dulany street, Baltimore

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

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

LEE'S ELIXIR,

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

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

Yours with respect

J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or pernicious ingredients.—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety to the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child a week old.

LEE'S AGUE DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim on the public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify.

The proprietor is in possession of a great number of cases of cure, but for want of room can only give the following recent and extraordinary one.—Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins:

Mr. Noah Ridgely—

Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman of this place which cured him in two days. Steubenville, Ohio.

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE, AND NERVOUS CORDIAL.

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

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT of Mustard,

an infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c. &c.

LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

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

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific,

a certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

which give immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER,

which cleanses and purifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR,

for the cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLAISTER,

for removing and destroying corns.

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

NOAH RIDGELY, Proprietor.

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

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

NOAH RIDGELY, Late Michael Lee & Co. July 21—1f

Cambridge Ferry.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that well known situation on the Talbot Shore, opposite Cambridge, belonging to Mr. William Jenkins, (formerly known by the name of Akers' Ferry) where the public that may please to favour him with their custom, shall be well accommodated with quick dispatch; his Ferry Boats are in the best order, and carefully managed—he also begs leave to inform the public that he has taken Tavern License, and will endeavor by faithful attention to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. Horses, Gigs, &c. can be had at the shortest notice on moderate terms, to convey passengers to Easton or elsewhere.

THOMAS HOWLE.

Cambridge Ferry, Talbot County, April 13th 1822. 5 7w

Silver Heels.

That superb Horse will stand this season at Easton on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Church Hill on Thursdays and Fridays, and at Blackford on Saturdays and Sundays, will touch at Centreville on his way to and from Church Hill.

He will be let to mares at twenty dollars the season; payable the tenth of November, but if fifteen dollars are paid by the tenth of October, or twelve by the tenth of September, with half a dollar to the groom, it will be a full discharge—thirty dollars to ensure a colt—six dollars for a single leap, and twenty-five cents to the groom.

His size sixteen and a half hands high, a fine dapple gray—his figure, form and beauty surpassed by no stud—his colts fine—his pedigree will be at his stand—he is a double crossed Medley—a great racer.

See his pedigree and performance at his stables. At his stand at Easton and Church Hill, the season will commence in April and end the 20th of June; but at Blackford it will commence the 1st of March and continue to the 1st of August.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

March 16 w

N. B. He will be at the Baltimore Stock Show.

YOUNG TOM,

A Chesnut Sorrel handsomely marked with white—Six years old this Spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance, two dollars the single leap, and eight dollars to ensure a foal; and twenty-five cents to the Groom in each case—the season to commence the 27th of March and end the 26th of June, money payable the first of September.

Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of the State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half-blooded Canadian Mare—it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree, the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at Easton on Tuesday the 2d April, at the stable of Edward N. Hambleton, on Wednesday the 3d, at Mr. Henry Covey's, on Thursday the 4th, and in the neighborhood of Potts's or Bennett's Mill on Friday the 5th—which stands he will attend once a fortnight throughout the season; the residue of his time at the subscribers stable. TOM has proved himself a sure footed steed, and his colts are much admired for form and action.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.

Talbot County, near St. Michaels, 2

March 30, 1822.

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

Will be sold on Thursday the 27th of June next, on the premises in Accomac county, Eastern Shore of Virginia, a tract of land, commonly known by the name of Jolly's Neck, the property of the late Mr. William Beynon, deceased, situate in the upper part of said county, on the eastern side of the Chesapeake, commanding a fine view of its waters and containing 1400 acres of upland, and 1200 acres of marsh.

The improvements upon the farm consist of a large and commodious two story dwelling house, entirely new, having two rooms, a large passage and two entries upon the lower floor, all completely finished and built of the best materials, with two wings, and a colonnade leading to each, presenting a front of upwards of 90 feet. The barns, granaries, carriage houses, and corn cribs are in excellent repair, affording sufficient room for all the purposes of the farm.

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown.— Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1822.

NO. 233

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

SKETCHES Of the Early History of Maryland,

By THOMAS W. GRIZZARD,
Are now for sale at his Office and Stationery Store, Gay-street opposite the Exchange, price stitched 50 cents, half bound 62 1/2 cts
The intelligent reader will not expect to find under this title, a full or satisfactory history, but the writer has endeavored to collect and include in the Sketches, the principal circumstances relating to the first settlement of Maryland, and of the progress of its Jurisprudence, commerce, internal improvement and finance, with some accounts of the contests of the adjacent colonies and parent country—Biographical Notes of the members of the Baltimore Family, who became proprietors—Names of Governors, Judges and other Officers at different periods, and a description and view of the State House at Annapolis.

Hal Mr. Rozman pursued his valuable labors, or if any other gentleman had furnished the public with a complete history, still an abstract would be desirable, on several accounts, but especially as an elementary treatise for schools, and as such these Sketches are respectfully recommended to Parents and Teachers in Maryland particularly, the knowledge of one's own country being, of all other historical knowledge, the most essential to ladies as well as gentlemen.
Baltimore, March 9

A few copies of the above work for Sale at this Office.

Bank of Caroline.

DENTON, April 23d, 1822.
The President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline have this day declared a dividend of six per centum on the capital stock of said Bank, to the stockholders, payable on the 30th instant.
By order of the Board,
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.
May 11—3v

MARYLAND, Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Wednesday 8th May, 1822.
On application of Joseph C. Talbot, executor of Samuel Talbot, late of Caroline County, deceased—it is ordered that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office this 8th day of May, Anno Domini 1822.
GEORGE A. SMITH, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline County.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Talbot, late of Caroline County, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 7th day of May Anno Domini 1822.
JOSEPH C. TALBOT, Ex'r. of Samuel Talbot, dec'd.
May 11—3v

MARYLAND, Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Wednesday 8th May, 1822.
On application of Joseph C. Talbot, Arthur Talbot and Samuel Talbot, executors of the will and Testament of Nathaniel Talbot, late of Caroline County, deceased—it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published, once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my office, this 8th day of May Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty two.
GEORGE A. SMITH, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline County.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Caroline County, has obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Nathaniel Talbot, late of Caroline County, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 14th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from benefit of said estate.
Given under our hands this 8th day of May, A. D. 1822.
JOSEPH C. TALBOT,
ARTHUR TALBOT, &
SAMUEL TALBOT,
Executors of Nathaniel Talbot, dec'd.
May 11—3v

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.
MR. GARNETT'S ADDRESS,
To the Agricultural Society of Frederickburgh, at their annual meeting, on the 9th November, 1821.

Gentlemen:
Although little has occurred within the range of my observation, since our last meeting, which you would probably deem worthy of your attention, I cannot suffer the occasion to pass without my customary Address; lest you should think I begin to relax in my humble efforts to promote our good cause. This cause, indeed, vitally connected, as it is with the best interests of the nation, greatly needs a much more able advocate, than the man who now addresses you; but this consideration shall not discourage him from at least attempting to say, and to do all that he possibly can in its favor.

Could it be left to contend only against unpropitious seasons, the exhausted state of our soil, and such other difficulties as necessity presents; I should not be without a powerful hope, that the increasing knowledge and skill of our agricultural brethren, under the blessing of an all-bountiful Providence, would be able so far to overcome these obstacles, as to render our occupation very lucrative. But when superadded to all these, we have the wrong-headedness and infatuation of real friends, combined with the pretended kindness of real, but disguised enemies to struggle with, I confess that this hope is nearly extinct. Contrary to the usual course of nature, experience in this particular, seems to bring us no wisdom. Day after day, and year after year, are full of testimony, as glaring as the light of a midsummer's sun, to convince all rational men how ruinous the policy has been, which we have for some time pursued, in relation both to agriculture and commerce. Yet the pertinacity with which the authors of this policy appear to hug their darling error, is in a duplicate ratio to its demoralizing influence. And all this under the fatuous notion of consistency!—as if the merit of perseverance was a thing entirely independent of the nature of its object. All our commercial cities have sorely felt the distressing effects of this most pernicious policy, but they have no where, it is said, assumed such an afflicting aspect, as in the town of Norfolk. Her grass-grown streets and deserted wharves, however, present themselves in vain, either to the feelings or understandings of gentlemen who dare not change their opinion, without committing the grievous political sin, of acknowledging themselves wrong. This once flourishing sea-port, therefore, possessing natural advantages for commerce equal to any town or city in the United States—the great mart in fact, during better days, for all the corn, and a large portion of the flour and tobacco made in the tide water section of Virginia; seems doomed to suffer on in hopeless desolation; and to diffuse a large portion of these sufferings throughout the whole country, which formerly traded with her; for the sake of preserving the inestimable consistency of some half dozen public functionaries!

Such language may possibly sound harsh and presumptuous in the ears of those who sit at their ease, unaffected by any of the circumstances which are grinding down the agricultural portion of our community to the very bran of their whole substance. But for these men to be very choice in the selection of set phrases, and complimentary expressions in which to utter their grievances, would be to kiss the rod that scourges them to the bone, and to worship the fatuity, which, if much longer continued, must consume their ruin. Yet it seems not enough that we should suffer in silence the evils that have been inflicted upon us; we are also expected to adopt, by acclamation, the self-destructive arguments by which some of our own fraternity would persuade us that the much hackneyed phrases "public good" and "national industry" mean nothing more than the prosperity of our domestic manufactures, produced by taxes sufficiently heavy on all the rest of the community to secure to these manufacturers a monopoly of our supplies. We and our fellow sufferers the merchants too, are considered exceedingly blind and ungrateful for not uniting to chant loud thanksgivings to certain self-created Apostles in political economy, who have most generously and gratuitously undertaken to teach us both our true interests, with little more knowledge of either, than that one means something about trade and "all that sort of thing;" and the other something connected with the culture of the soil. This is really adding mockery to oppression; and to all such monitors we might well exclaim, in the language of the cabin boy who was drawn up to receive a lecture from the chaplain, as a precursor to the cat-o-nine-tails.—"If you mean to preach me, preach me; if you mean to whip me, whip me; but for mercy sake don't

whip me and preach me too." We, however, like well-broke wagon horses, still pull at our load, although nearly immovable; and instead of balking until a part of the weight at least is taken off, we seem willing to bear the utmost burden that can be imposed upon us.

If, under such circumstances, we behold an evident diminution of agricultural enterprise; a manifest decline in agricultural effort; we should rather wonder that they are not much greater, than that we witness them at all. Agriculture can never flourish, unless influenced by the hope of profit, as well as the stimulus of necessity. But the last alone, one would think must be deemed by many of our politicians, preferable to both; especially when augmented in the ratio that it has been of late years. Taxes and debts must be paid, as long as there is a cent left; and the subtle contrivance of some of our statesmen to enable us to achieve these objects, is to increase the amount of what we have to pay, by the imposition of additional duties, at the same time that our means of paying our present burdens have been cut short more than half. Admirable system! Matchless powers of calculation!

I am well aware that it avails very little to repeat what has just been said, so long as the prevalent notion of political consistency exists in the minds of some of our public men; and so long as these gentlemen retain their present power to destroy both agriculture and commerce, by regulating (as they call it) the latter. Yet to recal your attention to the foregoing topics, may possibly enable me—if it does no other good, to present to your minds with greater effect, the no longer avoidable alternative of still farther invigorating our application to our profession, and cultivating with increased assiduity our habits of economy; or turning spinners & weavers, together with our children, in some of the great manufacturing establishments, with which our country is to be overpread should the designs of some of our political optimists succeed to their full extent. A large portion of our posterity at least, will have no other choice, even on the supposition that we, their parents, may possibly escape. In the two professions of law and physic, the supply already greatly exceeds the demand; and if we turn our eyes towards commerce, we behold many merchants already bankrupt, and not a few navigators with vessels dismantled for want of employment—Weavers and spinners therefore, we or our children must become, however reluctant; or continue as long as we can, to eat, drink and wear, nearly all that we produce. Indeed, we have been already most earnestly and lovingly importuned to abandon, at least in part, the occupation to which we have been bred, for these new trades; by way of equalizing the supply and demand for agricultural products, by converting the producers thereof into consumers; which these gentlemen say is the easiest and best way in the world to diminish that enormous surplus of raw materials, with which our agriculturists are in danger of ruining the country.

In the scientific classification of the various diseases which afflict the bodies natural and politic, I know not whether the one which is vulgarly called 'dying of the doctor,' has yet been enumerated. But I am very sure that no one has a better claim to a conspicuous place in the catalogue; for none within any given period can exhibit more victims; and not one can be named wherein the recoveries which sometimes, but rarely occur, are oftener ascribed to the doctor's skill, when in fact, the irresistible power of nature, the vis medicatrix naturæ, has achieved the cure, contrary to all rational calculation. Reason would tell us, that when our veins, stomach and bowels have been exhausted of nearly all their contents, we must surely die; but nature occasionally says we shall not. That kind, beneficent, heaven directed parent, still enables us to struggle on in spite of all the mistaken efforts to aid her, where she wants no aid; and is robbed by the empire of her proper thanks for causing us to survive, when all human estimates, founded upon rational principles, preclude even the hope of life. If, under these circumstances, we so far escape as to be able to crawl about a little, and to exhibit for months and years a hue something between an ill-ripened pumpkin and smoke stained wall, how often are we saluted with exclamations of surprise at the wondrous skill of our physician, instead of admiration at the extraordinary vigor of our natural constitutions in resisting a curative process that would have killed ninety nine men out of an hundred. Precisely analogous to this is our present case in a political point of view.—Not all our legislative quackery in relation to commerce has been able to prevent something like a revival of it in certain very limited sections of our country; and this faint resuscitation, ascribable solely to the imperative wants of other nations, which our policy has not yet taught them how to supply within themselves; and to the irrepressible skill, industry and enterprise of our mercantile fellow citizens, is most fatuously imputed by our galls to the marvellous sagacity and ability

of some of our political doctors; although, Sangrado-like, they still cry out—"more depletion," when their patient in fact, is in the last stage of atrophy.

I have said that our only choice, if we would not become spinners and weavers, is to apply with increased industry to our profession, and to become more economical.

Let me now endeavor to point out some of the various modes in which this may be done to considerable advantage.—We all know that neither industry nor economy will avail much unless properly directed to proper objects; out the great art and difficulty consists in the selection of these objects, and in the application of means for their attainment. To apply these remarks to our own peculiar circumstances—we who live in the middle part of Virginia, generally believe, and I think with good reason, that wheat and corn should be our staple crops. But there is considerable diversity of opinion in regard to the best and cheapest mode of cultivating each.—Without adopting the notion, which in this wonder producing age would tempt us to believe, that corn may be made best, almost without working it at all; we may venture to assert, that there is still great room for economising both in the time and labour applied to this crop. From my own experience, as well as from that of certain friends on whose veracity and judgment I can entirely rely, I may pronounce it an established fact, that by using either skimmers, harrows, cultivators or scarifiers, the two last which I think best, nearly or quite one half the labour bestowed on corn where the plough only is used, may be saved. My present crop, which is the best I ever had notwithstanding the drought, has been made, principally, with only five furrows, since the planting, with the two horse plough, and two strokes with the double harrow or cultivator.—This last implement is the common kind with three small trowel hoes, running twice between every two rows of corn. But these, as well as our harrows and scarifiers, admit of considerable improvement in their construction, by which still farther labour may be saved. Some excellent hints for this purpose, I think, may be taken from Gen. Beaton's pamphlet on agriculture. I should have added that my corn was generally twice worked with the hand hoe; which instrument, in the opinion of some, may be dispensed with altogether in the culture of this crop. On this point I have strong doubts; but have made no comparative experiment to test the notion. So far, however, I can venture to assert, that unless some straighter method of planting, than the usual one by hand can be adopted; neither ploughs, harrows, cultivators, nor scarifiers; nor indeed any implement worked by horse power, can kill & remove grass & weeds, as well as the hand-hoe. If this be true, more corn can certainly be made from the same land, in consequence of receiving the undivided support of the soil, by the additional labour of hand hoeing, than without it.—although another question would still remain; whether the additional quantity of corn would pay for the additional labour. To keep this crop clean from grass and weeds, at least during the growth of the plants, is absolutely necessary, in order to obtain the greatest quantity which the land is capable of yielding. And so thoroughly has this fact been proved by some of our most skillful corn makers, that in a particular section of our corn country, between the Rappahannock and Mattaponi rivers, where the soil is light and sandy, they actually continue the culture of their corn crops, until the silks begin to die; or are they deterred from this practice even by drought; but contend that this continued cultivation is still more beneficial in dry seasons, than in wet. If the general opinion is in favor of much less work for corn, may it not be more attributable to our natural indolence, and to the extraordinary vigour and productiveness of this plant, which will yield well in good land, in spite of the most slovenly culture; than to any facts deduced from experience? I offer this as nothing more than a query—knowing too well the force of that pride of opinion which rules as despotically over us agriculturists, as among any men upon earth, to venture upon any thing farther, on this point.

Another great saving in the process of corn making, is to plant with a drill plough, instead of the hand; but to use this plough to the greatest advantage, requires that the land should be ploughed up in the fall or winter; by which the grass and weeds turned under, will be sufficiently rotted not to obstruct the drill, as they must, when the ploughing is postponed until the spring. Winter ploughing also secures superior tilth; and at the same time is the only effectual mode of killing garlic and the cut worm; although it may be doubted whether the crop will be better in all lands, and under all circumstances, simply from the ploughing being executed at that season, rather than in the spring. Light lands, for example, having little or no cover, produce corn best (as many believe) when planted as soon as possible after ploughing. The best drill plough which I have seen, is as improved from Martin's, by a Mr. Minor of Hanover. In this, the hoe which opens the furrow, moves first, then follows a

wheel, fixed in the middle of the same beam, and turning in a mortice somewhat longer than the wheels diameter. Behind the wheel is the hopper and spout, through which the grain falls; and last of all, are two small irons, so fixed in the hinder ends of the beam, as to cover the grain, as soon as it drops. At the end of the axle of the wheel is a nut over which passes a band of leather or strong girding, which is preferable to an iron chain, from the superior facility with which any damage may be repaired. This band passes also over another nut at the end of the roller, which turns under, and partly within the hopper to receive the grain. The price, I understand is only eight or ten dollars; and for simplicity and durability, I have seen nothing of the kind to equal it. Another recommendation is, that it is of no patented implement, from the use of which we are excluded, except by paying considerably more than it is intrinsically worth. And here I beg leave to offer (although I know that I shall receive no thanks for it) a suggestion to all makers of patented agricultural implements.—This is, to calculate well, before they fix their prices, whether they would not make greater profits by selling at lower rates. I know a maker of cast iron ploughs, for instance, who, although he has considerably reduced his prices, still receives at least twenty cents per pound for them, as I have ascertained by actually weighing, when common castings, the monopoly of which is not secured by patent, sell from 6 to 8 cents! This difference, I think, may well be called an exorbitant exaction; and to my certain knowledge it has prevented many farmers from using, notwithstanding they highly approve them. Now, although I would be one of the last men in the world to withhold liberal encouragement from useful inventions, yet I must say that some of the authors of them appear to require other restraints than those which their own consciences, and our patent law afford. The exclusive right of selling for a long term of years, most disinterested men would deem nearly sufficient of itself to compensate for the time, trouble and expense of all the patented inventions at present in use; but when superadded to this, an inventor is secured in the power of exacting 3, 4, and 500 per cent. and sometimes still more, for the labors of his brain; I should not wonder, if the business of going to bed, in order to conceive an invention (as is recorded of some of the most celebrated mechanics) were to become more common, than almost any unpatented occupation which a man can possibly pursue. For although there certainly would be many miscarriages, yet as one lucky accomplishment makes a man's fortune in a very short time, our present patent law has generated more inventors than probably can be found in any other country in the world. That any very useful discovery should enrich the man who makes it, I think all quite fair; but his riches should result, rather from the exclusive right of selling his invention, and the products thereof, than from his extravagant profits on the articles which he vents beyond what they would command, if he enjoyed no monopoly. But to return to our subject of economising in all our agricultural pursuits.

Another great saving in the culture of corn may be made by ploughing oxen, instead of horses or mules, in situations where grass is abundant, and where no incurable distemper among cattle prevails. I know that it is a much controverted point, which are best under all circumstances; but with such limitations as I stated, the fact I consider proved beyond further dispute. A gentleman of my acquaintance for two years had a mixed team of horses, mules and oxen. In each season his horses failed first, the mules next, although both fed upon grain & hay; and the oxen alone fed only upon hay and grass, finished the crop. I could mention several other proofs of their superior capacity for the plough in certain situations, but it is needless.—Of their superior cheapness, every body can judge who knows that the first cost of an ox is not half that of a horse; that he can be worked on good hay alone, longer than a horse; that if properly trained, he walks nearly or quite as fast; and that after he is almost past labor, he is worth more for the table than he was for the plough. I might add, as a further proof, that they are universally used for farming purposes in the eastern states, where most matters in relation to practical economy are certainly as well understood as they are in any part of our country. Another great saving might be made in the feeding of our plough teams, (as well indeed, as of all stock fattened for the table,) the common method of giving corn in the ears being beyond all comparison the most wasteful that can be pursued. Yet, in this respect, most of us I believe still continue to act against knowledge. And lastly, in securing the crop, the use of well constructed single horse tumbrils, instead of ox carts and wagons, although not where yet adopted in the southern country, would prove a saving of time such as no man can form an adequate idea of, who has not made the experiment.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN.

FROM CANTON.

Captain Porter, of the ship Mentor, arrived at Boston on the 15th inst. from Canton, states that about the middle of December, an English frigate, lying just below Litch, sent her boat ashore after water, and were assaulted by the Chinese; the people fired and killed two, and wounded several. A few days after two of the wounded died, for which the Chinese demanded from the frigate 4 men—not having their demands complied with, the Chinese have stopped all trade with the English, and ordered them off.—The English have withdrawn all their property, hauled down the flag, and on the 12th inst. all the shipping dropped down below the second bar and moored.

In addition to the above we have received the following from our attentive New York Correspondents, the editors of the Gazette:

The ship General Hamilton, Bacon, has arrived at Providence, 112 days from Canton. On the subject of the differences between the English and Chinese, we find the following in the Providence Journal:

When the news reached Canton that the British frigate had fired upon and killed several Chinese, they, as usual in such cases, demanded an equal number of English to be delivered to them, to be put to death. This was refused on the part of the English. The trade was immediately stopped. Determined not to give up their men, as demanded, the Company, (supercargoes) resolved to quit the factory, and take refuge on board their ships.—The Chinese did not believe, at first, that they were serious, and concluded they were only making a feint. Finding, however, that their flag was struck, and that their wives and families had left Macao, that the treasure was embarked, and all the shipping had dropped down to the second bar, they became seriously alarmed. The Viceroy had gone so far as to promise that the trade might go on as before, on condition, that when the English ships should have arrived in their own country, they should relate the affair to their sovereign, and 'next year' they might bring the specified number of Englishmen, to be butchered according to their absurd laws.

Two days before the G. H. sailed, the Hong merchants, in a body, had gone down to endeavor to settle matters, but at the time of sailing, no settlement had taken place. The British Supercargoes have behaved with the greatest firmness and resolution, and seem determined to protect their countrymen from those unjust laws, which consider an accidental homicide as equal to a deliberate murder. Former accounts stated that the boats of the frigate went ashore for water, when the natives made an attack upon their crew. The Chinese were killed by the guns of the frigate, which opened a fire to cover the retreat of her men. We shew in a letter from Canton, with which we have been obligingly favored by a commercial friend.—The withdrawal of the British, with all their treasure, had occasioned a complete suspension of trade. The lower classes of people were outrageous against the Vice Roy, thinking that he had compromised the honor of the Chinese Empire, by yielding two of his strongest points in his demands, and by his condescending to send deputations down the river, begging the British to return and resume their trade. It was generally supposed, that when the Emperor should be informed of the conduct of the Vice Roy, and of the concessions he had offered the British, that he would order him to be decapitated. These advices are received by the Gen. Hamilton, arrived at Providence, R. I.

Extract of a letter from Canton, dated 17th January, to a gentleman in this city, received per ship Gen. Hamilton, at Providence, on 11th days. The English ships have all left Wampoa, and the company have left Canton several days past to go off as was then said. Mr. Ermstead (chief of the British factory) hauled down the British flag in the presence of the whole Hong, and also delivered the keys of the Company's factory and stores, also in the presence of the Hong into the hands of Honqua as their head, and embarked for the fleet. The flag staff was immediately struck, and a salute fired by the ship Waterloo, on the Company's reaching Wampoa.

There is no Englishman now in Canton but the captains of two country ships; all the English at Macao have embarked on board the frigate. The company, however had no sooner got on board their ships at Wampoa, than the Hong that same evening came down to Chin Chow them to return, but did not succeed. The next day they again went to the company, and since then have gone down to the second bar to them, with a ship from the Vice Roy, for them to return and resume their business, but how it will end it is impossible to conjecture, as the English are very firm, and although the Chinese are humbling themselves to the Company, their communication by chop are what Englishmen would consider very insolent; for instance in one, to the captain answering a question of theirs to ship off their private trade, the Vice Roy says that the English were come to Canton are the delation of the Chinese and the scorn of the whole Hong, and even used some personal observations on Mr. Ermstead. He said further that they should not even take a drop of tea from the tea leaf, or a doten from the thread of silk.

P. S. 18th. The Hong have returned after visiting the Company on board the

frigate.—Nothing is done, and Picgan says, it cannot be settled.

From the Federal Republican.

BALTIMORE, MAY 18.

LATE FROM CARACAS.

Our very attentive and obliging Correspondents at Lagaira and Caracacas have forwarded us with their usual promptitude, a variety of papers, &c. by the Ranger arrived at New York. We hasten to lay before our readers the following from La Guayra, dated April 23, (and the following from the same place) dated April 24. Also the subsequent from Caracacas, under date of April 23:

La Guayra, April 23d, 1822.

Dispatches have been this moment received from Coro, communicating the welcome intelligence that Gen Morales, in attempting the reduction of that neighborhood, has been suddenly surprised by three divisions of the Patriot army, and is awkwardly placed in the centre of a triangle, which they form. His return to Porto Cabello, or to any place of embarkation, being thus intercepted there, can be little doubt that his capture will precede the immediate capitulation of the last resting place of Spanish power on this continent, and the conquest of that dreadful dungeon of Spanish despotism.

You may safely predict the fall of Porto Cabello, in 2 or 3 months; should this event be deferred, it will be imputable only to the inactivity, not to the impotence of the Colombian general. Americans here who know the illegal capture and condemnation of the Calypso, are impatiently expecting some naval force from the United States to reclaim this property, or secure indemnification by reprisals.

La Guayra, April 24th, 1822.

The Ranger is to sail to-day, and I hope she may not follow the Calypso to Porto Cabello, as a prize. By the Calypso I wrote you, and the Spaniards have my letters, or else they were delivered to the "Genii of the deep." The Young Brutus will sail for Baltimore about the 10th of May.

General Paez has been contracting the lines upon Porto Cabello, and when the Colombian squadron, of 8 vessels, blockade the port, (which will take place in 6 or 8 days,) a successful attack may be made to reduce this formidable fortress.

CARACAS, April 23d, 1822.

Subsequently, however, to the last number, we have received intelligence that Cumaribo, near the Oela of Coro, has been occupied by Col. Pinango. On the 10th inst. Morales, with his army, but he can make no attempts on that city by land, and must embark if he contemplates an attack; and as he has neither boats nor vessels to put in execution his designs, he must shortly be cut up and annihilated by the patriot armies on either side of him.

DIAMOND MINES.

The term "diamond mines," frequently met with in authors and conversation, having induced many to imagine that diamonds are procured by the usual operation of mining, we extract the following from "Mawe's Travels through the gold and diamond district of Brazil." Mr Mawe is the first Englishman ever permitted the high favour of inspecting the method in which these valuable productions of nature are obtained.

The Cascathao (the alluvial deposit consisting of rounded or angular silicious pebbles and sand,) which contains the diamonds, is nearly of the same composition as that in which the gold is found; but is generally met with under the beds of rivers. Canions are constructed, and chain pumps, worked by a water wheel, made use of to draw off the water, in order to facilitate the digging for the Cascathao, which is brought together in a large heap, over which a slide is built. Here it is washed in large troughs, through which a stream of water is made to pass. On the heap of Cascathao, at equal distances, are placed three high chairs, for the overseers (they are constructed without backs to secure their vigilance) after they are seated the negroes enter the troughs, each provided with a rake of peculiar structure, with a short handle with which he rakes into the trough about 50 pounds weight of the Cascathao. When a negro finds a diamond, he immediately stands upright, clasps his hands, and then extends them, holding the gem between his fore finger and thumb; an overseer receives it from him, and deposits it in a bowl half full of water, suspended from the centre of the structure. In this vessel all the diamonds found in the course of the day are placed, and at the close of the work are taken out and delivered to the principal officer, who after they have been weighed, registers the particulars in a book kept for that purpose. When a negro is so fortunate as to find a diamond of the weight of an octavo, 174 carats, much ceremony takes place; he is crowned with a wreath of flowers, and carried in procession to the administrator, who gives him his freedom by paying his owner for it. He also receives a present of new clothes, and is permitted to work on his own account.

When a stone of 8 or 10 carats is found the negro receives 2 new shirts, a complete suit, with a hat and handsome knife. For smaller stones of (trivial amount), proportionate premiums are given. During Mr Mawe's stay at Zeluca, one of 164 carats was found. It was pleasing to see the anxious desire manifested by the officers, that it might prove heavy enough to entitle the poor negro to his freedom; & when on being delivered and weighed, it proved only a carat short of the requisite weight, all seemed to sympathize in his disappointment. The average quantity of diamonds annually found may be estimated at from 20,000 to

25,000 carats, which are sent under military escort to Rio de Janeiro; they are mostly small, very few reach 20 carats.—One stone was found a few years ago, in the bed of a rivulet, by three banished criminals, which weighed nearly an ounce. It is now in the possession of the regent of Portugal, whose collection is stated to be unequalled in number, size and quality; and to be worth, at the lowest estimation, three millions sterling.

Turkish Declaration of War.

The German papers have published the following curious declaration of war, issued in 1663 by Mahomet IV against Leopold, Emperor of Germany:—

"By the Grace of God, the great God, in Heaven. We Molo Mahomet, god of the earth, renowned and powerful Emperor of Babylon and Judea, from the rising to the setting of the sun, king of the earthly kings, mighty ruler of Arabia and Mauritania, born triumphant sovereign of Jerusalem, possessor of the tomb of Christ the crucified, declare to thee, Emperor of Germany, to thee, king of Poland, and to all the chiefs of thy land, as well as to the Pope of Rome, his cardinals and bishops; that we are resolved to attack thee with thirteen kings, 1,300,000 men on horseback and on foot, with Turkish courage unknown to thee and thine. We will visit thee in Vienna, thy capital, and pursue thee, and the King of Poland and all thy allies, sword in hand, burning, plundering, murdering and destroying thy country and subjects. As for thee, thou shalt suffer the most horrible death that can be imagined. As thy government is weak and cruel even among Christians, we will wrest from thee, with fire and sword, thy Empire and Kingdom and likewise overthrow and annihilate the See of Rome and its tripple crown.

This, Emperor of Germany, and King of Poland, is our declaration to thee and to all thy dependants; and we moreover inform thee that these words will speedily be followed by deeds, for which thou hast to hold thyself in readiness.

Given in our powerful city Stamboul; containing 1659 streets, 90 hospitals, 1000 public baths, 997 fountains, 120 markets, 115 stables for mules, 480 inns for foreigners, 1632 great and small schools, 4132 mosques and churches. This great and powerful city is four German miles in circumference, and on its walls are 360 strong towers. Our ancestors wrested it from the hands of the Christians, whose wives and children were murdered before their eyes.—Thus will we treat thee and all Christians, to prove our hatred and disdain."

Given in the 25th year of Our age and the 7th of Our potent reign. (Signed) "MOLO MAHOMET."

A PEEP AT MEXICO.

From the Kentucky Commentator.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mexico, to his brother in Franklin county, Ken. dated

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 6, 1822.

"It is now a year since I have had any certain opportunity of writing to the United States, being in the service of the republic of Mexico. I have been nearly all that time on march and hard duty, and have travelled over the greater part of this beautiful country.—I am sorry that, for want of time, I cannot send you a copy of my journal, which would probably give you a better idea of the country than any geography of it you have read. On the 25th of August, I left the province of Texas on board an armed schooner of the same name, in company with General Trepalacios and suit, for Campeachy, where we arrived on the 28th of October, and but a few days after its inhabitants had declared in favor of independence. On landing we were received as friends, and all the military honors were paid the General which were due to his rank.—From that place we proceeded by land to Vera Cruz a distance of five hundred miles, through a very fertile but hilly country, which had previously declared independence; many beautiful rivers empty into the gulf on the coast, the banks of some of which are densely inhabited by Indians and Spaniards; I ascended the river Tobacco about twenty leagues; the soil in that part of the country through which this river runs, is more productive than any in Mexico; it produces the sugar cane, coffee, and the fruits of every other climate; the forest trees are chiefly logwood, mahogany and Spanish cedar. The people living on the banks of the river are not very healthy; whilst ascending it I could scarcely hear myself speak, owing to the chattering of the parrots and monkeys. On the 12th of November we arrived at the large city of Vera Cruz, which is well fortified by a strong stone wall, and defended by a quantity of heavy artillery; it is immediately on the shore, at the distance of one mile from which, in the sea stands a castle of immense strength, which is at present in the possession of the Royalists, notwithstanding its proximity to the city; when hostilities commenced in the interior, the wealthy Europeans and royalists fled to Vera Cruz, to which place they were pursued by the republican army which besieged it, and being unable to defend the city against the besiegers, they abandoned it, and took possession of the castle, carrying with them the greater part of the artillery and all the specie and other valuables in the city; no attempts have been made to reduce the castle, nor will any be made; as the city would sustain immense injury if a bombardment should be commenced; as soon as transports can be obtained to convey the royalists in the castle, with their property, to Spain, it is said by some it will be evacuated; others think they only wait the arrival of reinforcements, that they may co-operate in an

attempt to subdue the republican army and establish the provincial government. It is rumored that troops are on the way from England, who are to aid in an effort to effect those objects, but it is mere report, for we receive no news here authenticated.

On the 25th of November we arrived at the great city of Mexico, distant from Vera Cruz about three hundred miles. The main road leading from one of these cities to the other is the best I ever travelled, although the country through which it passes is the most mountainous I ever beheld. Mexico is surrounded by mountains, some of which are covered with snow all the year; they afford a grand and splendid prospect from the city, where gardens are covered with flowers and other vegetable productions at all seasons of the year. I have ate ripe peaches in the morning, at the foot of a mountain, and in the evening, after having passed the mountain, have seen orchards in bloom.

This country produces all the fruits of the West Indies as well as those of North America; the apple comes to great perfection; the water melon may be had every day in the year; potatoes, and in fact every thing that man can wish for, may be produced here, though the inhabitants live wretchedly, the city is filled with poor; you are attacked at every corner of the street by beggars—a large number of whom are able to work, but have been raised in indolence, and can do nothing except ride or pack a mule, which is their daily mode of transportation.

I have been informed at the time Cortez conquered the city, that it contained two hundred thousand inhabitants, and at the commencement of the revolution, one hundred and seventy thousand; at this time the population is calculated at one hundred and twenty thousand, two thirds of which are Indians, the most ignorant, superstitious, and indolent people I ever seen—they have been priest ridden, and king ridden, until they are neither fit for soldiers, sailors or citizens. I have frequently visited the old palace of Montezuma, and have been in the room which he filled with gold to purchase peace of the Spaniards. I have likewise seen the large stone that Montezuma and his people worshipped—this stone is made to resemble the sun, and is about eight feet in diameter, of solid stone, on which is carved the figures of all the animals inhabiting this country—it is now put in front of the Cathedral as an ancient ornament. At this time I inhabit a part of the Vice Roy's palace; it is a splendid building; it is calculated to quarter twenty thousand dragoons; the lower story is all stables and granaries—the second, quarters for the soldiers—the third, officers of the government.

MECHANISBURG, (Ohio) April 16.

About ten days since, a flat boat from Marietta landed here with potatoes, apples, cider, grindstones, tar and cheeses, for sale. I went on board to examine the latter commodity, as a good Yankee cheese is to me a rarity. They were to all appearance hard, sound, and well flavored. The captain (a yankee) would not permit one of them to be cut or plugged, but satisfied me of their goodness by sticking a penknife into them and letting me smell it. I made a purchase—and took one to the house. At dinner time, I cut my cheese in halves, and was surprised as well as amused to find that it was rotten. After a little examination, I discovered that it had been ingeniously covered with muslin, which had been stuck round it by some adhesive composition, and then smeared over with cheese, which made it resemble a firm, hard and good looking rind. It was so well concealed that it was next to impossible to discover the fraud.

I am a full blooded Yankee myself, but cannot resist the desire of giving publicity to such roguery.

Several of my neighbors were served in the same way. A. S.

AN INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

We this morning passed the site of a country seat belonging to a gentleman, of whose fortune the following interesting particulars are related, which we presume it may not be improper to publish, as the story is told without reserve. Many years ago two young and enterprising adventurers left Europe, one for America and the other for the E. Indies. Before their departure they mutually agreed that if one should die a bachelor he should make the other his heir. The one who went east was remarkably successful in trade, and accumulated a fortune of two millions. He died a few years since, leaving the whole of his estate to his early friend, whom the intelligence found residing in moderate circumstances on one of the islands in Lake Champlain. He is said to be little elated by this sudden tide of prosperity, which would be sufficient to overwhelm some minds. His intended residence is in a retired and rural situation, bearing no marks of parade and ostentation. The fidelity of his friend, the fulfillment of a verbal promise after the lapse of many years, and the romantic circumstances connected with the story, render it not less interesting than that of Damon and Pythias, to which it bears a striking analogy. N. Y. Daily Ad.

NAVAL GENERAL ORDER.

Navy Department, May 15, 1822.

All Midshipmen, whose warrants bear date prior to the first day of April 1816, who have not passed are required to report for examination, on the first day of October next, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Those who neglect so to do, without a good and sufficient excuse, to be rendered to this Department, will be considered out of service.—Nat. Int.

ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

A pamphlet on this subject has just issued from the press, of which the following is the title:

Notes on the Cultivation and Management of Tobacco, according to the most approved practices in Albemarle, and the adjacent counties in Virginia. Prepared by Peter Miner, Esq. at the particular instance of the Editor of the 'American Farmer,' with whose permission they are now published in this form by W. F. Redding.

We do not profess to be particularly acquainted with the mode of cultivation and curing this plant, one of the great staples of Virginia, and our own state. We believe, however, this pamphlet will be found to contain all the theoretical information, which would be requisite for a successful culture, and the principal practical intelligence, which could be furnished by the most experienced planter.—The present high prices of Tobacco, compared with other staple products, will well compensate the grower, for all the labor and care so essential to insure his success in raising this peculiar and precarious crop. Maryland Tobacco has been sold as high in our market, this season, as \$18 to 25, and one parcel has sold for \$30 per 100 lbs.

The author of this work has had the benefit of long experience in this business; and his 'notes' display a scientific and investigating mind. The work we recommend to the patronage of our country patrons; and are confident they will not be disappointed in the value of its contents.

The pamphlet can be had at the different Book stores, and of the publisher, at the office of the 'American Farmer.' Patriot.

Improvement in the culture of potatoes.

A correspondent has requested us to insert the following.—The first year, (he says) I cut the potatoes in three pieces, the top, the middle, and the bottom parts (I suppose every person knows the top of the potatoe from the bottom as the principal eyes are on the top) and planted these in three rows. The top plant was ten days earlier than the middle plant and much greater crop; the middle plant was earlier than the bottom and a better crop; the bottom produced but a very indifferant crop. For some seasons past I have only planted the top eyes, and I may safely say I have the best crop, and driest potatoes in the country. None need be deterred from this plan on the ground of waste; for after the top is cut off, the remainder keeps better than entire. As proof of this I lay a whole potatoe on the top of the ground, or in any exposed place, and it will show, that the top plants grow faster, and are many inches long, before there is any growth from the bottom.—Jm. Farmer.

The editor is authorized to assure the public that an opportunity will be presented at the cattle Show and fair, on the last days of this month, to purchase choice breeding stock of every kind. Horses, neat cattle, Bakewell sheep, hogs, &c. Let the farmers therefore who wish to improve their stock, come prepared—and if there a farmer, who pretends to cultivate his own land, so destitute of ambition (to say nothing about self interest) as not to feel a pride to excel in the quality of his live stock? Is it not as cheap to keep a good animal as a bad one; and then is not a source of great pleasure even to the eye, to have in our fields and stables, animals of fine symmetry, of thrifty constitutions, possessing and supplying in the highest degree the qualities for which they are kept—fine action in the horse—docility, early maturity, and much beef of best quality in the ox—cows of the fill-pail breed, &c. &c. All agree that it is desirable to have such animals, but many farmers are too miserably penurious, too penny-wise pound-foolish, to pay any thing like their value for breeding stock. [American Farmer.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

Mr. Allen—I observed yesterday, in a country paper, a quotation from the Morning Chronicle, in which it is stated, that "Oliver Evans's patent right to the Hopperboy, has been declared by a decision of the supreme court at Washington, to be void as a patent for an improvement, because the specification is not according to law, and void as a patent for the whole machine, because he was not the original inventor." This is a mistake. Such an opinion was expressed by four judges against three, but as the court was so much divided, and some of those judges who concurred in the opinion were understood to have entertained to the last considerable doubt, a rehearing at next term was applied for and ordered. The question consequently remains open, and it is very far from being certain, that the same opinion will be held by a majority of the court at next term.

Having argued the case as counsel for the representatives of Evans, and made on their behalf, the motion for a rehearing, I think it right to correct this mistake, which may be very prejudicial to their interests. For this purpose, I request you to publish this note.

Your obt. serv't. ROBT. G. HARPER. Baltimore, May 12th 1822.

Since the opening of the London Eye Infirmary, in 1805, 32400 poor persons have been committed, of whom 30220 have been discharged, cured and relieved, and 1282 remain upon the list.—On 1822 operations for the removal of the Cataract 1174 were successful, and 123 of these were on persons born blind.

Easton C. SATURDAY EVE.

We have to-day a collection of an Address before a meeting of the well organized of Virginia—The characterized by such refinement of taste, instruction and pleasure from his pen, to be found to contain the wisdom of with the seal of ex

The editor of the files his delinquen would their arrears of July ensuing, nes, that other prin as in like man list of subscribers, as to take a lively in d the success of r receiving it regu ar years, yet never h cent—we hope t ded to, will not f urse so revolting to publishing their nam

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PHIL.

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Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 25. We have to-day commenced the publication of an Address of James Garbett, before a meeting of one of the numerous well organized agricultural societies of Virginia—This gentleman's mind characterized by such solidity of judgment and refinement of taste, that we read with instruction and pleasure, every thing which comes from his pen—His present address is found to contain much of the safest wisdom, the wisdom of our fathers, stamped with the seal of experience.

The editor of the Federal Republican lifts his delinquent subscribers, that would their arrearages not be paid up by the 1st of July ensuing, he will publish their names, that other printers may not be imposed on in like manner. We have also on our list of subscribers, gentlemen who profess to take a lively interest in our welfare and the success of our paper, and have been receiving it regularly for upwards of ten years, yet never have paid us one cent—we hope the gentlemen above named, will not force us to pursue a course so revolting to our feelings as that of publishing their names.

A duel was fought on Monday between Mr. Gibson, clerk in the treasury department and Mr. Cooke formerly of the navy. The second fire the latter was mortally wounded, and expired next day, having suffered the most excruciating agony. Georgetown Metropolitan, May 16

PHILADELPHIA, May 18. The committee appointed by the Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, have made a detailed report of their proceedings to the Board. They have explored the whole country from opposite the Pea Patch on the Delaware, to the mouth of the Christina— and from Back creek on the Elk, to White Bay creek and Elk Forge, on the North, along the granite ridge; and in conclusion they say—that the district which they have examined, is admirably adapted to canal purposes, and that in their opinion it can be cut, without difficulty and at a moderate expense, be cut on any one of the routes contemplated. They have, however, declined to recommend one route in preference to another, until they shall have caused the whole to be surveyed, and critically examined by able and experienced engineers—Books of subscription are to be opened on Monday next and it now remains to be seen, whether there is public spirit enough in this community, to patronize a work which promises a liberal reward to the subscribers—which is confessedly of much national importance—and cannot fail greatly to enrich the commerce of Philadelphia. The payment to be made at the time of subscribing is but a trifle per share; nor is it probable that any further call will be made by the Board for several months.

On the 18th inst. Messrs. Bible and Meredith, two lawyers of the Philadelphia bar, were committed to prison, there to remain until the 1st of June next, for a contempt of Court, in the court of Oyer and Terminer, on the preceding day. The circumstances are stated to have been that on a gentleman's being called as a juror, he was asked by Mr. Meredith if he had any bias or prejudice against the prisoner at the bar, and he replied that he believed him to be an old convict; whereupon Mr. Meredith repeated the question and desired a more direct and satisfactory answer, when the gentleman replied, "I have not so much prejudice against him as I have against you." Upon being asked the reason of that prejudice, he answered, "Because, in my opinion, neither you nor the other counsel have acted very clever towards the jury." The counsel then demanded to know if the court if such insolence was to be allowed? Judge Hallowell, who presided, replied that he had not heard the expression, and requested that it might be repeated, on this being done, the counsel again desired to know if it was to be allowed, and was again answered that the expression had not been heard by the court. Mr. Meredith then said, "Sir, you should have attended and heard, and protected the counsel from such insolence." The Judge declared that he was desirous to hear, and requested that the juror would turn his face toward the bench that he might do so; when upon his request having been complied with, Mr. Biddle rose and moved that the juror be set aside for cause on account of his prejudice against the counsel, but the objection was overruled by the Judge, and the juror was directed to walk in the box, when Mr. Meredith said, "Thank God, we can challenge peremptorily." This remark offended the Judge and he condemned, in pointed terms their conduct, which occasioned a reply from the counsel, in which it was observed that judges could be tried as well as attorneys. The cause was then permitted to proceed, and on the following day they were sentenced to be imprisoned, as above stated. When the sentence was about to be pronounced, they demanded that they might have the benefit of counsel, but it was refused them. Del. Gaz.

The Liverpool papers mention the death of a man, said to weigh 1500! who was lowered into his grave with a windlass.

THE DUEL—THAT IS TO BE.

From the Richmond Enquirer. In reference to our remarks of the 7th inst. over a letter to us from Washington of the 5th inst. concerning the affair said to be in agitation between Col. Cumming and Mr. McDuffie, we have now to add that, so far as the idea was conveyed that the interposition on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, was wished for, and that if attempted by him it would be efficient and successful, it is possible we were mistaken. The member of Congress from Georgia who had something to do with the lamentable difference at Washington in December, upon seeing our paper of the 7th inst. requested an acquaintance of his who was passing through Richmond to Savannah, to call on us & say, that the party for whom he negotiated, had taken the resolution as soon as he had decided upon his measures not to suffer any person whatsoever to prescribe a course of conduct for him in the matter. And that it was his fixed determination to allow of no mediation. This gentleman has accordingly called and left with us in writing that sort of evidence, which has made us seriously apprehend, that the solemn meeting in question is not to be arrested by the interposition of friends.

A communication in the Washington city Gazette says: "I have understood that the ground of the quarrel between Mr. McDuffie, a distinguished and valuable member of congress, and colonel Cumming a gentleman of Georgia was a newspaper essay, offensive to the latter and attributed by him to the former. It is said, that col. C. wrote to Mr. McDuffie to know whether he was the author of the piece; and that Mr. McDuffie replied that he was not the author, but that he coincided with him in his sentiments; and that colonel C. was at liberty to view him in the same light as the real author, if he so pleased; whereupon colonel C. sent the challenge. This was near or just after the commencement of the late session of congress. Mr. McDuffie refused to fight at that time, because he had engaged to serve his constituents in congress; & it was so late that they would not be able to elect & send a successor, till a part or whole of one session was over. The consequence therefore of a failure to fulfil his engagement to his constituents, would be, that they must for a time be destitute of a representative. The parties finally agreed to meet a certain number of days, (thirty five says the Richmond correspondent,) after the adjournment of congress. This is what I have heard; and there is probably some truth in it; but very likely there is more fiction."

THE GRIDIRON. The paper, which has been noticed before, as the one on which Cobbett was to be grilled, is thus advertised in a London paper: "The Gridiron—Tomorrow will be published the first number of the Gridiron, or Cook's Weekly Register, price 1s. Old Cobbett will undergo the first grilling on that day; and will be served up as a devil, well peppered and soundly broiled, on each succeeding Saturday. The last bar of this Culinary Instrument, will be composed of a Poem, entitled 'The Body Snatcher.'—Published by Mr. Wright, Fleet street. A Stamped Edition will be forwarded to any place, by Saturday's Post, free from additional expense. Orders and communications addressed as above, post paid, will be attended to."

The following very interesting article we extract from the London New Monthly Magazine for April: Government has resolved to terminate all the commercial difficulties which have for some time subsisted between this country and North America. Instructions have been sent to the several West India Islands, that the ports should be opened immediately to the direct trade of the U. States, upon the principles of reciprocity which had been proposed by the American Government. Franklin Gazette.

WILMINGTON, May 17. The notorious Joseph Johnson, who was so long concerned in the abominable traffic of kidnapping negroes, and conveying them out of the state, and who, it will be recollected, we some time since mentioned had been taken, was tried, and convicted at the last session of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Sussex, and was sentenced to receive 39 lashes on the bare back, at the public whipping post, to stand in the pillory for an hour, to have his ears nailed thereto, and the soft part cut off.

"A state Prison must necessarily be filled with every description of offenders, from him who is the least obnoxious to the laws, to him who is the most flagrant aggressor. Felons, according to the ordinary principles of our nature, will assimilate in moral character by intercourse, and that standard which will be approached and adopted will not be the lowest, but the highest degree of turpitude. The hardened convict will maintain his abandoned principles and the novice in guilt will become his pupil and his convert. The greater offender will not go to the lesser; the tendency is the reverse. It requires no reflection to perceive, that without classification our Penitentiaries, instead of preventing crimes, and reforming convicts, directly promote crimes, and augment the moral baseness of convicts." Col. Haines' Report.

AMUSEMENT.

A Spectator in Wonders begs leave to announce to the nobility, gentry, and all who delight in the marvellous, that he has just imported five Arabian Conjurers, whom he proposes to exhibit for a short season, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. Any attempt to describe their extraordinary performances must be needless, as the proprietor cannot flatter himself they will be believed when seen. They are all brothers by the same father; their names Muley, Benassar, Abdallah, Mustapha, and Soukee. At the conclusion of their never yet equalled feats, they will each take a lighted torch in either hand; when, lo! incredible to relate; Soukee with the burning torches will jump clean down Mustapha's throat, who in an instant with equal dexterity will pass down the throat of Abdallah, then Abdallah will jump down that of Benassar's, and Benassar down his brother Muley's; who lastly, notwithstanding he is encumbered with his four brothers and their four torches, will throw a slip slap somerset down his own throat, and leave the audience in total darkness!—Credite Experto Roberto. Due notice of performance, will be advertised in the April Gazette. London Quizzical Gazette.

BALTIMORE, May 22. PRICES CURRENT. Flour, Howard street \$6 62 1/2 a 6 75 do wharf, cash 6 50 Wheat, white per bushel 1 45 a 1 48 do red, do 1 43 a 1 44 Corn, white do cts. 70 a 75 Oats, do do 40 a 42 Rye, do do 70 a 73 Bran do 15 a 17 Whiskey, from the wagons, per gal. 33

TOBACCO. Fine yellow, per 100lbs \$16 00 a 25 00 do yellow & red do 10 00 a 18 00 do red do 9 00 a 14 00 do brown do 7 00 a 10 00 Red do do 5 00 a 7 00 do common do 3 00 a 5 00 Seconds do 1 00 a 6 00 Second qualities of Maryland Tobacco are rated at 2 a 3 dollars less than the crop or first. Fed. Rep.

DIED On Tuesday, the 15th inst. DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, of Charles county, late a member of the Legislature of Maryland. The disease under which he sunk was a bilious pleurisy.

Death of the Hero of Bennington. General Stark—This gallant veteran departed this life at his residence in Manchester, on the banks of the Merrimack, New Hampshire, on the 8th inst. aged 93 years 8 months and 24 days. His last illness appears to have been short, but very distressing. Fourteen days previous to his death he sustained, as was supposed, a paralytic shock, which discovered itself in choking and inability to swallow while eating; after this he sat no more; and during the remaining time, he was attended, although it was apparent to his watchful friends & relations, who stood around him, that he retained his senses to the last. Until this attack, he had ever been able to walk about the house, and in pleasant weather out of doors. A better or a braver man our country has not boasted. "The earth, that bears him dead, Bears not alive a stouter gentleman."

NEW GOODS. AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

Thomas & Groome Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS; CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TEAS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS WARE, OILS and PAINTS, WINDOW GLASS &c. ALSO,

Cotton Yarn OF THE BEST QUALITY FROM No. 4 to No. 20. All of which they will sell as usual at the low Cash prices. Easton, May 25th, 1822.—f

Jenkins & Stevens Have just received from Philadelphia AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Suitable to the present season, their friends and the public are specially invited to give them a call and view their assortment, where they can be supplied on low terms for the ready money. N. B. Wool, Feathers, &c. will be received at a fair price. Easton, May 25th, 1822.

FEATHERS, WOOL, &c. Wanted. The Subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of Wool, clean washed, and in the rough, for which he will give liberal prices in cash. He also wishes to purchase Feathers and tags. Apply at the Tin Factory in Easton. BENNETT TOMLINSON. May 11—3w

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening A GREAT VARIETY OF STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES, CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, FRESH TEAS, &c. GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, &c. Which in addition to their former stock, renders their assortment very extensive and complete, all of which will be offered at very reduced prices for CASH, their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them an early call. The highest prices will be allowed for Wool & Feathers in exchange for Goods or in payment of debts. Easton, May 25, 1822.—f

Wool & Feathers

Joseph Scull Has just received from Philadelphia, A large assortment of Philadelphia made Boots & Shoes, viz:

Lady's Black and coloured Morocco do do do Prunelle do do do Satt'nette do do do Kid do do do Valencia Misses do do Morocco Children's Morocco and Leather Shoes, Gentlemen's Boots and Monroe's Shoes and Pumps. Together with a variety of kinds, colours and qualities not mentioned. He has also on hand, a number of Easton and Baltimore make, all of which he will sell cheap for cash. Easton, May 25, 1822.—f

One Cent Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber about the middle of the 1st month, (January) an apprentice boy, named JOSEPH WHITTINGTON, Between 19 and 20 years of age—small stature & light complexion—Whoever will take up said Boy, and return him to the Subscriber near Fowling Creek Mills, Caroline county, shall receive the above reward, but no charges will be paid. ELISHA DAWSON 5th mo. (May 25) 1822—3w

Elkridge Land FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale about 525 acres of LAND, the plantation whereon he lately resided, adjoining Merrill's Tavern, Anne Arundel county, if not sold before, it will be offered for Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 3d of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not the next fair day. A long detail is unnecessary, suffice it to say, it is extremely healthy, well watered, wooded and timbered; a good Garden with the very finest Fruit—in a desirable situation can scarcely be known to originate here. The fatal and wide spread epidemic of 1814 touched not this place. What a retreat for a family annually visited by an annual disease! An Eastern shore or a lowland man, in quest of health, will find it here. Its locality, the quantum of good land, the garden, the present comforts, all render it so. A planter would get health and money here. For terms apply to JOHN W. BERRY, Baltimore, to JOHN SULLIVAN, adjoining the premises, or to me residing in Belle Air, Harford county, Maryland. Vincent Baily, will shew the plat of the Land. ARCHIBALD DORSEY. May 25—3w

Will be Sold

On the 28th day of May instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the Court House Green in Easton, a lot or piece of Ground situate at the corner of Court and West-streets in the Town of Easton, together with the improvements thereon. Two unimproved lots or pieces of Ground bordering on Church Alley. Also All the reversionary right, title and interest of William P. Baldwin, to one lot or piece of Ground on Washington-street and to one other lot or piece of Ground bordering on Church Alley. The terms of Sale will be one half cash, on the remaining half a credit of six and twelve months will be given for bond with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of Sale. THOMAS H. DAWSON, Attorney for William P. Baldwin. May 25—1s

Notice.

The Gentleman who received an anonymous Letter on Friday the 17th instant, returns his sincere thanks to the writer, who appears to take such an interest in his welfare, and has no doubt if he or she would favour him with their address, (being anxious to become better acquainted with so warm a friend,) that a few moments conversation would have a wonderful effect in reforming his manners, habits and pursuits, and purifying his language &c. &c. judging from the elegant and classical style in which the letter is written—the King's English not being murdered oftener than five times in each line. Easton, May 25th, 1822—3w

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND

May 15th, 1822. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a General Meeting of the Stockholders in this Institution, will be held at the Banking House in the City of Baltimore, on MONDAY the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing sixteen Directors for the ensuing year. By order, J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cash'r. (By the act of incorporation not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the succeeding year. May 18—7w

GROOME & LAMBDIN

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, Consisting of a great variety of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, Of almost every kind, among which are some SUPERIOR FRESH TEAS, Black & Green. Also a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, QUEENS WARE, GLASS & CHINA: Which they are willing to sell at a small advance for ready money. Easton, May 18th, 1822—4w

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all my Creditors, that I intend to apply to the Honourable the Judge of Cecil County Court, at September Term next, for the benefit of the Act of Insolvency, and the several supplements thereto. JAMES WOODLAND Bohemia, May 18th, 1822—7w

GOLDEN SHEAF,

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON; The subscriber respectfully tender his grateful acknowledgments to all those who have favoured him with their custom in his line of business as Inn-keeper; & begs leave to inform them & the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand, where he hopes by strict attention, & unremitting endeavours, to please, to merit and share a portion of public patronage. He pledges himself that no expense or pains shall be spared to render the visits of his customers agreeable and pleasant. His House has lately undergone considerable alterations and repairs, with a view to the comfort of travellers and others, and is now in complete order for their reception—His Bar will at all times be stored with the very best of Liquors, and his Table furnished with the choicest dainties and delicacies of the season, served up in the best style—His Stables will be amply provided with all kinds of provender, and his Waiters and Grooms are sober, polite, careful and attentive—Every kind of noise, tumult and disturbance will be prevented in his House, so that the peace and repose of his guests and lodgers shall not be disturbed—Private parties will be accommodated at the shortest notice—Boarders taken at a moderate price by the day, week, month or year. The Public's Obedient Servant, JAMES RUI, Easton, May 18th, 1822

Notice.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. A healthy young negro lad from 18 to 24 years of age, to reside in the city of Baltimore, for whom a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office. May 11—3w

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, ST. JOHN'S

WASHINGTON COLLEGES. The reputation and welfare of Maryland, have been deeply affected by the fall of this University, and although it is the common duty of every man in the state to endeavor to re-construct it, there seems to be something more than an ordinary obligation upon those who claim to be the Alumni of the Institution, to exert their united efforts to restore it to its ancient usefulness and fame—that they may be the special means of transmitting to their descendants and to posterity generally, the benefits of an Institution which the wisdom of their forefathers had erected for them. It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Alumni of this University, wherever residing, to hold a meeting on the 1st Monday in August next, at St. John's College, in Annapolis, (by the permission of the visitors and governors) to take into consideration the practicability of reviving his University, the plan, and ways and means necessary to effect it. As the Chancellor of the state is upon the spot and is always one of the visitors and governors of the University, it is also suggested that he be invited to attend as President of the Convention.

Should this proposition meet with the approbation of those to whom it is directed, it may be useful to insert short paragraphs in the several newspapers of the State and District of Columbia, favorable to the plan, and urging a general attendance at the Convention—It is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be re-animated and restored by the exertions of her sons, but particularly so that they shall form a brotherhood of every surviving member of the family to undertake the noble work, to which gratitude and duty equally invite. ALUMNUS. May 18—

MARYLAND, Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

May 13th, A. D. 1822. On application of John Baggs, administrator of John Dodd, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and the seal of my office affixed on the 13th day of May, 1822. THOMAS C. EARLE, Beg'r, of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Dodd, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's Estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers in proof to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of May Anno Domini 1822. JOHN BAGGS, Adm'r de bonis non on the personal estate of John Dodd, deceased. May 18—7w

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
MORNA.

From Ossian's King—Book 1.
Duchomar to the cave of Tura
Came at evening's gentle fall,
There he saw the beautiful Morna,
Blue-eyed maid of Tura's hall.

'Daughter of the strong-armed Cormac,
Sea-girt Erin's fairest maid
Why with gloomy rocks encircled,
'Sitt'st thou thus alone?' he said.

'Loud the stream before thee murmurs
Grooms the wind thro' hoary trees,
Darkly rolls the lake in trouble,
Dun the clouds are on the breeze.

'Thy hair is as the mist on Comla,
Glittering to the western beams;
Thy breast like the fair banks of Branno,
Branno, chief of many streams.'

'Whence art thou?' spoke the fair maiden,
'Why Duchomar, art thou here?
Man, midst men, most dark and gloomy,
Red thy rolling eyes appear.'

'From the hill I come, O Morna,
Gromla's hill of dark brown blinds,
Three I slew with arrows sounding,
Three with dogs more fleet than winds.

'Thee I love—fair child of Cormac,
I for thee a deer have slain;
High his beaky head he carried,
Bounding o'er the heathy plain.

'Duchomar,' calm the maiden answer'd,
'Dark brow'd warrior, stern, unmoved,
Hard'st thy heart as rock obdurate;
Ne'er wast thou by Morna loved.

'Cathba, youngest son of Torman
Morna joyes his gallant form,
He to me is as a sunbeam,
Breaking through the darkest storm.

'Sawest thou the son of Torman,
Lovely on the hill of Deer,
Cormac's daughter waits his coming—
Cathba, haste to meet me here!'

'Long shall Morna wait for Cathba!
Long! Duchomar sternly said—
'See this bloody sword unsheathed,
Cathba wanders with the dead!'

'By Branno's stream he fell—O Morna,
'Ne'er shall she by his presence warm;
Turn to me, thou child of Cormac,
Strong am I as winter storm.'

'As the son of Torman fallen,
The widow eered the trembling maid,
'He whose breast was snow has fallen,
On the echoing hills is laid.

'Foremost to the chase he bounded,
Foe to strangers of the wave,
Thou art dark to me, Duchomar,
Thou art cruel as the grave!

'Give that sword to me, yet bleeding,
Cathba's sword, the sword he yielded,
To her tears the sword he yielded,
Sighs and tears his pity move.

'She his manly bosom pierced,
Like a bank of streams he fell,
Stretching forth his hand he murmured,
Murmured as the waves that swell.

'Daughter of blue shielded Cormac,
Thou hast slain me in my pride,
The sword is cold within my bosom,
Cold, O Morna, in my side.

'Give me to the gentle Morna,
I am still her dream by night,
She my tomb will raise with sorrow,
Hunters in my fame delight.

'Morna Cormac's daughter, hither,
Draw the sword from out my breast,
The steel is cold—O blue-eyed maiden,
Soon shall close mine eyes in rest.

'She came, in all her tears bewailing,
She drew the sword, besmeared with
blood,
Her aide of driven snow he pierced,
Bursting rushed the crimson flood.

'On the ground her fair locks trailed,
Her white and was stained with red,
The case returned her sighs of anguish,
'Till her fleeing spirit fled.

'Peace to the souls of ancient heroes,
Peace to the mansions of the brave,
'Tales of times of old shall cheer us,
'Tales that sleep not in the grave.

NOTICE

Will be sold at the Court House door in Snow Hill, on Friday the 14th day of June next, in pursuance of a decree of the county Court of Worcester, the real Estate of the late Robert J. H. Handy, Esq. situate in said county. The estate consists of a Farm near Snow Hill, containing about two hundred and eighty acres, with very handsome improvements thereon, and of the Farm upon which the said Robert resided at the time of his death—also about seventy acres of Woodland, lying about a mile to the North East of Snow Hill—also, all the said Robert's right and title to a tract of land in Somerset county, situate on Back Creek, and formerly the property of William B. Jones. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, deeds will be given according to the decree, to the purchasers.

The Creditors of the said Robert, will take notice that they must exhibit their claims with the vouchers, to the Clerk of Worcester County Court, within six months from the day of sale.

WILLIAM F. SELBY, Trustee.
Worcester County,
May 11—3w

SPRING GOODS

Clark & Green
Are now receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a complete assortment of
FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

Which will be offered at the most reduced prices for Cash; their Friends and Customers are respectfully invited to give them an early call.

Easton, March 23, 1822—tf

Thomas & Groome
Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a very complete assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which being selected with much care from the latest importations, they flatter themselves they will be found to please, and invite their customers and the public to call and see them.

Easton, March 23, 1822—tf

To Rent,
The Farm called Oakland, situated on the waters of Tread-Haven, and at present occupied by Mr. James Denny.
The Farm adjoining called Cook's-Hope, occupied by Mr. Thomas Andrews.
Also, the Farm situated on Miles River called Morlings, now occupied by Mr. John McNeal.

The House and Lot in the Town of Easton, occupied by the subscriber, possession of which may be had if required in July of the present year. And the House and Lot in Earle's Row, now held by Mr. Sheppard. Apply to
JOHN ROGERS.

April 20—12w

RANAWAY,

From the Farm of Mr. William Troth, near Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, to whom he was hired, a tall, slender, light mulatto lad, between 18 and 19 years of age, named Davy, on Easter Sunday, the 7th inst. or on the next morning. He had on a pair of yellow Kersey pantaloons, a blue cloth waistcoat, and a white kersey jacket, a new pair of shoes and an old fur hat with a scarf on it. It is supposed from circumstances that this fellow Davy, ran off from the county in company with Joe and Annals, two young negro men, belonging to Mr. James Lloyd Chamberlaine, who have been apprehended in Delaware, near Wright's Red House on the road to Kenton, and are now lodged in Dover jail.

A reward of 50 dollars will be given for apprehending and securing of said negro if taken in the state, and a reward of 100 dollars, if taken at any place out of the state and brought home and delivered in Easton Gaol. **RACHEL L. KERR.**
Easton, April 20, 1822—tf

\$300 Reward.
Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 8th of April, **THREE NEGRO MEN, viz:**

JIM,
Aged about 25 years, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, round face, well set, and had on when he went away a blue cloth coat, black cassimere pantaloons and a new fur hat. As he can write it is probable he has forged a pass for himself and the others.

TOM,
Aged about 27 years, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, black complexion and down look when spoken to; he had on a suit of white home-made Kersey and a Wool Hat.

WAPPIN
Aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a thick square built fellow of a brown complexion, had on a suit of white home-made Kersey with yellow stripes.

I am certain from their having crossed the bay their intention is to go into Pennsylvania. I will give one hundred dollars for the apprehension of each of the above described negroes, if taken out of the state, or fifty dollars for each if taken in the state so that I get them again, and all reasonable charges if brought home to me or delivered to Mr. Thomas P. Bennett near Easton, Maryland.
JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS.
April 13—3m

The editor of the Delaware Gazette is requested to give the above three insertions and forward his account to this Office.

TO RENT,
THE HOUSE AND LOT
On West Street, in the Town of Easton, occupied at this time by Richard Spencer, Esq. possession may be had on the 15th of June next—for terms apply to the subscriber.
PHILEMON THOMAS.
Easton, May 11th, 1822—tf

Henry B. Jones,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scall, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the first Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1823.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough, Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county, who may have Watches to repair, by depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Colburn, the Mail Carrier, may depend on having their orders strictly and punctually executed.
H. B. J.



THE STEAMBOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 6th March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Thursday the 7th will leave Easton, by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November; and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam-Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chesterton, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chesterton every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.
CLEMENT VICKARS.
March 2—tf

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Establishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the next evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the next evening.

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

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chesterton,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Proprietors.
Nov. 10, 1821.—tf

Union Tavern.

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

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.
CHARLES W. NABB.
July 7—tf

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.
EASTON, June 30th, 1821.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

THE NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

The Pamphlet under the above title, exposing a variety of illegal and improper disbursements of public money, &c. &c. can be had in any quantity, on application at the Federal Republican Office—price \$4 per doz. or 50 cents per copy.
Baltimore, April 6

Notice.
All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as he will otherwise be obliged to enforce payment by suits to the next Court.
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, March 2, 1822.

For Sale,

A Valuable Negro Woman, with one or two children, for a term of years, can be had on moderate terms for cash, by applying to the Editor of this paper, where further particulars will be made known.
April 6th 1822—tf

Family Medicines.

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

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
Is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the proprietor has every possible reason to think that it can be given with safety, and with great benefit, from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every week during the prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and MALARIAL FEVERS, will under the blessing of Providence, prove an infallible preventive, and further that in the present stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health.

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

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

JOHN SCOTT,
Dulany street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

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

LEE'S ELIXIR.

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

Mr. Noah Ridgely—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pain in the breast, which continued to grow worse during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle, which, accordingly, did and I was cured in a few days. I am now perfectly restored to perfect health.

Yours with respect
J. A. SMITH.
Market street, Fell's Point.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or pernicious ingredients.—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety to the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child a week old.

LEE'S AGUE DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim on the public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify.

The proprietor is in possession of a great number of cases of cures, but for want of room can only give the following recent and extraordinary one.—Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins:

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE AND NERVOUS CORDIAL.

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

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF Mustard.

An infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c. &c.

LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

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

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific.

A certain and effectual cure for the venereal and gonorrhoea.

LEE'S TOOTH ACHER DROPS,

which give immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER,

which cleanses and purifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR,

for the cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLASTER,

for removing and destroying corns.

*The above highly valuable Medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail, by
NOAH RIDGELY,
Proprietor.
At his Dispensary, No. 69 Hanover street, Baltimore.

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

NOAH RIDGELY,
Late Michael Lee & Co.
July 21—tf

PRINTING,

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

Cambridge Ferry.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that well known situation on the Talbot Shore, opposite Cambridge, belonging to Mr. William Jenkins, (formerly known by the name of Akers Ferry) where the public that may please to favour him with their custom, shall be well accommodated with quick dispatch; his Ferry Boats are in the best order, and carefully managed—he also begs leave to inform the public that he has taken Tavern License, and will endeavor by faithful attention to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. Horses, Gigs, &c. can be had at the shortest notice on moderate terms, to convey passengers to Easton or elsewhere.

THOMAS BOWDLE.
Cambridge Ferry, Talbot County, April 13th 1822. \$ 7w

Silver Heels.

That superb Horse will stand this season at Easton on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Church Hill on Thursdays and Fridays, and at Blakeford on Saturdays and Sundays, will touch at Centreville on his way to and from Church Hill.

He will be let to mares at twenty dollars the season, payable the tenth of November, but if fifteen dollars are paid by the tenth of October, or twelve by the tenth of September, with half a dollar to the groom, it will be a full discharge—thirty dollars to ensure a colt—six dollars for a single leap, and twenty-five cents to the groom.

His size sixteen and a half hands high, a fine dapple gray—his figure, form and beauty surpassed by no stud—his colts fine—his pedigree will be at his stands—he is a double crossed Medley—a great racer.

See his pedigree and performance at his stables. At his stands at Easton and Church Hill the season will commence in April and end the 20th of June; but at Blakeford it will commence the 1st of March and continue to the 1st of August.

ROBERT WRIGHT.
March 16 w
N. B. He will be at the Baltimore Stock Show.

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

Will be sold on Thursday the 27th of June next, on the premises in Accomac county, Eastern Shore of Virginia, a tract of land, commonly known by the name of Jolly's Neck, the property of the late Mr. William Seymour, deceased, situate in the upper part of said county, on the eastern side of the Chesapeake, commanding a fine view of its waters and containing 1400 acres of upland, and 1200 acres of marsh.

The improvements upon the farm consist of a large and commodious two story dwelling house, entirely new, having two rooms, a large passage, and two entries upon the lower floor, all completely finished and built of the best materials, with two wings, and a commodious leading to each, presenting a front of upwards of 90 feet. The barns, granaries, carriage houses, and cow sheds are in excellent repair, affording sufficient room for all the purposes of the farm.

It will be unnecessary to enter minutely into a description of the superior advantages of this estate to the agriculturist, as most persons who may be disposed to purchase would view the premises. The upland is surpassed by none on this shore in point of fertility, producing the staples of our country, and the most valuable grasses in great perfection. The marsh presents an object of the first interest to those who may be inclined to embark meadow grounds, and to enter largely upon a system of grazing. The best judges who have seen it pronounce it equal to any in the United States for the purpose of embanking, as it regards the quality of the soil, depth of fall and local situation. The natural grass alone which it now produces would support upwards of an hundred head of cattle. About eighty acres were embanked by a skillful workman from Delaware, and a part of it sowed in grass seed, a short time previous to the death of the proprietor, which promised well, and the enterprise would have been continued had his life been spared. The estate was purchased by him, only three years ago, at the price of \$25,000.

The property will be sold in sections, should the accommodation of purchasers require it, and it is capable of a very advantageous division into four neat farms, each containing a suitable portion of upland and marsh, with an abundance of the finest white oak and pine timber, for the purposes of building and mending. There is also a valuable fishery upon the tract, which might, with very little expense, be made a source of considerable profit. Capt. Robins, who resides upon the farm, or either of the executors, will be pleased to give any information that may be required by those who may wish to view the property.

The terms will be made easy to purchasers: **THOS. R. JOYNES,**
HUGH G. SEYMOUR,
WM. D. SEYMOUR,
T. HOLMES,
Executors of Wm. Seymour, dec'd.
April 6—ts.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,
TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a supply of

Porter and Ale,

Bottled CRAB APPLE and NEEDLES' CIDER, CRACKERS and CHEESE, BOLOGNE SAUSAGES, &c. He has also on hand, 80 gallons of VINEGAR, all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, April 27—tf

N. B. Just received a fresh supply of Baltimore Draught Ale.

City Bank.

The stockholders are hereby notified that in conformity with the charter an Election will be held at the room in the Baltimore Exchange occupied by the President, Directors and Co. of the City Bank, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, between the hours of 9 and 2, for nine Directors to manage the affairs of said bank for twelve months next ensuing thereafter.

By order,
JOHN B. MORRIS, Pres't
May 11—4w

Vol. V.

PRINTED AND EVERY SATURDAY BY ALEXANDER LEITCH, at Two Dollars and a half yearly.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC

From the Am. MR. GARNETT To the Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting, 9th November, 1821.

With respect to methods not generally considered a considerable saving might be effected.

Our wheat in corn is a preparation of ploughing with small plowing, if the corn plishes the whole season, a hand-hoe, except very grassy spots.

But be it known to all who have any corn country on this summer fallows have compensate the labor of preparation doubt with many, with corn land with us, much per acre, as it is low. In defence of I will state the following and particular, from the first is, that I have three shifts, but grossly improved ears, both in my own and in those of my neighbors, which I have just now produced, and which are for improvement the wheat sown upon it, and a bushel of plaster or up for corn. The plow, in both, brought—not less, than ten barrels and on both cases was a bushel; & the distance single stalk.

Another great object is, to select and not to be too obvious, that on a your ground—infinitely more possibly could have been made of us, I believe in this particular that our lands in formerly sown in bushels, will produce a quantity of seed per bushel to a bushel of wheat is more than this. Another seedling may be ground, either by hoe, or harrowing, which is a little additional portion of the seed, faces better for growing than on a plow itself, which is a more or less rake, or implement, sowing all who have a mode of collecting of the worst drawing it together, wagons, is to tedious, and expensive, with low sledge horses, mules, take their load, the cart and stand on the wheel.

Third, who has half draw the mode. These than two long form of board which are 1 1/2 mile, or more to the other crop is attractive side receives with the head