

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.

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AGRICULTURE

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.

(CONCLUDED.)

With respect to wheat, there are many methods not generally practised, by which a considerable saving of time and expense might be effected. And first, as it regards sowing. We simple, three-shift farmers, consider it a very important saving to sow our wheat in corn land; the previous culture of which last crop, effects such a complete preparation of the soil, that a single ploughing with small ploughs, and one harrowing if the corn is all cut off, accomplishes the whole sowing process, without a hand-hoe, except among stumps, and in very grassy spots. I am aware that I am now reading on very debatable and debated grounds; and I am not without apprehensions, that a whole host of fallowists, and your 5, 6, 7 and 8 shift farmers may assail the above opinion, which is totally deficient in complication to recommend it. But be it known to all whom it may concern, that I speak only of our Rappahannock country on tide water, where naked summer fallows have been found not to compensate the farmer for the additional labor of preparation; and indeed it is a doubt with many, whether wheat sowed in corn land with us, does not make full as much per acre, as it will from a naked fallow. In defence of our 3 shift method, I will state the following facts, both general and particular, from my own experience. The first is, that my fields, cultivated in three shifts, but grazed only by sheep, have obviously improved considerably in a few years, both in my own opinion, & in that of all who have noticed them. The second is, that an acre of corn, (the best in my field) which I have just measured, produced six bushels. The same acre, three years ago, produced only ten barrels and one bushel. All that has been done to this acre for improvement, was to roll in plaster the wheat which was last season sown upon it, and last spring to sow one bushel of plaster on it, as it was ploughed up for corn. The seasons were nearly alike. In both, we suffered much from drought—not less, I think, during the present summer, than when this acre made ten barrels and one bushel, and the culture in both cases was as nearly alike as practicable; & the distance $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 18 inches single stalk.

Another great saving in the seeding process is, to select the best and purest seed, and not to be too sparing of it; for it is obvious, that unless you give as much seed as your ground will bear, you must lose infinitely more in your crop, than you possibly could have saved by sowing thin. Most of us, I believe, have here before erred in this particular; for experience has proved that our lands in general, wherein we have formerly sown from three pecks to one bushel, will produce much better when the quantity of seed has been increased from one bushel to one and a half per acre. Thick wheat is also much safer from rust, than thin. Another important advantage in seeding may be gained, by levelling the ground, either by chopping with the hand hoe, or harrowing, and rolling much more than is common. Although there is some little additional labour at first, this is amply compensated by the more equal distribution of the seeds; by preparing the surface better for grass seed, where you wish to sow them on your wheat; and by greatly facilitating the clean collection of the wheat itself when cut—either by the hand or horse rake, which last is a labour-saving implement, said to be of great value, by all who have ever tried it. The present mode of collecting this crop by hand rakes, of the worst possible construction, and drawing it together in ox carts and horse wagons, is to the last degree wasteful, tedious, and expensive. Half the usual team with low slides, drawn either by single horses, mules, or oxen, which slides can take their loads without requiring (as in the cart and wagon fashion) one hand to stand on the top of the grain, and another on the wheel, in order to take it from a third, who has his station on the ground, will draw the whole crop together in nearly half the time consumed by the usual mode. These slides are nothing more than two long poles, connected by a platform of boards of thin plank, in front of which are two uprights fixed in an auger hole, or mortice, at the two upper corners, to the other end of which a right angle small rope is attached. This rope, after the slide receives its load, placed crosswise with the heads in the centre, is passed

over it, and hooked in two knots made in the other uprights, which are loosely fixed at the two lower corners, that they may be taken out, as soon as the load arrives at the destined spot, when the whole slips out without tangling. The lower uprights are then again placed in their holes or mortices, and the slides return to the field. The front end of the poles are long enough for a horse or mule to be geared before the platform, and the other end extend about the same distance behind. Any common crop hand, with three grains of common sense, can make them; and the only cost, except the labour, is a few nails. Lastly, the common method of separating the grain from the straw, by treading it out, has no one circumstance to recommend it, but is in all respects the most wasteful, slovenly, and expensive that could be devised. To use machines, which are now so improved as to cost very little, saves all the time and labour of stacking; the grain requires but one fanning; which may be executed by the same horse-power that works the machine; whereas trodden wheat always needs two fannings, and sometimes three, all performed by hand. Machined wheat commands a better price at market, will make better flour, and the offal is incomparably more valuable. Yet such is the inveteracy of habit—the more inveterate always, when we are conscious of its being wrong, that treading with horses or mules and sometimes even oxen, is still the prevailing method.

Whilst we are on the subject of economizing, I will take this occasion to suggest, that a very general saving might be made in selecting the best implements of every kind—for the best are always the cheapest in the end; instead of the scandalous make shift tools, which are found on far too many of our farms; some of them, indeed, so little resembling the things for which they are intended, that a stranger, accustomed to good agricultural implements, would be puzzled to guess what they were. There cannot be a greater mistake in economy than this make shift plan, which is as irrational, as it is common. For even admitting that a half tool will do half work, there is an irremediable loss of time. But the fact is, that it is a physical impossibility, for even half work to be executed in the same time, if at all, with an implement half worn out, or so illy made, as commonly to answer half the purpose of a good one. Yet there are thousands, into whose heads you can never beat it, that economy means any thing but the immediate, direct saving of money. To tell them that the best mode often of economizing, is to lay out money, provided it be done judiciously, would be to subject yourself with them, to a strong suspicion of lunacy. Such men never can be made to believe that they get their 'money's worth' in any thing that they purchase; and if they can only contrive, no matter at what expense of time and labour, to cobbler up ('within themselves,' as they call it) some awkward imitation of what they want, they chuckle and exult in their own fancied ingenuity and thrift, and conceal themselves in the high road to agricultural wealth and distinction. Not that I would by any means check the wish to make what we want, instead of purchasing, if the saving is real, not merely apparent. But whenever this self supplying fancy seizes us, we should take care never to forget that the cost of the self-instructing scheme in regard to the making of agricultural implements, is precisely the difference between the work of cobblers, and that of master workmen—added to the time lost both in making and using tools of inferior quality. It would be well also to remember, that unless we buy of others such articles as they make, and we want, they cannot purchase of us such things as we make, and they want. 'To live and let live,' is a maxim of universal application; and if properly introduced into practice, forms one of the surest and strongest ligaments of society. Without this, indeed, the division of labour, which is one of the greatest advantages of the social state, would prove a curse instead of a blessing. This maxim in fact, contains within itself the essence of universal justice. Once establish it, as the rule of conduct for nations, as well as individuals, and not only would contention, slander, cheating, extortion, and theft, cease in private life, but war itself, that dreadful scourge, and greatest disgrace of human nature, would forever disappear from the fair face of creation.

I will conclude these observations, relative to the saving of time and expense, in the foregoing particulars, with a few remarks on economizing in the operations of fencing and ditching. In all open, level land, the latter process should be executed principally by the plough; the throwing out the dirt, and trimming the sides, being the only operations which require other tools.—These last should be spades and ditching shovels, instead of hand hoes, which are most commonly used, and frequently so worn out, as not to hold more than a handful of dirt each. As to fencing, it seems to be a prevalent opinion, that live fences should be preferred on every account to dead ones. This opinion, however, I think we derive from too close an

imitation of the English system of husbandry; which, but a little reflection will satisfy us, is not in all respects adapted to our country. In regard to live hedges, for example, I think it in my power to prove, not only that they are not the best and cheapest inclosures for general purposes with us, but in fact, the dearest and worst, except in a few particular situations; and even then, that they are not entitled to so great a preference, as has generally been conceded to them. I can affirm, from my own experience, that a cedar post-and-rail fence, without any ditch, the materials for which, grow spontaneously over a large portion of our state, and will grow by planting, almost every where in our country, will last, without the slightest repair of any kind, for thirteen or fourteen years; and may be made to last 6 or 8 years longer, by a few occasional supplies of rails and posts. But this last fact need not be taken into the calculation, by those who think it too vague as to the quantum of repairs. I also know, from my own experience, that either cedar, chestnut, or locust—the last of which is still more durable than either will, in 14 years, grow sufficiently large, to make the fence anew, if planted by the side of it—one or two to each pannel. A few words now, as to the cost. Throughout a large portion of our state, wood for fencing will not sell at all; and where there is any market for it, the price is so low, as to render the cutting of it for sale, but a poor business. In the first of these cases, then, which are much the most numerous, no expense should be calculated, but the cutting, preparing, and putting up the materials. The posts of my fence were not even hewed—the only labour bestowed on them being the cutting off at each end, and boring with a two inch auger, six holes to each post. The rails were made simply by cutting the poles of a proper length, trimming the bodies, and fitting each end into the auger holes. This was the whole cost for fourteen years; but the fence would have been equally permanent, if put up (as I have since tried) like a common worm fence, and secured at each lock by two large stakes or split posts, fastened together by a large wooden pin, which mode would occupy not more than one fourth part of the time spent in making the post and rail fence. Let us now endeavour to ascertain the time and cost of making a live hedge. The shortest time, that I have ever heard assigned for the maturity of one, has been 8 years, and the longest 14;—the last of which, from my own observation, I believe to be much nearer the truth. But we will assume a middle period, and say, that 11 years are necessary to complete a live hedge. To say nothing of preparing the ground and planting—the hedge, during the whole period of its growth, will require land, either originally good, or made so by manure. It will require also, at least two annual cultivations with the plough or hand hoe, and one annual pruning—the last of which operations, not only becomes more and more laborious every year, but must be forever repeated at stated intervals, or the hedge will attain such a growth, as to shade and impoverish a considerable portion of your land. The greater part of 11 years too, the field which this hedge is designed to inclose, will require, for its protection, either a very deep ditch, or as good a dead fence, as would be necessary if no hedge was there; and after all, not one hedge in twenty will be so carefully reared, as to exclude all kinds of stock equally as well as a good fence. But last of all, our law of descents, which is still farther sanctioned by a public feeling daily increasing in its favor, opposes an insurmountable objection to the adoption of live hedges, as a general system of inclosure. This law, co-operating with public sentiment, is perpetually changing both directly and indirectly, the sizes and shapes of our farms. Divisions and subdivisions are continually making; and these again are removed, and many small farms so united, as again to form large ones. Unless, then, it can be beneficial generally to the cause of our agriculture, for our planters and farmers to do, what they may know beforehand, that others must necessarily undo, or lose by the neglect, it seems perfectly obvious, that no kind of fences will suit our state of society, but such as are soon and easily made; and speedily removed to other situations, when found to be in the way, in their original positions.—In England, the dimensions and forms of their farms are secured in most cases for many generations, by their law of primogeniture, and by their clerical and noble orders. With us, the natural love of change, which prompts each succeeding generation to alter what their fathers have done, added to that necessity for alteration, which results from the nature of our institutions, renders it altogether impossible for either the shape or size of our farms long to continue the same. If, therefore, there are any situations in our country, where live fences are preferable to dead ones, it must be only around yards, gardens, orchards, and along permanently fixed public roads. But even then, I have strong doubts, provided we consult economy alone, whether fences, such as I have described, of locust, cedar, or chestnut, either combined, or each wood

by itself, would not be found to be far preferable. At all events, before we go any farther in efforts to rear live hedges, which we know that our children, or some other persons must necessarily cut down, let us make better calculations, than we heretofore have done, in regard to the policy of adopting them, either as a general, or partial system of inclosure. I have said nothing of stone fences, because the materials are not generally found in sufficient quantities; but these fences are manifestly the best of all, when they can be made without the labour of distant transportation.

I will no longer trespass on your time, gentlemen, but conclude with expressing my anxious wish that the approaching Congress may relieve our suspense and solicitude by a complete revision of our present tariff; and by the adoption of such a moderate and permanent system of duties, as may secure an adequate revenue for all legitimate purposes, without materially affecting consumption, or injuriously checking the industry & enterprise of either of the three great classes of society. To attempt the regulation of their private concerns by extending towards them what is called "Government protection and encouragement," nearly resembles in folly, and far surpasses in mischief, the conceit of the philosopher in Rasselas, who imagined that he had the power to regulate the seasons. As the Deity alone can wisely manage the last, so the animating and all controlling principle which *is* has implanted in each individual bosom to seek its own happiness, is, in general, the only safe guide for the management of the first. This is a matter which our political principles have fixed as far beyond the power, as the God of nature has placed it beyond the ken of our government. Let agriculture, commerce and manufactures stand as they ought to do—on their own footing; neither looking up to Government, and praying for partial, unconstitutional interferences in their own favour—but each labouring in their respective vocations to manage their own private affairs in their own way; and they will then show themselves for what they naturally are—good friends, mutually dependent on each other for necessities and comforts;—not ever restless and quarrelsome rivals for government patronage.

From the Richmond Enquirer MR. JEFFERSON.

The following letter has been drawn forth by an attack made upon the "Author of the Declaration of American Independence" in the 6th letter of "A Native of Virginia." The high character of Mr. J.—a reputation which must have been dear to him as he was about to leave the walks of public life for ever—an integrity which had never been suspected—the small sum in question, were insufficient to teach the writer the necessary caution, and to screen this venerable man, the ornament of human nature itself, from so ill advised an insinuation. It has been hawked about in cheap editions of the pamphlets;—and, finally, we deemed it our duty to apprise him of the existence of such a charge, & of the circulation which they were attempting to give it. He has condescended to answer it under his own name. The refutation is complete. We cannot consent to stain our columns with the details of the odious libel. Mr. J.'s letter will explain the substance of it.—We shall now see whether the Native of Virginia has the magnanimity to acknowledge his error. We know what an "honest and impartial" man would do in such a predicament:

Messrs. RITCHIE & GOOCH, Monticello, May 13, 1822.

I am thankful to you for the paper you have been so kind as to send me, containing the arraignment of the Presidents of the U. States generally as speculators or accessories to speculation, by an informer who masks himself under the signature of "A Native of Virginia." What relates to myself in this paper, (being his No. 4, and the only number I have seen) I had before read in the Federal Republican of Baltimore of August 28, which was sent to me by a friend with the real name of the author. It was published there during the ferment of a warmly contested election. I considered it therefore as an electioneering manoeuvre merely, and did not think it even required the trouble of recollecting, after a lapse of thirty three years, the circumstances of the case in which he charges me with having purloined from the Treasury of the United States, the sum of 1148 dollars. But as he has thought it worth repeating in his roll of informations against your Presidents nominally, I shall give the truths of the case, which he has omitted, perhaps because he did not know them and ventured too inconsiderately to supply them from his own conjectures.

On the return from my mission to France, and joining the government here, in the spring of 1790, I had a long and heavy account to settle with the administration of their pecuniary affairs in Europe, of which the superintendance had been confided to me while there.—I gave in my account early, but the pressure of other business did not permit the accounting officers to attend to it till October 10, 1792, when we settled, and a balance of \$888 67

appearing to be due from me (but erroneously as will be shewn) I paid the money the same day, delivered up my vouchers and received a certificate of it. But still the article of my drafts on the bankers could be only provisionally paid, until their accounts also should be received to be confronted with mine, and it was not till the 24th of June, 1804, that I received a letter from Mr. Richard Harrison the auditor, informing me that my accounts as Minister in France, had been adjusted and closed, adding 'the bill drawn and credited by you under date of the 21st of October 1789, for banco florins 2800, having never yet appeared in any account of the Dutch bankers, stands at your debit only as a provisional charge. If it should hereafter turn out, as I incline to think it will that this bill has never been negotiated or used by Mr. Grand, you will have a just claim on the public for its value.' This was the first intimation to me that I had too hastily charged myself with that draft. I determined however, as I had allowed it in my account, and paid up the balance it had produced against me, to let it remain a while, as there was a possibility that the draft might still be presented by the holder to the bankers; and so it remained till I was near leaving Washington on my final retirement from the administration in 1809. I then received from the Auditor, Mr. Harrison, the following note: 'Mr. Jefferson in his accounts as late Minister to France, credited, among other sums, a bill drawn by him on the 21st of Oct. 1789, to the order of Grand & Co on the bankers of the United States at Amsterdam, for banco florins 2800 equal with Agto to current florins 2870, and which was charged to him provisionally in the official statement made at the Treasury in the month of October 1804—but as this bill has not yet been noticed in any account rendered by the bankers, the presumption is strong that it was never negotiated or presented for payment, and Mr. Jefferson therefore appears justly entitled to receive the value of it, which at 40 cts. the guilder (the rate at which it was estimated in the above mentioned statement) amounts to \$1148. Auditors Office, Jan. 24, 1809.'

Disirous of leaving nothing unsettled behind me, I drew the money from the treasury, but without any interest, although I had let it lie there twenty years, and had actually on that error paid 888 dollars 67 cents, an apparent balance against me, when the true balance was in my favour 259 dollars 53 cts. The question then is, how has this happened? I have examined minutely and can state it clearly.

Turning to my pocket diary, I find that on the 21st day of October 1789, the date of this bill, I was at Cowes in England, on my return to the United States. The entry in my diary, is in these words:—'1789, Oct. 21, sent to Grand and Co. letter of credit on Willinks, Van Staphorsts and Hubbard, for 2800 florins banco; and I immediately credited it in my account with the United States the following words: '1789, Oct. 21. By my bill on Willinks, Van Staphorsts and Hubbard, in favour of Grand & Co. for 2800 florins, equal to 6250 livres, 18 sous.' My account having been kept in livres and sous of France, the auditor settled this sum at the current exchange, making it 1148 dollars. This bill, drawn at Cowes in England, had to pass through London to Paris by the English and French mails; in which passage it was lost, by some unknown accident, to which it was the more exposed in the French mail, by the confusion then prevailing; for it was exactly at the time that martial law was proclaimed at Paris, the country all up in arms, and executions by the mobs were daily perpetrating through town and country. However, this may have been, the bill never got to the hands of Grand & Co. was never, of course, forwarded by them to the bankers of Amsterdam, nor any thing more ever heard of it. The auditor's first conjecture then was the true one, that it never was negotiated, nor therefore charged to the United States in any of the bankers' accounts. I have now under my eye a duplicate furnished me by Grand of his account of that date against the United States, and his private account against myself, and I affirm that he has not noticed this bill in either of these accounts, and the auditor assures us, the Dutch Bankers had never charged it.

The sum of the whole then is, that I drew a bill on the United States bankers, charged myself with it, on the presumption it would be paid; that it never was paid, however, either by the bankers of the U.S. or any body else. It was surely just then, to return me the money I had paid for it, yet the "Native of Virginia" thinks that this act of receiving back the money I had thus, through error, overpaid, was a palpable and manifest act of moral turpitude, about which no two honest, impartial men can possibly differ.' I describe these hard expressions to the auditor of his zeal for the public good, and as they contain neither argument nor proof, I pass them over without observation. Indeed I have not been in the habit of noticing these morbid notions of spleen, either with or without the names of those venting them; but I have thought it a duty on the present occasion to relieve my fellow citizens and my own

ry from the degradation in the eyes of the world to which this informer is endeavoring to reduce it, by representing it as governed hitherto by a succession of swindlers and speculators, nor shall I notice any further endeavors to prove or to palliate this palpable misstatement. I am too old and inert to undertake minute investigations of intricate transactions of the last century—and I am not afraid to trust to the justice and good sense of my fellow citizens in future as on former attempts to lessen mine in their esteem.

I ask of you gentlemen, the insertion of this letter in your paper—and I trust that the printers who have hazarded the publication of the libel on anonymous authority, will think that of the answer a moderate retribution of the wrong to which they have been accessory.

TH: JEFFERSON.

From the Federal Republican.
No. 52.

To the People of the United States.
In the sixth letter which I addressed to you, as published in the pamphlet form, I stated, among other things, that Mr. Jefferson, formerly president of the United States, had twice received the money on a bill drawn by him on public account—first in Paris, [or in Europe if you please] where he negotiated it in 1789, and afterwards at the public treasury at Washington in the year 1809. I further stated, that Mr. Jefferson had not a right, upon any correct principle of law or morality, thus to take this money a second time; that he had no more right to go to the public treasury to demand this money than any other individual in the community; because it was the common property of all—until, at least, it should be claimed and demanded by the rightful owner.

To these charges Mr. Jefferson, it seems, has 'condescended' to make answer by a letter addressed to the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, dated the 13th May 1822, and published in that paper of the 17th of the same month. I say he has made answer to the charges, but he has not, in direct terms and in plain language pleaded guilty or not guilty. He has, however, 'condescended,' to give us some further explanations of this affair—but he has not, in direct terms, denied—because he cannot now deny what in his better days he admitted, that he received the proceeds of the bill of Exchange in question in Europe in the year 1789, when he credited the amount in his account current with the United States in the manner stated in my letter above referred to.

In a contest with so distinguished a personage as Mr. Jefferson, it must be evident, that I, a plain unlettered man, (as these essays sufficiently prove,) stand on very unequal ground. But having truth and justice on my side—a good cause and ample testimony, I fear not the issue. I now pledge myself to the public to make good my charges; and to Mr. Jefferson I will say, 'out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee.'

It must be cause of mortification and regret to Mr. Jefferson's friends, (and few men have more, *professedly* so at least,) to find that he has not met this question with fairness, or with his usual command of temper; and that he has descended to apply epithets to the author of these essays neither necessary to the vindication of his own conduct, nor to the right understanding of the subject under consideration.

We will now proceed to the further examination of the case as developed by Mr. Jefferson himself.

He says—that in October 1792 he settled his account, [as minister to France,] and a balance of 888 67-100 dollars appeared to be due from him, (but erroneously, as he now alleges)—that he paid the money on the same day, delivered up his vouchers and received a certificate of it. He adds—but the articles of my draughts on the Bankers could be only provisionally past, until their accounts also should be received to be confronted with mine; and it was not until the 24th June 1804, that I received a letter from Mr. Richard Harrison, the auditor, informing me that his accounts as minister to France had been adjusted and closed, [he had a certificate of that fact in 1792, when he paid the balance found against him]—adding, the bill drawn and credited by you under date of the 21st October 1789 for banco florins, 2870, having never yet appeared in any account of the Dutch Bankers, stand at your debt only as a *provisional* charge. If it should hereafter turn out, as I incline to think it will, that this bill has never been used or negotiated by Mr. Grand, you will have a just claim on the public for its value. This, (continues Mr. J.) was the first intimation to me that I had *too hastily* charged myself with that draught.

We will stop here for the purpose of making a few remarks. To those who are totally unacquainted with the manner of keeping and stating an account, and who are determined, before hand, to give full credence to any and every thing which some men may say, be it right or be it wrong—this declaration of Mr. J. may pass for a full and ample explanation of the whole affair; but with men who choose to think and examine for themselves, it will not (I apprehend) be quite so satisfactory. 'This was the first intimation to the fact I had, *too hastily*, charged myself with that draught.'

Now, I would simply ask Mr. J. whether he was not, while minister to France, in the constant and uniform habit of crediting the United States, or, what is the same thing, of charging himself with the avails of every draught (at the time of receiving the money) which he drew on our Bankers at Amsterdam?—but he has now discovered that he has done this *too hastily*; that he says, he now thinks it would have been better for him to have given the Uni-

ted States no credit whatever for the large sums which he received from time to time on bills drawn on the Bankers and sold or negotiated by him—because, in the course of human events, more bills than one might be lost in their transmission; in which case he could only be charged, in the settlement of his accounts at the treasury, with the actual amount of bills which the Bankers had paid and charged in their accounts with the United States. Thus, as it would seem, he now thinks he would have had all the chances afforded him of profiting by every 'accident' which might happen in the transmission of bills in the 'confusion then prevailing!' But in 1789 Mr. J. thought and acted differently—and he thought and acted right. He charged himself and credited the government with the money as he received it—as every correct and faithful man would do.

He admits, in his account rendered in 1790, and settled in 1792, that he had received the 'cash' for the bill in question, and he does not directly deny it now. Will he, can he, in the face of his own declaration in writing to the contrary, publicly say, that he did not receive the money for this bill in Europe? This is the point on which the whole matter rests, the pivot on which the argument turns. If he did receive the money in Europe, (no matter whether at Cowes or at Paris) he certainly had no right to receive it a second time from the public treasury of the U. States. This is admitted, I believe, on all sides. Now, that he did receive the money in Europe on this bill, is proved, by the acknowledgement of the receiver himself, who credits the amount to his account, as settled at the treasury, thus: 'cash received of Grand, for bill on Willink and Van Staphorst, 2870 guilders—\$1148.' But now Mr. J. says that credit was given *too hastily*. And wherefore? because in the confusion which then prevailed in France, the bill was lost? Will Mr. Jefferson distinctly say so? I apprehend he will not, though he has said what amounts to the same thing—namely, that the credit was given *too hastily*, and that it was an 'error' of which he had no intimation or suspicion until the year 1804, twelve years after his account had been acted upon and passed at the treasury. And what does he do then? Here are his own words: 'I determined, however, as I had allowed it in my account and paid up the balance it had produced against me, to let it remain a while, as there was a possibility that the draught might still be presented by the holders to the Bankers; and so it remained until I was near leaving Washington, &c.'—at which time Mr. Jefferson acknowledges that he again received the money on this identical bill. Now I ask every man of common sense and common honesty, whether Mr. J. in the extract from his letter just given, does not even now admit, that if the draught in question had been presented for payment before he got the money out of the treasury, it must have been paid? And is not this, therefore, a new admission on his part, that he had received the money for this bill in Europe; and, of course, that he had not charged himself with it *too hastily*? I put it to every candid man upon earth, to say, whether this is not the irresistible inference to be drawn from his own declarations as published in the Richmond Enquirer: 'If Mr. J. had, in reality, erroneously or *too hastily* charged himself with the amount of this bill; if he had not actually received the money for it in Europe at the time it was drawn—why let it remain a while, to see whether it might still be presented to the Bankers for payment? Why wait a moment in doing himself justice? Why not apply for and receive the money at once? Nay, more—if he had not actually negotiated this bill in Europe, and received the money for it there; if, as he now intimates, and attempts to make the public believe, the bill was parted from by him without consideration, and in that situation lost, why did he not immediately advertise it, and forward the drawers from paying it, if presented? He does not pretend to have done this; but was willing to let it remain a while, before he took the amount of it from the public treasury, to see whether it might not still be presented to the Bankers.' And yet, in the face of all this, Mr. J. now says, he charged himself with the amount of this bill *too hastily*! and that his doing so was an 'error.'

But it is alleged, that this bill was brought to the debit of Mr. J. on the settlement of his account at the treasury, *provisionally*. Now, I deny that it was any more charged to him *provisionally*, than the numerous other bills which he drew on the same Bankers, and included in the same account. It stood on precisely the same footing with the rest. It was, like the others to be 'confronted' with the Bankers' accounts, when rendered, for the purpose of a just and fair examination and comparison. Let us now, for example, suppose, that one half or even three fourths of the bills drawn by Mr. Jefferson on our Bankers at Amsterdam, and which he negotiated, received the money and charged himself with, had been lost or destroyed, so that they never reached their place of destination; and suppose that these (as was actually the case) amounted to a great many thousand dollars—who, I ask is exclusively to profit by this loss or destruction? Shall the drawer, after having acknowledged that he received the money for these bills, and after getting an 'intimation' that they had not come to hand, and that they probably never would—shall he, therefore, be permitted to draw from the public treasury a sum equal to the aggregate amount of these lost bills, setting up no better right to the money, than that he had charged himself with it *too hastily*? The principle in the case of a single bill of this kind is precisely the same as in that of the many. And it is about principle and

right, that we are contending—not about the petty sum which was wrongfully taken from the public treasury.

As I hope that the whole of Mr. Jefferson's letter of vindication will appear in the same paper which publishes this reply to it, and at the same time—I shall abstain from making many more extracts from that most extraordinary, and, I must say, candid communication—a communication most eminently calculated to bewilder and deceive the reader, and to draw him from the real points in controversy—which are simply these—1, Whether Mr. Jefferson did, while minister of the United States in France, negotiate, and receive the money for a certain bill of exchange, drawn by him, on public account, on our Bankers in Holland; and, 2, If he did, whether he had a right, on the suggestion that this bill was lost, to draw the amount of it, twenty years afterwards, from the treasury of the United States.

'Desirous (says Mr. Jefferson) of leaving nothing unsettled behind me, [this was in March, 1809] I drew the money from the treasury, but without any interest, although I had let it lie there 20 years, and had actually, on that error, paid 888 dollars 67 cents, an apparent balance against me, when the true balance was in my favor, 259 dollars 33 cents.' He let the money lie in the treasury 20 years!—Here he makes the feeble attempt to impose a belief, that he has not only suffered the United States to retain his money for 20 years—but that his patriotism and pure and disinterested love of country induced him furthermore to yield up to the public the interest which had accrued on that sum! And yet this sage and shrewd gentleman tells us in the next preceding paragraph to that above quoted, on its being 'intimated' to him that the lost bill would probably never be found, and that therefore, he could have the amount of it, that he was willing to let it 'remain awhile.' For the avowed purpose of seeing whether the rightful owner might not present it for payment! And this he immediately after calls his money, which he permitted to lay 20 years (and 'without charging any interest' too) in the United States treasury!

Mr. Jefferson next speaks of his 'pocket diary,' on turning to which he is, he says, enabled 'to state clearly' the enigma about this lost bill. It seems that he was not in Paris, as I had supposed, when he drew this bill; but 'at Cowes in England by his return to the United States.' He then gives us a copy of the entry in his diary at the time he drew this bill in Oct. 21, 1789—and then adds, 'I immediately credited it [the bill] in my account with the United States in the following words: 1789, October 21. By my bill on Willink, Vanstaphorst & Hubbard, in favor of Grand & Co. for 2800 florins, equal to 2650 livres 18 sous.' But he carefully avoids saying whether he received the money for the bill thus drawn or not, & on that fact rests the very gist of the argument. To ascertain whether he did, or did not receive the money, we must again refer to the evidence which was before stated, on that point, and particularly to his account rendered to, and settled at the Treasury, and yet remaining, as it is to be presumed, among the archives of that department. There is a plain difference in the phraseology of the account from which an extract is given by Mr. J. as above, and that which he rendered to the Treasury. In the former he gives the credit thus: 'By my bills on Willink & Co. In the latter he states, 'By cash received of Grand for bill on Willink & Co.' It is not for me to reconcile this discrepancy. I will leave that task to others.

One more extract from Mr. Jefferson's explanatory letter, and I have done.

'The sum of the whole then is, that I drew a bill on the United States Bankers, charged myself with it on the presumption that it would be paid; that it never was paid by the U. States Bankers or any body else. It was surely just then to return me the money I had paid for it.' It is hardly necessary for me to make a single remark to the sentence which I have underlined. That Mr. Jefferson should, in the very teeth of the facts, of the evidence before us, and in his own breast gravely say that he had paid the money for this bill—and that therefore it was but just to return him the amount of it—when he had, by his own acknowledgment, sent it to Grand & Co. and received the money for it—is, I confess, not only matter of utter astonishment; but of regret. Better far, better, would it have been for him to admit the facts in the case, at once, as originally stated—and which cannot be controverted—and place his defence solely upon his right to profit by the loss of the bill—or, in other words, to receive the amount of it *twice* which he has actually done.

And now to place this case beyond the reach of cavil or doubt, and to shew most conclusively, that this bill had been negotiated by Mr. Jefferson in Europe, and that he had received the cash for it there, and that such was the understanding of the matter at the treasury in 1809, when he last received the money, I will here state another fact, not hitherto made public. On the statement of Mr. J.'s last account on which he received the \$1148, one of the accounting officers of the treasury did suggest, in writing, the propriety of taking bond & security from Mr. J. to indemnify the United States against any claim which might be made on the government for payment of this bill. If the bill had not been negotiated; if it had not been sold; and if Mr. Jefferson had not before received the avails of it—this precaution surely could not have been necessary. All that would have been necessary in such a case would, as I have before stated, be to advertise the lost bill, and caution the Bankers against paying it.

The fact which I now state, I have

from the most creditable and authentic source; and its truth can be tested by reference to the document. But it seems the measure suggested, of taking the bond of indemnity was not adopted; and the government is now liable, in law, and in good faith, for the payment of this bill to the rightful owner of it. I had intended to have said something in reply to Mr. Jefferson's ill-natured & personal remarks on me but as that is a subject in which the people at large are not interested, I shall not at this time at least, say anything about it. It is the facts, and the facts only, in the case under consideration, in which the people can necessarily feel much interest. Whether these facts which I have stated, and which I trust have been substantiated, be mere 'morbid ejections of spleen'—I will leave it to the honest and virtuous part of the community to judge.

It is of very little importance to the public to know who is the real author of these fragments. It is sufficient for them to know that his facts and his inferences are correct. Who he is, will not probably be soon known—though the editor of the public journal who had the independence to give original publicity to my several communications has a responsible name to vouch for their correctness. This much I can assure him, and the editors of the Richmond Enquirer too, and Mr. Jefferson also—that the real author is, in sober truth.

A NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

Postscript. I do wish, though I hardly expect it, that the editors of those gazettes who have caused Mr. Jefferson's letters to be published will also publish this answer. I am particularly anxious that the Richmond Enquirer should publish it. The senior editor of that journal is, I know, a great advocate for principles—and so am I. As there is nothing, that I can discover, the least personal in this address,—I hope there may be found independence enough left among the editors of newspapers to give it a free and fair circulation—accompanied, if they please by whatever strictures they may choose to make.

In my next number, I shall probably say something more about the balance reported against Eckford and Brown. I shall say nothing for or against them—because they may, for any thing that I know to the contrary, have acted right enough.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
No. 13.

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

We are now approaching a very interesting period of our history. We are about to record the fatal change that was wrought in the situation and circumstances of this once prosperous and happy nation, by a weak, contemptible, and I fear corrupt policy, denominated by its authors the 'restrictive system.'

By paying proper attention to the date of the Milan decree, it will appear that it could not have been known when the embargo was recommended, because the act was actually passed on the 23d December 1807, only six days after the above decree was issued. It is also admitted that the orders in council were not known to be in existence at the time the embargo was laid: but on the morning of the day in which the message that advised the measure was sent to Congress, a paragraph appeared in the National Intelligencer, extracted from a London paper to the following effect: 'London, Nov. 10th, 1807. A proclamation is now we understand, in readiness for His Majesty's signature, declaring France and the whole of her vassal kingdoms in a state of seige, and prohibiting all intercourse with her or them—and all entrance of vessels into her or their harbours, except such as have cleared last from a British port, either home or foreign.'

Now let it be remembered that the Berlin decree had been in force for more than a year, and yet Mr. Jefferson and his wise counsellors took no measures to effect its repeal, or to avoid its ruinous effects. But on the faith of a paragraph in an English paper, and a few private letters, that the British cabinet had, or were about to retaliate for the French decree, the obstinate Congress hurried through the house the fatal embargo act, in four hours after it was reported. Thus were our enterprising countrymen assailed in a moment with all the horrors and miseries of listlessness and inaction, by an unlimited embargo, because, in the language of the President's message, 'great and increasing dangers threatened our vessels, our seamen and our merchandise.'

A circumstance happened about this time which led to strong suspicions as to the integrity of the professions of our Cabinet and its Congress. About four days before the passage of the embargo act, the United States vessel Revenge arrived with despatches from France. It is not impossible but that the world has never been informed of all the intelligence brought in that vessel. It has been asserted, (but on what ground, and from what source I know not) that Napoleon declared by the Revenge, 'I will allow no neutrals.' At any rate some very important information must have been received, by which our deliberative body were induced to act with such precipitancy and dispatch.

It has been an opinion very generally advanced and adopted by the federalists throughout the Union, that the democratic 'restrictive system' was intended to be a link in the great chain of the 'confidential system,' the favourite bantering of the tyrant of Europe. This opinion is certainly supported by many & powerful arguments. About this time Napoleon had brought all Europe, either by force or intrigue, to submit to his nod, except the small kingdom of Great Britain. In addition to the decrees before

noticed, which were intended to operate solely on the ocean and in the ports communicating therewith, he had promulgated other decrees calculated to crush the power of England, now his only rival. By these all goods and merchandise, the produce of the manufacture of Great Britain or her dependencies were prohibited to be admitted into any part of the continent, not excepting Russia. Besides in most, if not all the towns and cities in Europe, British goods were actually burnt with great clamor. If these transactions had not taken place at the time the embargo was laid they did certainly transpire in a short time afterwards, and during the continuance of our system, of which Napoleon, it appears never complained. Although its adherents exhausted all their sophistry, and used every possible exertion to prove that the plans were laid with strict regard to impartiality, yet their arguments have not convinced the free, unbiased, unprejudiced opinion and suffrage of their country and the world. But what need was there of argument on this occasion. For it is self evident as any axiom in mathematics that it was both intended to be, and actually was a partial measure. Now Washington's proclamation of neutrality and other succeeding measures were evidently too impartial for his political opponents. This was the avowed ground, and confessed to be the motive of their opposition, as the historic page and their own admissions have fully proved; until they had gotten the reins of government into their own hands.

They then, as soon as an opportunity occurred, pursued a course of policy which they had often recommended when out of power. It has already been related in former numbers, what were the provisions of 'Madison's resolutions,' and how they proved to be the line of separation between the two parties. After this first attempt to defeat the impartiality of the existing relations with foreign nations, another of the like nature was made in 1793. At the time Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, made a report in favour of discriminating duties. Mr. Madison, in a speech on this report, remarked, 'in Great Britain there are 300,000 souls who live by our custom. Only drive them to poverty and despair, and what will be the consequence? Most probably an acquisition of so many useful citizens to the United States.' Such were the pious and humane arguments of our modern philosophers, and such continued to be their eloquent appeals and complaints; till their fondest wishes were gratified by the passage of the embargo act, the grand engine of ruin and oppression to so many thousands of souls, the only obstacles to the ambition of the great Napoleon.

Even the very efforts used by the democrats to establish the validity of their claim to impartiality in this measure, proved to be very reverse. The truth would still stand forth from amidst their bold, unqualified assertions, cunning and imposition. Their whole conduct evinced their blind, inflated partiality to the haughty Despot, and his unhallowed cause, and the most intense hate to his powerful rival. Their speeches in Congress prove this beyond the power of contradiction. Their familiar observations in private circles prove it likewise. When a democrat was inquired of by an indignant federalist, 'what object do you expect to obtain by the continuance of this ruinous measure?' The reply almost universally was, 'to starve the d—d English.' It was also evident that Jefferson felt very little if any inconvenience from the operation of the embargo, whilst England was deprived by it of many raw materials for her manufactures, and of the profits of our agriculture. But influenced by necessity, they discovered new channels by which to supply their wants, and having learned by experience that they could dispense with the productions of American industry, have retaliated upon this country, in the days of prosperity, this ridiculous, stupid policy, by drawing their supplies from other, though more remote sources. These facts rest also upon democratic testimony. For Mr. Armstrong our minister at Paris, in a letter dated 30th August 1808, about eight months after the embargo was laid, writes thus to Mr. Madison, 'We have somewhat overrated our means of coercion. Here the embargo is not felt, and in England, (in the midst of the more recent and interesting events of the day) it is forgotten.'

If the restrictive system was not intended, (as its friends asserted,) to be the overthrow of the British empire, it is as palpable and evident as the light of heaven, that it was adopted in accordance with the wishes and inclinations of the party in power, without the least regard to, or concern for the interests, the advantage, the honor or happiness of the country. This is a fact which cannot be denied by any American citizen, in whose heart there lingers one spark of honor or political integrity.

It is as susceptible of demonstration as any problem in Euclid, and cannot be controverted even by the ingenuity and duplicity of the politicians of the Jeffersonian school. We are taught by very high authority, that next to our God, our country claims our reverence and love; and the divine principles of christianity inculcate forbearance, love and forgiveness even to our enemies. But these latter doctrines are too old fashioned, and too repugnant to their proud reason, to be embraced or admitted by the great majority of our democratic politicians and philosophers, and therefore need not be urged as a motive for their guidance. And although they are willing to admit the orthodoxy of the former sentiment, yet their pretended gratitude to one foreign nation, and deadly hatred towards another, overbalanced and stifled every principle of veneration and regard for the land of their nativity, and the souls of its soil. It has always been

a grand object with cracy, and the means to keep alive ignorant and vulgar nation and the English resolutions and Jefferson intended for the printers and news in the same cause. came from that quarter reference to the embargo less in exact accordance with the policy. It is a policy with democratic and satisfied their

The merchants interested as any community, remonally against its found that war would place. They exclaim 'leave us to our dangers of capture which they were enabled to realize profits. The price imports bore such that the loss of two not deprive them of lating wealth. The diademed to violate was doomed to be a prey to corrupt child of infamy and realize a handsome successful voyage. soil, who, under have risen to wear the old world was blood, was ordained pair, to witness his away under the rapped to sell it for cultivation.

There never was man probability never occur again America enjoyed the spirit of Washington limited the heart happy country we and scourged by horrors of war.

Easton
SATURDAY

Mr. Jefferson vs.

HEAR BOTH

When a man and character is ought to be received of tenderness men of high station have praiseworthy in the case tility, and form Jefferson or the the transaction

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once from the States at Wash also states, in Upon this between Mr. Virginia—W of vindication reply in another people of the themselves;

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Mr. Jefferson the bill and does not receive viz: October son settled tury in 179

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grand object with the leaders of democracy, and the means whereby they obtained their popularity, and retained their places, to keep alive the animosity of the ignorant and vulgar, against the English nation and the English name. Madison's resolutions and Jefferson's report were both intended for that purpose. All their printers and newspaper writers laboured in the same cause. No proposition ever came from that quarter which had the least reference to the good of the country, and the embargo less than any other. It was in exact accordance with their whole system of policy. It increased their popularity with democrats, gratified their party, and satisfied their revenge.

The merchants, who were as deeply interested as any class of citizens in the community, remonstrated almost universally against its continuance, until they found that war would be substituted in its place. They exclaimed with one consent "leave us to ourselves." Experience had taught them that notwithstanding all the dangers of capture and confiscation to which they were exposed, they were still enabled to realize vast and unprecedented profits. The prices of both exports and imports bore such an enormous percentage, that the loss of two vessels out of three did not deprive them of the power of accumulating wealth. The honest merchant, who disdained to violate the laws of the land, was doomed to behold his dismantled ships a prey to corruption, whilst the degraded child of infamy and vice was enabled to realize a handsome independency by one successful voyage. The cultivator of the soil, who, under happier auspices, might have risen to wealth and splendor, whilst the old world was deluged with human blood, was ordained, the sad victim of despair, to witness his produce daily wasting away under the ravages of vermin, or compelled to sell it for less than the price of cultivation.

There never was a time, and in all human probability such an opportunity will never occur again, when the freemen of America enjoyed a fairer prospect; and had the spirit of Washington actuated and animated the hearts of our rulers, our unhappy country would not have been cursed and scourged by Providence with all the horrors of war.

MARCELLUS.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

Mr. Jefferson vs. The Native of Virginia.

HEAR BOTH SIDES, THEN JUDGE.

When a man who has held high station and character is accused, the accusation ought to be received with caution, as well out of tenderness to reputation as because men of high station have enemies, and enemies have prejudices. Examine the evidence in the case, discard passion and partiality, and form your opinion, not of Mr. Jefferson or the Native of Virginia, but of the transaction itself—then decide as to the parties themselves.

Mr. Jefferson is accused of having received, whilst abroad, \$1148 on account of a bill drawn by him as Minister or Agent of the Government of the United States upon the United States Bankers in Holland, in favour of Grand & Co, a commercial house, for that amount—and that in consequence of this bill never having been presented at the Treasury of the U. States for payment; Mr. Jefferson again received the same amount of \$1148 from the Treasury at Washington, which amount had been provisionally set apart, at the time Mr. Jefferson settled his accounts, to meet the bill he had drawn on the Dutch Bankers, when it should be presented—and therefore the conclusion is, that Mr. Jefferson received this \$1148 twice, viz: once in Europe where he drew the bill, as Mr. Jefferson states himself when he settled his accounts at the Treasury in the year 1792, in these words "Cash received of Grand & Co. for bill on Willink and Van Staphorst 2870 guilders—\$1148"—And once from the Treasury of the United States at Washington, as he Mr. Jefferson also states, in the year 1809.

Upon this point the controversy turns between Mr. Jefferson and the Native of Virginia. We give Mr. Jefferson's letter of vindication and the Native of Virginia's reply in another part of our paper.—Let the people of the United States judge for themselves.

Having attentively read these documents, we have formed an opinion on them, and we honestly declare, that although we never admired the character of Mr. Jefferson as a politician, we thought him too wise, too high minded, too cautious, and too knowing a man, to have been caught in a transaction of this sort.—We will give our thoughts upon it.

Mr. Jefferson, in his letter says, he drew the bill and accounts for its being lost; but he does not expressly admit or deny whether he received the amount of it at the time, viz: October 1789—but when Mr. Jefferson settled his final account with the Treasury in 1792, he positively admitted the receipt of \$1148 whilst abroad, and received

the money from the Treasury. If Mr. Jefferson ever had a right to this money, he had it as much in 1792 as in 1809, why did he not assert his title in 1792, or why did he then leave it to be paid to the holder of the bill? If he had no right to it in 1792 when he closed his account, leaving that sum to answer the bill he had drawn, surely he could have no right to it in 1809, when the bill to which it was alone applicable had never been presented.

Mr. Jefferson says too, "that he determined to let the \$1148 remain awhile, (after the polite notice of the auditor) as there was a possibility that the draught might still be presented by the holders"—this then is an acknowledgement that the money belonged to the holders of the bill, and if it belonged to them what right could Mr. Jefferson have to it. Mr. Jefferson's account was closed, the \$1148 were set apart to meet the bill—the bill not appearing, and the accounts being closed, any body else had as good a right to take the money as Mr. Jefferson—but the truth is, the bill not appearing, the money ought to have returned into the mass of Treasury money.—The kind old auditor most probably was a little confused in the affair, and really thought, no doubt, that Mr. Jefferson might as well have the money as any body else, or, ignorant perhaps of the matter, he might have thought it an honest occasion to serve Mr. Jefferson—these however are mere conjectures and therefore not so relevant.

Again Mr. Jefferson says upon final settlement of his account in 1792, when he acknowledged cash received from Grand & Co. \$1148, that he fell in debt to the treasury \$888 67, which he paid—and he now claims this \$1148 to reimburse this deficiency, and alleges that the difference between \$1148 & \$888 67cts.—\$259 33 was a balance due him.—This is giving the question a new gloss altogether.—When Mr. Jefferson settled his accounts in 1792 and paid the balance against him of \$888 67cts. this balance must have arisen from something entirely different from the affair of the bill for \$1148—for this was a special item in the account provisionally set apart from the rest, as all matters of draught upon the United States Bankers were.—The ready payment of the balance by Mr. Jefferson, and the contemporaneous provisional setting aside the sum of \$1148 to meet the draught, inconceivably prove, that they were matters wholly disjunct, and the drawing of the 1148 dollars under pretence of applying it to that balance, is too much of a hard pressed after thought to gain a moment's credit.—If the money could have been due to Mr. Jefferson on account of a balance he had paid, there ought to have been something like a similarity or equality of amount, but so far from that, he Mr. J. pretends to apply a part of it to the payment of a balance against him on another account, and then he claims the residue of the \$1148 amounting to \$259 33 as a balance due him.

Mr. Jefferson first says, "he took the \$1148 to reimburse the balance against him of \$888 67cts. which he had paid in 1792 on settlement of final accounts for his foreign mission"—He afterwards says that, "as the bill never was paid by the bankers or any body else, it was surely just to return the money he had paid for the bill"—now we desire to know on which account Mr. Jefferson claims the \$1148, for he has set up two distinct and opposite claims to it—and it is presumable he could have had but one claim, if any at all—and truly we are at a loss to see even the shadow of a claim.

Finally, Mr. Jefferson arrogates to himself much credit for not demanding interest upon this money—if he was entitled to the money, he was entitled to interest—but the demand of interest would have called a new sum from the treasury, and that must have been accounted for in the Treasury statement of the next year—this would have brought the matter under the observation of Congress, & through them under that of the world—then an investigation might have been made and a consequent exposure.—By taking only the principal sum, there was no risk to be encountered of an account to be rendered—the money had long before been accounted for, and set apart to meet the bill—if Mr. Jefferson, or the Treasurer, or the Auditor took it, it was the same thing, as it would not be accounted for again if paid to any one.—The cautious way to manage the transaction was the silent way, so nothing was said about interest. Does any one believe, high as Mr. Jefferson stood, that if he had demanded interest upon the \$1148 of Congress, that he would ever have got one cent of it principal or interest? If a suit was now brought against him for the restoration of the money, he might plead the statute of limitation, but he could put in no other plea we think to prevent a recovery.

The truth is, Mr. Jefferson drew a bill on the Dutch Bankers in favour of Grand & Co. and received the money; for so Mr. Jefferson stated it three years afterwards at the Treasury Department; and it was on account of Mr. Jefferson's having received this money that \$1148 were set apart in the Treasury accounts to meet this bill. Seventeen years afterwards (1809) the bill had not been presented, and the kind old Auditor concluded it was Mr. Jefferson's money, as nobody had

called for it, and so he wrote Mr. Jefferson.—Mr. Jefferson having ended his public life, seemingly impregnable in public estimation, took the Auditor at his word, and pocketed the \$1148; and as the money had been set apart, detached from all the money in the Treasury of which an annual account was to be given, it was never counted again and never mentioned, and would have remained safely immured among many other precious government secrets but for the zeal, the independence and the high minded patriotism of the Native of Virginia, who deserves a statue in the Public Square at Washington, as a Patriot too proud to yield to the speculations of any man, be him an idolized President of the United States, or a crafty money making government contractor.

Considerable sensation was lately caused in Havana, (as well it might be,) by the misconduct of an officer, who with about 300 soldiers, attacked one of the printing offices, demolished the materials, and shamefully abused the persons employed in it, as well as others who attempted to oppose his proceedings. The printer's offence was the publishing of some scriptures on the conduct of the Captain General.

ALEXANDRIA, May 23

LORENZO BOW.

Last evening the celebrated Lorenzo Dow preached at the market house in this town. His text was, "Come, for all things are now ready."—His manner to us was rather singular.—His heard was very long and his appearance generally that of a man who had been worn down with fatigue, and long labor in the service of his Master. He disposed of a pamphlet relative to his trial and confession, in S. C. Those who wish to see it may get a few copies by applying to him. He intends preaching at 11 o'clock this morning.—Gaz.

NEW YORK, May 22.

UNION RACES.

The first day's races took place yesterday for a purse of \$700, four mile heats. The concourse of people was probably as great as on any former occasion. Three horses were entered the day previous, viz—Eclipse, Lady Lightfoot, and Sir Walter. Lady Lightfoot was however withdrawn previous to the commencement of the race, leaving it to be contested between Eclipse and Sir Walter.—The first three miles of the first heat were well disputed; but in the fourth Sir Walter bolted. He got in, however, in time to give his distance. After the first three miles of the second heat, which were also well contested, Sir Walter gave up, and his antagonist won the purse with ease. The first heat was concluded in 7 minutes and 54 seconds, a most unequalled speed. Among the horses entered for to-day are, Lady Lightfoot, Lady Rock, Sambo, Jane on the Green, Escape, Swamp Robin, and Milkmaid, and famous sport is anticipated. Bets are in favor of Lady Lightfoot, against the field.

The second day's purse of \$500 was won by Lady Lightfoot with ease in two heats, beating Lady Rock and distancing Sambo, who fell in the first heat, Milkmaid and Swamp Robin. Two heats were run of three miles each—time of running 5 minutes 58 seconds.

On the third day Sir Walter was entered to run a single four mile heat against the field, and bets we learn, until after the third round were greatly in his favor. But on the fourth time round, he again bolted the course, and ran with the rider against the post, which bruised his leg considerably. Eclipse again stands the champion of the Union.

NEW YORK, May 23.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The elegant, new ship Maria, capt. Fowler, from London, arrived yesterday, having sailed from the Downs on the 16th and brought London papers to the 13th ult.

The packet ship Manhattan, Capt. Crocker, also arrived last evening from Liverpool, which place she left on the 12th of April.

At the last dates, hostilities had not commenced between the Russians and Turks, and it is said the roads would not be fit for the transportation of cannon &c. before May.—It is intimated that an arrangement may yet be effected by the Austrian and British ministers, who were yet negotiating at Constantinople.

A decree of the king of Naples, directs that all correspondence with any of the individuals banished in consequence of the events of July, 1821, shall be punished with death. The king of the two Sicilies has decreed a like punishment to any of his subjects absent on account of the events of July 1820, who may return without special permission.

In the Spanish Cortes March 26th a proposition to prohibit the cries of Vive Riego which had caused some tumults, was rejected.

On the 28th the Cortes adopted the proposition, declaring Cadiz a free port.

PANA, April 10.

A private letter from Madrid states, that on leaving the Cortes Riego, and the most distinguished Constitutional Members were assassinated by the Serviles that the populace of Madrid instantly rose en masse, penetrated into the Royal Palace and massacred all the Royal Family. We know not what credit is due to this intelligence.

It is now beyond all doubt that the Turkish and Russian armies will be put in motion the latter end of the present month or beginning of May, that is, as soon as the season will permit. We believe the epoch which is about commencing, will be more memorable and decisive than any that has occurred in our times.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

It is said the British navy officers in France, have received orders to repair to their stations.

Ten or twelve individuals were arrested at Rennes on the 2d inst. charged with being concerned in the plot of Gen. Burthon. The officers arrested at Straubourg remained in the prison on the 5th. We are assured that on demand of a neighbouring power, by the ministers of the Holy Alliance the prince of Cambray (Lucien Bonaparte) has been ordered to quit Brussels for marrying his son with a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour, Howard street	\$6 62 1/2 a 6 75
do wharf, cash	6 50
Wheat, white per bushel	1 44 a 1 46
do red, do	1 42 a 1 43
Corn, white do	62 a 74
Oats, do	40 a 42
Rye, do	75 a 80
Bran do	15 a 17
Whiskey, from the wagons, per gal.	34

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	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.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 18th day of June, inst. (if not previously disposed of at private sale) at the house of Samuel Chapman, in Centerville, by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me from Nicholas Loveday and Wife, for the use and benefit of the creditors of the said Nicholas Loveday—two several parcels or parts of tracts of Land, situate, lying and being in Queen Anne's county, on Corlica creek, and within one mile of Centerville, called Chesterfields Addition, and Paschels Chance, and containing by estimation about 90 acres. This land is of excellent quality, and from its local situation, would be a very valuable acquisition to a person desirous of engaging in the business of carrying grain to and merchandize from the city of Baltimore.—A credit of six and twelve months will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, by their giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will execute a deed or deeds in fee simple, for the conveying and assuring the aforesaid lands and premises. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock and attendance given by THOMAS BULLEN, Trustee for the Creditors of Ns. Loveday. Talbot county, June 1—3w

Wool Carding.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has erected at the Grist Mill, the property of the late Edward Price, near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, a

Wool Carding MACHINE.

New and complete, and will be able to attend to all orders with which he may be favored at the lowest rates, and to order and will take wool in payment at market price. Wool well washed and picked will ensure the return of good rolls. One pint of grease to 10 pounds of wool.

HENRY HOLMES.

June 1, 1822—4f

Stray Horse.

Taken up by the Subscriber, residing in Goldsborough's Neck, Talbot County, Maryland, on Wednesday the 29th ult. a large Bay Horse, with a blaze in his face, his two hind feet white. This Horse I understand formerly belonged to Mr. James C. Wheeler, in Easton, who disposed of him to a gentleman residing in the State of Delaware. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SAMUEL FLOYD. Talbot county, June 1, 1822 3w

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, a Saddler by Trade, wishes employment in the line of his profession, letters addressed to him at the Trappe, or to the editor of this paper will be immediately attended to. Should he not be able to get employment at his trade, he would have no objection to attending in a Store, or doing any kind of writing. He can produce good recommendations.

SAMUEL STEVENS.

Trappe, Talbot county, June 1

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. Cashr.

By the act of incorporation not more than eleven of the present Board are eligible for the succeeding year. May 18—7w

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN SHEAF,

WASHINGTON-STREET, EASTON;

The Subscriber respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgments to all those who have favored him with their custom in his line of business as a wine-keeper; and 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 Waters and Outlets are sober, polite, careful and attentive.—Every kind of noise, tumult and disturbance will be prevented in his House, so that the ease and repose of his guests and lodgers will not be disturbed.—Private parties will be accommodated at the most moderate notice.—Burgers taken at a moderate price by the day, week, month or year.

The Public Obedient Servant, JAMES RUE. Easton, May 18th, 1822.

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

Cotton Yarn

OF THE BEST QUALITY FROM **No. 4 to No. 20.**

All of which they will sell as usual at the lowest Cash prices. Easton, May 25th, 1822.—if

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.

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, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINE, &c. Fresh TEAS, &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.

Wool & Feathers

The highest prices will be allowed for Wool & Feathers in exchange for Goods or in payment of debts. Easton, May 25, 1822.—if

GROOME & 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

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 Satinette 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.—if

SKETCHES

Of the Early History of Maryland, by THOS. W. GRIFITHS.

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 endeavoured 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 Family, who became proprietors—Names of Governors, Judges and other Officers of 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 abridgement would be desirable, on several accounts, but especially as such a sketch would be useful, and as such these Sketches are respectfully recommended to Parents and Teachers in Maryland, particularly by the knowledge of our own country being, in all other historical knowledge, the most essential to riches as well as gentlemen. Baltimore, March 9.

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

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 in the Farm upon which the said Robert resided at the time of his death—also about seventy acres of Wood-land 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

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.—if

To Rent,

The Farm called Oakland, situated on the waters of Tread-Haven, and at present occupied by Mr. James Benny. The Farm adjoining called Cook's-Hope, occupied by Mr. Thomas Andrews. Also, the Farm situated on Miles River called Moxings, 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 panteles, 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.—if

\$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.—if

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.



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, 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 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—if

Easton Mail Line.

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 & 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.—if

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 endeavour of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call. CHARLES W. NABB. July 7—if

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.

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.

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, living 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 Mettrill'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 short, a more desirable situation can scarcely be come at. A bilious fever has never been 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 Bailey, will shew the plat of the Land. ARCHIBALD DORSEY. May 25—3w

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

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

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 resuscitate 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 in ways 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—this 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 this 13th day of May, 1822. THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

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 15th 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

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 Talbot 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 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 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 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.

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 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 best of the soil, 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 the soil, depth of soil 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 skilful workman from Delaware, and a part of it sown 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 inclosing. There is also a valuable fishery upon the tract, which might, with very little expence, 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. B. JOYNES, HUGH G. SEYMOUR, WM. D. SEYMOUR, T. HOLMES, Executors of Wm. Seymour, dec'd. April 6—1s

From the SEDGED WHOLE.

This disease ascribed to CLOVER INJURY OF CLOVER. DEAR SIR, The prompt remedy which many of your forward to answer your valuable paper the public, has in regard on the recovery they may have due sense of this hope may continue to answer, as the inquiries made by Mr. Gra 'Sedged Whole' which, he at the reference by Z. Hollings first volume of the Philadelphia Agric that this disease the vicinity of the year 1803. their community and I think in disease ascribe the ravages of the roots; so as the aid of a g that these correct, my o made, warrant nation I have culc, whether insect in its d I am not prep cine to adopt From about of May a ver bing the stue or, may be f the same time to the root, s only smaller.

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 ALEXANDER At Two Dollars and im payable half yearly ADVERTISEMENTS NOT E inserted three times for O re cents for every sube

AGRICU AND DOMESTIC I

From the AMER SEDGED V

Mr. SKINNER.— The first appearance wheat, is very alar er remedy is not app considerably every e armless in my neigh now how to manage I have sown four ki which succeeds on la produce the smallest o bearded wheat. Disease for upwards have made many exp its effects. Having I have not been in years, although a por get to it. The remedy is c Brunswick, the blue er wheat has never tuot, in my fields. I have sown the w or three times, whic last time I sowed it, al crop of straw, bot orable, and it was about that time the introduced, and I pr two kinds, for the l own the Lawler. I believe the de which preys upon th up, and washed, a and have discovered small white worms, to the naked eye, which does the inj but let others man the cause; I can r remedy, which has as my knowledge e I could say much but the fact is th induce a trial of ch I will ask those the atunt, to exam their fields of am they have ever dis character is not as as it was in Marc generally appears itly ravires in have known it son very short heads, but not worth e fected every kind greater calamity increases rapidly when it first app over more than s few years it spre

From the SEDGED WHOLE. This disease ascribed to CLOVER INJURY OF CLOVER. DEAR SIR, The prompt remedy which many of your forward to answer your valuable paper the public, has in regard on the recovery they may have due sense of this hope may continue to answer, as the inquiries made by Mr. Gra 'Sedged Whole' which, he at the reference by Z. Hollings first volume of the Philadelphia Agric that this disease the vicinity of the year 1803. their community and I think in disease ascribe the ravages of the roots; so as the aid of a g that these correct, my o made, warrant nation I have culc, whether insect in its d I am not prep cine to adopt From about of May a ver bing the stue or, may be f the same time to the root, s only smaller.

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature, well, 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, JUNE 8, 1822.

NO. 235

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EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar and Twenty cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.
SEDGED WHEAT.

The first appearance of sedge, or stunted wheat, is very alarming, and if the proper remedy is not applied, it will increase considerably every year. But it is quite harmless in my neighbourhood where we know how to manage it.

I have sown four kinds of smooth wheat, which succeeds on land which would not produce the smallest quantity of red or yellow bearded wheat. I have noticed this disease for upwards of twenty years, and have made many experiments to obviate its effects. Having discovered a remedy, I have not been injured by it for many years, although a portion of my land is subject to it.

The remedy is change of seed. The Brunswick, the blue straw, and the Lawler wheat has never been injured by the stunt, in my fields.

I have sown the wye white wheat, two or three times, which also escaped. The last time I sowed it, it produced an unusual crop of straw, but the season was unfavorable, and it was injured by the rust; about that time the blue straw wheat was introduced, and I preferred it to the other two kinds, for the last three crops I have sown the Lawler.

I believe the deprecator, is a worm, which preys upon the roots. I have taken up, and washed, a number of the plants, and have discovered among the roots, very small white worms, almost imperceptible to the naked eye. If it is a winged insect which does the injury it would migrate; but let others more capable, investigate the cause; I can with confidence offer a remedy, which has always succeeded as far as my knowledge extends.

I could say much more on this subject, but the fact I state, I hope is sufficient to induce a trial of change of seed.

I will ask those who are now injured by the stunt, to examine if they can find it in their fields of smooth wheat, or whether they have ever discovered it there? Its character is not as distinctly marked now, as it was in March.—The plant in March generally appears to be dying, but it partially revives in April and May; and I have known it sometimes to put out a few very short heads, say near an inch long, but not worth cutting. If the stunt affected every kind of wheat, it would be a greater calamity than the Hessian fly: it increases rapidly. In one of my fields when it first appeared it did not extend over more than sixty feet diameter; in a few years it spread over several acres.

From the American Farmer.
SEDGED WHEAT?

This disease ascribed to the ravages of the CLOVER INSECT: so, also the failure of CLOVER.

DEAR SIR,
The prompt and obliging manner in which many of your subscribers have come forward to answer inquiries propounded in your valuable paper often highly useful to the public, has imposed a tacit obligation on the rest to do likewise, whenever they may have it in their power. A due sense of this voluntary pact which I hope may continue long to subsist, induces me to answer, as far as my experience goes, the inquiries made in one of your late papers by Mr. Graham of Easton, concerning 'Sedged Wheat,' a short description of which, he at the same time gave.

A reference to communications made by Z. Hollingsworth, and C. Kirk, in the first volume of the transactions of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, will shew that this disease was first discovered in the vicinity of Elkton in this state, during the year 1803. Subsequently to the date of their communications, I have somewhere, and I think in the same work, seen this disease ascribed very circumstantially to the ravages of a very diminutive worm on the roots, so small as generally to require the aid of a glass to see it.

That these accounts are substantially correct, my own observations repeatedly made, warrant me in believing. On examination I have found two different animals, whether distinct species or the same insect in its different stages of existence, I am not prepared to say, although I incline to adopt the latter opinion.

From about the 25th of April to the 20th of May a very small white worm, resembling the slug-like caterpillar, but somewhat thicker, may be found about the roots; and at the same time, an inanimate insect attached to the root, resembling the cabbage louse, only smaller. The latter I have supposed

was not really of the *Aphis* tribe, but merely the chrysalis of the destructive little larva. The roots are always diseased, often dead, and frequently covered with a loose sheath or casement, not found on healthy roots. About the latter period mentioned above, the earth in the places most affected, becomes perforated with myriads of holes, apparently for the escape of the insects.

These spots, generally first appear on high light soils, containing most vegetable matter; and from a very small beginning, spread out more and more every year, until they sometimes cover a considerable extent. This disease is the more serious as when it once infects a field, we know not how long it may continue. In this characteristic of locality the insect may be said to resemble in its habits the ant. Exhaustion of soil and want of draining frequently occasions a stunted dwarfish growth of wheat which is sometimes mistakenly called 'Sedged Wheat,' but which does not even resemble it, after the month of June comes in.

The farmers here all agree that the red chaff'd bearded wheat is most liable to this disease; and a substitution of the blue straw or of the white smooth wheat, is considered generally a complete remedy against it. Some maintain that the latter kinds of wheat will not be affected at all, but this I am confident is a mistake. The reason why it affects the red more seriously than the other two kinds, may be accounted for perhaps satisfactorily, by the fact that the two kinds of smooth wheat, branch and root much more, & continues to branch at least a fortnight after the red wheat ceases, and as long as this continues, the wheat continues to throw out new roots also. The red, therefore, may cease to make efforts to recover, before the insect escapes as a fly, and the white may continue to grow and recover afterwards.

Oyster shells from the old Indian banks laid on at the rate of 80 cart loads to the acre; drive them off and destroy them on once, and I believe forever; and 200 bushels of shell lime to the acre will drive them off gradually, and I believe, at last effectually. This property I have discovered lime to possess against insects generally, & perhaps it may be added to the other *modus operandi* so ably disclosed by Mr. Ruffin of Virginia, whose opinions must be supported by every farmer conversant with the use of lime as a manure.

The disease, (if so it may be called) has been known in this county, and sometimes severely felt, since a few years subsequent to its appearance at Elkton; but not indeed until a few years after our best farmers had pretty largely introduced the field culture of clover—believing it to have been introduced by the clover, I have uniformly found that we have had most 'Sedged wheat' in years next following those in which the vegetable growth on the fields had been most considerable: and I have no doubt that our whole fields are every year, more or less, injured by this insect, and that the spots which sedge are those selected by the insect to congregate on; again, in this respect resembling the ant.

I believe this insect is the same as that known by the name of the root louse in corn, so frequently found in that plant, growing after clover, when the land is early flushed, and which occasions so stunted and diseased a growth, that it rarely recovers till late in the summer, and not then, if the season is dry.

I believe also that 'clover sickness,' as it is termed, is nothing more than a surcharge in the soil of these insects, which clover multiplies if it does not introduce; and if so, here lies the cause of the failure on a repetition of the clover crop, now so universally complained of, both in this country and England—instead of 'exhaustion' of the particular ingredient in the soil essential for its particular food, a cause of failure on a repetition, now so fashionably urged by chemical agriculturists, and so readily and cordially swallowed by others.

That the repeated cultivation of the same plant on the same spot, tends to locate its particular insect enemy thereabouts, is a fact, which I think the experience of every farmer and gardener will bear me out in asserting.

Without having penetrated far into the profound knowledge of Spallanzani and Læwenhoeck, possibly I may have imbibed too much of the enthusiasm of the late Dr Crawford of Baltimore, with regard to the pernicious existence of animalcules and insects in the vegetable, at least, if not in the animal kingdom. But upon this subject—to which I refer many of our failures on repeating crops, unique and visionary as it may appear—I have prepared a paper, which some time hence perhaps I may submit to your discretion. After a charge, however, so serious against the clover crop, you are not to infer that I mean to relax in my efforts to raise it as extensively as I can.

I am now engaged in a course of experiments to ascertain, whether the culture of tobacco, or the application of its oil as manure, will destroy or drive off the insects which I shall for the want of its proper entomological name, call the clover insect. Thus far I doubt its efficacy.

If you think the foregoing, or any part

of it, likely to illustrate in any degree the subject of Mr. Graham's inquiry, it is at your disposal.
Yours, &c.
THO. EMORY.

Poplar Grove,
May 16th, 1822.

From the New York Statesman.
PATENT ROCKING CHAIR.

This ingenious piece of furniture, a description of which was published in our paper a short time since, was exhibited at the Coffee House this morning, by the inventor and patentee, Mr. Buthuel Finney, of Bennington, Vermont. We have examined the letters patent, and find the description agreeing with the one heretofore annexed. The proprietor sold one this morning for \$70, and might readily have sold more at the same price, but has only one left. This is one of the most ingenious and comfortable 'yankee notions' we have ever seen; and as 'a snug elbow chair' is one of the indispensables to render 'the down hill of life' easy and agreeable, we have no doubt Mr. Finney will find his chair a saleable and profitable article. If the poet Cowper had enjoyed the luxury of such a seat, he would have added another canto to his inimitable 'Sofa.'

DISCUSSION.—The rocking sofa and easy chair can be altered from a rocking position with as little trouble as lifting a door latch with one hand, while sitting in the chair to any position wished for, and stand firm and immovable, and made to rock again in the same manner, by lifting a latch or spring, in the same way the latch of the chair falls back, and with it takes up the fore part of the front of the foot as high as the knee; which can be stopped with little or no trouble in any position, until the top and bottom of the chair are placed in a horizontal attitude; which motion produces another that raises a pillow a convenient height for the occupant to sleep on, and at the same time rock as before; then by raising a spring the body of the chair or bed, as the position now is, may with ease be turned or wheeled one fourth round and rocked sideways in the same manner as cradles are usually rocked, and by dropping a latch is compelled to stand still in as firm a position as any chair or bedstead not on rockers. The foot piece on which the feet of the occupant are placed, is easily raised or lowered, and the pillows likewise to suit and conform to the stature of the occupant. A person can comfortably be raised in the chair or discharged from it in a standing or sitting posture. A small child can place the chair with the patient in it on rollers, and conduct it with ease to any place wished for in the room. A light table leaf is attached to the chair, and can be conveniently slipped in between the elbows to accommodate the occupant in reading, writing, eating, drinking, &c. also, another to slip into the seat part to accommodate a lame or broken leg, while the well part of the body can have the usual exercise of said chair.

MAXIMS OF HEALTH.

EXTRACT FROM A RECENT WORK OF DR. KITCHENER'S.

The more luxuriously you live, the more exercise you require.

Exercise, to have its full effect, must be continued till we feel a sensible degree of perspiration (which is the panacea for the prevention of corpulence,) and should, at least once a day proceed to the borders of fatigue, but never pass them, or we shall be weakened instead of strengthened.

After exercise, take care to get cool gradually; when your head perspires, rub it and your face, &c. with a dry cloth. Be content with one dish; as many men dig their grave with their teeth as with the tankard. Drunkenness is destructive, but gluttony destroys a hundred to one.

The food which we fancy most, generally sits easiest on the stomach.

To affirm that any thing is wholesome or unwholesome, without considering the subject in all the circumstances to which it bears relation, and the unaccountable peculiarities of different constitutions, is with submission, talking nonsense.

What we have been longest used to is most like to agree with us best.

The wholesomeness, &c. of all food depends very much on the quality of it, and the way in which it is cooked.

Those who are poor in health, must live as they can; certainly, the less stimulus any of us use, the better, provided it be sufficient to properly carry on the circulation.

The stately dames of Edward the Fourth's court rose with the lark, despatched their dinner at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and shortly after eight were wrapt in slumber. How would these people be astonished, could they but be witnesses to the present distribution of time among the children of fashion! Would they not call the perverse conduct of those who rise at one or two, dine at eight, and retire to bed, when the morning is unfolding all its glories, and nature putting on her most pleasing aspect, absolute insanity.

Swift has observed, such is the extent of modern epicurism, that the world must be encompassed before a washerwoman can sit down to her breakfast;—i. e. by a voyage to the east for tea, and to the west for sugar.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE

Of a British Soldier, in a Campaign in North America.

In the year 1779, when the war with America was conducted with great spirit upon that continent, a division of the British army was encamped on the banks of a river, and in a position so favoured by nature, that it was difficult for any military art to surprise it. War in America was rather a species of hunting than a regular campaign. 'If you fight with art,' said Washington to his soldiers, 'you are defeated. Acquire discipline enough for retreat and uniformity of combined attack, and your country will prove the best of engineers.' So true was the maxim of the American general, that the English soldiers had to contend with little else. They stilled out of their impenetrable forests and jungles, and with their arrows and tomahawks, committed daily waste upon the British army, surprising their sentinels, cutting off their stragglers, and even when the alarm was given, and pursuit commenced, they fled with a swiftness that the speed of cavalry could not overtake, into rocks and fastnesses whither it was dangerous to follow them.

In order to limit as far as possible this species of war, in which there was so much lost and so little honour, it was the custom with every regiment to extend its out posts to a great distance beyond the encampments; to station sentinels some miles in the woods and keep a constant guard round the main body.

A regiment of foot was at this time stationed upon the confines of a boundless savannah. Its particular office was to guard every avenue of approach to the main body; the sentinels, whose posts penetrated into the woods, were supplied from the ranks, and the service of this regiment was thus more hazardous than that of any other. Its loss was likewise great. The sentinels were perpetually surprised upon their posts by the Indians, and were borne off their stations without communicating any alarm, or being heard of after.

Not a trace was left of the manner in which they had been conveyed away, except that on one or two occasions, a few drops of blood had appeared upon the leaves which covered the ground. Many imputed this unaccountable disappearance to treachery, & suggested as an unanswerable argument, that men thus surprised might at least have fired their muskets and communicated the alarm to the contiguous posts. Others, who could not be brought to consider it as treachery, were contented to receive it as a mystery which time would unravel.

One morning the sentinels having been stationed as usual over night, the guard went at sunrise to relieve a post which extended a considerable distance into the wood. The sentinel was gone! The surprise was great; but the circumstance had occurred before. They left another man and departed, wishing him better luck. 'You need not be afraid,' said the man with warmth, 'I shall not desert.'

The relief company returned to the guard house. The sentinels were replaced every four hours, and at the appointed time, the guard again marched to relieve the post.—To their inexpressible astonishment, the man was gone! They searched round the spot, but no traces could be found of his disappearance. It was necessary that the station, from a stronger motive than ever, should not remain unoccupied; they were compelled to leave another man, and returned to the guard house. The superstition of the soldiers was awakened and terror ran through the regiment. The colonel being apprised of the occurrence, signified his intention to accompany the guard when they relieved the sentinel they had left. At the appointed time they all marched together, and again to their unutterable wonder, they found the post vacant, and the man gone!

Under these circumstances, the colonel hesitated whether he should station a whole company on the spot, or whether he should again submit the post to a single sentinel. The cause of the repeated disappearances of men, whose courage and honesty were never suspected, must be discovered; and it seemed not likely that this discovery could be obtained by persisting in the old method. Three brave men were now lost to the regiment, and to assign the post to a fourth, seemed nothing less than giving him up to destruction. The poor fellow whose turn it was to take the station, though a man of incomparable resolution, trembled from head to foot.

'I must do my duty,' said he to the officer, 'but I should like to lose my life with more credit.'

'I will leave no man,' said the colonel, 'against his will.'

A man immediately stepped from the ranks, and desired to take the post. Every month commended his resolution. 'I will not be taken alive,' said he, 'and you shall hear of me on the least alarm.' At all events I will fire my piece if I hear the least noise. If a crow chatters, or a leaf falls, you shall hear my musket. You may be alarmed when nothing is the matter; but you must take the chance as the condition of the discipline.

The colonel applauded his courage, and told him he would be right to fire upon the least noise that was ambiguous. His comrades shook hands with him, and left him with a melancholy foreboding. The company marched back and waited the event in the guard house.

An hour elapsed, and every ear was on the rack for the discharge of a musket, when on a sudden, the report was heard. The guard immediately marched accompanied as before, by the colonel and some of the most experienced officers of the regiment. As they approached the post, they saw the man advancing towards them, dragging another man on the ground by the hair of his head. When they came up to him, it appeared to be an Indian, whom he had shot. An explanation was immediately required.

'I told your honour,' said the man, 'that I should fire if I heard the least noise. The resolution I had taken has saved my life I had not been long on my post when I heard a rustling at some short distance;—I looked and saw an American hog, such as are common in the woods, crawling along the ground, and seemingly looking for nuts under the trees and amongst the leaves. As these animals are so very common, I ceased to consider it for some minutes; but being on the constant alarm and expectation of attack, and scarcely knowing what was to be considered a real cause of apprehension, I kept my eyes vigilantly fixed upon it, and marked its progress among the trees; still there was no need to give the alarm, and my thoughts were directed to danger from another quarter. It struck me however, as somewhat singular, to see this animal making by a circuitous passage, for a thick coppice immediately behind my post. I therefore kept my eye more constantly fixed upon it, and as it was now within a few yards of the coppice, hesitated whether I should not fire. My comrades, thought I, will laugh at me for alarming them by shooting a pig; I had almost resolved to let it alone, when, just as it approached the thicket, I thought it gave an unusual spring. I no longer hesitated; I took my aim; discharged my piece, and the animal was instantly stretched before me with a groan which I conceived to be that of a human creature. I went up to it, and judge my astonishment when I found I had killed an Indian! He had enveloped himself with the skin of one of these wild hogs, so completely, his hands and feet were so entirely concealed in it, and his gait and appearance were so exactly correspondent to that of the animal, that imperfectly as they are always seen through the trees and jungles, the disguise could not be penetrated at a distance, and scarcely discovered upon the nearest view. He was armed with a dagger and tomahawk.'

Such was the substance of this man's relation.—The cause of the disappearance of the other sentinels was now apparent. The Indians, sheltered in this disguise, secreted themselves in the coppice; watching the moment when they could throw it off, burst upon the sentinels without previous alarm, and too quick to give them an opportunity to discharge their pieces, either stabbed or scalped them, and bore their bodies away, which they concealed at some distance in the leaves. Whatever circumstances of wonder appear in the relation, there are many now alive who can attest its authenticity.

A French paper contains the following remarkable case. A letter from Commercy, dated the 2d of April 1822 states, that the widow Haquin, of Bar-le Duc, aged 55 years, who lived quite easy upon the interest of her property in the Sinking Fund, died a few days since in the most deplorable and astonishing manner. We presume this death is a new example of the phenomenon called 'aponeurotic human combustion.' This woman who was corpulent, was according to report, in the habit of using spirituous liquors imprudently. A vase standing near her filled with burning coals, determined the inflammation of her body. She was burnt to a cinder inwardly. The extremities were not affected. The room and her clothing also escaped the fire. There are on record instances of internal combustion, but they are few, and the majority of these were occasioned by an excessive use of ardent spirits.

CONUNDRUMS.

Q. Why is a clergyman's horse like the King?

A. Because he is guided by a minister.

Q. What is that which makes every body sick but those who swallow it?

A. Flattery.

Q. Why are there three objections to taking a glass of brandy and water?

A. Because there are three scruples to a dram.

Q. What is that which you may safely touch, innocently play with, and put into your bosom, but to clip it is certain death?

A. A Guinea.

Q. Why are the writings of the Socrates, like Rodgers's Penknives?

A. Because they are finely tempered with Steele, (Sir Richard's).

Q. Pray tell me ladies, if you can, who is that superbly favoured man, who tho' he's married many a wife, has still five single to all his life?

A. A Clergyman.

FOREIGN.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE. From the New York Gazette, May 29. PAINFUL NEWS.

Captain Skerrett, of the ship *Maria*, arrived at this port last evening. She sailed from Liverpool the 28th ult. Our London papers are to the evening of the 25th, and Liverpool papers, &c. to the 27th, inclusive. We have given the particulars of the heart rendering news of the loss of the Packet Ship *ALBION*, and the untimely fate of her worthy commander, twenty of her passengers, and most of her crew, who were buried in a watery grave.

The *Albion* had on board upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in specie.

The interests of the other extracts from the papers will be completely lost, when compared with so great a calamity.

A meeting of the merchants, ship owners and manufacturers, was held in London on the 23d ult. to consider the means of establishing a beneficial intercourse with the South Americans, formerly under the dominion of Spain—Resolutions, and a memorial to the Privy Council, were unanimously agreed to on this subject, with a recommendation that the vessels of these newly established countries may be admitted in the same manner as the ships of the United States and Brazil—anticipating, as they express it, a monopoly of the trade in favor of the United States, in consequence of our recognition of the Independence of those nations.

The editor of the *Courier* speaks of probable injury which the commerce of Great Britain will sustain by their opening the West Indies to the vessels of the United States. He says we shall extort from them an employment and maintenance for sailors, to the exclusion of English seamen; while, possessed of the Floridas, we will, in the next war, annihilate their West India commerce, and force their islands to throw themselves under our protection—and thus sap the foundation of their naval greatness. He adds, 'Reference is made to the harmless consequences of having permitted the Americans to trade to our East Indian possessions. But this was done during a war. Peace brings a different state of things. We may yet bitterly repent having allowed the Americans to engross so much of the carrying trade to India. If the United States persecute our West Indians, it may be wise to exclude them from our East India trade, that they may feel they have something to lose in a commercial contest with us.'

The editor of the *Liverpool Advertiser* of the 27th ult. states that the negotiations continued at Constantinople up to the 23d March, with every prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences.

It is asserted in a Paris paper, that the French Minister was about to quit Madrid, and that the Spanish Minister had actually left Paris—owing to a dispute between the two Courts respecting the cordon of troops—[Fabrication.]

Both Houses of Parliament were engaged on local affairs, with the exception of the Colonial trade. Capt. Skerrett informs, that the bill before the House of Commons for the removal of all restrictions between the West Indies and the United States, was to pass to a third reading on the 29th of April.

A melancholy catastrophe occurred on board the *Lord Suffield*, during her voyage from South America to Gibraltar. Among the passengers was the well known Spanish General O'Reilly, whose spirits seemed completely broken by disasters and misfortunes. He was treated during the time he was on board, with uniform attention, and every effort made to withdraw his mind from those gloomy meditations in which he indulged. All, however, was vain. On the 23d of January, in a fit of frantic despondency, he threw himself overboard, and, although every attempt was made to save him, he perished.

Advices from Lisbon of the 14th ult. left the *Cortes* engaged in discussing the future Commercial relations between Portugal and Brazil, and the remaining articles of the Constitution.

The Secretary of the Colombian Minister, Mr. Zea, had arrived in London with despatches relating to the recognition of Colombia.

Such is the extent to which interested individuals have misled the public, on the subject of war, that now it appears that the Note of the Reis Effendi is nothing more or less than the invention of some speculator.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, May 31.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

Last evening the Packet ship *Amity*, captain Maxwell, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of May. The Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received from their correspondents copies of files of London papers to the evening of April 29th; London general shipping list of the 29th; Lloyd's of the 26th; *Prices Current* to the 27th; and Liverpool papers of the 1st of May, all inclusive.

It had been hoped that the next ship would bring some consolatory news in regard to the melancholy fate of the *Albion* and her crew; at least we all wished to believe that the first account had been exaggerated. Accordingly, when the *Amity* was announced yesterday as being below, the utmost anxiety was manifested to learn some further news, and great impatience that she should not instantly arrive at the dock, in despite of winds or waves. When we learned from the ship with our papers, the crowd in waiting was so numerous that it was some time before we could leave the dock. We regret, however, to state that the first accounts were true, in all their

distressing particulars. We have given below all the additional accounts furnished by the Liverpool papers. It appears that but one of the cabin passengers was saved, and one of the steerage. The statements differ as to who the surviving passenger is—some mentioning that he was from Boston, and others that it was Mr. Overhart of Philadelphia, and that letters from him had reached Liverpool, to be forwarded to his friends. The name of the steerage passenger—saved has not been ascertained, nor are the names of the surviving seamen yet known.

By the letter from Mark, and the Cork paper, it appears, that a box of specie (gold coin) had been saved, together with some other property. A private letter, received in this city, mentions, that a second box of specie, containing about twenty thousand dollars, had also been saved. The *Albion*, it is said, was about 20 miles from the shore when she lost her masts, in a dreadful squall, and was then in good channel way, on her passage to Liverpool.

In the list of the crew, published yesterday, Mr. Robert Marshall was stated to be the mate. This was not the case; he was formerly the mate, but was not on board the vessel at voyage. Mr. Carneyer was the first, and Mr. Edw. T. Smith second officer of the *Albion*.

The Robert Fulton, Holdridge, was engaged at Liverpool, to take the place of the *Albion*, and sail for this port on the 16th.

Another Dreadful Shipwreck.—The Liverpool paper of May 1st, contains the account of the loss of H. M. Ship *CORVISENCE*, with all her crew; consisting of one hundred and thirty two men. This melancholy event took place near the spot where the *Albion* was cast away.

The same paper contains the loss of the *Esther*, and *Sandwich Packet*. These vessels were lost on the night of the 21st April. The *Esther* was laden with cotton and rice; she was from Charleston bound to Liverpool, out 5 weeks. The captain, two mates and five hands perished. The survivors names are Peter Grousdwater, John Quinn, Peter Patterson, Charles Anderson and Edward Lennon. Cargo lost. Every person on board the *Sandwich Packet* perished.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Our accounts from Constantinople are of the 27th March. They are contained in letters received at Odessa on the 2d of April, and as this place is only 300 miles from the capital of the Ottoman empire, the intelligence through this channel, whether true or false, may be regarded as the latest as to the affairs of Turkey. It is stated that all the efforts of the diplomatists had been unavailing, and that M. De Lutzo's Dragoman, had received orders to inform that minister, that the Porte having manifested its intentions, all further steps were perfectly useless, and that the Sultan would even be offended if the subject was moved any further. The *Journal des Debates* quotes a letter from Odessa, of the 1st April, giving the substance of letters from Constantinople of the 27th March, confirming of the above account. Lord Strangford, the English minister, it is added, had endeavored to persuade the Grand Vizier and Reis Effendi, in visits which he had made them on the 23d to accept the ultimatum; but the latter replied that an answer was contained in the Note of the Porte of the 28th February, and that the Porte had no new declarations to make.

Other letters from Odessa state, that there was no indications on that side of approach. Hostilities, up to the 2d of April, & that although during a few days preceding, there had been many arrivals of ships of all nations, nothing had been heard from St. Petersburg, of a hostile nature. Admiral Grey, who commands the Russian navy, in the Black Sea, is reported to be still at Petersburg, and that no preparations were making to equip and prepare the fleet. This alleged inaction is attributed to the difficulty felt by the Russian government of raising money to support the army. It will be observed, however, that all these statements rest on the authority of private letters, are, more than probable, dictated by interested persons; and from their contradictory nature destroy each other. The truth appears to be, that very little which can be relied on, as to the negotiations is known beyond the precincts of Constantinople, and that the rumours with which we are so often amused, are more the result of stockjobbing, than of an acquaintance with their actual state. The only thing by which we can be governed in forming an opinion on the subject, is the activity, which continues to be displayed by both parties, to prepare for active operations to the field. While we are told in some of the papers that the prospect of a continuance of peace is increasing, we have it from all quarters, that mighty and increasing preparations are going on for war, which would not be the case if any thing like an accommodation was anticipated.—An amicable adjustment is not impossible; but from the present aspect of things, we are still inclined to consider it improbable. If any reliance is to be placed on recent letters from Vienna, we are assured that "on the 25th April" the question whether there would be war or peace, would be positively decided.

Notwithstanding the numerous statements of an opposite tendency, it now appears that the differences between the Port and Persia have not been adjusted. The negotiations with the court of Seheran are stated to have been broken off, and the Sebah had set out in person with a large army to enter Asiatic Turkey. The army commanded by the eldest son of Prince Ali, who died last year, it is added, had commenced hostilities with the Pacha of Bagdad. Much obscurity, however, exists as to the actual state of matters between the two powers.

A Paris paper (Courier Francaise) of the

24th April, gives the following sketch of a new plan for the partition of Turkey. The following were yesterday circulated on the Exchange. It was said that a courier from London had brought the news of an alliance concluded between England, Russia, and Austria, the principal parties; Prussia accedes to it. The three contracting powers take to themselves the provinces of European Turkey, with the exception of a Greek State, which will be placed under the protection of the three above named Powers. England will have Butrato, Prevesa, and several ports in the Archipelago; Austria, Bosnia, Servia, and some other districts; and Russia, Moldavia and Wallachia. Constantinople will be the seat of the new Greek Government. It is not said what part France will take.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The accounts from Ireland are stated to be of a mixed complexion; lawless outrage on the decline; but in some of the south western counties it has been succeeded by the extremes of wretchedness and famine. Last year's potato crop failed. Numbers of unfortunate peasants had abandoned in despair, their miserable habitations, and taken to beg for the support of their starving children. Some individuals in the county of Clare had perished of absolute want; and not only was present food unobtainable, but the ground work of future destruction was laid in the utter scarcity of seed for the approaching season. In the House of Commons, it was distinctly stated by Mr. Grant, the late Secretary of Ireland, that distress in its most frightful form, had already made its appearance in the southern counties, and symptoms of famine had already commenced in Clare, Limerick and Kerry. In the Cork Southern Reporter it is said, "a family consisting of five persons, having no means of getting a morsel to eat, locked themselves up in a room, determined to suffer under the pangs of hunger, sooner than to go out to beg; one of them a young girl, not able to endure with the rest, rushed into the street, and from a stand snatched a piece of raw bacon, which she eat greedily before the owner. The house was searched, and four of the family were found to have perished."

An article dated Naples, March 19th, states, on the authority of letters from London, that the English government has granted permission to the Neapolitan government to recruit men in Ireland. In order to preserve order and tranquility in the country, after the departure of the Austrians, it had been determined to form six foreign regiments of 1200 men each; and as the negotiation for Swiss troops failed, the Irish had been thought of; & the Albanese are also to be taken into pay.

The report of an insurrection in the Ionian Islands against the English government is confirmed by accounts received at Marcellies; the inhabitants are stated to have declared their independence.

COLOMBIA.

The following is a translation of the note presented by M. F. ZEA, to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Paris:—

"The undersigned envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia, to establish political and commercial relations with the powers of Europe, has the honor to address, in pursuance of the orders of his government, to his excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the following communication.

The report of the struggle which America has just maintained against Spain has resounded throughout the world. If it be admitted that ignorance may still exist respecting its marvellous details, no doubt can arise upon the immense results obtained by force of battle and victories. Oppressed America, enslaved for three centuries, has shaken off the yoke of the mother country.—Spain is no longer any thing beyond the seas which wash the shores of the Peninsula.

In short, America has attained her majority; the increase of her population, the progress of intellect, a thousand new wants which the mother country could not supply, rendered the crisis inevitable. Spain depopulated, without a navy, without industry—could she have retained longer under laws, an entire continent, separated from her by the vast ocean?—The independence then has done nothing but re-establish natural order, and has put a period to those infinite evils that such an ill-matched connexion necessarily produced.

Spain, driven for ever from the shores of America, has no means of returning there. Divided in its interior, destitute of influence without, deprived of the mines of Mexico and Peru, where could she obtain soldiers for distant expeditions? How could she meet the expenses of armaments necessary to reconquer what she has lost?

The ports, the harbours and the fortified places, are in the power of the Americans; all the emblems of European supremacy have disappeared. The lions and the towers of Castile have given place to the colours of independence and liberty. In these vast countries, which were so long the source of Spanish greatness, and the theatre of foreign domination, there remains nothing but the scattered bones of the warriors who were sent to oppose themselves to our destinies. On every hand nascent States are forming founded upon the same bases, equally favored by nature, powerful in resources, confident in a future which cannot deceive them. The climate alone would protect them against rash invasions, if the tried courage of the inhabitants did not offer the best of all guarantees.

Amongst these States rises that of Colombia: twelve years of an implacable war could not subdue her, nor even slacken her march. Colombia has gathered the fruit

of her noble exertions—she is free, sovereign and independent. Very soon all these new States will form a complete solemn association, and will sit with common accord the basis of that grand confederation, against which every foreign attack would be more absurd than dangerous. The coalition of the rest of the civilized world if it were possible would miscarry before this barrier.

Thus arrived at the point where she finds herself assimilated in fact and in right to all existing nations, wishing to live amicably with all people, America has only to obtain her recognition by the great family of which she forms a part, and to which her association cannot fail to offer many advantages.

It is with this view, that the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia has the honour to address his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to communicate to him the intentions of his Government.

The Republic of Colombia is established, and its government is in full activity. Spain no longer possesses any thing upon its territory, and an army of 60,000 men, supported by an army of reserve of the same force, secures the existence of Colombia.

The Republic has every characteristic of all the recognized Governments upon earth; she does not ask of any of them by what means, or by what right they are—they exist; this is all that concerns her to know. Colombia respects all that exists; she has a right to reciprocity; she demands it, and this demand is dictated neither by interest nor by fear; either one motive or the other is unworthy of a generous and free nation.

Who could make an attack upon her? Who could either add to her wealth or diminish it? Of whom has she need? And among all the nations known where is there one that does not aspire to establish commercial relations with her? Colombia has an innate consciousness of her strength; if she invites all nations to share treasures which nature has lavished upon her, it is rather from a sentiment of generosity than a spirit of calculation.

Whoever will approach Colombia with pacific and benevolent intentions, may draw in full security from the common source of our riches. Such is the single basis of the relations which we are desirous to have with all the people of the earth—cordiality, liberty, reciprocity. The jealousies, the distrusts which formerly separated the various nations & armed them one against another are banished from the Legislation, as well as from the spirit of our fellow citizens. We will never falsify the philanthropic principles for which blood has flowed in such an abundance upon the field of battle and the scaffold.

But after having thus fulfilled all her duties with regard to other nations, Colombia owes it to herself to require that her own rights be equally recognized—Colombia holds her possessions from no person; she has originated herself, and reckons upon her own means of support. Independent, strong, free and invulnerable, she obeys no sentiment but that of general benevolence; she aspires to render the relations of all those who will treat with her easy, amicable and useful.

An extensive and rich continent, inhabited by civilized people, cannot remain foreign to the rest of the world; it would always be difficult to conceive relations durably advantageous, and such as the interest of commerce requires between States of which the government do not recognize each other reciprocally.

These unequivocal principles, these powerful considerations impose upon the undersigned the obligation of communicating to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs the intentions of his Government, which the undersigned, in communicating to his Excellency the sentiments & principles of his Government urges the necessity of a prompt reply. His Excellency is too enlightened not to perceive the motives of such a demand on the part of Government, whose seat is at so great a distance, and which being occupied at the same moment with its interior organization and the establishment of its foreign relations, cannot admit either the delays or the minutiae of proceeding of which it believes, that according to ancient usage, it might avail itself in these new circumstances, and of which the novelty even is an additional motive for desiring the prompt solution which Colombia looks for with equal confidence in the enlightened views of the Government of * * * & its own strength.

The undersigned eagerly embraces this opportunity of presenting to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) 'F. A. ZEA.'

'Paris, April 8, 1822.'

LATEST FROM LAGUIRA.

The Young Brutus, in 10 days from Laguirra, brings us the following intelligence from that quarter.—Pat.

The Colombian blockading squadron are off Porto Cavello. The Royalists have a frigate, a corvette, and 3 schrs. in port ready for sea, and provisioned for six months. General Morales was completely routed at Coro and fled to the island of Oro. Captain Smith has brought late Caraccas Gazettes. The Y. Brutus was struck by lightning on the inner edge of the Gulf Stream, which splintered the foremast down to the deck, went through and set on fire several things in the fore-cabin, and came out at the water's edge; have discovered no other damage.

A Caraccas paper of the 4th May contains the following:—

The commandant of this city received this morning, (7th) an official communication from the commandant of Laguirra with the following intelligence.

by the divisions of Colonels Peltano and Herra, who had placed him between two fires near Los Puertos. His division is said to be entirely destroyed, & he himself to have escaped singly to the mountains.

The Hercules, which left Caraccas with 300 barrels of flour, had put back on hearing of the blockade.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Cedant arma togæ, concedant laurea linguae. Let peace with all its arts, triumphant reign; Above martial deeds, the laurel chiefs obtain.

There is no subject upon which a greater variety of opinion exists, than the comparative superiority of sciences and professions. Every one is ready to advance a long string of arguments in favour of his own pursuit; and not unfrequently exhausts the income of praise upon an adjacent object, when his heart should be upon what he follows, with a determination to acquire delight. Upon speculative points like these, it is unsafe to be guided always by the assertions of men; for the pride of opinion not unfrequently overbalances the identity of sentiment, and the glare of sophistry outshines the steady light of truth. Such is the fickleness of man that he is never content, and the poet Horace regards it as a misfortune, that in cases where the decision of the human judgment is so deeply concerned, we cannot for this reason rely upon it, as the basis of an argument. Hence an impediment seems to throw itself in our way, and we are at a loss upon what side to bestow the significant mark of superiority; but our path soon becomes plain when we consider, that inasmuch as virtue from an inherent excellence holds the supremacy over vice, so we must make a favorable decision towards that profession, or that science, whose influence is more extensively felt, and whose benefits more sensibly experienced. We have heard and still hear of the glorious exploits of the warrior, exploits, which gain him renown, and blazon his name upon the page of history; we have heard, and still hear of the overpowering eloquence of the orator, who soothes and excites at pleasure the passions of his hearers; we have heard, and still continue to hear of the noble, grand, sublime contemplations of the retired philosopher, who leaves this orb, and ascends by his scientific cordials, liberty, reciprocity. The jealousies, the distrusts which formerly separated the various nations & armed them one against another are banished from the Legislation, as well as from the spirit of our fellow citizens. We will never falsify the philanthropic principles for which blood has flowed in such an abundance upon the field of battle and the scaffold.

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To illustrate the we may ask whence integrity, which we public characters, mortal times shone the cop of Epaminondas it has its origin in the body. It is in the issue of mental & n is never witnessed evated, and a lofty n is in mental thought possessors, even in t no less the names o erament, that they It is by the advice, that wars are beg sometimes finished. Teucers, and the There is equal, and glory we contend i interests of ones c an active part i greatest difficulty when to declare a w a proper course, a know to be just a queently wear the paucidorunque. We and steady mind, th ed to difficulty, eva of peril, when did equepoi's so far as of its own suggesti body is far behind rine is to suggest, most salutary meas and prepare the act escape it but what the deepest reflect quam incipit, 'say ubi consuetudo, ma

And these are the eliquie, these in b the arms of which it employments of w men, the clash of a g, should be reg vellus commune, a grand edifice which tion and fame.

'Cedant arma t lingue.'

Mankind, it must now be acknowledged, although the point was once contested, are more inclined to acts of benevolence than cruelty; and the holding this opinion is nothing more than an assignment of what is justly due to frail human nature. And should we adduce a military life as one of cruelty, although there are many instances of men seeming to prefer it, yet I should be inclined to think, that it was by no means selected from any abstract consideration, but solely for the advancement of their own fame; and the acquisition of un fading glory. It has been said, that there is a genius for mathematics, a genius for the languages, a genius for the law, and as military tactics constitute a branch of science, a genius also peculiar to war; but would it not be more honourable to ourselves, to attribute this entirely to the peculiarity of education? The doctrine of innate ideas has to be sure been long since exploded, but as the mind expands & evolves its powers, it certainly in many cases discovers a predilection for certain pursuits; and the celebrated Bishop Horne possessed an ear so delicate, sensible and refined, that the psalms of David alone, were a fit subject for his commentaries.

Themistocles indeed has been extolled, and deservedly; and at Salamis taught the barbarians to know, that a free people can fight as well under the shade of weapons, as the pure canopy of Heaven, when the combat is more equal; yet how much inferior are his exploits, to those of Solon. The victory at Salamis may be considered as one of the greatest of the feats of Themistocles, but if we consider its effects, we shall find them to be merely temporary, and although for the moment it must have been powerfully instrumental in compelling the presumptuous Persian to listen to terms of peace, yet we cannot say, that it suppressed forever his warlike and daring spirit. But if we change the scene and cast our eyes upon the Arcopagus, one single act of Solon's administration, we shall find it while "living Greece" remained, the source of just ice, the protector of the injured, the palladium of the ancient customs and institutions of its ancestors. Our admiration will be no less command ed, if we contemplate the vast extent of power to which the Spartan Government was advanced during the times of Pausanias and Lysander, and these acts too are clad in glory; but are they not in a great degree surpassed by the discipline, & the civil and political laws of Lycorgus are not his institutions for the promotion of education, and the extension of liberal science, to outweigh in the scale of the general good, and to be preferred before all the battles that Lysander ever won in the Persian realm? Yes—they exceed them as far, in the emphatic words of the poet, "quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressi."

For to what end are victories and conquests abroad, and of what use is it to gaze upon the pomp and glitter of a triumph, unless there be prudence, judgment and wisdom at home, to turn to advantage what

From several e hear the glo ops. In Virg promising, and repair of getting such as will red. The follo verty respecta vity, Va.

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We have grea readers, that rived, we have at the Marylan a next meeting a November sex rity will no do ise intelligence ope the Farmer eastern Shore wil thhibition, and to calculated to adva agriculture.

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these military chieftains have accomplished. Cicero indeed, though in a strain perhaps of too much vanity and egotism, lays much stress upon his own administration, asserting with boldness that he had saved the empire, and established its glory, by his political acts, upon an imperturbable basis, adding further the complimentary declaration of Pompey, that all he had ever gained in the field would have been of no earthly advantage, had not a distinguished man preserved the republic, and thus furnished him as it were with a theatre upon which his great and illustrious merits might be displayed.

To illustrate the subject a little further, we may ask whence is that virtue, that integrity, which we sometimes see in great public characters, the richest treasure mortal times afford, the brightest jewel in the cap of Epaminondas, we answer, that it has its origin in the mind and not in the body. It is the rightful and legitimate issue of mental & not corporeal power; it is never witnessed but in a refined, an elevated, and a lofty mind. Its very essence is in mental thought and reflection, and its possessors, even in times of peace, deserves no less the names of Protectors of a government, than they who fight its battles. It is by the advice of such men as these, that wars are begun, and indeed even sometimes finished; they are in fact the Tuteurs, and the Mentors of our way. There is equal, and perhaps even more, glory we contend in discerning the true interests of ones country, than in taking an active part in her contests; but the greatest difficulty consists, in knowing when to declare a war, for men in pursuing a proper course, and in doing what they know to be just and proper, not unfrequently wear the imputation, inertium peccidorumque. When was the resolute and steady mind, that had been long inured to difficulty, ever agitated in the hour of peril, when did it ever lose its own equanimity so far as to be beyond the reach of its own suggestions? Surely the inert body is far behind it. Its peculiar province is to suggest, and then to effect the most salutary measures; to anticipate evils and prepare the antidote, and to let nothing escape it but what has been the fruit of the deepest reflection. "Nam et priusquam incipias," says Salustius "consulto, et ubi consuleris, mature facio opus est."

And these are the exploits *animi magni*, *elatique*, these in borrowed language, are the arms of which it boasts. Whereas the employments of war and the conflict of men, the clash of armour, and streams of gore, should be regarded as the quiddam velut commune, and not the portal of that grand edifice which opens to true distinction and fame.

"*Cedant arma toga, concedant laures linguae.*"

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

We have nothing of peculiar interest to present our readers to-day. The state of Europe hangs on a hair—all opinions are as contradictory as before and the world now wait in breathless expectation for the blow that is to put Europe in a flame.

The melancholy loss of the Packet ship Albion, is a subject over which all mourn the character of the Captain, the Passengers and the whole circumstances attending, throw over it a degree of lamentable interest that marks it a topic of general condolence.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

We have great pleasure in informing our readers, that from the intelligence received, we have every reason to believe that the Maryland Cattle Show will hold its next meeting at Easton, on this shore, in November next—a publication by authority will no doubt give us full and precise intelligence upon this matter. We hope the Farmers and Graziers on the Eastern Shore will prepare to profit by this exhibition, and to aid in its institution so much calculated to advance the great interests of agriculture.

We are informed by the Reading Chronicle, that in the upper part of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and the lower part of Cheshire, the wheat has sustained much injury from the fly.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

From several parts of our country, we hear the gloomy complaint of short crops. In Virginia, the crops are every promising, and many farmers begin to repair of getting from their next harvest as much as will remunerate them for their seed. The following paragraph is from a very respectable farmer in Loudoun county, Va.

"My crop of wheat will be very short, indeed, this will be the case very generally, I do not ever recollect to have witnessed a more gloomy appearance, and in this part of the country we shall hardly make seed."—*Chronicle.*

BALTIMORE, May 31, 1822.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.
Yesterday, the fair was very numerous, attended and the show in general, such to reflect credit upon the Farmers of the State.—At this time, we are not able to give into particulars, and shall avail ourselves, as soon as made out, of the official parts of the various exhibitions.

To many the proceedings of this day will prove yet more interesting than those of yesterday. The reports of the committee will be handed in and the premiums will be delivered to the fortunate competitors.

"The Ploughing Match commenced at 10 o'clock in Mr. Skinner's field at the top of the hill, above the Tavern—and such valuable stock, horses, milch cows, sheep, implements, &c. will be sold at auction in the course of the day."

Among the other interesting events, which conducted to the satisfaction and harmony of the scene, it is reported to us, that in a pugilistic, "rough-and-tumble" rencontre, a gentleman said to be from the South, very adroitly bit the nose of his antagonist short off and has been honored with a birth in one of our public edifices, in reward for his chivalric exploit.—*Pat.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.
Our markets about this morning with very large and finely flavored Strawberries at 25 cents a quart. Green gooseberries and currants are 10 cents a quart. Cherries 6 cents a pound, Peas 10 cents a half peck, and large, firm, close Cauliflowers 12 1/2 cents each. Butter from 10 to 18 1/2 cents a pound.

LITERARY

It is announced in a New York paper that "The Provokers," a novel by the author of the Spy, is in the press and will be shortly published. The incidents of the story, we understand, are located in America, and should the author evince as much talent & love of country in this as he has done in the first work, the reading of his American books will prove an advantage to himself as it will be productive of pride, and pleasure to his countrymen.

Washington Irving, Esq. is stated, in the English journals, to have received a thousand guineas for the copy right of "Bracebridge Hall."

NEW YORK, June 2.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The conference of this church, commenced its session in this city on Wednesday; it is attended by all the bishops, viz. Rev. Mr. M'Kendree, Mr. George, Mr. Roberts, and upwards of 100 preachers.

It is said that several ministers are to be ordained next Sunday, and among the number, is the Rev. Mr. Summerfield.

Col. John L. Hopkins, who in the spring of 1819, had an affray with Mr. M'Queen M'Intoch at Darien, (in which Mr. M'Intoch was killed) and who was convicted of Manslaughter and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, but escaped by the connivance (as was supposed) of the Sheriff, yesterday arrived here from Liverpool in the ship Georgia. Immediately upon his arrival gave himself up to the custody of the Sheriff of this county. It will be remembered a reward of \$500 was offered by the Governor for his apprehension.

Savannah paper.

NEW YORK, June 1.

We understand there are private accounts from Washington, which states, that another interruption has occurred in the negotiations relative to a Commercial Treaty with France.—We are not informed of the nature of the difficulty.—Mr. De Neuville, the French Minister, is stated to be so much indisposed, that he is unable to attend to business.

Com. Ado.

A letter from an official source, to a gentleman in this city, dated Madrid April 15th, states that the Cortes of Spain have decreed that prohibited goods shall be admitted to deposit in their principal ports—St. Sebastian being one—on the payment of two per cent. ad valorem. The government were preparing the necessary instructions for carrying this measure into effect. It was not known when Mr. Forsyth would leave Madrid for the United States.

Id.

ALL FOR LOVE.

The Salem Register mentions a report of a duel having taken place in the neighborhood of that town, between two gallants, who resolved to blow each other's brains out, because they could not both well marry one girl. They had two meetings. At the first they fought with muskets, at four paces, but neither shot took effect. At the second meeting, one of the seconds fell in consequence of a misdirected fire, occasioned by the trepidation of one of the principals! A few more such duels we think would put an end to the practice, as the seconds, no matter how willing that their friends should fall, would hardly encounter the risk of falling themselves.—*Id.*

QUEBEC, May 13.

A curious robbery took place during last week at Carouge. An out house belonging to Mr. Paradis, farmer, was broken into, and upwards of two hundred pounds of salted Pork taken from it; the thieves deliberately went to the stable, and having put the horse to the carriage and placed the pork in it, drove off. The farmer in the morning found his horse and pork missing, and took a direction towards town to get information; he had not gone far before he met the horse with the cart returning home at a slow pace, without, however, any of the pork.

Expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

A company of 180 adventurers are stated to have left St. Charles, Missouri, on the 10th of April for the Rocky Mountains. They are described to be of vigorous and masculine appearance, well armed and

prepared for a three years tour through this almost unknown and savage country. It is their intention to pass over to the Colombia, and from thence to the ocean. Trapping and hunting furs is their principal object, which the experience of those who have heretofore engaged in this business on a small scale has proved to be lucrative.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.

Extracts from an original work lately published at Charleston, entitled "Anecdotes of the revolutionary war," by Alex. Garden.

Major Garden has added considerably to the interest of his volume, by celebrating the dispositions and acts of a number of whig ladies, conspicuous for their firmness and devotedness in the cause of freedom and independence.—The quotation of a few of the anecdotes which he has recorded, will serve to illustrate the spirit that prevailed among the fair daughters of S. Carolina.

Mrs. Daniel Hall, having obtained permission to pay a visit to her mother on John's Island, was on the point of embarking, when a British officer stepping forward, in the most authoritative manner, demanded the key of her trunk. "What do you expect to find there?" said the lady. "I seek for treason," was the reply. "you may save yourself the trouble of search then," said Mrs. Hall. "You may find a plenty of it at my tongue's end."

An officer, distinguished by his inhumanity and constant oppression of the unfortunate, meeting Mrs. Chas. Elliott in a garden adorned with a great variety of flowers, asked the name of the Camomile, which appeared to flourish with peculiar luxuriance. "The Rebel Flower," she replied. "Why was that name given to it?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined the lady, "it thrives most when most trampled upon."

Mrs. Sabina Elliott having witnessed the activity of an officer, who had ordered the plundering of her poultry houses, finding on old muscovy drake, which had escaped the general search, still straying about the premises, had him caught, and mounting a servant on horseback, ordered him to follow and deliver the bird to the officer, with her compliments, as she concluded, that in the hurry of departure it had been left altogether by accident.

Horry.—A ludicrous story is told of him, that, though probably varied in the narration, has its foundation in truth. Colonel Horry was once ordered to wait the approach of a British detachment in ambuscade; a service he performed with such skill, that he had them completely within his power; when, from a dreadful impediment in his speech by which he was afflicted, he could not articulate the word "fire." In vain he made the attempt—it was fi, fi, fi, but he could get no further. At length, irritated almost to madness he exclaimed, "shoot, j—n you—shoot—you know very well what I would say—shoot, shoot, and be d—n'd to you?" He was present in every engagement of consequence, and on all occasions increased his reputation. At Quinby, Colonel Baxter, a gallant soldier, possessed of great coolness, and still greater simplicity of character, calling out, "I am wounded, colonel," Horry replied—"Think no more of it, Baxter, but stand to your post. But, I can't stand, colonel—I am wounded a second time!" "Then lie down Baxter, but quit not your post." "Colonel (cried the wounded man) they have shot me again, and if I remain any longer here, I shall be shot to pieces."—"Be it so, Baxter, but stir not." He obeyed the order, and actually received the fourth wound before this engagement ended.

Wilmott and Moore.—A few days previous to the evacuation of Charleston, a very rash expedition, suggested by Col. Koscusko, occasioned the loss of Captain Wilmott and Lieut. Moore, two of the most distinguished partisans in the service. The British buried Wilmott with the honors of war, and showed the greatest attention to Moore, who was removed to Charleston, to receive the best surgical assistance. The limb in which he received the principal wound, was amputated, but mortification soon followed. Mrs. Daniel Hall, in whose house he lodged, and who watched over him unremittingly, being apprized of the business which brought the most distinguished surgeons, entered the apartment of Moore as soon as they had retired, and said—I am happy to find you have not been subjected to so severe an operation as had been anticipated; you appear to have experienced but little agony; I was constantly in the next room and heard not a groan. "My kind friend," he replied, "I feel not the less agony; but I would not have breathed a sigh in the presence of the British Officers, to have secured a long and fortunate existence."

MARRIED
On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Thomas Merrick, to Miss Margaret Barneo, all of this county.

DIED
In this Town on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Joseph Hussey, after a lingering illness.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, citizens of Kent County, State of Maryland, do hereby severally give notice to their creditors, that they have petitioned to the Judges of Kent County Court, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, and that their petitions are now pending in the said Court—and they have severally complied with the provisions of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, has been appointed by the said Court for a final hearing of the said Petitions, of which their creditors are respectively requested to take notice.

ROWLAND ELLIS,
JAMES NOWLAND,
JAMES SALSBURY.

Trustee's Sale.

The Subscriber, appointed by the Chancellor of Maryland, Trustee to make sale of the Real Estate of Nathan Peacock, deceased, for the payment of his debts, offers at Public Sale the same, containing between 600 and 1000 acres of land, be the same more or less—There are a variety of tenements upon said property, pleasantly situated in Queen Ann's county, in the neighbourhood of the Head of Chester. On the day of sale a plot & more perfect description will be afforded. The lands will be sold entire, or in parcels so as to suit purchasers. The sale will take place at the Tavern of Mr. Joshua Pennington, in the Head of Chester, on Saturday the 20th day of July next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock of that day. The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with approved security, for paying the purchase money, with interest within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the same, and not before, a deed will be executed by the Trustee. The creditors of the said Nathan Peacock, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit their claims against the deceased, and the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated to the Register in Chancery at Annapolis, within six months from the time of sale.

JAMES E. BARROLL Trustee.
Chester Town, June 8th, 1822—3w

NOTICE To Seinhaulers.

We the Subscribers, forwarn all persons hauling the Seine, landing Fish and making fires upon our shores, as we are determined to prosecute all persons who are not advised by this notice.

James Goldborough | James Chaplain Jr
Solomon Dickinson | Josiah Chaplain
Sam'l. S. Dickinson | Philemon Mackey
John Holmes | Peter Webb.
Talbot county, June 8th, 1822

CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICE

will be given, for twenty likely young negroes, by applying at the Bar of the Fountain Inn, of James C. Wheeler.
Easton, June 8—

It was reported that the English ships were about to proceed to their settlement at Singapore in the Straights of Malacca, to wait events. The best informed merchants here do not believe this report; but rather suppose the difficulty will be suffered to remain for the present unadjusted, until the Chinese and British governments can settle the dispute. Their trade therefore, should this prove truth, will experience only a temporary suspension. The interruption for only one season of the whole commerce of the East India Company with China, would prove of most essential benefit to that of the United States. As it is we suppose the transaction, just referred to, will enhance the prices of tea and other Chinese productions, in the European markets."

BALTIMORE, June 4.

PRICES CURRENT.
Flour, Howard street \$6 81 1/2
do wharf, cash 6 50
Wheat, white per bushel 1 45 a 1 50
do red, do 1 43 a 1 45
Corn, white do cts 70 a 75
Oats, do 40 a 42
Rye, do 70
Bran do 15 a 17
Whiskey, from the wagons, per gal. 84

TOBACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100lbs \$18 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 5 00 a 7 00
do common do 3 00 a 5 00
Seconds do 1 00 a 6 00
Second qualities of Maryland Tobaccos are rated at 2 a 3 dollars less than the crop or first.

WOOL.

Merino, full blood, lb. cts. 35 a 40
Do mixed 28 a 30
Common Country 28 a 30
About 12 1/2 a 18 3/4 cents advance for assorted and cleaned.

LEATHER.

Soal, best, per lb. cts. 25 a 27
Skirting do 30 a 33
Upper whole hide \$3 00 a 4 25
Do best calf, finished, doz. \$28 a 30
Do rough do 18 a 23
Fed. Rep.

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Easton, June 8—

Nanticoke Bridge.

VIENNA, June 3d, 1822.
The President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, have this day declared a dividend of Thirty Cents on each share of Stock, payable to the stockholders of their legal representatives on demand.

J. R. COLSTON, Treasurer.
An Election for Ten Directors of the above Institution will be held at the Fall-House in Vienna, on Saturday the 20th day of July next, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.
By order
J. COLSTON, Treasurer.
June 8, 1822—3w

NOTICE.

William Apsey, an insolvent debtor, in actual confinement in the goal of Kent County, having been discharged from his confinement by petitioning to me the subscribers one of the Justices of the Orphan Court of Kent county, for the benefits of the several acts of assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and complied with the requisites of the acts of assembly in such case made and provided, and having given bond, &c. for his personal appearance in Kent county Court, before the Judges thereof, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, to answer such allegations as may be then and there made against him by his creditors in the premises, in order to obtain a final discharge from his debts, by virtue of the said acts of assembly, I do order that the said William Apsey, give notice to his creditors of the aforesaid proceedings, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Eastern Gazette for three weeks successively, three months previous to the said first Saturday after the third Monday in September next.

Witness my hand this twenty eighth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty two.

EDWARD ANDERSON.

Wool Carding.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has erected at the Great Mill, the property of the late Edward Price, near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, a

Wool Carding MACHINE.

New and complete, and will be able to attend to all orders with which he may be favored at the lowest rates, and to order, and will take wool in payment at market price. Wool well washed and picked will ensure the return of good rolls. One pint of grease to 10 pounds of wool.

HENRY HOLMES.
June 1, 1822—1f

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, a Saddler by Trade, wishes employment in the line of his profession, letters addressed to him at the Trappe, or to the editor of this paper will be immediately attended to. Should he not be able to get employment at his trade, he would have no objection to attending in a Store, or doing any kind of writing. He can practice good book-keeping.

SAMUEL STEVENS.
Trappe, Talbot county, June 1

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

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN SHEAF

WASHINGTON-STREET, EASTON;

The Subscriber respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgments to all those who have favored 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 will 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,
Easton, May 18th, 1822. JAMES RUE.

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.

To be Rented from the 1st day of July to the end of the present year, the

DWELLING HOUSE & GARDEN, in the Town of Cambridge, where the Rev. George Weller now lives—The House is very large and convenient, and the Garden as good as any in Cambridge.

For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Easton, June 8, 1822.
P. S. Any persons wishing to buy may have the property aforesaid on reasonable terms.

POETRY.

From the National Gazette.
A MONODY
ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE.
By the late BENJAMIN BATES.
Of Va. Member of the Society of Friends.
Yes, thou art gone! those happy years
Renew their course no more,
And mingled joys and soften'd cares,
And plighted love are o'er!
Farewell! but round this bleeding heart
Dear thought of thee shall twine,
And fondly cherish'd there, impart
The virtues that were thine.
There mingling with the streams of life,
Thy various merits blend,
My dear companion, tender wife,
Sweet comforter and friend!
And oh! can love surpassing sense,
That sooth'd a life of pain,
Borne by a sainted spirit hence,
Revisit earth again?
Didst thou (or was it but the flight
Of fancy roving wild)
Come like an angel cloth'd in light—
'Twas thee and she smil'd.
Yes, in the silent hours of rest
When care forgets to weep,
When wearied nature sinks oppress'd
To short and troubled sleep.
I've seen thee fair as evening's star,
Sweet as an angel's love,
Restor'd to health, return'd from far,
Or leaning from above!
But not alone to raptur'd thought,
In visions thus divine—
Oft in my waking hours unsought,
Thy spirit visits mine.
And tho' this earth has lost its charms,
Tho' sad is every scene,
And all like these deserted arms,
Is void where thou has been;
Still, still this heart with anguish torn,
Has found a lone retreat,
A place where parted friends return,
And kindred spirits meet.
The love that in thy bosom dwelt,
O'er death extends its reign,
The sweet communion we have felt,
My spirit feels again.
And yet can I lament that thou
Art suffering here no more?
That songs immortal cheer thee now?
That all thy woes are o'er?
Would I replace the galling loads
Of mortal care and pain?
Or call thee from the blest abodes
To toil on earth again?
Not be the sore privation mine!
Thy race on earth is run,
Few of its joys were ever thine,
And of its glory none!
One holy aim, one brighter prize,
Engag'd thy fervent care,
To form thy spirit for the skies,
To lead thy children there.
To turn my anxious cares above,
And, oh! when we should part—
To guard the pledges of thy love,
And with a mother's heart!
The paths of Death with glory shine
Whose saints the call obey,
A light from heav'n, an arm divine,
Are with them on the way!
I saw, I felt celestial aids
Attend thy parting breath:
My soul was with thee thro' the shades,
And at the gates of Death.
Sweet was thy close, tho' all around
In silent anguish hung;
Galm was thy spirit, love the sound
That trembled on thy tongue.
Rest happy soul! thy rest is come!
As for myself I mourn,
And for these precious babes to whom
Thou never must return!
Rest and may we that bliss attain
Where thou art gone before,
And Heaven shall join our souls again,
For Death to part no more.

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

Cotton Yarn

OF THE BEST QUALITY FROM
No. 4 to No. 20.

All of which they will sell as usual at the lowest Cash prices.
Easton, May 25th, 1822.—if

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.

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.

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.—if

GROOME & LAMBIN

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

Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia,

Boots & Shoes, viz:

Lady's Black and coloured Morocco
do do do Prunelle
do do do Sattinette
do do do Kid
do do do Valencia
Misses do do Morocco
Children's Morocco and Leather Shoes,
Gentlemen's Boots and Montroes'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.—if

SKETCHES

Of the Early History of Maryland,
By THOS. W. GRIFITHS,

Are now for sale at his Office and Stationary 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 history, but the writer has endeavoured 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 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.
May 25—3w

For Sale,

A Valuable Negro Woman, with one of 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.—if

To Rent,

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

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

Also, the Farm situated on Miles River called Worings, 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 pants, 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.—if

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

ST. JOHN'S

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 resuscitate 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, whosoever 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 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—as it is not only desirable that our once distinguished and venerable "Alma Mater," should be reanimated 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—

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

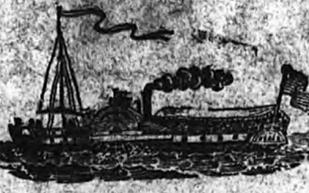
One Cent Reward.

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, living 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 short, a more desirable situation can scarcely be come at. A bilious fever has never been 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 autumnal disease! An Eastern shore or 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 the subscriber in Belle Air, Harford county, Maryland; Vincent Baily, will show the plat of the Land.
ARCHIBALD DORSEY.
May 25—3w



THE STEAM BOAT

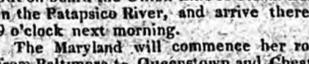
MARYLAND

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, (all 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 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—if

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 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.—if

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 Cuts, Blades, Hay, &c. and are attended to by faithful Ostlers.

Trucks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—Huservants 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—if

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.

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 she will otherwise be obliged to enforce payment by suite to the next Court.
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, March 2, 1822.

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—liberty 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 is on his studs—he is a doubt 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.

March 16 w
N. B. He will be at the Baltimore Stock Show.
ROBERT WRIGHT.

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 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 skilful 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 inclosing. There is also a valuable fishery upon the tract, which might, with very little expence, 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. JOYNE,
HUGH G. SEYMOUR,
WM. D. SEYMOUR,
T. HOLMES,
Executors of Wm. Seymour, dec'd.
April 6—ts.

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

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 18th day of June inst. (if not previously disposed of at private sale) at the house of Samuel Chaplain, in Centreville, by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me from Nicholas Loveday and Wife, for the use and benefit of the creditors of the said Nicholas Loveday—two several parcels or parts of tracts of Land, situate, lying and being in Queen Anne county, on Corvics creek, and within one mile of Centreville, called Chesterfields Addition, and Pascheils Chance, and containing by estimation about 90 acres. This land is of excellent quality, and from its local situation, would be a very valuable acquisition to a person desirous of engaging in the business of carrying grain to and merchandize from the city of Baltimore—A credit of six and twelve months will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, by their giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee will execute a deed or deeds in fee simple, for the conveying and assuring the aforesaid lands and premises. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock and attendance given by
THOMAS BULLER, Trustee
for the Creditors of Ns. Loveday.
Talbot county, June 1—3w

Stray Horse.

Taken up by the Subscriber, residing in Goldsborough's Neck, Talbot County, Maryland, on Wednesday the 29th ult. a large bay horse, with a blaze in his face, his two hind feet white. This Horse I understand formerly belonged to Mr. James C. Wheeler, in Easton, who disposed of him to a gentleman residing in the State of Delaware. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges, and take him away.
SAMUEL FLOYD.
Talbot county, June 1, 1822. Sw

\$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 make, 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 43 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—5m

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, JUNE 15, 1822.

NO. 236

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.

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THOS. R. JOYNES,

HUGH G. SEYMOUR,

WM. D. SEYMOUR,

T. HOLMES,

Executors of Wm. Seymour, dec'd

April 6—1s.

AGRICULTURE

AND
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The ploughing match made under arrangements of the Maryland Agricultural Society, commenced agreeably to our former notice, on Friday the 31st of May at 10 o'clock, near the Maryland Tavern. Three two horse ploughs were regularly entered; and in thirty two minutes turning furrows one foot wide and 6 inches deep, on a space of 330 feet long.

Mr. Brown's plough made in Brookville, Montgomery county, Md. price \$15, went over 21 feet 8 inches in width—the dynamometer indicating a resistance or draft of 500 pounds.

Mr. Hink's plough made in Baltimore county, price \$14, turned a space of 17 feet 3 1/2 inches wide—resistance 528 pounds.

Other ploughs were exhibited, and several more were worked; among them an admirable one of three horse draft by Mr. Robt. Sinclair and another by Mr. Chenoweth. We understand the premium for the best two horse plough was awarded to Mr. Wm. Brown of Montgomery, who also obtained a premium for a substratum plough; and further, that premiums were given to Mr. John Eastman for his cylinder Straw Cutter—to Mr. Robt. Sinclair for his plaster and seed sower—to Mr. Crafin for a flax dressing machine—also, for a root cutter. Many other useful well made implements were displayed such as Cultivators, Scarifiers, Scissors, hill side Ploughs, Hoes, Forks, Fans, &c. &c.

HORSES—Silver Heels, belonging to Mr. Robt. Wright of Queen Anne's county, took the first premium.

Young Sportsman, belonging to Mr. John Purdue of Baltimore county, the second premium

Exile, Mr. Robert Patterson's imported Cleaveland Bay, a discretionary premium.

Fine Stallions were exhibited by General Ridgely, Mr. Richard Caton and Mr. John Ensor, to which we may add Mr. Lawrence's admired Tuckahoe, and Mr. Boyce's powerful Fagdona. These might well have contended for the first premium under more liberal arrangements.

MARES—Mr. Jacob Hollingsworth's took the first and Mr. Robert Messer's the second and Mr. Samuel W. Smith's a discretionary premium. Valuable Mares were also exhibited by Thomas Lems, Nimrod Owings and Lloyd N. Rogers.

CATTLE—BULLS—President, Gen. Ridgely's Alderney, 17 months old 1200 lbs weight, took the first premium for the best Bull under two years old.

The second premium was given to Mr. James Carroll, Jr. for his 12 months bull, a cross of the Alderney on the Dutch and Bakewell breeds.

COWS—Hampton, a Holland and Bakewell Cow of Mr. Henry Thompson's obtained the first premium.

The second premium was given to General Ridgely, for the best of Fondgood Cows shewn by him in company with several fine heifers.

HEIFERS—The best premium was given for Mr. James Howard's brindled heifer, and the second premium to Dr. G. W. Thomas of Chester Town, for his fine grown white yearling.

Two instances of very early bearing were exhibited, which excited more of surprise than satisfaction. A very fine half Alderney Heifer was shown by Mr. Job Smith, and a full blood of good promise by Mr. John S. Skinner, Governor Wright also exhibited a very beautiful well grown heifer.

Mr. Patterson's beautiful Devons were universally admired for their fine shapes, as we believe they ought to be for many good qualities, in this state particularly where our pastures may generally be considered inferior to those of Norfolk, in England, whence these cattle were sent by that distinguished agriculturist Mr. Thomas Coke, by whom they are esteemed above all others, on every account.

Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers' valuable young short horned bull was universally admired; he is of great size, excellent form, and fine quality.

A Tuscan Bull and Heifer imported by Commodore BAINBRIDGE and Pursey HAMBLETON, calculated to raise oxen,

fitted for draft purposes in warm climates, arrested attention by their peculiar appearance; their forms are round, more muscular than fat, and looking at them one is made to recollect the cylindrical bodies, the sinewy limbs and dolorous countenances of the braying race. Of the short horned cattle, imported by Mr. Skinner we have made previous mention. To these remarks we may now add, that the society unaniously award to him a discretionary premium for each of these magnificent animals; and we understand that the Honourable E. LOYD has purchased these animals to improve the breeds of a cattle on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

JACKS—Several very fine ones were exhibited—Wellington, Mr. P. O. Taylor's, took the premium awarded for the best.

Sancho, a Maltese, imported by G. Hambleton, Esq. obtained a discretionary premium.

MULES—Mr. Geo. Howard exhibited six very fine Mules, and obtained the first and second premiums, having offered the two best specimens of these useful animals.

OXEN—But one Yoke of working cattle were exhibited, at which we were much surprised; for we had hoped that this economical force was gaining deserved favor with our most substantial and enterprising farmers.

SHEEP—For the best full blood finest woolled Merino Ram, the premium was given to Gen. JOHN MASON, of Georgetown, D. C.

For the best Ram of any other breed, having reference chiefly to carcass, the premium was given to SAMUEL BROWN, Jr. of Anne Arundel County—and for the next best, the second premium was given to Gen. RIDGELY, of Hampton.

SWINE—For the best Boar, the premium was given to Mr. JACOB COUNSELLMAN of Baltimore County.

For the second best, to Col. Wm. PORTER, of Caroline County.

For the best Sow, to Mr. LLOYD N. ROGERS, of Baltimore County, a premium for his fine specimen of Cobbett's breed; of which he also shewed several fine Boars. Mr. JOHN BARNEY of Delaware, exhibited and offered for sale several very excellent Holstein Cows and Calves, and also some Dishley Rams and Ewes—all of which he disposed of at very fair prices.

Mr. STONE provided an appropriate Dinner for the Society, to the entire satisfaction of the members—who having finished their repast, unanimously re-elected their former officers, and were then addressed by their President, Mr. ROBERT SMITH on the advantages of steaming food for Cattle. The address will soon be published by request of the Society; and we have no doubt will be found generally interesting and beneficial.

After having provided for the necessary arrangements, preparatory to holding their next Show, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the Society adjourned to meet at Easton next fall, when and where we hope that its high objects and just expectations may be advanced and realized—for we sincerely believe the efforts of this institution directed and well calculated to advance the substantial interests of the state

Balt. Amer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

When we visited the Agricultural Fair yesterday, we were convinced that we had not been mistaken in supposing that our streets were thinned and silenced by the absence of the immense multitude which had poured itself out on the Lancaster Road. Thousands were there who had no motive but curiosity. There were more than 150 tents ranged on the road's side. People, and among them no inconsiderable number of women, and girls, and boys, thronged the road's side, and the turpentine was well covered with carriages and horses. The number of beautiful horses, under the saddle and in harness, was considerable.

The display of Horned Cattle, of Horses and Sheep was very gratifying. Some of the most beautiful, the most useful and the most economical breeds of all those animals were at the Fair. So fine a show of Cattle we believe has not, from all we could learn, been exhibited in any part of the Union.—It was satisfactory to observe how well they were accommodated. The sheds and the food and attendance were all excellent. The advantages which have arisen from similar exhibitions in Europe, particularly in Great Britain, induces the expectation that these annual exhibitions will do much good among us. The great crowd, all day yesterday, interfered with the objects of the Fair. It gives us pleasure to say that we observed no Gambling on the ground. The rain which fell last night, and the coolness of this morning, will ensure a full fair this day. About sun down, one of the sisterhood having most indecently abused a respectable woman, her husband dragged the frail fair one out of the stage in which she sat; took the whip from the coachman and, by the consent of all present, whipped her soundly.—Dem. Press.

SECOND DAY.

The exhibition near this city was continued yesterday, and was of a peculiarly interesting nature. It attracted a much more numerous assemblage of people than the day before, and from the appearance of the road, every carriage and vehicle in the city had been put in requisition throughout the day to carry the citizens to the ground.

Among the agricultural implements, that which most attracted our attention was the Mowing Machine, invented by a citizen of Chester county. It was put in operation at 8 o'clock in the morning, and cut and laid its swaths in a very perfect manner. There is no doubt of its answering a most useful purpose upon lands not very uneven in their surface.

An improved horse rake, the inventor's name we could not ascertain was also exhibited.

It has the faculty of discharging the hay collected upon it without requiring the horse to stop, and with less labor to the driver than the one in common use.

Mr. Stevens' premium Plough, brought from the neighborhood of Albany, was exhibited and highly approved.

Together with numerous other articles of an agricultural nature, was exhibited a Cooking Stove, invented by Mr. M. Mion, calculated for burning Lehigh coal. It consumes but a peck of coal a day, and can boil roast and bake for a large family. It can be seen at the store of the patentee, at any time in Decatur street.

The public were also gratified by the sight of a Sheep-Shearing. A yearling lamb of Mr. Barney of Delaware produced a fleece, washed of five and a half pounds.

At one o'clock Judge Peters delivered an address, after which the premiums were distributed. The silver urns, pitebers, and goblets were handsomely arranged on a shelf erected at the back of the platform on which the committee stood. The crowd was so great that we could not distinguish the names of all who received the premiums, and therefore must for the present content ourselves with giving our readers an imperfect sketch of what passed.

The prize animals were separately brought into a pen at the foot of the platform, that they might be viewed by the spectators, and where their points were designated.

To Mr. Powell was awarded the premium for the best-bull. Mr. Eyre received the premium for the second best. Mr. Buell also had awarded to him the premium for the best cow. She was of the Durham breed, four years old. Mr. Clements received the premium for Oscar the best horse. He was raised by General Ridgely of Maryland.

At two o'clock a very animated scene took place. It was a ploughing match with oxen. Three pair entered the field and ploughed against time. An eighth of an acre was marked off for each pair. Mr. Sheaff's oxen completed his eighth of an acre in twenty four minutes; Mr. Powell's in twenty five minutes; and Mr. Fowler's in twenty seven. Mr. Sheaff's and Mr. Fowler's had a driver independent of the ploughman; Mr. Powell's oxen had but the one person, who drove and guided the plough.

We have not heard to whom the premium was awarded, but presume to Mr. Powell. Mr. Sheaff's oxen did their task in the shortest time, but they had the advantage of a driver, which Mr. Powell's had not. The ploughing by Mr. Fowler, was evidently the best although it took the longest time. It was a straight furrow, beautifully laid. That of the other team was excellent but not so straight. Peter Pluch of Montgomery county, was Mr. Sheaff's ploughman; _____ of Maryland, Mr. Powell's; and _____ Hudson, an Englishman, Mr. Fowler's.

STUPENDOUS CAVERN.

Watertown, (N. Y.) May 16.

There was discovered about three weeks since, on the north bank of the black river, upon the land of James Le Ray, Esq. opposite to the village of Watertown, an extraordinary cavern, or grotto; the mouth of which is about ten rods from the river, north of the falls and of Cowau's Island.

The great extent of the cavern, and the great number of spacious rooms, halls and chambers, into which it is divided, and the immense quantities of calcareous concretions which it contains, and different states of those concretions, from the consistence of lime mortar, to that of the most beautiful stalactites as hard as marble, render it difficult; if not impossible to describe it, and I shall only attempt to give a faint description of three or four rooms.

The mouth of this cavern is in a small hollow, about five feet below, the surrounding surface of the earth; you then descend sixteen and a half feet, into a room about 16 by 20 feet and 8 feet high; and behold in front of you a large flat or table rock, 12 or 14 feet square, 2 feet thick, and elevated about 4 feet from the bottom of the cavern; the roof over head covered with stalactites; some of which reach to the table rock. On your left hand, is an arched way of 150 feet; and on your right hand is another arched way, 6 feet broad at the bottom, and 6 feet high, which leads into a large room.—Passing by this arch about 20 feet, you arrive at another, which leads into a hall 10 feet wide and 100 feet long, from 5 to 8 feet high, supported with pillars and arches, and the sides bordered with curtains pleated in variegated forms as white as snow. Near the middle of this hall, is an arched way, through which you pass into a large room; which like the hall is bordered with curtains, and hung over with stalactites returning into the hall, you pass through another arch into a number of rooms on the left hand, curtained, and with stalactites hanging from the roof. You then descend about 10 feet, into a chamber about 20 feet square and 2 feet high, curtained in like manner, and hung over with stalactites. In one corner of this chamber, a small mound is formed about 12 feet in diameter, rising 3 feet from the floor, the top of which is hollow

and full of water from the drippings of stalactites above some of which reach near the basin.

Descending from this chamber, and passing through another arch into a hall, by the side of which you see another basin of water, rising about four inches from the floor; formed in the same way, but in the shape, size and thickness of a large tea tray, full of the most pure and transparent water.

The number and spaciousness of the rooms, curtained and pleated with large pleats, extending along the walls from two to three feet from the roof; of the most perfect whiteness, resembling the most beautiful tapestry, with which the rooms are embroidered; and the large drops of water, which are constantly suspended on the points of innumerable stalactites, which hangs from the roofs above; and the columns of spar resting on pedestals, which, in some places, appear to be formed to support the arches above—the reflection of the lights, and the great extent and variety of the scenery of this amazing cavern, form altogether, one of the most pleasing and interesting scenes that was ever beheld by the eye of mortal man.

Its discovery immediately drew to it great numbers of people from the village and surrounding country; who were making great preparations upon it, by breaking off and carrying away, whatever they esteemed most curious; when Samuel B. Kennedy, Esq. Mr. Le Ray's agent was applied to, to prevent further spoiliations who immediately directed the passage in the cavern to be enlarged; stairways made; with a strong door placed under a lock and key; which has been finished and the door closed.

It may be proper to mention here that the cavern has been but partially explored; and that no one who has been into it, although some suppose they have travelled more than one hundred rods, pretend to have found the extent of it, or to know the number of rooms, balls and chambers which it contains

The following remarks of the editor of the Charleston Courier on 'short jackets,' will, we think, very well apply to many of our own citizens.

'I study to be brief,' says Horace, 'and I become obscure.' Thus did this laughing satirist of antiquity, pass sentence in advance on the short jackets of modern times, coupling them with the idea of obscurity. For in Rome, luxurious as she was and inventive of every graceful decoration of feature and person—in Greece where the images of the body and the images of the mind were equal; chaste and classical, no man would dare to appear in public in one of those economical, indecent, curtailed apologies for a coat, which are daily to be seen in the streets of Charleston. Dress was deemed of such importance among the Romans, that the period of manhood was marked by an investment with the toga. But we moderns, especially in America, are not free unless we can do as we please. Who cares what another man thinks of his dress? Who cares particularly what a lady thinks? It is for our slaves to be observant of appearances and respectful of decorum. We, the sovereign people, have a right to consult ourselves in every thing, and nobody else. This is certainly very true, and it is a pity that our fashions, for taste and liberty are always the same—it is a great pity that the people of antiquity had not adopted our costume. How venerable would Priam have appeared, asking the body of Hector, if instead of a long flowing robe, sweeping the earth in humility, and held submissive over his head, to shield his sorrows and the conqueror of his son, he had worn a gingham jacket in the costume of these days. Why did it not occur to the sculptor of antiquity, to throw a graceful garment of this kind over Hercules and the Apollo Belvidera. Why did not Canova thus array our own Washington? Why indeed are the tailors in making tails to the coats, which if they could be got rid of, why ex nihilo termini, the tailors would go too! Until this desirable result shall be obtained which we think will occur very soon, we recommend short jackets to be worn in the public streets, by all gentlemen of fortune, taste, literary reputation, professional character, courteous manners, and industrious habits: a short jacket being, in our opinion, conclusive evidence of the possession of one or all of these qualities.

New York, June 2.

MIRACULOUS OCCURRENCE.

Yesterday, Mr. King a respectable butcher in Washington market, but who had been unfortunate in business, met his creditors according to appointment, in our Marine Court, where in their presence he answered certain interrogatories. One of the creditors said to him, "Mr. K. are you willing to swear to all that you have said?" "Certainly," said he. The justice presented him the Bible, on which Mr. K. laid his hand and while, the justice was uttering the words of the oath, Mr. K. fell dead on the floor.

FOREIGN.

From the Norfolk Beacon, June 5.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.
We were not favored with any papers by the ship *Scipio*, whose arrival last evening in Hampton Roads, in a short passage from Liverpool, is noticed under our marine head; but the very polite attention of a friend in Liverpool has in a measure, repaired the disappointment, by enclosing us the *Mercury* of the 3d ult. It contains no news, but being later than our previous advices, we have extracted the most interesting paragraphs.

Captain Drummond states that there were no advices from the Russian and Turkish armies, that had come to his knowledge, later than the 'Mercury' contains. The impression among those well informed was, that there would be no war. He had heard nothing further on the subject of a difference between France and Spain—and, respecting the West India restrictions, although he had not understood that the bill had been taken up since our last accounts, there was no doubt but it would pass, as the ministry were generally in favor of it.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.

We have nothing decisive to communicate as to the state of affairs between Russia and the Porte. The constant answer of the Reis Effendi to the renewed applications of the English and Austrian ambassadors is, that the Porte has no desire for war; but, that if she is attacked by any power, she is prepared to defend herself.

Ionian Isles.—A report was in circulation in Paris on the 25th ultimo, that intelligence has been received at Marseilles of a revolution in the Ionian Isles. The population are said to have taken up arms against the English, and to have proclaimed their independence.

Dutch papers to the 27th ultimo mention, in advices from Batavia of the 22d December, that a dreadful hurricane was experienced at Nangarsack, and its environs, on the 10th September, by which many magazines were blown down, and several Japanese vessels destroyed. The ravages of the cholera morbus at Java and Madeira were still most destructive.

By advices from Vienna on the 20th ultimo, the most sanguine expectations of peace between Russia and Turkey were there entertained.

DREADFUL STATE OF IRELAND.

Sir E. O'Brien stated in the house of commons, on Monday, that famine desolated a large portion of the southern districts. The potato crop had partially failed, and on the banks of the Shannon the potatoes had rotted from continued inundations. He implored the interposition of government for one million of people who were in distress—in starvation: for 4 months they had nothing to look for subsistence. One hundred and fifty thousand persons in Clare were starving! Mr. Goulburn replied, that a gentleman had been commissioned to visit those districts; and that the Irish government would, after every thing possible was done by the resident gentry, no doubt apply every possible relief. What an alarming state of society! The agriculturists of England crying out against abundant crops; the poor of Ireland starving for want of food!

Distress & Disturbances in Monmouthshire.—The peace of the county is greatly disturbed. Numbers of men nightly attack those who work at the mines, at prices which they consider low; though according to resolutions at a late meeting, at which the Lord Lieutenant presided, it was deemed impossible to raise wages, on account of the depression of the trade.

Some coal wagons were attacked by the populace, whom it was found necessary to disperse by the military (the Scotch Greys) which was done with celerity and humanity, not a man being wounded. The dreadful distress to which the farmers are reduced may be learned from the following facts: 'The desertion of farms by their occupiers, after a thorough clearance of their property, is beginning to be very alarming in part of Monmouthshire. It is an absolute fact, that two magistrates residing in that county, travelled eighteen miles on Saturday night, to give possession to the landlord of a deserted farm; and, in order to complete the business, they must travel as many more! The same magistrates had the mortification to learn, as they went along, that several other tenants in that part of the county had already done the same thing.'

Subscriptions are opened in London for the distressed Irish, and plans proposed, in which it is anticipated that government will assist to despatch quantities of potatoes for immediate use, and for seed to the sufferers. It is recommended to purchase potatoes in Lancashire, and despatch them from this port.

A copy of a letter to the owners of the *Albion*, dated Kinsale, 27th April, furnishes some further particulars relative to the wreck of that ship—we extract from it the following:—

'But nine, out of the whole number, survive; one of which is Mr. Everhart, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, cabin passenger, and the only one of the cabin passengers that was saved—Mr. Cammer, of New-York, who was first officer of the *Albion*, and six of the crew, and one steerage passenger, who is an American, and the only American steerage passenger on board. The names of the crew saved, are William Hyatt, boatswain, Hyan Raymond, James Richards, Ebenezer Warner, Frs. Bloom, James Simpson, Seamen. The ship went on shore in Courtmarsherry Bay, about three miles to the Westward of the Light of the Old Head of Kinsale, and in a few minutes went to pieces. The ship and cargo will not net a dollar.'

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Thursday, April 25.—Agricultural petitions were presented from the counties of Cornwall, Salop, Radnor, & from Aylesbury. The last implored the distresses of the country 'to a weak, profligate, and arbitrary administration, which could neither be removed nor controlled without a reform in the representation of the people in Parliament.'

Friday, April 26.—A number of petitions, from all parts of the country, were presented, praying for economy, reform of Parliament, and the criminal code, and against the leather and other taxes.—Mr. Dickson said, that some of the best land in Somerset did not pay one shilling rent!

THE FASHIONS.

Celebration of the King's Birth Day.
The True Briton of the 24th of April, gives an account occupying ten columns of that paper of the celebration of His Majesty's Birth Day, the names of the persons at the Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, the distinguished personages honored with a presentation to the King, & a particular account of the ladies' dresses. The Drawing Room was, says the account, numerous and splendidly attended, perhaps beyond all precedent. St. James' Park and all the streets leading to it were crowded with ladies. All the cabinet ministers gave grand entertainments, and at night there was a general illumination. The King was dressed on the occasion in a Field Marshal's uniform and decorated with the order of the Garter, and the whole of the courtly attendants were dressed in the richest state uniforms. The account of the various dresses of the ladies who made their appearance in the Grand Saloon, fills six columns of the paper. We have selected for the amusement of the American ladies a few descriptions of these rich dresses from each of the different ranks, from the Princess Augusta down to the untitled Miss Gosling. In a rapid glance at this brilliant assembly of ladies (as they appear on paper) we were particularly struck with the modest and unostentatious dress of the Hon. Miss Olivia Strutt.

New York Statesman.
The Princess Augusta—Over a petticoat of rich white satin, a most splendid robe of gold lama en tulle, richly covered with wreaths of laurel encircling the thistle, below which was a deep border of matt and brilliant gold entwining the shamrock, the whole terminated with a magnificent garniture of the full blown rose-ear; the body and sleeves of the same superb lama, ornamented with a profusion of the finest blond and gold tassels; the mantua en tulle lined with white satin, and covered with the emblems of England, Scotland and Ireland, in refulgent and matt gold. Head dress, toque of gold, with a superb plume of ostrich feathers, and a magnificent display of the finest brilliants.

The Princess Sophia of Gloucester—Over a very rich blue satin petticoat, a most superb silver lama dress with a splendid border of silver lama elegantly interspersed with a wreath of blue embroidered flowers and bouquets, mantua blue satin, magnificently embroidered with silver lama, embroidered in the most tasteful bouquets of silver flowers, terminated with massive festoon bordering and silver lama blond. Head-dress of diamonds and feathers.

Duchess of Newcastle—A lace dress, superbly embroidered with a mixture of silver and steel, producing the effect of diamonds; train of azure blue, richly trimmed with silver. Head dress feathers and diamonds.

Duchess of Northumberland—A white net dress, richly embroidered en ponceau, and elegantly trimmed with a profusion of blond lace; garniture to correspond; mantleau of rich white satin, with a superb garniture of ponceau satin and net, intermixed with roses. Head dress, magnificent diamonds and ostrich plume.

Duchess of Buckingham—A splendid dress of gold lama over white satin, ornamented with blond lace; mantleau of gold lama, with an elegant border of roses embroidered with gold, and lined with white satin; a superb stomacher of diamonds.—Head-dress, ostrich feathers, with a profusion of diamonds.

Marchioness of Conynham—A magnificent tissue train of green poplin (the new manufacture of Ireland,) entirely covered with shamrocks of gold woven in the poplin, a broad border embroidered round; the train in gold flowers; petticoat of tulle and satin, embroidered all over in gold.

Marchioness of Cholmondeley—A superb gold lama dress, trimmed with two violante, richly embroidered with garlands of flowers and three rouleaus of gold lama to correspond; the body and sleeves trimmed with gold; train of gold lama, with a magnificent border to correspond, the whole lined with white satin, and enriched with mantilla of blond with a niche of French net. Head dress, plume of white ostrich feathers, set with a profusion of diamonds.

Countess Delaware—A rich embroidered tulle with satin applique stripes, each stripe terminating with a bunch of roses and pearl ornaments; train, pink, gros de Naples, trimmed with pearls and blond.

Countess of Plymouth—A lace dress, superbly worked in bunches of grapes, in Roman pearl; train of pink satin; embroidered to correspond. Head dress, feathers and diamonds.

Countess of Galloway—Train of Pastel; green fig'd mantua petticoat of tulle, embroidered with flowers, finished with blond flowers. Head dress, diamonds and feathers.

Countess of Grosvenor—A most magnificent petticoat of satin, richly embroidered with gold lama and steel, in stripes; train of rich ruby satin, trimmed with gold lama. Head dress, a profusion of diamonds and feathers.

Countess Lieven—A magnificent dress of silver lama, the arrangement of design quite novel; the front, or apron, beautifully drawn to represent a bouquet of flowers, composed of bright and frosted silver, round the bottom which, being the same pattern, and the whole being so massive and costly, as to be oppressively heavy to her Ladyship. Head dress, feathers and diamonds.

Viscountess Ashbrook—A dress of white tulle, richly embroidered with silver lama; train of peach coloured satin, embroidered to correspond, in silver lama. Head dress white feathers and diamonds.

Viscountess Ebrington—A dress of beautiful net, embroidered in steel. Head dress, plume of feathers and diamonds.

Right Hon. Lady K. Wild Forrester—A richly embroidered net dress, tastefully ornamented with bunches of corn flowers and pearls, and trimmed with geranium satin point lace, &c. train, white gros de Naples, trimmed ponceau and white satin.

Lady Mayoress—A white net dress, richly embroidered with white leaves in stripes over satin, blond lace; flowers taste, fully ornamented with beautiful bouquets, composed of hyacinths, primroses & moss, white satin train, trimmed with blond, net and flowers to correspond with petticoat. Head-dress, a most beautiful plume of feathers and diamonds.

Lady East—Tulle petticoat over white satin, superbly broad French blond lace; an elegant and novel drapery, magnificently festooned up with large bunches of superb pearl vine leaves and acorns, and finished with rich blond lace; bodice and train of rich white figured gros de Naples, the bodice trimmed with rich blond lace, and covered with elegant real pearl ornaments; a superb pearl sash suspended from it that meets the garniture of tulle and pearl wheat ears, and finished with beautiful broad French blond lace to correspond. Head-dress, ostrich feathers, diamonds, and pearl bandeau; superb diamond necklace and ear-rings.

Lady Gage—A French white satin dress, richly embroidered in stars of gold and steel, the border of great depth, with a netted work in gold, terminated with shells of the same, below with sprays of steel and gold intermixed, finishing with a vandyked border, beautifully interwoven with the steel, giving a most brilliant effect; body and sleeves to correspond; train of gold sprigged net, trimmed with a handsome gold fringe. Head-dress, a superb plume of white ostrich feathers and a profusion of diamonds.

Ladies Margaret and Katharine Charteris—Unique dresses of tulle over white satin, embroidered en foliage, decorated with groups of jonquil and blush roses en garniture and trimmed with blond lace; mantleau of jonquil gros de Naples, trimmed with borderings of tulle and flowers to correspond. Head-dress of jonquil and white ostrich feathers and pearls.

Hon. Mrs. Wm. Gosling—Wore a petticoat of white satin, over which a dress of tulle, embroidered with pearls; mantleau of rich figured silk, colour flame de punche, elegantly trimmed with tulle and pearls; body and sleeves, with fine point lace. Head-dress, diamonds and feathers.

Hon. Mrs. Leigh—A splendid gold lama dress over white satin, ornamented with blond; mantleau of white satin, with border of gold lama and dead roses. Head dress, feathers and diamonds.

Mrs. W. Camac—A very rich gold lama petticoat, with a flouncenure of tulle, gold bullion cord intermixed with bunches of gold artificial roses; body and train of emerald green gros de Naples, trimmed with gold fringe. A plume of white ostrich feathers; a magnificent diamond tiara, with a superb emerald and diamond necklace and ear-rings.

Mrs. Wm. Jolliffe—A white satin dress, with a rich garniture of tulle and satin in festoons, finished with blond lace, and variegated sweet williams, the sleeves and top also flounced with superb blond; mantleau of rose colour figured satin, and trimmed all around with blond lace. Head dress a plume of feathers, with diamonds, necklace and ear-rings to suite.

Hon. Miss de Grey—Over a petticoat of rich white satin, wore a dress of tulle, embroidered with silk intermixed with flowers, terminating with a rich border of tulle and satin. Mantleau of rich figured silk, colour fleur de pomme, elegantly trimmed with guesse lisse; satin body and sleeves, finished with fine blond. Head dress, diamonds and feathers.

The two Hon. Misses Towansend—Pink net dresses, richly embroidered with steel beads; trains, pink satin.

Hon. Miss Olivia Strutt—A white net dress, embroidered in steel over white satin; train of figured gros de Naples.—Head dress, feathers and pearls.

Hon. Miss Twistleton—Beautiful silver tissue dress ornamented with blue roses; train, white watered gros de Naples, with blush roses; wreaths and pink topazes.

Miss Charlotte Pocock—A white net silver-lama dress over white satin, with robe of French lisse, ornamented to correspond. Head dress, a plume of feathers.

Miss Scott of Belford—Petticoat of tulle, richly embroidered with beads and foil-work, over a white satin slip; body and train of white satin, ornamented with blond and beads to correspond; stomacher and necklace of beautiful variegated Scotch gams. Head dress, superb tiara of

the same, with an elegant plume of white ostrich feathers.

Miss and Mrs. Gosling—Elegant dresses of embroidered tulle, over white satin; garnitures of tulle, intermixed with white roses. Mantleaux and robes of rich pink gauze, tastefully ornamented with tulle and satin. Head dresses, feathers and diamonds.

The following lively description of a night in New York is taken from the *National Advocate*.

Nightly promenade.—In London it is well known that a considerable portion of the inhabitants, particularly the most depraved sleep all day and walk all night; hence at no period of the twenty four hours are the streets deserted. We, in New York, are quite a sober set, particularly in the winter. The streets of a frosty night, are actually desolate; and even the watchmen, those vigilant sentinels of the dark, house themselves comfortably, & take their nap beneath some porch or pent house, well sheltered from the storm.

In the summer, however, things wear a different appearance, and there are many who sleep through the heat of the day, and walk through the cool of the night. The weary traveller or the industrious citizen, steals but a hasty doze in these noisy times, and enjoys his balmy sleep by snatches.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, the neighbours in the vicinity of Washington Hall, were aroused from their slumbers by a clamour in the street, of an inconsiderable violence. A lady had detected the infidelity of her husband, which, like a kind considerate wife, she was endeavoring to conceal, by having him taken to the watch house.

The noise made by these connubial rioters awoke all the bachelors in the neighborhood, who shaking the poppies from their brows, popped their white night caps and heads from their windows to take a lesson in the line of conjugal affection. 'O you thief—you varlet, you infidel,' said the lady with the utmost mildness, and having a smack of the brogue, 'have I catch'd ye? how dar ye go after another man's wife, you villain?'

'Now, my dear,' said the husband, 'consider where we are.' 'Don't talk to me, ye wretch; you consider every thing but your poor wife; but I suspected ye, faith—and sure, I dogg'd ye, and I catch'd ye, you villain as you are, with another woman.' 'Now you are wrong, my love,' said the poor devil—'you are wrong; I was sitting up with a dead man.'

'A dead man? och what a lie,' said the lady—'twas a living woman, I say—here, watch, watch—off with him; I'll appear against him to-morrow.' Our watchmen are, in general, very civil creatures, having at best, little energy, but a great deal of curiosity. They are so fond of hearing particulars, and trying a case in the streets.

In this instance, after hearing patiently the volubility of the lady, and her vehement if not affectionate solicitations to carry her husband to the watch house, the trusty guardian of the public peace, not feeling at liberty to discharge the man, nor fully competent to decide whether the public peace had been disturbed, concluded that it was best to carry them both off.

Order being restored, and folks returned to their comfortable mattresses, a dull half hour crawl'd on, interrupted only by some early carriage coming in or going out of town, or the clatter of feet tripping it over the pavement. Presently, an amateur of music, thinly clad, came snuffling along, and fixing himself under the window of a house occupied by a very handsome lady, took the disjointed pieces of a clarinet from his pocket, which he serewed together—and, as Hamlet says, he 'gave it breath with his mouth,' and it discoursed not the most eloquent music; on the contrary, it produced screams as harsh, discordant and violent as a peacock, or the nightly braying of a Spanish jackass. If this was not disturbing the peace, and offending good taste, and, as such, deserving municipal correction, I know not what is an offence at common law. Those who are accustomed to have their slumbers gently disturbed by music stealing o'er the senses, waffled with skill and harmony o'er the nightly breeze, can well imagine the effect produced by a squeaking, squalling instrument 'piercing the nights dull ear.'

Occasionally, we have some mad poet swinging himself along by the light of the moon, and bellowing forth passages from Shakespeare or Byron. Sometimes a song or ballad is minced forth in a dolorous style; and as morn blushes from the east, the heavy butchers cart, the light wagon of the milkman the musical tones of the sweep, and the hum of business, which at early day commences, finishes the languid, drowsy night and leaves us unrefreshed, unvigilant. Such are the charms of a city life; such is a night, a summer night, in New York. Let not our southern friends complain; there is no deception in it.

The following is a description of a ship lately launched. Humorous as it is, there is a little envy at the bottom of it—the ship in question being really a superior one, and owned by an enterprising citizen.

J. F. Sdu.
An elegant ship was lately launched from a ship yard of this city. For beauty of model, excellence of workmanship, and quality of timber, this ship cannot be equalled. She is 800 tons by carpenters measurement, but it is confidently expected that she will carry 1800 tons with ease, and with the wind tree, will sail 19 miles per hour. Her timbers are of the best Lignumvita, and every other part is live oak, except the deck which is mahogany, inlaid with Rosewood. She is caulked

with raw silk, which is found to answer better than oakum, and renders the ship more buoyant. She is coppered even with the gunwales, and upon a new principle. We understand she takes out with her a small machine invented by our ingenious fellow countryman, Mr. Redheffer of Philadelphia, which is expected to combine the following advantages, viz.—It will trim the yards, haul and reef the sails, harpoon shanks, pipe all hands to grog, cook the Captain's dinner, heave the log, cut the anchor and tar the rigging. A sumptuous banquet was prepared on-board, to which were invited the Mayor and Corporation, all the clergymen of the city and several 'strangers of distinction.' We understand that 2000 extra hands were engaged to assist in the launch. At the time appointed, she glided majestically into her destined element with

Grace in her steps, Heaven in her eye, And all her motion, dignity and love!!!

LEAD MINES.

St. Louis (Missouri) April 13.
We state it is a fact highly interesting to St. Louis, and the citizens of the state generally, that the rich Lead Mines on the Upper Mississippi, belonging to the United States, are about to be leased to individuals, and that there is a prospect hereafter that those mines will be worked on an extensive and profitable scale.

Col. James Johnson, accompanied by Capt. Bordine of the army, arrived here a few days since from Kentucky, on his way to the river La Feivre, which empties into Mississippi about 75 miles below Prairie du Chien.

Colonel Johnson has obtained a lease for ten years, of a portion of the mines on this river, the mineral of which is said to surpass in quantity and quality, that of any other known on the continent.

We are told by persons who have been engaged there, that the Indians (who own most of the mines in that country) can throw up more mineral, merely by the use of a hoe, or sometimes the bayonet of a musket fixed on the end of a stick, than large companies have done in other places, after excavating for months with all the implements of art. As an evidence of this fact, one individual in the last season, has smelted 7 or 800,000 pounds of the mineral which he obtained after a short intercourse with the Indians and it is thought not to be transcending the bounds of probability, to say that three million pounds of lead will come down the Mississippi, annually, to St. Louis, after the works are put properly in operation. Some apprehensions are entertained from the jealousy and hostility with which the Indians view the encroachments of the whites in the neighbourhood of their mines—and the government has gone so far as to order a small detachment to be placed in the vicinity of Col. Johnson's contemplated works, for the defence of the establishment—but this precaution is thought to be almost unnecessary, as the Indians have no settled claims among themselves, there being several mines on La Feivre, as well as on other rivers, which are claimed by four or five different nations.

From Garden's Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War in America.
The hospitality of Baron Steuben was unbounded. Introduced at his villa by a friend, to whose exertions in Congress he considered himself peculiarly indebted for a pension settled on him for life, he treated me with marked attention.

Dining with him shortly after the resignation of Mr. Robert Morris as Financier of the United States, the cause of which appeared inexplicable to the company present, 'To me,' said Baron Steuben, 'there appears no mystery; I will illustrate my sentiments by a simple narrative. When I was about to quit Paris to embark for the United States, the better to insure comfort when in camp, I judged it of importance to engage in my service a cook of celebrity. The American army was posted at Valley Forge; when I joined it. Arrived at my quarters, a wagoner presented himself, saying that he was directed to attach himself to my train, and obey my orders. Commissaries arriving, furnished a supply of beef and bread, and retired. My cook looked round him for utensils, indispensable, in his opinion, for preparing a meal, and finding none, in an agony of despair applied to the wagoner for advice. 'We cook our meat,' replied he, by 'hanging it up by a string, and turning it before a good fire till sufficiently roasted.'

The next day, and still another passed, without material change. The Commissary made his deposit. My Cook showed the strongest indications of uneasiness by sbrungs and heavy sighing; but with the exception of a few oaths, spoke not a word of complaint. His patience, however, was completely exhausted; he requested an audience, and demanded his dismissal. Under happier circumstances, mon General, said he, 'it would be my ambition to serve you, but here I have no chance of showing my talents, and I think myself obliged in honour, to save you expense, since your wagoner is just as able to turn the string as I am.' Believe me, gentlemen, continued the Baron, the Treasury of America is, at present, just as empty as my kitchen was at Valley Forge; and Mr. Morris wisely retires, thinking it of very little consequence who turns the string.'

IRISH SUBTRACTION.
A gentleman having some business to transact on board of a man of war, heard a whimsical dispute between five Irishmen about their mess, who wanted one out; therefore it was resolved to settle it by a fair rule, and thus decided—'Take Downy from Morris you can't, but Paddy from Murphy there remains Teague—Teague, you are out of the mess.'

We beg leave to be not in the way of our business, but we have not become more opportune upon us—not at all pomp, which means at Milton's Eden, but a cap and dead—Se Lasca made.

The Sea Serpent is a female fish, silent until it reads the official acc. Statesman.

From the New Sea Serpent—We have John Bears, a) who arrive right last, and feature, between Monday last, Point, near Miter was discovered, having two boats, which were launched from the shallows. Five or six men to dr which is to be on Tuesday. A number of men have been here that they (the same kind) given of a Sea-f that species to heart, but barrels of oil, white teeth, but 7 feet, the skin is to be a kni-ge enough.

Another EXTR. Yesterday at Point Cove, a perfect omelette, neither war, or pert species, resembling the extinction of a half-inc neck, it crosses the di-ly, where at one inch whale kind feet in ice of the ball itself shot and us, furnish double rough, and ity of swal when attack nific natu-tempt to rep-ler, and wh-out two h-ails only.

er in the at, instead ame as the arease is r-uffing, to particularly nchity)ol ed in a few, that the tests, y strongly jo-called a milk, it i-nd calves, ng the Am-into this rounded, ff before Middlel This gr-alled by t-ius,? w-ut of the

That is on at East Church St. lakeford such at C Church H He will the season but if fifteen October, er, with a fall roll—si-ive six he's app-ree w-owed. A See. A is ill, the d-conn-ome the fat

March 1

SEA SERPENT

We beg leave to congratulate our readers on the ship which was not immediately at hand. The "Tug of War" between the Turks and Russians...

From the New York National Advocate. Sea Serpent, or something like it, captured. We have conversed with a Mr. John Bears, a resident of Middletown...

A number of old whalers and other seamen have been to view it, and they all declare that they have never seen any animal of the same kind, and from the description given of a Sea Serpent, they consider it one of that species...

Another account from the Statesman. EXTRAORDINARY FISH. Yesterday was taken in Middletown Point Cove, which to us in the vicinity, is perfect non-descript. It is, as far as we know, neither whale, porpoise, sturgeon nor shark...

The Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in the city of New York on Tuesday last, at which the Reverend Bishop McKenney, President of the Society, presided. We are gratified to learn from the annual report, that the success of the Missionaries, not only among the destitute population of our country, but also among the Aborigines of the wilderness, has been great...

Silver Heels. That superb Horse will stand this season at Easton on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Church Hill on Thursdays and Fridays, and at Lakeford on Saturdays and Sundays...

Notice. The Levy Court for Talbot County, have appointed Robert Kemp a Commissioner from this county, to meet the Commissioners from Queen Anne's and Caroline counties to examine Tuckahoe Bridge and report thereon...

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md. SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 31st ult. gives the following from a correspondent, who had been written to by the editor. 'I never before witnessed so poor a prospect of a wheat crop as the upper counties of this State, through which I have travelled, afford. I am confident, that Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Frederick, Jefferson and Loudoun will not yield the farmer more than one third of the usual quantity. Complaints are pretty general from the western counties of the almost total failure of the wheat crop. I have heard with great regret, from authority not to be questioned, that the prospect is not better through the Valley from Potomac to the Tennessee Line; and the rye crop is even worse than the wheat. The appearance of the wheat in the rich counties of Washington and Frederick in Maryland is not better than in those counties mentioned on the Virginia side of the river. I am sure the whole produce of the land from Fredericktown in Maryland to Washington City, as far as I could discover from the stage road, will not be sufficient to defray the expense of cutting it.'

James Lloyd, of Boston, has been elected to the Senate of the United States, in the place of Harrison Gray Otis, resigned. Mr. Lloyd formerly filled the same station.

The N. Y. Gazette of the 7th inst. says - It has been stated to us, on authority which we cannot doubt, that the long pending commercial Treaty between the United States and France, has been signed.

We are informed, that the Rev. JOHN SUMMERFIELD, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been stationed in Baltimore for a term, by the General Conference sitting in New York. - Chronicle.

GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

At an annual Grand Communication of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maryland, held in the City of Baltimore on the 8th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th days of May, the following brethren were chosen Grand Officers for the ensuing year. Brother WILLIAM H. WINDER, R. W. Grand Master.

BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, R. W. Deputy Grand Master. WILLIAM STEUART, R. W. Senior Grand Warden. ISRAEL D. MAULSBY, R. W. Junior Grand Warden. JOHN D. READEL, Grand Secretary. EDWARD G. WOODYEAR, Grand Treasurer. JOHN D. READEL, M. D. Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Md.

THE EXPECTED DUEL.

A gentleman from the South, recently passed through Danville, (Virginia) who informed the Editor of the Sentinel that Mr. M'Duffie had returned to his district; and his constituents had given him a public dinner on the 24th May, and the next day, his friend Major Elmors, who was present at the dinner, set out for Augusta, (Georgia), to see Colonel Cumming. It was understood they were to fight either in Florida or in the country owned by the Indians.

BALTIMORE, June 6. RELIGIOUS.

The Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in the city of New York on Tuesday last, at which the Reverend Bishop McKenney, President of the Society, presided. We are gratified to learn from the annual report, that the success of the Missionaries, not only among the destitute population of our country, but also among the Aborigines of the wilderness, has been great. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the gentleman composing the different societies established for this purpose, for their benevolent exertions to spread the light of religion and education among the destitute of our country. To meliorate the condition of our own poor is the work of true benevolence; it admits of no doubtful exemplification, and cannot be misrepresented by those whose interests are foreign to our laws, our habits, and our country.

At the meeting alluded to a boy of 12 years of age, Washington Cackle, moved and the Rev. Mr. Summersfield seconded a motion of thanks to the Auxiliary and Branch Societies. Master Cackle made a very good speech and in behalf of some children, presented the society with \$410. Nearly at the close of the meeting, a most interesting circumstance took place. A child about five years of age brought forward a little box, in which he had saved nearly 200 cents, and tendered it for Missionary purposes. - Fed. Gaz.

Extract of a letter, received at Boston from an American Gentleman, dated at the City of Mexico, April 9.

'I believe the columns of our newspapers have occasionally given some details of the operations of Gen. Long, who conducted an expedition into this country in favor of the Patriots. Since the adoption of the present government, which is decidedly Monarchical, and intolerant in religion, this gentleman, with his officers and soldiers, have declined further service; and admitting the undoubted right of the people to frame their government, have demanded remuneration for their services, and permission to leave the country. I found Gen. Long in this city, with a few of his officers, engaged in settling their claims. The general had brought them, with great perseverance, nearly to a close, and a favorable issue - when yesterday morning, about 8 he proceeded to the quarters of Col. O'Riley, (which are in the Inquisition) to consult with him on the subject. The general was alone, and as he entered the gate, a Cadet on sentry there shot him through the lungs, and he expired immediately. A veil of mystery hangs over this black transaction, which time alone can unmask. 'The scarcity of money, contributions, uncertain state of the government, mines not in operation and most of the capitalists having left, or leaving the country, produce a state of stagnation in trade entirely adverse to my views.' N. Y. Mer. Adv.

remuneration for their services, and permission to leave the country. I found Gen. Long in this city, with a few of his officers, engaged in settling their claims. The general had brought them, with great perseverance, nearly to a close, and a favorable issue - when yesterday morning, about 8 he proceeded to the quarters of Col. O'Riley, (which are in the Inquisition) to consult with him on the subject. The general was alone, and as he entered the gate, a Cadet on sentry there shot him through the lungs, and he expired immediately. A veil of mystery hangs over this black transaction, which time alone can unmask. 'The scarcity of money, contributions, uncertain state of the government, mines not in operation and most of the capitalists having left, or leaving the country, produce a state of stagnation in trade entirely adverse to my views.' N. Y. Mer. Adv.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

The cause of the United States against Daniel D. Tompkins, which commenced before the circuit court on Tuesday, terminated yesterday afternoon, when the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. This suit against the vice president, we understand, was for the sum of between eleven and twelve thousand dollars, alleged to have been due from him to the United States, while at the same time the defendant claimed of the United States a very large sum, (it is said about half a million of dollars) for expenditures during the late war.

After a patient investigation of three days the jury were of opinion that there was due to the vice president, from the evidence before them, the sum of \$136,799 79. - Mercantile Adv. of Friday.

Methinks the government of the United States must have a system of keeping accounts peculiar to themselves. They pronounce a man a public defaulter, and having defamed him they then sue him to recover the amount of his defalcation; but on the trial it turns out, that instead of his being indebted to them, they owe him upwards of \$130,000! Is this according to Bennett's system of book-keeping, or according to Pike or Cocker? New York Evening Post.

TRIBUTE TO THE BRITISH SPY, ANDRE.

From the New York Evening Post. This morning we have been shown a beautiful cedar snuff box, inlaid with pure gold, which has been presented by the Duke of York, to the Rev. Mr. Demarest, of Tappan, in token of the grateful sense, which the Duke entertains of his respectful attention to the remains of the late Major Andre, which were disinterred from his grounds. The cedar, out of which the box is carved, grew upon the grave and was sent to England with the sarcophagus, which contained the bones of the deceased. The following is a copy of the inscription inside the lid: From His Royal Highness the Duke of York, To mark his sense Of the Rev. John Demarest's Liberal attention Upon the occasion of the removal Of the remains of the late Major John Andre, At Tappan, On the 18th of August 1821. BALTIMORE, June 11.

PRICES CURRENT.

Flour, Howard street \$6 75 do wharf, cash 6 50 Wheat, white per bushel 1 45 a 1 50 do red, do 1 40 Corn, white do 75 a 80 Oats, do 40 a 42 Rye, do 70 Bran do 15 Whiskey, from the wagons, per gal. 54

TOBACCO.

Fine yellow, per 100 lbs \$19 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 5 00 a 7 00 do common do 5 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.

WOOL.

Merino, full blood, lb. 35 a 40 Do mixed 25 a 30 Common Country 20 a 30 About 12 a 18 3-4 cents advance for assorted and cleaned.

LEATHER.

Soal, best, per lb. 25 a 27 Skirting do 30 a 33 Upper whole hide \$3 00 a 4 25 Do best calf, finished, doz. \$26 a 30 Do rough do 18 a 22 Fed. Rep.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Levin Mills, to Miss Mary Cooper, all of this county.

Masonic.

The anniversary of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated by Cambridge Lodge, No. 66, on Monday the 24th inst. in Cambridge, Dorchester county. - A sermon adapted to the occasion will be delivered by the Rev. Brother Judah. The Fraternity in the adjoining counties are respectfully invited to attend decorated with appropriate badges. ARTHUR RICH, THOMAS HAYWARD, N. G. ECCLESTON, Committee. Cambridge, June 15 - 27

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of James Sangston, use of Abraham Griffith, against Samuel Lucas & Abraham Griffith, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th of July next, at the Court House Door in the Town of Easton, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the life estate of said Lucas, in and to an unimproved Lot, adjoining the Lot of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. on Dover street, in the Town of Easton, also, two Negro Girls, seized and sold to satisfy the above named claim. E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. June 15 - 15

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, at May Term 1823, sitting as a court of Equity. The subscriber will expose to public sale, on the 23d day of July next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on the Court House Green in Easton, all that Farm or plantation, whereon Henry Casson lived, and of which he died seized - situated on the Post Road leading from Easton to Centreville - and estimated to contain three hundred & twenty acres.

The purchaser or purchasers, will be required to give bond, with such security as the trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, (with interest thereon from the day of sale) within twelve months thereafter - and upon a ratification of the said sale by the court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid, and not before, the trustee is authorized to make to the purchaser or purchasers a deed in fee simple. The situation of this farm is desirable, and the soil adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, Clover &c. &c. it is well adapted also to Plaster of Paris: and the buildings and improvements will be found complete and comfortable. The creditors of Henry Casson, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of Talbot county court within six months from the day of sale. THOMAS P. BENNETT, Trustee. June 15 - 6w

Nathan Sheppard, Has removed to that New Warehouse No. 75, South Calvert, third store from Pratt street, where he offers for sale A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS. ALSO, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool CARDS Clothier and Hatters' Jack ditto Machine CARDS Cotton seine TWINE, at the manufacturers prices A quantity of large and small Twist TOBACCO, low to close sales, &c. &c. Baltimore, June 15, 1822.

Harvest Goods. CLARK & GREEN Have just received from Baltimore, THEIR HARVEST SUPPLY OF Rum, Whiskey, MOLASSES, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, &c. &c. ALSO, Best prime Sythe Blades and Sickles, AND AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS. They have also just received from Philadelphia, a Pipe of nice old PORT WINE, Which is WARRANTED to be GENUINE and of a superior quality. Easton, June 15 - 3w

Earthenware. The subscribers have received, by the recent arrivals at this port from Liverpool, their spring supply, consisting of 477 CRATES EARTHENWARE, comprising a very general and complete assortment of every article in the line. They will be sold to country merchants and others on better terms than they have been in the habit of buying. This ware is of anchor stamp, and put up to our order in the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. John and James Daventry, expressly for this market. 150 crates of the above number are variously and handsomely assorted, to suit every demand. We have made arrangements to be regular and constantly supplied with articles of Earthen and Queen's Ware, and invite examination of prices and quality of ware, at our Warehouse, No. 3, North Charles street, Baltimore. GEORGE GRUNDY & SONS. N. B. We expect by the earliest fall arrivals 380 crates, which will be sold on our usual terms. Baltimore, June 15 - 3w

Wool Carding. The subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has erected at the Grist Mill, the property of the late Edward Price, near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, a Wool Carding MACHINE. New and complete, and will be able to attend to all orders with which he may be favored at the lowest rates, and to order and will take wool in payment at market price - Wool well washed and picked will ensure the return of good rolls. One pint of grease to 10 pounds of wool. HENRY HOLMES. June 1, 1822 - 11

Notice. The Levy Court for Talbot County, have appointed Robert Kemp a Commissioner from this county, to meet the Commissioners from Queen Anne's and Caroline counties to examine Tuckahoe Bridge and report thereon. - The Levy Court will meet on the 10th day of July next, to appoint a Collector of the County Tax for the present year. Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Easton, June 14, 1822.

MARYLAND, Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court.

June 13th. A. D. 1822. On application of Ann Green, administratrix of Henry Green, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased - It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she 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 Anne's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office this 13th day of June, 1822. THOMAS C. EARLE, Regr. 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 Henry Green, 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 subscriber on or before the 17th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of June Anno Domini 1822. ANN GREEN, Adm'r. of Henry Green, dec'd. June 15 - 3w

MARYLAND, Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court.

June 13th, 1822. On application of William G. Spry, executor of George Spry, 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 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 13th day of June, Anno Domini 1822. THOMAS C. EARLE, Regr. 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 George Spry, late of Queen Anne's 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 17th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of June Anno Domini 1822. WILLIAM G. SPRY, Ex'r. of George Spry, dec'd. June 15 - 3w

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN SHEAF,

WASHINGTON STREET, EASTON; The Subscriber respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgments to all those who have favored 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 Officers 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. - Boarders taken at a moderate price by the day, week, month or year. The Public's Obedient Servant, JAMES RUI. Easton, May 18th, 1822.

Nanticoke Bridge.

VIENNA, June 3d, 1822. The President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, have this day declared a dividend of Thirty Cents on each share of Stock, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand. JEREY COLSTON, Treasurer. An Election for Ten Directors of the above Institution will be held at the Toll-House in Vienna, on Saturday the 30th day of July next, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. By order J. COLSTON, Treasurer. June 8, 1822 - 3w

House & Garden TO BE RENTED.

To be Rented from the 1st day of July to the end of the present year the DWELLING HOUSE & GARDEN in the Town of Cambridge, where the Rev. George Weller now lives - The House is very large and convenient, and the Garden as good as any in Cambridge. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Easton, June 3d, 1822. P. S. Any persons wishing to buy may view the property aforesaid on reasonable terms.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
TO HOPE.
 When clouds involve the night,
 And blackening thunders roll,
 Do thou but lend thy heavenly light,
 To cheer my sinking soul.
 Then, ever beautiful star!
 My way illumed by thee,
 I'd brave the elemental war,
 From shuddering terror free.
 The furious whirlwind's roar,
 Might waste my dreary path,
 Red meteors gleam and lightnings pour,
 In desolating wrath—
 Yet ever in my breast,
 Fair peace should hold her reign,
 My soul with darkness to infest,
 The storm should rage in vain.
 But should I e'er behold
 Thy last faint quivering ray,
 Expire in midnight darkness cold,
 Oh! then must I—but—nay—
 Thou never wilt forsake,
 Dire thought away! away!
 Till on this vale of gloom shall break
 The dawn of endless day!

HORATIUS.

NOTICE To Seinhaulers.

We the Subscribers, forwarn all persons handling the Seine, landing Fish and making fires upon our shores, as we are determined to prosecute all persons who are not advised by this notice.

James Goldsborough | James Chaplain jr
 Solomon Dickinson | Josiah Chaplain
 Sam'l. S. Dickinson | Philemon Mackley
 John Holmes | Peter Webb.

Talbot county, June 8th, 1822

CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICE

Will be given, for twenty likely young negroes, by applying at the Bar of the Fountain Inn, of James O. Wheeler.

Easton, June 8—

Trustee's Sale.

The Subscriber, appointed by the Chancellor of Maryland, Trustee to make sale of the Real Estate of Nathan Peacock, deceased, for the payment of his debts, offers at Public Sale the same, containing between 600 and 1000 acres of land, be the same more or less—There are a variety of tenements upon said property, pleasantly situated in Queen Ann's county, in the neighbourhood of the Head of Chester. On the day of sale a plot & more perfect description will be afforded. The lands will be sold entire, or in parcels so as to suit purchasers. The sale will take place at the Tavern of Mr. Joshua Pennington, in the Head of Chester, on Saturday the 20th day of July next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock of that day. The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with approved security, for paying the purchase money, with interest within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the same, and not before, a deed will be executed by the Trustee. The creditors of the said Nathan Peacock, are hereby notified and requested to exhibit their claims against the deceased, and the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated to the Register in Chancery at Annapolis, within six months from the time of sale.

JAMES E. BARROLL Trustee.

Chester Town, June 8th, 1822—3w

NOTICE.

The undersigned, citizens of Kent County, State of Maryland, do hereby severally give notice to their creditors, that they have petitioned to the Judges of Kent County Court, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, and that their petitions are now pending in the said Court—and they have severally complied with the provisions of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, has been appointed by the said Court for a final hearing of the said Petitions, of which their creditors are respectively requested to take notice.

HOWLAND ELLIS,
JAMES NOWLAND,
JAMES SALSBUURY.

June 8—3w

\$300 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 6th 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

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 lowest Cash prices.

Easton, May 25th, 1822.—if

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.

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, | GROCERIES,
 HARDWARE, | LIQUORS,
 CROCKERY and | WINES,
 GLASS WARE, | Fresh TEAS, &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—if

GROOME & LAMBIN

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

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 Sattinette
 do do do Kid
 do do do Valencia

Misses do do Morocco
 Children's Morocco and Leather Shoes,
 Gentlemen's Boots and Morocco'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—if

SKETCHES

Of the Early History of Maryland,

BY THOS. W. GILBERT,

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 endeavoured 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 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, 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.

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—if

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 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—if

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 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 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—as 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—

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, a Saddler by Trade, wishes employment in the line of his profession, letters addressed to him at the Trappe, or to the editor of this paper will be immediately attended to. Should he not be able to get employment at his trade, he would have no objection to attending in a Store, or doing any kind of writing. He can produce good recommendations.

SAMUEL STEVENS.

Trappe, Talbot county, June 1

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

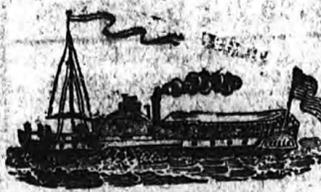
NOTICE.

William Apsley, an insolvent debtor, in actual confinement in the goal of Kent County, having been discharged from his confinement by petitioning to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of Kent county, for the benefits of the several acts of assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and complied with the requisites of the acts of assembly in such case made and provided, and having given bond, &c. for his personal appearance in Kent county Court, before the Judges thereof, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, to answer such allegations as may be then and there made against him by his creditors in the premises, in order to obtain a final discharge from his debts, by virtue of the said acts of assembly, I do order that the said William Apsley, give notice to his creditors of the aforesaid proceedings, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Easton Gazette for three weeks successively, three months previous to the said first Saturday after the third Monday in September next.

Witness my hand this twenty eighth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty two.

EDWARD ANDERSON.

June 8—5w



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, 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 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—if

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 Keady'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 & 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.—if

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 endeavour 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 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.

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.

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 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 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, 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—hose inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

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

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

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.

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, JUNE 23, 1832.

NO. 237

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 in-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty
cents for every subsequent insertion.

NOTICE To Seinhaulers.

We the Subscribers, forwarn all persons
sailing the Seine, landing fish and mak-
ing fires upon our shores, as we are deter-
mined to prosecute all persons who are not advis-
ed by this notice.

James Goldsborough, James Chaplain,
Solomon Dickinson, Josiah Chaplain,
Sam'l. S. Dickinson, Philamon Mackey,
John Holmes, Peter Webb.
Talbot county, June 8th, 1832.

Trustee's Sale.

The Subscribers, appointed by the Chan-
cellor of Maryland, Trustee to make sale
of the Real Estate of Nathan Peacock,
deceased, for the payment of his debts,
offers at Public Sale the same, containing
between 600 and 1000 acres of land, be-
lieved to be the same or less—There are a variety
of tenements upon said property, pleasantly
situated in Queen Anne's county, in the
neighbourhood of the Head of Chester. On
the day of sale a plot or more perfect descrip-
tion will be afforded. The lands will be sold
entire, or in parcels so as to suit purchasers.
The sale will take place at the Tavern of
Mr. Joshua Pennington, in the Head of Ches-
ter, on Saturday the 20th day of July next,
between the hours of ten and two o'clock
of that day. The terms of sale will be, that
the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond
with approved security, for paying the pur-
chase money, with interest within twelve
months from the day of sale, and upon pay-
ment of the same, and not before, a deed will
be executed by the Trustee. The creditors of
the said Nathan Peacock, are hereby notifi-
ed and requested to exhibit their claims
against the deceased, and the vouchers there-
of, properly authenticated to the Register in
Chancery at Annapolis, within six months
from the time of sale.

JAMES E. BARROLL, Trustee,
Chester Town, June 8th, 1832—3w

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all my Creditors, that
I intend to apply to the Honourable the
Judges of Cecil County Court, at Septem-
ber Term next, for the benefit of the Act
of Insolvency, and the several supplements
hereto.

JAMES WOODLAND,
Bohemia, May 18th, 1832—1w

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 John's Meek,
the property of the late Mr. William Seymour,
deceased, situated 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 dwell-
ing 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 colon-
nade leading to each, presenting a front of
upwards of 90 feet. The barns, granaries, car-
riage 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 in-
to a description of the superior advantages of
this estate to the agriculturist, as most per-
sons who may be disposed to purchase would
view the premises. The upland is surpassed
by none on this shore in point of fertility, pro-
ducing the staples of our country, and the ar-
tificial 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 up-
wards of an hundred head of cattle. About
eighty acres were embanked by a skillful
workman from Delaware, and a part of it sown
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 divi-
sion 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
fueling. There is also a valuable fishery
upon the tract, which, with very little
expense, he made a source of considerable
profit. Capt. Hobbs, who resides upon the
farm, or either of the executors, will be pleas-
ed to give any information that may be re-
quired 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.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE DENSHIRE STAR. AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDA.

In Saxony, the Shepherds have no fixed
wages; but are allowed a profit on the pro-
duce of flocks. From the adoption of this
arrangement the sheep owners derive great
advantage, as the shepherds have no in-
centive to deceive them, but on the
contrary are interested in taking care of the
flock.

How far this practice is feasible in our
country, it would be rash to assert; it is
however worthy of investigation and per-
haps of trial.

The juice of carrots, added to cream in
Winter, will give the butter made therefrom
the flavour and appearance of that made in
summer.—[Feeding the cows with carrots
is better.]

A table spoonful of unslacked lime, given
to Horses, regularly with their water or
fool, for 3 or 4 days, night and morning,
will completely expel the Bots.

Water in which Potatoes have been
boiled, it is said, will protect cabbages,
turnips and vines, from the ravages of flies
and bugs.

It is a safe maxim, that grain should
never be sown but when the ground is laid
down to grass, or ploughed from it.

It is remarked by Sir John Sinclair, that
neither wheat or rye straw should be given
to Mules, as it disagrees with them, and
will render them unfit for labour.

To insure a good supply of manure for
the ensuing year, profit of every favourable
opportunity to draw bog and swamp earth
into the Barn Yard.

To the Editor of the American Farmer. FOUNDER IN HORSES.

Paris, Bourbon County, Ky.
DEAR SIR—After a journey devoid of
interest, owing to the lateness of the season,
I have arrived in Kentucky, and being de-
sirous of communicating a cure for 'Found-
ering,' recently known; I make one effort
to conduce to the value of your present
work, the American Farmer.

One of the writers in your 'Farmer' calls
foundering, 'chills and founder,' and com-
pares it to inflammatory rheumatism. I
apprehend he does not understand the dis-
ease in all its stages;—it evidently pro-
ceeds from surfeit. A horse rode until
heated and fatigued, and fed too plentifully
while warm and hungry, and swallowing
his food too greedily, that he may lie down
and rest his wearied limbs, and the stable
being wet or damp, and the horse in a
copious sweat, are reasons the best that
can be given, for the formation of the dis-
ease.

Instead of rising up refreshed, the poor
animal is stiff and useless. If he had got
leave to cool perfectly, and been fed spar-
ingly, he would have escaped this sore complaint.

The cure is a lump of alum the size of a
walnut, reduced to powder and dissolved
in warm water; the horse must be drenched
with this liquid, which in a short time
will throw him into profuse perspiration,
and he will be able to pursue his journey
the next day, and if not badly foundered in
a few hours.

You will keep it out of sight that this
communication comes from a woman, as I
wish to escape the
"World's dread laugh, which scarce
"The firm philosopher can scorn"

Yet it is a fact that I always prized fine
horses, and endeavoured by every means
in my power, to alleviate their pain.

Pray do not put yourself to the expense
of sending seed you have to purchase I
hope you received the last seed I sent you
enclosed in a letter from Missouri, par-
ticularly the 'Prize Sensitive plant' seed.

F. S. The valuable remedy for the found-
ering was communicated by Col. B. Cham-
bers, who experienced its good effect on
his own horses and others.

The authoress of the above, is amongst
our most valued and useful correspondents,
with a million of indolent men; who nei-
ther write nor think any thing useful to
society—and yet who call themselves the
Lords of the creation—acting the while
the part of sluggish drones—fruges
consumere nati.—Edit. Am. Far.

A Mr. Pope, of Hallowell, (Maine) ad-
vertises a threshing machine, price \$20,
by which a man and a boy can thresh 50
bushels a day. His advertisement has
been answered by a Mr. Seth Ballou, of
Livermore, who produces a certificate to
prove that he has invented a machine for
threshing, sifting, and winnowing wheat,
rye, oats, and all kinds of small grain; also,
grass, flax, and all other articles from
which the seed may be obtained by thresh-
ing, at one operation, by which three men
to turn the crank, and two other persons,
one to feed the machine at the hopper, and
the other to take away the straw, have
threshed and winnowed more than five
times the quantity ascribed to Mr. Pope's
machine.

From the National Intelligencer of June 11. NEW VIEW OF FLORIDA. LETTER FROM A FRIEND IN FLORIDA. Pensacola, 4th May, 1832.

I have been in this place about four
weeks; and, after passing through the im-
mense and fertile regions of the west, and
seeing the stately forests and luxuriant
fields of Ohio, Kentucky, and the other
states beyond the Alleghany; the sterile,
piney forests of Florida, were not calculat-
ed to make a favorable impression. The
Floridas, as far as I can understand, may
be considered as a great forest of pine, in-
terpersed with irreclaimable swamps, and
intersected with rivers, whose banks are
subject to inundation, and the low grounds,
though rich, unfit for cultivation; and, as
soon as these low grounds are passed, the
pines again present themselves. The
good land is confined to the head waters
of the rivers, and is in small proportion.
Such is the general physiognomy of the
country—I do not think any part of it is
adapted to sugar, and none, I feel confi-
dent, to coffee. The staple of those parts
capable of tillage must be cotton. It may
generally be deemed a sickly country. I
was not at all disappointed in Pensacola.
I expected to see a village consisting of
old ruinous wooden houses, upon a deep
sandy plain, but little elevated above the
bay. The bay is spacious and pretty well
land-locked, but too extensive for a good
harbor, in a country subject to hurricanes.
Ships cannot come nearer than within half
a mile of the shore, which is very shoal,
and there are no wharves. The entrance
of the bay is wide, and to defend the town
(were it worth defending) would require
another fort at the Barancas, opposite that
already built. The country in the rear,
for seventy or eighty miles, is a barren
wilderness of pines not habitable; in front,
the Bay and Gulf of Mexico. So that
Pensacola is completely insulated, deriving
its substantial supplies of provisions entire-
ly from New Orleans.—The river Es-
cambia, emptying into the bay, is an in-
considerable stream, subject to overflow,
its only good lands being in Alabama, near
its head waters. Pensacola, in my opinion,
will never be a place of commercial impor-
tance. It has no back country, no great
rivers to convey to the harbor the products
of the interior. Unlike New Orleans, the
emporium of the great region of the West,
by means of the noblest rivers in the world;
or even Mobile, a very flourishing town,
which commands the trade of the two impor-
tant rivers of Tombigbee & Alabama. I do
not think that Pensacola can be any thing
more than a retreat in summer for the in-
habitants of the former cities.—The cli-
mate here is hot in summer, but the heat
is moderated by the daily sea breeze, and
the nights are cool. The winters are
damp, chilly, and extremely unpleasant,
with frequent and heavy rains, and much
wind. The atmosphere, at that season,
very unfavorable to persons of catarrhal
and pulmonary habits, diseases of the
lungs being very prevalent. From the ab-
sence of marshes, remittent fevers are not
very common, but those of a high grade
sometimes occur. The place has been
visited by yellow fever. There is a very
copious spring of water near the town, but
it is warm, the temperature being, I think,
twelve or fifteen degrees above that of the
pump water in Georgetown. The soil
here is completely silicious—and without
any clay. Vegetables can only be raised
in the spring by constant irrigation, and
they then but partially succeed. In sum-
mer they are burnt up.—The only fruits
are peaches, grapes and figs. The two
last arrive at high perfection. The sweet
orange does not succeed; and, as that is
considered the criterion of sugar cane, I
should think, even were the soil rich en-
ough, sugar cane could not be raised here.
The market is badly supplied and dear;
the beef (the only meat they have) is
scarcely eatable, fowls scarce and high,
and vegetables in small quantity and also
dear. Fish are in variety and abundance,
but I do not think of so good a flavor as
they are to the north. The flour, bacon,
&c. obtained from Orleans, are not of good
quality and very dear. In short, living is
bad and high, and I would not advise any
epicure to steer his course to Pensacola.
Mosquitoes are a great annoyance, and
mosquito curtains are indispensable.
Such, sir, is a faithful picture of Pensaco-
la, and, if it affords you any amusement, I
shall be gratified.—The advantages of the
place, as you will perceive, have been
greatly misunderstood and exaggerated.

A BAD WEEK'S WORK.

A Circuit Court was held in the County
of Wexchester, last week, at which two
blacks were tried and convicted for break-
ing and robbing the Store house of a
Mr. Bayles, of Torrington. What is
somewhat singular in this instance, is that
they committed the burglary on Friday
night, were paraded and taken on Satur-
day, committed to goal on Sunday morn-
ing, indicted on Monday morning, tried
and convicted on Tuesday, sentenced on
Wednesday, and safely lodged in the
State Prison, by the Sheriff of that county
on Thursday.—Com. Ad.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE. TESTIMONY.

Some considerable time has elapsed since
a French traveller has written a book upon
the United States, of that poignant charac-
ter by which the works of most of the En-
glish tourists, such as Jaansen, Fearon,
Walby and others, are distinguished and
recommended. We ought not, however,
to use the phrase, *has elapsed*, but rather
to say, had elapsed in the year 1818; for, in
that year, as we yesterday discovered, a
French officer—a knight of St. Louis—a
most enthusiastic votary of the legitimate
race of monarchs, professing to have fought
in America among the French forces sent
to our aid in the Revolutionary war—pub-
lished at Paris two volumes, thick 12mo.
entitled "Journey performed in the years
1816 and 1817 from New York to New
Orleans, containing details absolutely new,
portraits of the principal personages of
the United States, &c. By the Author of
'Recollections of the West Indies.'" We
have been much amused with the contents
of the two volumes, and must attempt to
convey some idea of their nature to our
readers. In entertaining them, we shall
at the same time do an act of justice, by
showing that the British tourists have not
an indisputable claim to the prize of defama-
tion, and that if the British reviewers could
be impartial they would pay compliments
to the knight of St. Louis, on the score of
discernment and candor, quite as lofty as
any which they have bestowed upon the
former.

The 'Author of the Recollections of the
West Indies' arrived, it seems, in the Ches-
apeake Bay, in the month of August, 1816,
and landed at 'Norfolk' on the 28th of
the same month. His first paragraph is
as follows.

"Norfolk appeared to me dull and very
little populous. He who sees one city of the
United States, sees them all, as it were.
Brick houses, streets laid out by a line,
clumps of poplars dispersed here and there;
many shops of the small order; no equipage;
a body of society without a head,
mixed up with a black crew; a salmagundi
of strangers of all countries and all reli-
gions; but generally of the same democra-
tic sentiment, in the utmost latitude of the
phrase; all this united to a marked self-
sufficiency, gross ignorance, unlimited cupi-
dity, a most cynical vanity, and unsatiable
thirst of gold, morals worse than equiv-
ocal; all too, under the sooty wings of the
blindest and most intolerant superstition
that ever degraded the human race—such
in a few words is a true picture of the so-
ciety of the United States."

This must be acknowledged to be a very
spirited beginning or *debut*, and the worthy
Chevalier does not flag as he proceeds.
He avers then that the French are disliked
among us, and that all the pretended ad-
vantages of our liberty are much more than
counterbalanced by the evils of our climate,
and our political and religious dissensions
which leave no peace to a stranger, who
finds himself in a true volcanic crater; who
must be, *volens volens*, either a Democrat or
a Federalist, believe that American sailors
can beat the English, that the U. States
will have forty millions of souls in twenty
five years, and become the first country in
the world. If the poor foreigner does not
admit this, and more, and pray for the
independence of the Oreoles of South
America, he is put into Coventry, and ex-
periences in all his business, impediments
and embarrassments, of which, if unexperi-
enced, he will be at a loss to divine the
cause.

At Norfolk, according to the Chevalier,
no idea existed of what was a proper lodg-
ing for a stranger, or a good table. Not
a word is ever uttered at dinner, which
lasts about ten minutes. This system he
denominates *le genre anti-gastronomique*.
In society, ladies have no occasion for any
mental exertion. On returning from an
assembly, a gentleman will say of a lady
whom he means to commend—*Madam
behaved admirably well—she did not once
open her mouth.*" We must confess that
this panegyric could not be pronounced up-
on the ladies of Philadelphia. The educa-
tion of the girls, says the Chevalier, con-
sists in imbuing them with the most ridi-
culous pride. When at New York
afterwards, he had occasion to make a
similar remark, respecting the ladies young
and old—here, he observed that, taught by
the scornful air and lofty tread of their
husbands or other gentlemen with whom
they go abroad, they assume the same
aspect and gait, trample modesty under
foot, and disgust the spectator by the sever-
ity of their looks and the boldness of their
stare—which he deems the more unpar-
donable, as they are generally meager and
ugly, with enormous feet that betray the
vulgarity of their lineage.

Notwithstanding the awful description
which he gives of the appearance and man-
ners of the American sex, the veteran
knight encountered one whose personal
charms entirely overcame him, and stirred
into violent palpitations his sluggish heart,
grown almost torpid through fifty years of
misfortunes and toils by flood and field. We
anticipate a little as to date, in telling the
story, but we cannot help coupling it with
the rehearsal of his structures, since it may
lessen their weight upon the reputation of

our unluckiest country. Being in the steam
boat of Burlington, on his way to New
York, he found on board a young lady,
'not a Quakeress' of about 16 years old—
'of perfect beauty, of features so regular,
a skin so dazzlingly white, a rosy suffusion of
the cheek so fresh and pure, a shape and
size so elegant, blue eyes so charming' that
he could not recollect ever to have beheld
a more lovely or fascinating creature.
'Certainly it would not have been difficult
to commit extravagancies to possess such
a being. Happy the rich man who could say
to her—I give you my fortune; it is simply
enough for us both.'" At five o'clock the
steam boat arrived at Burlington, and a
gentleman came to receive the belle—
(the Chevalier) alas! had another destina-
tion. He remained sorrowfully on the
deck, following the happy mortal with his
eyes, until losing sight of her by reason of
an unlucky turn in the street, he said to
himself—*She is dead for me—the affair is
at an end for this life.* Finding himself
alone in the stage from Trenton to New
Brunswick, he could not but indulge him-
self in thinking of the Burlington fair one,
and he then tells, honestly, a tender little
proceeding not before related. 'Chance'
gave him a seat near her on board the
steam boat; one of her gloves having fallen,
unperceived by her on the deck, he picked
it up and softly conveyed into it a slip
of paper, upon which he had written improv-
tely, the following couplet:—
"Gentle young Miss, you will find in your glove,
That, of the fair, you fairest I do love."

We give his verse verbatim, which he has
translated into French rhyme for his Paris-
ian readers. Soon after having restored the
glove, which the irresistible beauty re-
ceived with a most gracious smile, he per-
ceived, from another smile somewhat more
arch, that she had read what he had so
gallantly indited; but then came the fatal
moment of departure. He dismisses the
subject with a poetical and romantic quo-
tation. We hope the perusers unknown
will read this column; and be induced to
remember kindly, the enamoured exogama-
rian, though he is to exonerate and obdi-
rate towards all the rest of her country-
women.

We return to him at 'Norfolk,' pre-
paring to set out for Baltimore in the pack-
et 'Atamstead.' He found a pleasant din-
ner provided by Captain 'Ferguson,' and
reached his destination in thirty two hours,
having made on the passage no other nota-
ble remark than that the point of land op-
posite Fort M'Henry ought to have been
fortified. The appearance of the houses
of Baltimore displeased him much; he saw
not a single evidence of the least knowl-
edge of architecture, or any degree of
taste. He surveyed the museum of 'Ben-
bradt Peak,' which he thought not equal
to that of Philadelphia, and even this, in
his opinion, is insignificant, (*even declassé*)
excepting always the mammoth. From
'Peak's' museum, he proceeded to 'Howard
Park,' where he was very kindly received
by the proprietor, his old military comrade
—*son ancien compagnon d'armes.* He
confined the number of handsome streets in
Baltimore to two—Baltimore and Charles
streets. "It is only in Baltimore street
that any body is to be met. The rest of
the city is completely desert; if you see
any one passing in the evening, it is queer
families going to meeting or returning
home. The city is not as populous as is
believed."

In Baltimore, according to the Chevalier,
a stranger does not know what to do
with himself. Letters of recommendation
are worth nothing there. 'Gaddy's' Tav-
ern is full of travellers who lounge about
the door and in the passage.—They have
no resource in the way of amusement but
to smoke and look at the passengers in the
street. No separate apartment is to be
had in this principal hotel of Baltimore.
An expedition against Mexico was in pre-
paration during his visit and sanctioned
by the government. "The United States
are the grand depot of the Democratic
virus; the vast interval of seas and oceans
is not a safeguard against its pestilential
attacks." A Sunday in Baltimore had nearly
killed the Chevalier. All America, he
says, except New Orleans, is delivered up
to *enaut* exclusively on that day. On the
Monday he took the stage for Washington,
exclaiming against the petty fare and vile
water of 'Gaddy's' Hotel; in which only
thirteen minutes are allowed for dinner,
and you are compelled to smoke afterwards.
Nothing could be more execrable than the
road to Washington—except the stage,
wherein he had to sit with his knees as
high as his wig, exposed to the misery of
having his legs broken at every instant.
He reached Washington, however, unbruised,
and describes our capital as consisting of
only about one hundred wretched buildings
chiefly of wood. At two miles from
Washington, he found Georgetown, where
he alighted at the Indian Queen. Next
day he surveyed Washington, and particu-
larly remarked the two rivers, the Potomac
and the Eastern Branch. He did not
overlook the Navy Yard, the Presi-
dent's palace and the Capitol; but he soon
became tired, and leaving the Indian Queen,
the hotel of 'Maccosin,' he embarked in
the Steam boat for Frederick's burg, where

he experienced so much embarrassment from the local paper money, that he put up with the establishment of a National Bank for all America. At Acquies Creek, he left the steam boat for the stage, to get to Frederick's-burg, and he makes the strong comparison that it was like passing from Paradise to Hell. All possible miseries and terrors are suffered in an American stage, and yet, if you complain, people stare at you stupidly, and do not appear to conceive what you mean: horses are thrown, necks are broken, wheels knocked off, and a 'gentleman' may be crippled for life. Frederick's-burg has some good houses, but all the rest is horrible.

From this place, the Chevalier fled as soon as possible, after passing a dreadful night owing to the water which he had drunk at Baltimore. Having seen a newspaper at Frederick's-burg, he takes occasion to say that the contents of the American gazettes consist wholly of advertisements, mutual abuse, and sermons or writings relative to religion. His next movement was to the residence of Mr. 'Madison' at Montpellier. As he journeyed thither, he was still tormented by the effects of the Baltimore well-water of odious memory; but all his troubles were forgotten in the pleasure of being 'perfectly welcomed' by Mr. M. to whom he carried letters of introduction. He remained some days at Montpellier, and states emphatically that he spoke English not only with Mr. Madison, but with his lady. The former, he says, 'though cold and reserved, is extremely polite and affable.' This would be called a downright bull, did it proceed from an Irishman.

Mr. Madison however, and all his family, were exceedingly well in the pages of their guest. The Chevalier pronounces a lofty panegyric upon Mr. Fodd, meaning Mr. Ted, the son of Mrs. Madison, and he appears to have retained strong sentiments of gratitude for the civilities which he experienced in their hospitable and elegant mansion. He reports, though not offensively, the conversation held at table, and relates that 'Miss Dade' and 'Miss Mason' sang agreeable airs at the Piano; that he went to one of the President's farms to see a machine for beating out wheat, called 'a straining machine,'—that he took a morning's ride to Mr. Jefferson's seat, Monticello, but that Mr. J. was just about to set out for his estate near New London in Virginia, and had leisure only to show him the various fine prospects from the hill. He describes the edifice and museum of Monticello in full detail, and mentions that the ladies of this part of the country appeared to him fresh, pretty and mighty tall. His next excursion was to Mr. Munroe's residence, whose character he draws in rich colors, and with whom he encountered his old fellow soldier at the siege of York Town. Col. Lindsey, after leaving the residence of Mr. Monroe, 'a charming solitude with a provisional house,' he met 'a charming damed of seventeen,' escorted by a young brother; she permitted him to accompany her to the point at which she was to turn off to visit an old aunt, and there they separated 'to his very great regret.' The steam boat might have had a rival, had the so-called ride been longer. The Chevalier bears testimony to the good treatment of the slaves on the estates of Mr. Jefferson & Mr. Madison. On his return to Frederick's-burg, from Montpellier, the latter sent him to Orange Court House, in the family carriage with 4 horses, an honour and happiness which he felt the more sensible, we may presume, when he again entered the infernal stage. The main braces of the stage gave way, & when walking, par force, with his fellow passengers he met a long file of travellers exactly in the same straits. He was happy to jump on board the steam boat once more; but there he was a little disturbed in his enjoyment, by reading in a newspaper the history of the bursting of a boiler on the Ohio, which killed twelve passengers. The steam boat conducted him to Washington city. On this occasion he enlarged his acquaintance, Mr. Munroe had enriched him with a letter of recommendation to General 'Merson (Mason) who treated him with much cordiality, & introduced him to Colonel Bamford and Dr. Thornton. He saw reason to admire the talents, knowledge, and 'infinite politeness' of the Doctor; but he laments his passion for war upon the Spaniards. He reminded him, when he spoke of joining the banners of the Patriots of the Spanish Main, that he was married; whereupon the Doctor confessed that Mrs. T. had thrown difficulties in the way of the project, and that he had framed a Constitution for the Patriots several years before. The Chevalier benevolently endeavoured to undeceive his learned friend as to the character of his favourites; but produced no effect. He then as it were, shrugs his shoulders, and observes—'rien n'est difficile a guerir comme les maladies du cerveau.'

Next, we find the veteran knight of St. Louis crossing the Potomac, in the stage, on his way to his old quarters in Baltimore, Gadsby's Hotel, where, on a slighting, he witnessed a militia parade, which did not at all edify either his eyes or ears. Incidentally, he complains of the horrible appearance of negro females when dressed in the European fashion. 'La oultre Jeus-ald' means? The Baltimore Theatre attracted his attention. He represents it as very small and badly arranged. The piece performed—'She Stoops to Conquer'—fatigued him excessively; and as for the dancing, it was such that in any city of France it would have provoked bursts of laughter, though it did not relax Americans in gravity. We apprehend that there is some truth in this statement, & that the Baltimoreans, after having seen the ballet of Monsieur La Basse, have wondered how

their gravity withstood the old exhibition. There is another criticism of the cynical chevalier, which has at least a grain of reason in it, and which we therefore repeat the more willingly. He reproved the ladies in the boxes, for sitting on the edges of them, with their backs to the greater part of the spectators; in their multi-coloured dresses, too, *comme si elles avaient le privilege de faire juger de leurs formes en tous sens*. At Baltimore, he observed this practised only between the acts; at N. Y. throughout the performance. We have ourselves witnessed it too often, in several of our theatres, to venture a denial; and we cannot undertake to defend it against the strictures of a Parisian. In Paris, no lady ever turns her back upon the Pit, nor even allows her shawl to hang over the side of a box.

Should we have the room which he requires, we shall, perhaps, bring the Knight of St. Louis once more into our columns. At present, we must content ourselves with letting our readers know further only—upon his authority, that the greater part of the ladies of Philadelphia, dress in black, 'as in the other cities of the U. States,' and lose all their time in shopping; that all the Frenchmen whom you meet here, are infected with the revolutionary poison; that the children of the Quakers are to be detected at once by their physiognomy, and that, generally, the people, soil, and climate of America, are all alike, and too bad to be endured by a refined European. We should not forget to add that the Chevalier, after having been most politely entertained at Bristol by 'Count Olix,' the Spanish ambassador, waited upon the French ambassador, Mr. de Neuville, at New Brunswick, who gave him but a cool reception, notwithstanding all his protestations of royalty. On quitting Mr. de Neuville, he began to suspect that his statements were distrusted—'otherwise he would have had an invitation to stay or repeat his visit, considering his inconceivable sacrifices & unshaken fidelity in the cause of the Bourbons during the twenty seven years preceding.'

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of June 14th.

By the arrival, at half past one o'clock this afternoon, of the packet ship *Panthea*, capt. Bennet, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th of May, the editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received, from their attentive correspondents, London and Liverpool papers, prices current, Lloyd's and shipping lists, &c. The London dates are to the 7th of May, and the Liverpool of the 8th.

We have time this evening to give but a few items of news; but on glancing the papers over hastily, we find little of any interest whatever. The news from the continent is but one or two days later than was received by the Six Brothers, from Havre. It is of a much more pacific character.

In the house of Commons, the Marquis of Londonderry brought forward his long expected motion for the relief of the agricultural distress. The first proposition of the noble Marquis, was to lend to the agriculturists the sum of one million sterling, when wheat was below 60s. per quarter, on the security of grain to be deposited in the King's warehouses. The second, and by far the most important part of his plan is, the imposition of new restrictions upon the importation of grain. One of the objects he proposed was to prevent any large influx of grain upon the first opening of the ports, and the means by which this was to be effected, is the imposition of an additional duty of five shillings per quarter for the three months after the ports are opened; which is not to take place until the average price of wheat is 80s. when it might be imported on the payment of a permanent duty of five shillings, and a further duty of other five shillings for three months. If the average price of wheat should rise to 85s. the permanent duty would only be 1s; but there would still be what might be called the provisional duty, which was to be paid under all circumstances for three months after the ports were opened. If wheat should descend below 80s. the ports were to remain open until it fell to 70s. but whilst it remains below 80s. would be subject to a permanent duty of 10s. and the additional duty of five shillings, supposing the ports at that time should not have been open three months. When wheat was below 70s. the ports were entirely closed.

One part of the plan, (says the *Liverpool Advertiser*), of the Marquis of Londonderry, is evidently to increase the circulating medium of the country, and this he proposes to effect by extending the time within which private banks may issue notes under the value of 5l. This at present is limited to the year 1823, and the Marquis proposes to extend it to the year 1833; and in order to afford further facilities for banking operations, country banks at distant sixty miles from London, may have an unlimited number of partners, which his lordship thinks will add greatly to the security of the public, and also tend to enlarge the sphere of their operations.

Mr. Canning's bill for the admission of Catholic Peers to sit and vote in the House of Lords, was carried by a majority of 5, out of an unaccountably full house; the numbers being for the motion, 249; against it, 244. It was thought, however, that the measure would be ultimately lost in the House of Lords.

The Chancellor of Exchequer detailed his new plan of Finance, which was considered by some as amounting to a mode of ob-

taining present relief, by diminishing the future ability of the country to reduce its debts. In justification of this opinion the following statement is given in the *Liverpool Advertiser* of the 7th of May.

There is at present the sum of five millions paid as a life annuity to persons on the half pay list, and other pensions connected with it. It is obvious that the charge upon this list must annually diminish by the number of deaths that must annually occur, and that this reduction must proceed in an accelerated ratio. For instance, if in the year 1823 the sum of five millions is paid, in the year 1823 there will be a diminution of 144,000. In eighteen years the payments will be reduced to 24 millions, and in forty-five years there will remain only a charge of 200,000. The object of the proposed plan is to diffuse the payments equally over the whole period; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to contract with persons who, on receiving the sum of 12,800,000 yearly for forty five years, will undertake to pay the whole of these annuities. It is obvious, that by this means a surplus of 12,200,000 will be obtained applicable to other purposes, and of which sum, it is intended to devote 11,800,000 to the reduction of the most oppressive taxes. But whatever excellencies this plan may possess, it is perfectly clear, that in the exact proportion as it affords present relief, it diminishes the means of paying off the national debt. It is true that the money is not formally taken from the sinking fund, but it is taken from the savings which would otherwise come in aid of that fund, and will protract the final extinction of the debt just as much as if it had been taken in the first instance from this fund; and it would certainly have been the most economic mode to have made the commissioners of the sinking fund the contractors for the forming of these annuities, as it would save all the profits which must be paid on that account, profits which will form no inconsiderable sum.

London, Sunday Evening, May 5.

A communication was made yesterday at the Stock Exchange between twelve and one o'clock, by one of the clerks from the cashier's office, to the following effect: That the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank was desired, by the first Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to acquaint the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange that they would be happy to receive such of them as thought proper to attend, at the Treasury Chambers, on Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock, in order to submit to them the proposed form of the contract for commuting the pensions and half pay allowances.

The announcement of this meeting had the effect of depressing the funds about one half per cent. in Consols for the Account, which fell almost immediately from 78 1/4 to 78 3/4, and which is the more remarkable, as the plan was previously known, and no sales of any importance followed the communication from the Bank. The market continued depressed during the remainder of the day, and Consols for the Account closed at 78 3/4.

Almost all the Paris journals have announced the return at Vienna, of M. de Lutzw, the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople. This statement is absolutely false, and appears to have been invented for the purpose of producing a decline in the funds.

To-morrow there will be a public sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, to receive a communication from ministers. It is probable that it is relative to the prorogation. The next session of the Chamber of Deputies will open on the 4th of June, being the anniversary of the day on which the king gave France the charter.

A letter from Aisne, department of Seine-et-Oise, dated the 27th of April, states that that department had been greatly disturbed, and universal alarm had been excited by incendiaries. On the night preceding, a large farm belonging to M. Marbois had fallen a prey to the flames.

We have received German papers to the 27th ult. The following are extracts:

Berlin, April 13.

The author of the work on the Conversion of the Jews, is said to be Mr. Rose, the English Ambassador at the court of Prussia, & the translator, Mr. Beckedorf, who came here some years ago, and is now employed as privy councillor in the department of the minister for religious affairs.

Price of Corn and Flour at Liverpool.

Monday, May 6.

The improvement in the demand for wheat, which took place last week has not been preserved. The Corn Exchange on Tuesday last was badly attended by country dealers; and although the holders of fine Irish wheat were firm in demanding the previous advance, it was in a very few instances obtained, and the market closed without any business of consequence being done. Nothing done in sweet American flour. Free sour flour in steady though limited demand.

Wheat, English, (old) per 70lb 8s 6d a 9s 6d; New 6s 6d a 7s 6d; Irish, (old) 7s 6d a 8s 6d; New 6s a 7s; Scotch 7s 6d a 8s; Foreign, in Bond, uncertain; Flour per 56lb in bond, 25s a 31s 6d; Flour, free, 36s a 38s.

May 7—The markets same as yesterday.

TOBACCO.

The market opened last week with a renewed demand for Kentucky and Virginia stemmed, and about 150 hhds of the latter were bought, principally on speculation, at 4 3/4 to 5d for ordinary to sound; 5 1/4 to 6d for good middling and 6 1/2 to 7d for fair to good. Subsequent sales, however, to a small extent, have been made at an advance of 3d to 3 per lb. In fact the sales have been limited to 40 hhds. of Virginia for export, at previous rates.

IRELAND.

FAMINE IN CLARE.

Government, we understand, have sent down queries to the country regarding the state of distress, the number of the destitute, the sums subscribed by the gentry, the sums sought for by loans from the treasury, as well as with regard to the security and the probable time of payment. This intelligence we communicate with great satisfaction.

We would earnestly call the attention of our fellow citizens, to the following heart rending details. They have been furnished by the clergy and gentry of the respective baronies and parishes:—

Barony of Inchiquin.—Three thousand six hundred and nine individuals totally destitute of provisions, and without the means of purchasing. This number will be increased to five thousand in another month, with not the most remote prospect of repaying any thing given by way of loan.

Barony of Bunratty, Parish of Phisagh.—Five hundred and fifty five persons requiring immediate assistance. Several families living on one scanty meal in the day for the last month; many of their families in a state of starvation; seven members of one family confined in typhus fever, without any means of support.

Parishes of Bunratty and Dromline.—Six hundred and sixty seven inhabitants destitute of subsistence, or the means of procuring food, of whom one half will be able to repay in harvest.

Parishes of Kilmartin and Killeely.—One thousand two hundred and forty seven in absolute want of food at present, one half of whom would be able to repay a loan.

Parish of Finlay.—Contains eight hundred and seventeen persons, six hundred and ninety six of whom are in absolute want of food, and if not supplied, either gratuitously, or by labour they must starve.

Parish of Kenasula.—Six hundred have applied for immediate assistance, two thirds of whom are paupers, the remaining third able to purchase at reduced prices, and repay in harvest.

Barony of Clondarlow.—Thirteen thousand in actual want of food and seed potatoes.

Parishes of Kilmaley, Kilmory and Clonahon.—Fifteen hundred requiring assistance; one third in absolute want of food at present; one third of the whole able to repay something.

Union of Quin.—Three thousand six hundred individuals at present in want of food, one third only able to repay in harvest.

Half Barony of Tulla.—Seven thousand five hundred and fifty two in absolute want of provisions and have no means of purchasing, of whom three thousand two hundred and thirteen would be able to repay something.

Barony of Ibrickane.—Five thousand, without any means whatever of purchasing food. This number will be considerably increased.

Baronies of Corcomroe and Burren.—Ten thousand; this number must increase as the season advances.

Clareabbey.—Eleven hundred and seventy nine inhabitants have applied to the committee for assistance, many of whom are reduced to one meal a day for a considerable time. On the church door of this Parish, the following notice was found the Sunday previous to Easter. We give it verbatim, and without any alteration in orthography, as we consider it from its simplicity, a most powerful and pathetic appeal to humanity:

'Good charitable Quality.'

'The poor inhabitants of Clare is actively starving in one meal in the Day and that some a bad meal, we are in hopes ye will do something for us out of hand, we will actively die with hunger. If ye dont look to us out of hand as them that has a little family must Rob before The die with hunger before their face, As the are half Dead before.'

In addition to the extracts above given, we have heard several instances of wretched families driven to the necessity of killing their only cow for food, from the cries of their starving children, and having no other means of appeasing their hunger. The typhus fever, which is generally the companion of famine has made its appearance in several parts of the country.

The King's Visit to Scotland.—Mr. Mash of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, has had orders to go to Holyrood House, to prepare it for a visit from the King for next year. Special directions were given by his Majesty not to meddle with the room which was occupied by the Earl of Darley, the husband of the unhappy Queen Mary; and we understand a like interest has been expressed concerning a room in which James I. (from whom it is well known the Brunswick family descended) was born.

House & Garden

TO BE RENTED.

To be Rented from the 1st day of July to the end of the present year.

DWELLING HOUSE & GARDEN

in the Town of Cambridge, where the Rev. George Waller now lives.—The House is very large and convenient, and the Garden as good as any in Cambridge.

For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, June 3d, 1822.

P.S. Any persons wishing to buy may have the property aforesaid on reasonable terms.

FOR THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

No. 14.

'I WOULD NOTHING EXTENUATE, OR BRING DOWN AUGUST IN MALICE.'

In addition to the British orders council before mentioned, there was another issued on the 25th November, 1808, and an act of parliament passed in March 1808, the objects of which were to prevent a trade between neutral nations and France and her dependencies, on condition that vessels engaged in such commerce should enter some British port, pay a *travail de port* and take out a license. Of the nature with these regulations were public instructions given by his Majesty to the commanders of ships of war and privateers. By these they were directed not to 'intercept neutral vessels bound to any port or place in the British dominions, notwithstanding such vessel may not have regular clearance and documents on board.' Now it is quite evident that all vessels destined to such ports, when found navigating the ocean, are viewed as pirates and subject to capture by the cruisers of all and every nation. And we may therefore infer, that the above instructions were made public to induce the American merchant to evade the embargo law, and supply their colonies. This certainly was a base and unjustifiable proceeding; because it held out an inducement to the citizens of this country to commit an act of moral turpitude, by violating the laws of the land.

But even without the operation of the invitation, the provisions of the embargo law were not at all thought and violated by the Congress at an ensuing session to enact the enforcing law, which was made for the purpose of enforcing the embargo. The law contained certain provisions which militated much against the peaceable enjoyment of private property, and were certainly highly oppressive; but it must be acknowledged, that there were provisions parallel to some of those, and equally severe in certain laws that were enacted under the federal administration. By the enforcing law it was enacted that no owner of a coasting vessel should obtain a clearance till he had given bonds with one or more securities, to re-land the cargo in the United States in the penalty of six times the value of the cargo. That no vessel or boat employed in the navigation of rivers or bays should take in any loading without permission from a collector, and bonds be given in the sum of \$300 for each ton. That no owners of vessels who might have their cargoes at sea, should be permitted to give in evidence against the indication of the penalty for not re-landing the same, any unavoidable accident. That those who sold vessels, should give bonds to the amount of \$300 for each ton that the vessel should not infringe the embargo laws. That custom house officers should seize produce, manufactures or specie in ships, vessels, boats, carts, wagons, sleighs or other carriages, when they had reason to believe that the article was intended for exportation; and that the President, or any person by him empowered for the purpose should have the power to order out the whole naval and military force of the country, to enforce this act, without any warrant from a magistrate, or any interference of the civil authority.

There is something surely both tyrannical and unconstitutional in the spirit of such a law. Because the penalties and disabilities are unreasonably severe; and the written constitution of this land proclaims that the rights of the people be to secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated; and that warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

This law, it is true, placed a tremendous engine into the hands of the President, but he was too timid or too weak to make efficient use of it. His power was derided, and the law became a dead letter. The craft and cunning of the hardy mariner devised a thousand expedients to evade and disregard the threatened penalties; and the longer the embargo continued, the more numerous became the violators of the law. For many, who were deterred by principle at the first, witnessing the success of their neighbours, and probably impelled by the cravings of hunger, yielded to temptation and followed their example. These facts which were plainly evinced in every part of the country, ought to have convinced the authors of the measure, that a repeal was absolutely necessary. Yet how firmly were they wedded to folly and stupidity. For they still continued to legislate against the evidence of their senses, for the poverty and despair of the virtuous part of the community, and the aggrandisement of smugglers and unprincipled traders.

The complaints against this ancient state of things resounded from all quarters. In the Eastern states in particular, the pressure was felt the most severely, because they are almost entirely commercial; but their sufferings had no tendency to awaken the sympathies of the ruling powers.

Shortly after the embargo was laid, our minister at London, Mr. Plunket, informed Mr. Canning the British minister, that it was a mere municipal regulation and intended for municipal purposes; and at the same time remarked that it would be repealed if the British orders should be rescinded, according to the light in which he viewed his instructions. To this Mr. Canning replied, if, as has been represented more generally by the government of the United States, it is only to be considered as an innocent municipal regulation, which affects none but the United States them-

...selves, and in which no foreign states have any concern, his Majesty does not conceive that he has the right or the pretensions to make any complaint of it; and he has made none. But in this light there appears not only no necessity, but no assignable relation between the repeal by the United States of a voluntary self-restriction, and the surrender by his Majesty of his right of retaliation against his enemies.

This was one of the means used by the cabinet to establish the impartial nature and intent of the embargo; but the government was surely committed by such a communication as the above, since the British minister had the best side of the argument, and proved the absurdity of the claim for the revocation by the British. In fact it could not be asserted that the embargo was passed in consequence of the orders, because they were unknown at the time to exist.

Mr. Armstrong in a letter dated 22d February, 1809, writes thus to Mr. Maitland: "I have come to the knowledge of two facts which I think decidedly shew the decided character of the Emperor's policy with respect to us. These are first, that in a council of administration held a few days past, when it was proposed to modify the decrees of November 1806 and December 1807, (though the proposition was supported by the whole weight of the council,) he became highly indignant, and declared that those decrees should suffer no change, and that the Americans should be compelled to take the positive character of either allies or enemies; secondly, that on the 27th January last, (twelve days after Mr. Champagny's within assurances that these decrees should work no change in the property sequestered, until our discussion with England were brought to a close, and seven days before he reported to me verbally these very assurances) the Emperor had by a special decision confiscated two of our ships and their cargoes, (the Julia Henry and Junietta) for want merely of a document, not required by any law or usage of the commerce in which they had been engaged.

This act was taken as I am informed, on a general report of sequestered cases, amounting to one hundred, which at present prices will yield upwards of 100,000,000 francs, a sum whose magnitude alone renders hopeless all attempts at saving it. Then if I am right in supposing that the Emperor has definitely taken his ground, I cannot be wrong in concluding that you will definitely take yours. It might have been presumed or concluded, that such a narration of wanton aggression, would have elicited corresponding sentiments of defiance and disdain from the Secretary of the American republic. Yet it would seem from his late communication that he viewed the Emperor as a privileged character.

His letter to Mr. Armstrong contains the following: "But it is certainly neither less the duty nor the policy of the Emperor of the French to vary his decrees as to make it consistent with the rights of neutrals, and the freedom of the seas; and particularly with his positive stipulations with the United States. This may be the more expected, as nothing can be more clear than that the effect of the decrees, as far as it has been carried into effect, would not sensibly be diminished by abolishing its operation beyond the limits of territorial sovereignty. Such language is truly amusing when directed to a haughty and powerful monarch, to point out where his duty and interest lay. It would have redounded much more to his honor, if the submissive Secretary had performed his own duty; and consulted the interest of his own country."

Besides the embargo, which was the most prominent and most ruinous measure during Jefferson's administration, there was another plan pursued which was quite characteristic of the imbecility of the democratic policy. This was the Gun-boat system, the offspring of Mr. Jefferson's creative fancy, who is therefore entitled to all the honor that should attach to the author of such a brilliant discovery. The historic page has already demonstrated the fact, that the leaders of the Democratic party have been uniformly hostile to a navy. Now because the law authorizing the sale of part of our armed vessels passed under Adams' administration, it has been urged as an evidence of the hostility of the Federalists to it. But the following statement will place this matter in a proper light, and evince the impudent attempt at misrepresentation.

On the 3d day of March, 1801, the last day of Mr. Adams' presidency, he signed the law which authorized the President of the United States, whenever the situation of public affairs should in his opinion render expedient, to cause to be sold, they being first divested of their guns and military stores, which are to be carefully preserved, all or any of the ships and vessels belonging to the navy, except the frigates United States, Constitution &c. thirteen in number; and also to lay up the frigates to be retained, except such as are directed by this act to be kept in constant readiness in time of peace. Upon the final passage of this bill in the house of Representatives, every democratic member voted in favour of it. Mr. Jefferson succeeded to the office of the Presidency the day after the bill passed into a law, and thinking in his conscience that the situation of public affairs rendered it expedient, he directed the sale of the highest bidder of the public vessels except those the law reserved, and laid up as public hulks as many as the possibility could. After performing this duty and patriotic exploit, and still enjoying popularity, he devised in his own opinion a much more efficient and economical plan of maritime defence. For in place of those large, unwieldy and expensive things called frigates, he substituted the small but terrible gun boat, which he carried but one solitary gun, and yet it was vauntingly proclaimed by his eulogists and partisans that they would be sufficient

ly powerful to contend for empire with the whole British navy. It will now scarcely be credited what a degree of popularity these contemptible things had acquired, amongst all classes of the democrats. But when the war of 1812 commenced, experience proved that they were altogether unfit for any useful purpose of defence or annoyance, and consequently they have gradually disappeared from the list of our war ships. It was soon discovered that Mr. Jefferson had not entertained correct views of economy; and in reality his theories have disgraced his administration, and can now be remembered only with disgust and scorn.

They still proved in some measure beneficial to the party in power, but not to the country. For they enabled them to annoy domestic commerce, and finally to ruin the prosperity of the nation.

MARCELLUS.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

The following letter of the far famed Talma is a beautiful specimen of easy epistolary writing, and among other things, will give much pleasure to the American reader, both to find that he has been invited to this country, and that the invitation is so highly prized.—It can be no longer doubted that our country does attract the attention of the distinguished men of all professions in Europe; not that they all desire to come here, but they all consider it a Theatre where the best talents of the world may be displayed to great advantage, and that the patronage and applause of the American people is worthy the attention of any man in any country.

From the New Orleans Gazette.
A LETTER FROM TALMA.
Paris, 11th January, 1822.

Mr. John Davis,
Sir—I would have answered, long since, your letter which Mr. Gilfert had the goodness to forward to me, if continual studies & incessant toils had left me even the possibility of doing so, but the business of the stage engages all my time, and hardly leaves me any to devote to my private affairs, hence it is that I have little to do with real life: and the illustrious dead of the poetic world, with whom I associate exclusively, do not allow me leisure to communicate with the living: these, Sir, are the causes which have so retarded this answer. Your invitation to visit your country, is too flattering not to excite in me the liveliest gratitude; and the manner in which it is expressed, must necessarily add to the regret I feel in not having it in my power to accept it. Unfortunately, I begin to feel the decline of years, and the children by whom I am surrounded are still at that period of life which claims all the care of a father; this forbids me to expose my health to the fatigues of a long navigation and to the influence of another climate. It was not, I confess, without grief, after I had been long in suspense, that I resisted the desire that I felt of undertaking a voyage in which I saw, in addition to pecuniary advantages, the prospect of witnessing, at least in part, the wonders of the new world. My fancy amused at the idea of reciting the verses of Corneille and Racine, on the banks of the noblest river on earth; but, at the same time, it pointed out the ocean between me and my children, and I could not resolve on that separation.

I pray you to accept, yourself, and to transmit to all those who have participated in your kind intentions relative to me, the lively expression of my gratitude, I had almost said, of the sorrow it gives me, not to accept of an invitation so honorable to me.

TALMA.
Mr. Skinner, Editor of the American Farmer.
Talbot County, June 19th, 1822.

Sir,
As your very useful and widely extended paper seems by general consent to be made the organ of conveyance for all subjects relating to Agriculture, I beg leave to present you the following communication for publication.

I have understood that there has been, very recently, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, an English Gentleman, known to you, who is a Farmer and Grazier of high repute, and who is desirous of procuring a farm on which to settle himself.—I did not learn the kind of farm the gentleman wished for, but if one of the description here given will answer his purpose, he may procure it certainly at once, and with perfect ease.

The farm consists of from 3 hundred to 5 hundred and thirty acres, unquestionably of not more than three hundred and fifty acres, all of excellent soil.—It is divided into four arable fields of from fifty to sixty acres each—a fine stream of water runs perpetually through it even in the greatest drought.—A neat and comfortable dwelling house with all the necessary out-buildings fitted for a gentleman's convenient residence, all in pretty good repair.—An excellent garden, a fine orchard of good fruit.—A pretty open ground in front, tastefully ornamented with trees, and fine meadow land.—The present meadow grounds produce about twenty tons of hay a year—

to which may be added, it is believed, about eight or ten acres more of superior quality, all of which last are nearly drained, and more than half in rice cultivation this year to be laid down in Timothy grass the next September. The location of the farm is within three miles and a half of Easton, in Talbot county, Maryland, convenient to navigable waters for conveyance to Baltimore, beautifully situated in a good neighborhood, and is universally considered, by all who know it, as a most delightful and productive farm.—Its wood and timber are quite convenient, and the farm abounds with fine beds of Marl, easily got at, of the most excellent quality.—The Marl has been regularly hauled out upon the fields for the last four years in considerable quantities, the good effect of which is apparent to all, and is highly satisfactory and beneficial to the proprietor.—The Marl is believed to be inexhaustible.

Should a farm of the above description answer the purposes of the Gentleman alluded to, he is invited over to see it, as an Agriculturist, such as he is represented to be, would be a great acquisition to our community.

The Steam Boat Maryland comes immediately to Easton, where Mr. Graham, the Editor of the Easton Gazette, if called upon, will give the necessary directions to the proprietor.

Your Obedient Servant,
A. B.

Mr. Clay is again a candidate for a seat in Congress, from his old district in Kentucky.

We state with great satisfaction, says the Philadelphia Gazette, that the Rev. Mr. Sumner is so far recovered from his late indisposition, as to encourage his friends to believe that he will soon be able to resume his valuable and useful labours.

General Van Rensselaer has become very popular as Post Master at Albany. The regulations and order which he has introduced, are said to equal those of any officer in the Union—and every body at Albany are now pleased with the appointment, except those who wanted the office themselves.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

SAVANNAH, Sunday evening, June 9th.
Col. Cumming and Mr. M'Duffie.—The long expected duel between these gentlemen took place on Saturday last, at Luck-see-king, on the Carolina shore.

Mr. M'Duffie received his antagonist's ball in the side, which lodged near the back bone, and when the intelligence came away, he was in a delirious state. Col. Cumming has escaped uninjured.—Gaz.

THE DOUBLE PAYMENT.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th instant, contains a long communication, professed by editorial remarks, endeavoring to explain away the impression which every reflecting man feels respecting Mr. Jefferson's bill of Exchange. We do not consider it our duty to refute the miserable sophistry contained in these articles, as the "Native of Virginia" has both the editors and Mr. Jefferson in hand, and will render a better account of them than they are aware of. Nevertheless, their "press copy" of which they speak so feelingly, will not answer for the original, which they say was burnt in 1814; it is as ridiculous and as well understood as the losing of certain documents relative to the *Missisippi* affair.—As these editors and their correspondent will probably have more to say on the subject, it would be well for them to ascertain when the first copying press came to this country. They ought to be very cautious in making up their paragraphs, communications and letters.

In another paragraph these Editors assert that they have received a second long letter from Mr. Jefferson, on the subject of the Bill of Exchange. Why Mr. Jefferson, who is old, should go to the trouble of writing a long letter, when the simple word *yes* or *no* would be sufficient, is very evident. The "Copying Press" is sent out as an advance guard, and the "long letter" will bring up the rear! We understand all this, and so will our readers, for we shall publish the whole, as well as every line which may be written on the subject by the "ornament of human nature." In his first letter, Mr. Jefferson remarked, "Nor shall I notice any further endeavor to prove, or to palliate his palpable misinformation." It appears, however, that he has thought better of it.—Thanks to the "press copy!"—Fed. Rep.

A Farm for Sale.

In virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 27th day of July next, at the tavern of Thomas Peacock, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock A. M. all that

FARM OR PLANTATION,
Lying in Kent county, heretofore the property of Wm. Dwyer, deceased, containing about two hundred and fifty four acres of LAND.—This land adjoins the farm of Mr. Philip Brooks and is now cultivated by Mr. John Heppron.

A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any person disposed to view the premises, will have an opportunity of doing so—a plot may be seen at my office.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay three hundred dollars on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments.

Further particulars on the day of sale. The creditors of Wm. Dwyer, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, into the Chancery Office, or to the trustee, within six months from the day of sale.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.
Chestertown, June 23—3w

BALTIMORE, June 18.

PRICES CURRENT.	
Flour, Howard street	\$8 75
do do	6 50
Wheat, white per bushel	1 45 & 1 48
do do	1 40
Corn, white do	cts. 75 & 80
Oats, do	40 & 42
Rye, do	40
Bran do	15
Whiskey, from the wagons, per gal.	34

At a Meeting

Of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College held June 4th, 1822, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the proposition for a meeting of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, on the 1st Monday in August next, at St. John's College, meets the cordial approbation of this Board, and that the College Hall be prepared for the reception of the meeting.

Test,
W. E. PINKNEY,
Secretary to the Board.
June 22—

BOOT & SHOE Manufactory.

The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Nichols Layton, as a Grocery Store on the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he has on hand an assortment of home made Shoes, and having a number of good Workmen employed, he will continue to Manufacture Boots and Shoes in all its various branches; he pledges himself to use his best endeavours to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

PETER TARR.
Easton, June 22—1f

NOTICE.

The subscriber having lived upwards of twelve years on the lands of Edward Lloyd, Esq. on Miles River, Talbot county, and having sold said lands; I am now under the necessity of looking out elsewhere—I am therefore compelled to solicit a Farm of about one hundred to one hundred & fifty thousand corn hills; any gentleman having such a Farm to rent will please to inform the subscriber thereof.—A Farm on the salts would be preferred; and a lease taken at a fair rent, any gentleman wishing to know my ability as a Farmer, I refer them to the above named gentleman or to any of the adjacent neighbors.

WILLIAM MURPHY.
June 23—1f

MARYLAND, Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for said county aforesaid of Richard Nicols (coloured man) stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session Eighteen hundred and five, and the several acts supplementary thereto upon the terms therein mentioned a schedule of his property and a list of creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Richard Nicols having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided the two last years preceding the date hereof, within the State of Maryland, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property and given security for his appearance at the county court of Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do hereby order and adjudge that he, the said Richard Nicols, be discharged from confinement, and that he be and appear before the county court of Caroline on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and at such other time and times as the court shall direct to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in Easton once in each week for four successive weeks, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door and one of the Taverns in Denton, three months before the said day to appear before the said county Court for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit & to show cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Nicols should not have the benefit of the said act & the supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 13th day of April 1822.

True copy
Test
JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.
June 23—4w

MARYLAND, Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's court for said county by petition in writing of Henry Dyatt, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of Assembly, entitled an act for the benefit of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition; and the said Henry Dyatt having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and has given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be proposed to him, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Dyatt be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the county court of Caroline county on the Tuesday after the second Monday in October next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed at Easton, once a week & successive weeks 3 months before the said Tuesday to appear, and also by causing a copy to be set up at the Court House Door three months to appear before the said county court on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Dyatt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 24th day of January 1822.

True copy
Test
JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.
June 23—4w

MARYLAND, Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court for said county, by petition in writing of Noah Wilson, stating that he is in actual confinement and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805 and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Noah Wilson having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up his property and given sufficient security for his appearance at the next county court of said county to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Noah Wilson be and appear before the county court of said county, on Tuesday after the second Monday in October next and such other days as the said county court may direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be required of him, and I do further direct that the said Noah Wilson give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks three months in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton before the second Tuesday of October next, and that he be and appear on said day before said court—Given under my hand the 8th day of May 1822.

PETER WILLIS.
True copy
Test
JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.
June 23 3w

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE Canal Company.

Pursuant to legal notice heretofore given, the Stockholders of the said Company are requested to pay an additional instalment of five dollars on every share of stock by them held on or before the second Monday of July next, at the Company's Office, in Carpenter's Court, in the city of Philadelphia. At which time and place all those who have neglected to pay the sums heretofore required are requested to pay the same under penalty of their being exposed to sale at public auction, and forfeited with all monies thereon paid, agreeably to the provisions contained in the charter of the Company.

KENSEY JOHN, President.
H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, 6th June (23) 1822—3w

Harvest Goods.

CLARK & GREEN
Have just received from Baltimore,
THEIR HARVEST SUPPLY OF

Rum, Whiskey,
MOLASSES, SUGARS, COFFEE,
RICE, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Best prime Sythe Blades and Sickles,
AND AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

They have also just received from Philadelphia, a Pipe of nice old

PORT WINE,
Which is warranted to be GENUINE and of a superior quality.
Easton, June 15—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 Marlidge, 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

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, at May Term 1822, sitting as a court of Equity, The subscriber will expose to public sale, on the 23d day of July next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on the Court House Green in Easton, all that Farm or plantation, whereon Henry Casson lived, and of which he died seized—situated on the Post Road leading from Easton to Centerville—and estimated to contain three hundred & twenty acres.

The terms of Sale are as follows: The purchaser or purchasers, will be required to give bond, with such security as the trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, (with interest thereon from the day of sale) within twelve months thereafter.—And upon a ratification of the said sale by the court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid, and not before, the trustee is authorized to make to the purchaser or purchasers a deed in fee simple.

The situation of this farm is desirable, and the soil adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, Clover &c. &c. It is well adapted also to the raising of Pigeons and the building and improvements will be found complete and comfortable.

The creditors of Henry Casson, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified, to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of Talbot county court within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS P. BENNETT, Trustee.
June 15—6w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Vendition Expounda, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of James Sangston, vs. of Abraham Griffith, against Samuel Eyles & A. Abraham Griffith, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th of July next, at the Court House Door in the town of Easton, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the late estate of said Lucas, to and to an unimproved Lot, adjoining the Lot of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. on Dover street, in the Town of Easton, also, two Negro Girls, seized and sold to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shf.
June 13—12

POETRY.

FROM 'CLIC' No. 1.
Published at Charleston—by J. G. FRACTAL.
NEW ENGLAND.
Hail to the land whom we tread,
Our fondest boast;

NEW GOODS.
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

Thomas & Groome
Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, a further supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS;

Jenkins & Stevens
Have just received from Philadelphia
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

Clark & Green
Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and are now opening
A GREAT VARIETY OF
STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES,

GROOME & LAMBDIN
HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF
SPRING GOODS,
Consisting of a great variety of
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

Joseph Scull
Has just received from Philadelphia,
A large assortment of Philadelphia made
Boots & Shoes, viz:

SKETCHES
Of the Early History of Maryland,
by THOS. W. GUYSTER,
Are now for sale at his Office and Stationery
Store, Gay-street opposite the Exchange,

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.

Masonic.

The anniversary of St. John the Baptist,
will be celebrated by Cambridge Lodge, No.
66, on Monday the 24th inst. in Cambridge,
Dorchester county.—A sermon adapted to the
occasion will be delivered by the Rev. Brother
Judah.

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 off-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.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

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 reconstitute 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.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

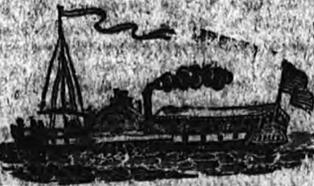
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That a General Meeting of the Stockholders
in this Institution, will be held at the
Banking House in the City of Baltimore, on
MONDAY the first day of July next, at 10
o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing
sixteen Directors for the ensuing year.

NOTICE.

William Apsley, an insolvent debtor, in actual
confinement in the goal of Kent County,
having been discharged from his confinement
by petitioning to me the subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Kent
county, for the benefits of the several acts of
assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors,
and complied with the requisites of the acts
of assembly in such case made and provided,
and having given bond, &c. for his personal
appearance in Kent county Court, before the
Judges thereof, on the first Saturday after the
third Monday in September next, to answer
such allegations as may be then and there
made against him by his creditors in the premises,
in order to obtain a final discharge from
his debts, by virtue of the said acts of assembly,
I do order that the said William Apsley
give notice to his creditors of the aforesaid
proceeding, by causing a copy of this order
to be published in the Eastern Gazette for
three weeks successively, three months previous
to the said first Saturday after the third
Monday in September next.

Nanticoke Bridge.

VIENNA, June 3d, 1822.
The President and Directors of the Nanticoke
Bridge Company, have this day declared
a dividend of Thirty Cents on each share of
Stock, payable to the Stockholders or their
legal representatives on demand.



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, 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 Patuxent River, and arrive there by
9 o'clock next morning.

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.
This line will commence the Winter Estab-
lishment 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 Keady's, sign of the Ship,
Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Fri-
day mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton
the next evening.

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the a-
bove stove 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.

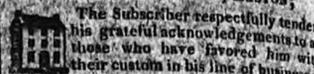
Fountain Inn.

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
bedstead 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.

Nathan Sheppard,

Has removed to that New Warehouse No.
75, South Calvert, third store from Pratt
street, where he offers for sale
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS.

SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN SHEEP,



The Subscriber respectfully tenders
his grateful acknowledgments to all
those who have favored 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 en-
deavours, to please, to merit, and share a
portion of public patronage. He pledges him-
self that no expense or pains shall be spared
to render the wants 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 recep-
tion—His Bar will at all times be stored with
the very best of liquors, and his Table fur-
nished with the choicest dainties and deli-
cacies of the season, served up in the best style.—
His Stables will be amply provided with all
kinds of provender, and his Waiters and Ser-
vants 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.—Board-
ers taken at a moderate price by the day,
week, month or year.

MARYLAND,
Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

June 13th, 1822.
On application of William G. Spry, execu-
tor of George Spry, late of Queen Ann'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 the same be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks in one of the newspa-
pers printed at Easton.

MARYLAND,
Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

June 13th, 1822.
On application of Anna Green, admin-
istratrix of Henry Green, late of Queen Ann's
county, deceased.—It is ordered that she give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that the same 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.

MARYLAND,
Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

June 13th, A. D. 1822.
On application of Anna Green, admin-
istratrix of Henry Green, late of Queen Ann's
county, deceased.—It is ordered that she give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that the same 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.

MARYLAND,
Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

June 15—3w
On application of Anna Green, admin-
istratrix of Henry Green, late of Queen Ann's
county, deceased.—It is ordered that she give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit their claims against the said deceased's
estate, and that the same 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.

Earthenware.

The Subscribers have received, by the re-
cent arrivals at this port from Liverpool, their
spring supply, consisting of
477 CRATES EARTHENWARE,
consisting of a very general and complete as-
sortment of every article in the line. They
will be sold to country merchants and others
on better terms than they have been in the
habit of buying. This ware is of superior
quality, and put up in our order in the celebrated
manufactory of Messrs. John and James Os-
venport, expressly for this market. 150 crates
of the above number are variously and hand-
somerly assorted, to suit every demand.

Notice.

The Levy Court for Talbot County,
have appointed Robert Kemp a Commissioner
from this county, to meet the Commission-
ers from Queen Ann's and Caroline counties,
to examine Tuckahoe Bridge and report
thereon.—The Levy Court will meet on the
9th day of July next, to appoint a Collector
of the County Tax for the present year.

Wool Carding.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the
Public that he has erected at the Grist Mill,
the property of the late Edward Price, near
Wye Mill, in Talbot county; a

Wool Carding
MACHINE.

New and complete, and will be able to attend
to all orders with which he may be favored at
the lowest rates, and to orders; and will take
wool in payment at market price.—Wool well
washed and picked will ensure the return of
good rolls. One pint of grease to 10 pounds
of wool.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, citizens of Kent County,
State of Maryland, do hereby severally give
notice to their creditors, that they have peti-
tioned to the Judges of Kent county Court,
for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Mary-
land, and that their petitions are now pending
in the said Court—and they have severally
complied with the provisions of the act of
Assembly, passed at November Session 1805,
and the several supplements thereto, for the
relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the first
Saturday after the third Monday in Septem-
ber next, has been appointed by the said
Court for a final hearing of the said Petitions,
of which their creditors are respectively re-
quested to take notice.

8300 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Cal-
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 homes-made Kersey and a Wool Hat.

WAPPIN,
Aged about 43 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.

JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS.
A few copies of the above work for Sal.
at this Office.

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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, JUNE 29, 1852.

NO. 238

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 IN-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

From the New York American.
"Encouraging Prospects.—A writer in
one of the Baltimore papers evinces a very
intimate acquaintance with the estimates
of profit to be derived from our Canal.
'After making,' says he, 'large deductions
for contingent expenses and necessary re-
pairs, a clear income of two MILLIONS
of dollars is understood to be cer-
tain.' We shall not be suspected of under-
valuing our great work, if we express
some scepticism on the perfect accuracy of
the calculations by which so pleasing a re-
sult is obtained. The writer's arithmetic,
we fear, would prove as fallacious as the
statements of the Native of Virginia."

From the Federal Gazette.
The anonymous author of the above pa-
graph appears to have given it an edito-
rial form; but can it be possible that any
person, competent to be the editor of a
public paper, in the city of New York,
should not have had such an "intimate ac-
quaintance," at least with a subject of gen-
eral and extensive utility, as to be perfectly
aware, that the estimated annual revenue
of two millions of dollars from the Erie
Canal, is by no means the 'arithmetic,' as
he has been pleased to call it, 'of a writer
in one of the Baltimore papers?' On the
contrary he ought to have known, that it
is the result of a series of very reduced cal-
culations, which have been published time
after time, after having emanated from the
highest authority in his own state. This
newspaper editor, if such be his avocation,
may have imagined that, like himself, the
Baltimore writer was in the habit of adopt-
ing conclusions merely upon conjecture;
but if so, he may rest assured that he is
greatly mistaken. In proof of this position,
will he permit me to request his deliberate
attention to the following particulars?

In the first instance I would wish him to
refer to the official reports of the canal
commissioners of the state of New York,
page 89, printed at Newburgh in August,
1817. There he may discover, if he never
saw it before, that at Albany, under date
10th March, 1817, a report was agreed to
by the canal commissioners, and signed by
De Witt Clinton, president, in which it
was estimated that the Erie canal 'would
in a short time produce the enormous in-
come of five millions of dollars, merely by
charging the same toll for 353 miles that
was then paid for passing the locks of
'The Western Inland navigation Company'
where the distance was only 100 miles.
This report is concluded by stating that if
instead of five dollars twenty five cents, the
duty were lowered to 'one dollar a ton, the
whole expense of this magnificent operation,
(the opening of the canal) would be defrayed
in a few years, & an immense revenue
would be secured to the state which would
enable it to patronize literature and science
—to promote education, morality and re-
ligion—to encourage agriculture, manufac-
tures and commerce, and to establish the
interests of human improvement upon an
imperishable basis, and to an incalculable
extent.'

In the second place, I would wish the
New York editors to refer to 'Considera-
tions on the great western canal from Hud-
son to Lake Erie with a view of its ex-
pense, advantages, and progress' page 28,
published in New York, October, 1818,
under the authority of 'The New York
Corresponding Association, for the promo-
tion of internal improvements,' De Witt
Clinton, president, & Samuel J. Mitchell
and Cadwallader D. Colden, vice presi-
dents.

An estimate is there made in pursuance
of data before recited, that the tolls for
passing through the canal would give an
annual revenue to the state of five millions
of dollars; thus (proceeds the document)
'would there be more received into the
state treasury in one year, than the whole
cost of the canal.—Well may we exclaim,
that in no other way could the state invest
her surplus revenue to such an unprece-
dented profit and advantage! But admitting
for a moment against our most settled
convictions, that the tonnage passing
through the canal should be reduced one
half 'this would still give to the state two
millions five hundred thousand dollars.'
Or, admitting the number of tons passing
the canal yearly to be only 400,000, a
number that by reference to the custom
house books, had been ascertained to pass
on the Hudson a number of years before,
(see page 26) then (page 28) 'it still leaves
an annual revenue of two millions of dol-
lars. So turn the calculations as you will'
(proceeds my authority), garble, deduct and
equivocate as you please, & still the estimat-
ed revenue wears an astonishing magnitude.
But five millions of an annual income to the
state, is rather too moderate than too
high an estimate? A few lines lower
down are these words, 'we ought not to
forget that in all calculations concerning
future grandeur and resources of our coun-

try, we rather fall below than transcend
the true degree, for, in the words of the
illustrious Burke, 'our growth outstrips the
ordinary grasp of human anticipation.'

Thirdly, I would wish to invite particu-
lar attention to a volume of 'Public Docu-
ments, relating to the canals of New
York, published pursuant to a resolve of
'The New York Corresponding Associa-
tion' aforesaid, August, 1821 in 484 oc-
tavo pages. If reference be had to page
15 of the introduction prefixed to these
documents, the annual revenue of the Erie
canal will there be found estimated at 'six
millions three hundred thousand dollars,
nearly two millions more than the whole
expenses' of the undertaking. In pages
16 and 17 of the said Introduction, after
cherishing 'a respect for the incredulity
of popular opinion,' from data there ex-
plained, it is adopted as 'no visionary cal-
culation,' but a calculation which in point
of fact, has lost 'its aspect of fiction and
romance,' that in the course of a few
years, one million of tons will annually
pass through the western canal, which at
a toll of five dollars per ton, as is estimat-
ed, page 16, would give an annual reve-
nue of five millions of dollars. Only half
the above number of tons is next adopted
at the same rate of toll, from which in this
instance, the sum of two millions five
hundred thousand dollars is stated as the an-
nual revenue, after which it is expressly
stated that 'deducting all contingent ex-
penses and all the disbursements for re-
pairs, and there would be a yearly income
of two million of dollars.'

Hence, it is conclusively evident, that
notwithstanding the misapplied 'scepticism'
of the New York Editor, the 'writer in
one of the Baltimore papers,' was perfect-
ly correct in stating, that 'after making
large deductions for contingent expenses
and necessary repairs, a clear income of
two millions of dollars was understood to
be certain.' Hence, too, the sceptical
Editor, who has given occasion for these
remarks, may recollect, if he please, that
no 'arithmetic' of Baltimore, can in this
respect be termed 'fallacious,' that on the
contrary the 'pleasing result,' upon which
his doubts appear to be founded, is a very
reduced amount selected from the calcula-
tions of the state of New York; conse-
quently, if he considers 'two millions of
dollars' an extravagant sum—at home,
will be the place for him to have it cor-
rected; or otherwise at home, will be the
place for him to submit to the judgment of
his superiors, and acknowledge, that 'five
millions of an annual income is rather too
moderate than too high an estimate.'

It is presumed that the certainty, 'of
our growth having outstripped the ordi-
nary grasp of human anticipation' has, very
rarely, if ever, been more conclusively and
extensively verified, than in the paramount
success and profit of canals, where the
plans have been judiciously adopted and
executed. After that distinguished engi-
neer James Brindly, had ascertained, to
his own satisfaction, the location of the
Duke of Bridgewater's Canal, he advised
the Duke to submit the proposed route to
the examination of some other competent
engineer, for his approbation. Accordingly,
an eminent artist, as he was understood
to be, was consulted, who, when the con-
templated undertaking was explained to
him, in consequence of his considering it
deserving of ridicule rather than delib-
eration, observed, that 'he had often heard
of castles in the air; but never before had
been shown where any were to be built.'
Neither the Duke, however, nor Brindly,
suffered this sarcasm to operate as a dis-
couragement. On the contrary, they per-
severed in their enterprise with full con-
fidence of success. In September, 1760,
their operations were commenced, and in
July following, instead of 'Castles in the
air,' boats were floating along their canal.
If then, the 'grasp of anticipation' in an
engineer, was thus liable to be completely
'outripped' in practice, permit me to pro-
pose as a query, whether it would not have
been advisable, at least, for a newspaper
editor, not to have hazarded a premature
opinion upon a subject with which he never
had the opportunity of an 'intimate ac-
quaintance.'

'The incredulity of popular opinion,
when founded upon mere conjecture; mere-
ly upon the impulse of the moment, is
liable to be productive of incalculable in-
jury to the public good; more especially if
it be urged in opposition to internal im-
provements of general and extensive utility.
It is by no means uncommon for the most
useful discoveries, when new, to be consid-
ered as being of a visionary character, by
those who do not understand them, whereas
it is certain, that very often the alleged
deficiency is by no means inherent in the
discovery, but in the too limited grasp
of anticipation congenial to the misguided
choice of its opposers to judge correctly of
its merits.—The ordinary grasp of antici-
pation in the minds of a district of farmers,
who had never cultivated, nor been acquaint-
ed with any soil, better than that of
barrens and deserts, scarcely competent to
afford them subsistence, would be very
likely to regard as fiction and romance, the
correct information they might receive from
the owners of rich lands, capable of yield-
ing 40 bushels of wheat, and 120 or more

of corn to the acre. But, in defiance of
the misapplied incredulity of the poor soil
farmers, the fact would be none the less
certain, that it was usual for rich lands
with good cultivation, to be very abundant
in their productions; so, also, in defiance
of the misapplied incredulity of the New
York skeptic, and all his companions in a
belief however numerous they may be; the
fact in this instance, is none the less cer-
tain, that the facilities and profits of canals
in good situations, well conducted, are so
abundant, as greatly to outstrip the limited
grasp of their anticipation.

By the latest information that has been
received, in relation to the canals in Eng-
land, their 'profits to the proprietors are
said to be enormous; and that the prosecu-
tors of these invaluable works have al-
ways been most richly remunerated.'
The original cost, present price, and amount
of dividends of the following English canals,
are said to be taken from the European
Magazine of 1820, page 567.

Canal	Cost	Present Price	Dividend
Coventry Canal	1000	999	44
Great Ouse	1000	1000	58
Leicester and Liverpool	100	275	10
Leicester	100	260	10
Oxford	100	640	32
Staffordshire & Wor.	100	640	40
Trent and Mersey	300	900	75
Warwick & Birmingham	100	210	11
Mersey and Irwell	100	650	30
Loughborough	100	2400	119

In the same account, it is also stated,
that Holland has infinitely surpassed Eng-
land, in having expended in these im-
provements, the almost incredible sum of
three hundred millions sterling. By an-
other account now before me, it is under-
stood to be a well ascertained fact, that the
canals of this country, are extremely produc-
tive; that for 40 miles together their pro-
fits on an average, have amounted to more
than twenty-five thousand dollars annually
for every mile, admitting the original
cost per mile, to have been from six to eight
or ten thousand dollars, would be an in-
come of from two to five hundred per cent
to meet contingencies, and to be distributed
in dividends among the stockholders.

From this evidence of these revenues, as
well as that of the revenue of 119 per
cent of the Loughborough canal in England,
having been realised, the estimated revenue
of five millions on the Erie canal, is brought
very securely within the limits of actual
practice and experience; with what propi-
ety then, permit me to ask can any
'scepticism' whatever be attached to the
'pleasing result,' of a clear annual income
of two millions.

We must remember, that there is no
arguing against the evidence of facts; that
as those farmers whose labour and obser-
vations had always been limited to a poor
soil, could not with the least propriety
reject as visionary or romantic, the correct
evidence of others whose lands were rich;
so neither upon this occasion can there be
any rational ground whatever, for any
sceptic, not even the skeptic, of New York,
to persist in withholding his assent to the
correctness of a very voluminous mass of
highly respectable evidence adduced in
favor of canal estimates and canal revenue,
unless it shall be practicable to produce
better and more conclusive evidence to the
contrary.

WM. KENWORTHY.

Should the editor of the New York
American, consider these remarks entitled
to notice, he may render a service to the
public, by giving them an insertion in his
paper.

SEA SERPENT.

The animal recently caught in the wa-
ters of Jersey, is really a curiosity. It is
no shark, nor horse mackerel, and whether
fish or flesh, it is really a sea monster of
no ordinary kind. It has two huge muscu-
lar fins, or rather wings, a little back of the
gills, and two legs or paws, fifteen feet
back of the fins, about the size of a man's
leg, and the fore half somewhat resem-
bling the fore half of a human foot, with a
nail about an inch long, on the heel. On
the back, is a large bunch, with a fin on
the top of it. The tail is peculiarly con-
structed, and when the animal was in mo-
tion, was elevated about six or seven feet.
The mouth and throat are enormously
large. The animal had no heart, and the
liver was almost back to the tail. There
was not a bone in the body. The hardest
substance, (of which we have a specimen)
being a kind of elastic gristle. The skin
is of a dark brown colour, and entirely
without scales. The animal must have
been of immense power, and in the water
might well have been taken for a sea dra-
gon, worthy of being rode by Neptune
himself. After all we know but little of
the wonders of the mighty deep.

Com. Adv.

Dr. Mitchell gives the following account
of the enormous fish lately taken, and now
exhibiting in New York.

The Basking Shark.—This creature is
the largest of the whole family, and indeed
one of the largest of fish. He is so called be-
cause he is of a sluggish or lazy nature,
and often floats near the surface of the
water, as if to bask in the rays of the sun.
He is called by some the *Bone Shark*, be-
cause there is a sort of horny, or corneous
formation near the gills, which resembles
whale bone.

Naturalists have distinguished him as
the *Squalus Maximus*, or *Grand Shark*,
because he surpasses all the rest in mag-
nitude. He has been well described by Sir
Thomas Pennant, Dr. Shaw, and Professor
Linnæus, as well as by other zoologists.

He commonly inhabits the northern lati-
tudes of the Atlantic Ocean, not unfre-
quently visiting the coasts of Scotland and
Ireland, and is sometimes seen from the
shores of Anglesea and Wales.

He is often thirty feet long, and sixteen
or eighteen feet in girth around the middle.
The skin is rough like shagreen, and of
an ash or somewhat lead colour. There
are two fins on the back, the foremost of
which is much the largest; both of a trian-
gular form. This is about four feet high.

The pectoral fins are of great extent,
being almost five feet long and of corres-
ponding breadth.

The caudal fin divides into two sections
to form the tail. These sections are al-
ways unequal, as in other sharks, the lower
one being three feet long; and the upper
one five feet in length.

There is an anal fin between the tail
and the vent. Near this latter orifice are
the two ventral fins, between them, in the
male individuals come forth two long and
strong bodies somewhat resembling feet,
with nails upon them, which are consid-
ered as organs peculiar to the sex, and per-
forming a very important office in regard
to the female.

The mouth is wide, and the jaws often
contain several thousand of small, sharp,
white and compact teeth.

The gill covers and the opening between
them, are of extraordinary size and figure,
appearing in the form of very long slits or
gashes, to the number of 5 on each side of
the neck, concealed as it were, by veils
or curtains capable of shutting or closing
them completely.

The individual lately taken in Raritan
Bay, near Sandy Hook, is the only one of
the species that is known to have been
seen in our waters. He seems to have
wandered much further to the southward
than usual; he is therefore a great rarity.
Calculating on the past time, several gen-
erations of men may pass away, before
such another spectacle may be presented to
them.

It is therefore worth the while for all
Ichthyologists, all admirers of sea produc-
tions, and all who are happy in contempla-
ting the grandeur manifested in the works
of creation, to behold this enormous ani-
mal.

It has been imagined by some, from the
capacity of the mouth and throat, that it
was a creature of this sort that received
Jonah, when he fell from the ship into the
briny deep.

In noticing the melancholy destiny of
the sufferers in the Albion, the National
Gazette gives the following particulars
respecting Gen. Lefebvre Desnoettes.

'During a long series of years he had
braved death in the field, fighting in the
most gallant manner, and escaped to perish
at last in this catastrophe, when his mind
was, perhaps, less than at any other period
of his life, reconciled to the stroke of fate.
His situation was every way peculiar.
It is well known that he had been one of
the favourite and most distinguished of
Napoleon's military comrades—that he
took part in the combination against Louis
XVIII. on the landing of his old commander
from the Island of Elba; joined the latter
with headlong enthusiasm in his last cam-
paign, & being finally proscribed by the royal
government, took refuge as an exile in the
United States. Here his misfortunes,
reputation, intelligence, and manly, unex-
ceptionable deportment rendered him an
object of general esteem and attention. To
escape, as he used to remark, pity and curi-
osity, to counteract memory, and to gratify
the natural activity of his mind, he retired
to the French grant in Alabama, where he
laboured in the field under a burning sun,
with a reckless exertion, which proved
very injurious to his health and strength.
His wife an amiable and accomplished
woman, remained behind in France, to
watch over his interests there. He him-
self after having begun his agricultural toil,
never quitted it until his final departure,
except to visit Washington on business
connected with his affairs as a planter.
Fatigue and chagrin created at length in
his mind an insupportable disgust with his
situation, and he resolved at all hazards to
return to his native country. He addressed
a petition to Louis XVIII. praying to be
allowed to go back to be tried, and to die
if his judges so decided, and declaring
that he did not mean to attempt a defence
before any tribunal. The strain of his
very brief petition was such as became

the elevated spirit of an honest soldier,
incapable of an abject or a whining sup-
plication. He claimed as a respectful
subject, to be suffered to re-enter his coun-
try and revisit his family, leaving his
ulterior fate to the justice of the King.
The French ambassador in this country,
Mr. Hyde de Neuville, not only forwarded
his application to the ministry at Paris, but
seconded it in two letters of his own, one
addressed to them, and the other directly
to the King, in which he urged in the
strongest terms the general merits of the
exile, and bore testimony to the propriety
of his deportment in the United States.
The warm and liberal representations of
Mr. de Neuville, and the instances of the
general's wife, at Paris, prevailed with the
government so far that it invited him to
proceed to the Netherlands, there to await
a speedy compliance with all his wishes,
and instructed the minister of France in
that country to give him the kindest wel-
come and the fullest protection. He avail-
ed himself as soon as possible of this in-
dulgence, and was on his way to Holland
by Liverpool, confident of soon being in-
demnified for all the sufferings of his exile,
in a tranquil existence in the bosom of his
country and family, when he found a watery
grave on the Irish coast.'

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MR. JEFFERSON'S LETTER.

MONTICELLO, June 10, 1822.

Messrs Ritchie & Gooch:

In my letter to you of May 13, in an-
swer to a charge by a person signing him-
self a 'Native Virginian,' that, on a bill
drawn by me for a sum equivalent to 1148
dollars, the treasury of the United States
had made double payment, I supposed I had
done as much as would be required, when
I showed that they had only returned to me
money which I had previously paid into the
treasury, on the presumption that such a
bill had been paid for me, but that this
bill, being lost or destroyed on the way,
had never been presented, consequently
never paid by the United States, and that
the money was therefore returned to me.
This being too plain for controversy, the
Pseudo Native of Virginia, in his reply
No. 32, in the Federal Republican of May
24, reduces himself ultimately to the
ground of a double receipt of the money by
me, 1st, on sale or negotiation of the bill
in Europe, and a 2d time from the Treas-
ury. But the bill was never sold or nego-
ciated any where; it was not drawn to
raise money in the market; I sold it to
nobody, received no money on it; but en-
closed it to Grand & Co. for some purpose
of account, for what particular purpose,
neither my memory, after a lapse of 53
years, nor my papers enable me to say.
Had I preserved a copy of my letter to
Grand and inclosing the bill, that would doubt-
less have explained the purpose. But it
was drawn on the eve of embarkation with
my family from Cowes for America, and
probably the hurry of preparation for that
did not allow me time to take a copy. I
presume this, because I find no such letter
among my papers; nor does any subsequent
correspondence with Grand explain it;
because I had no private account with him,
my account as minister, being kept with
the treasury directly, so that he receiving
no intimation of this bill, could never give
me notice of its miscarriage. But, how-
ever satisfactory might have been an expla-
nation of the purpose of the bill, it is unne-
cessary at least, the material fact being es-
tablished that it never got to hand, nor was
ever paid by the United States.

And how does the Native Virginian
maintain his charge that I received the
cash when I drew the bill? By unceremoniously
inserting into this entry of that
article in my account, words of his own,
making me say in direct terms that I did
receive the cash for the bill. In my account
rendered to the treasury, it is entered in
these words—'1789 Oct. 1. By my bill
on Willinks, Van Staphorst and Hubbard,
in favour of Grand & Co. for 2800 florins,
equal to 6230 livres 18 sous;' but he
quotes it as stated in my account rendered
to, and settled at the treasury and yet
remaining, as it is to be presumed, among
the archives of that department. 'By cash
received of Grand for bill on Willinks,
&c.' Now the words 'cash received of
Grand' constitute the very point, the pivot
on which the matter turns, as he himself
says, and not finding, he has furnished
them, although the interpolation of them is
sufficiently refuted by the fact, that Grand
was, at the time, in France, and myself in
England. Yet, wishing that conviction
of the interpolation should be founded on
official document, I wrote to the auditor,
Mr. Harrison, requesting an official certifi-
cate of the very words in which that arti-
cle stood in my autograph account deposi-
ted in the office. I received yesterday his
answer of the 3d, in which he says—'I am
unable to furnish the extract you require,
as the original account rendered by you of
your pecuniary transactions of a public
nature in Europe, together with the vouch-
ers and documents connected with it, were
all destroyed in the register's office, in
the memorable conflagration of 1814.
With respect, therefore, to the sum of 1148
dollars in question, I can only say, that

After full and repeated examinations, I consider you as most righteously and justly entitled to receive it; otherwise it will, I trust, be believed, that I could not have consented to the repayment.

Considering the intimacy which the Native Virginian shows with the treasury affairs, we might be justified in suspecting that he knew this fact of the destruction of the original by fire, when he ventured to misquote; but certainly we may call on him to say and to show from what original he copied these words 'cash received of Grand?' I say most assuredly, from none, for none such ever existed. Although the original be lost, which would have convicted him officially, it happens that when I made, from my rough draft, a fair copy of my account for the treasury, I took also, with a copying machine, a press copy of every page, which I kept for my own use. It is known that copies by this well known machine, are taken by impression on damp paper, laid on the face of the written page while fresh, and passed between rollers, as copper plates are. They must therefore be true fac similes. This press copy now lies before me, has been shown to several persons, and will be shown to as many as wish, or are willing to examine it; and this article of my account is entered in it in these words:—'1789, Oct. 1. By my bill on Willinks, Van Staphorst and Hubbard, for 2800 florins, equal to 6230 livres 18 sous.' An inspection of the account too shows that whenever I received cash for a bill, it is uniformly entered 'by cash received of such a one, &c.' but where a bill was drawn to constitute an item of account only, the entry is by my bill on, &c.—Now to these very words 'cash received of Grand,' not in my original, but interpolated by himself, he constantly appeals as proofs of an acknowledgment under my own hand that I received the cash. In proof of this, I must request patience to read the following quotations from his denunciations as standing in the Federal Republican of May 24.

Page 2, column 2, line 48 to 29 from the bottom 'he [Mr. J.] admits in his account rendered in 1790 and settled in 1792, that he had received the cash [placing the word cash between inverted commas to have it marked particularly as a quotation,] that he had received the 'cash' for the bill in question, and he does not deny it directly now. Will he, can he, in the face of his own declaration in writing, to the contrary, publicly say that he did not receive the money for this bill in Europe? This is the point, on which the whole matter rests, the pivot on which the argument turns. If he did receive the money in Europe (no matter whether at Cowes or at Paris) he certainly had no right to receive it a second time from the public treasury of the United States. This is admitted, I believe, on all sides; now that he did receive the money in Europe on this bill is proved by the acknowledgment of the receiver himself, who credits the amount in his account, as settled at the treasury thus, 'cash received of Grand for bill on Willinks and Van Staphorst 2876 gilders—1148 dollars.'

Col. 3, l. 28 to 21 from bottom 'there is a plain difference in the phraseology of the account from which an extract is given by Mr. J. as above, and that which he rendered to the treasury. In the former he gives the credit thus, By my bill on Willinks, &c. In the latter he states 'By cash received of Grand for bill on Willinks &c.' There is a difference indeed, as he states it, but it is made solely by his own interpolation.

Col. 3, l. 8. from bottom, 'that Mr. Jefferson should, in the very teeth of the facts of the evidence before us, and in his own breast, gravely say that he had paid the money for this bill, and that therefore it was but just to return him the amount of it, when he had by his own acknowledgment sent it to Grand & Co. and received the money for it, is, I confess, not only a matter of utter astonishment, but of regret.' I spare myself the qualifications which these paragraphs may merit, leaving them to be applied by every reader according to the feelings they may excite in his own breast.

He proceeds, 'and now to place this case beyond the reach of cavil or doubt, and to show most conclusively that he had negotiated this bill in Europe, and received the cash for it there, and that such was the understanding of the matter at the treasury 1809, when he received the money' (these are his own words) Col. 4. he brings forward the overwhelming fact 'not hitherto made public, but stated from the most credible and authentic source, that one of the accounting officers of the treasury suggested in writing, the propriety of taking bond & security from Mr. J. for indemnification of the U. S. against any future claim on this bill.—But it seems the bond was not taken, and the government is now liable in law, and in good faith, for the payment of this bill to the rightful owner.' How this suggestion of taking a bond at the treasury, so solemnly paraded, is more conclusive proof, than his own interpolation, that the cash was received, I am so dull as not to perceive. But I say that had the suggestion been made to me, it should have been instantly complied with. But I deny his law. Were this bill now to be presented to the treasury, the answer would, and should be the same as a merchant would give: 'You have held up this bill three and thirty years, without notice; we have settled in the mean time with the drawer, and have no effects of his left in our hands. Apply to him for payment.' On his application to me, I should first inquire into the history of the bill, where it has been lurking for three and thirty years? How came he by it? By interception? By trover? By assignment from Grand? By purchase? From whom, when, and where?

And according to his answers, I should either institute criminal process against him, or if he should show that all was fair & honest, I should pay him the money, and look for reimbursement to the quarter appearing liable.

The law deems seven years absence of a man without being heard of, such presumptive evidence of his death as to distribute his estate, and to allow his wife to marry again. The auditor thought that twenty years non-appearance of a bill, which had been risked through the post offices of two nations, was sufficient presumption of its loss.—This self-styled Native Virginian thinks that the thirty-three years now elapsed are not sufficient. Be it so. If the accounting officers of the treasury have any uneasiness on that subject, I am ready to give a bond of indemnification to the U. States, in any sum the officers will name, and with the security which themselves shall approve. Will this satisfy the native Virginian? Or will he now try to pick some other hole in this transaction, to shield himself from a candid acknowledgment that, in making up his case, he supplied by gratuitous conjectures, the facts which were not within his knowledge, and that thus he has sinned against truth in his relations before the public. Be this as it may, I have so much confidence in the discernment and candour of my fellow citizens, as to leave to their judgment, and to dismiss from my own notice, any future torture of words or circumstances which this writer may devise for their deception. Indeed, could such a denunciation, and on such proof, bereave me of that confidence and consolation I should, through the remainder of life brood over the afflicting evidence that I had lived and laboured in vain.

TH. JEFFERSON.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN, No. 36.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Jefferson has, it seems, again 'condemned' to address the public on the subject of the lost bill of exchange, altho' in his first letter he declares that he should 'not notice any further endeavors to prove or to palliate the palpable misinforming,' which he alleged, I had given to the public in relation to that transaction. It may, therefore, appear surprising to some, that he should have so soon changed his mind; and they may feel a difficulty in finding a reason for his having done so. But those who know Mr. J. as well as I do, will be at no loss to account for this sudden change of opinion. The reason which induced him again to appear before the public, is plainly this: he has ascertained that his original account, settled at the Treasury, and the numerous vouchers connected with it, have been burnt! But for this circumstance, I verily believe, he never would have attempted a second defence. Will this now avail him? Has he cleared himself of the charge made against him? We shall see.

It must be apparent to every body who has read Mr. Jefferson's vindication on this subject, that he has not met the charge made against him with that promptness, fairness and openness, which a man, conscious of his own innocence would have done; but that his main object has been, all along, to prejudice the public against the author of the charge, so as to destroy, if he could, his credibility; as if that had, in reality, anything to do with the specific allegation made against him, founded as it is, upon the records of the country, and other written memorials in the public departments. Hence we find, in his first letter, I am stigmatized with the epithet of 'informant,' and that I had charged him with having 'purloined,' or 'stolen \$1148 out of the treasury; when, at the same time, he knew that I had made no such charge against him. And again—in his last letter of 16th June, 1822, published in the Richmond Enquirer of the 18th of the same month, he begins by saying: 'In my letter to you [the editors] of May 13, in answer to a charge by a person signing himself a Native of Virginia, that on a bill drawn by me, equivalent to \$1148, the treasury of the United States had made double payment,' &c. Now, Mr. Jefferson knows very well—no man knows better—that I never did say, or even intimate, that the treasury of the United States had made 'double payment' of this bill. I said directly the reverse. By reference to my letter No. 6, in which the charge against Mr. Jefferson was originally made, it will be seen, that I there expressly say, 'Mr. Jefferson has twice received the money on this same bill—first at Paris, where he negotiated it in 1789, and afterwards at Washington in 1809.' Was this saying that 'the treasury of the United States had made double payment' of this bill? Mr. Jefferson does not, as it would seem, write for the purpose of convincing honest, impartial, sensible men, of his innocence, else he certainly would not act thus unfairly by purposely mis-stating what I had written. This disingenuousness is, of itself, no light proof, to say the least of it, of the difficulty in which he finds himself placed.

Had not Mr. Jefferson thought it necessary, for the purpose of exculpating himself, to have charged me with a wilful misquotation, and 'interpolation' of his account originally rendered to, & settled at the treasury, it is probable I might not have again appeared before the public on the subject. For my own part, I should have been content to let his other explanations (such as they are) and the declarations contained in his last labored epistle, pass for just what they are worth. But the charge against me is rather too serious a one to pass by unnoticed, and therefore I must trespass a little upon the patience of the public, while I enter upon examination and a refutation of it.

The principal difference between Mr. Jefferson and me, seems now to be reduced to this: He says he credited the United States with the bill in question, in the account which he rendered to the treasury thus: 'By my bill on Willinks, Van Staphorst and Van Hubbard, in favor of Grand & Co.'—while I contend, that in his general account current with the United States, under date of 21st Oct. 1789, he credited the bill in question thus: 'By cash received of Grand for bill on Willink and Van Staphorst.' Mr. Jefferson denies that he gave credit in the words last stated; and now says, for the first time, that he did not receive the money for this bill.

The time and manner of his making this denial shall be noticed. The charge of his having acknowledged that he received the 'cash' for this bill, was made in my letter No. 6, to which he made a very particular and most elaborate reply, by his letter of the 13th May last. Does he then say a word about any 'interpolation' having been made by me in relation to the entries in his accounts? Does he then say I had made 'words of my own,' in order to convict him of an improper act? Not a syllable does he say on that subject, although he must have then had in his possession (if he ever had it) the 'press copy' (of which he now speaks) of his original account current with the United States, as settled at the Treasury. This 'press copy' (if he had it) was certainly equivalent, for his purpose, to the original account—it being, as every body knows it must have been, a true copy and fac simile of the original. Why then, did he not at once charge me with having made this 'interpolation?' Plainly for this reason: because he did not then know that the original accounts and vouchers in the case were burnt! It is after he has ascertained that fact—after he has applied to the treasury and ascertains that the originals are destroyed—that he for the first time, comes out with the 'press copies' and his 'fac similes' to convict me of having used words of my own—of substituting the word 'cash for bill.' Will not every man of common sense and understanding in the country see through all this? The first information that I ever had of these original documents having been burnt in 1814 by the British, I obtained from the Richmond Enquirer of the 14th of this month. It was my intention, when Congress met next winter, to have had a particular examination made into this matter, by a reference to the original papers in the case. I supposed that, by a minute examination, it might be ascertained how these \$1148 credited by Mr. J. had been applied—that is—if he had not used the money himself, on account of his own salary, to what other purpose he had applied it. As he has however, a genuine copy of his original account current as settled at the treasury, I hope he will cause it to be published, so that we may all have an opportunity of seeing and examining it; or if he does not think fit to do this, it is to be hoped he will have an authenticated copy filed in the treasury among the public archives, so that a copy may be called forth. His depositing this document with Mr. Harrison for the 'inspection of the curious,' will not suffice; it will not satisfy the nation. It is Mr. Jefferson's original account current, on which the balance against him is struck, that we want to see. Let him publish this, and we shall then see how the matter stands. I deny that any 'interpolation' in his accounts was ever made; and I now call upon him and his friends to publish his fac similes.

But, after all, does he yet deny having received any value or consideration for this bill? He surely does not. The bill, he says, 'was not drawn to raise money in the market. I sold it to nobody; received no money for it; but enclosed it to Grand & Co. for some purpose of account.' But for what 'particular purpose' he cannot now recollect or find out. He does not even now say, that he received no value, no consideration for the bill; but now, finding that the original accounts and papers relative to this transaction, are destroyed, he contents himself by saying 'I received no money for the bill!' But, if he received value for it in any shape, surely, that was the same thing as receiving the money. And I again say, that this is the point on which the whole matter rests—the pivot upon which the whole argument turns.

But (says Mr. J.) however satisfactory might have been an explanation of the purpose of this bill, it is unnecessary at least, the material fact being established, that it never got to hand, nor was ever paid by the United States. Now, I contend, this is not the 'material' fact in the present discussion.—The material fact in this investigation is simply this: Did Mr. Jefferson, or did he not, receive value, in any shape, for this bill in Europe? This is, in truth, the only question in controversy:—for Mr. Jefferson will not say directly (though he has now, for the first time, said the same thing by implication) that he had a right to profit by the loss of the bill—or, in other words, that he might, justifiably, get value for this bill in Europe, and afterwards receive value for the same bill at the United States treasury. I say he will not contend for this plainly and directly; because he knows the moral sense of the country (however great his popularity) would not bear him out—would not sustain him in such pretensions.

Mr. J. again says, that Grand having received 'no intimation of this bill, could never give me notice of its miscarriage.' But the 'miscarriage' of the letter enclosing the bill, remains to be proved. Mr. Jefferson only supposes it may have miscarried. He gives no evidence of that fact; and the strong presumption is, that as the bill was sent to Grand for some purpose of account, that purpose has been answered, else Mr. J. would, long before

now, have been apprized that it was not. If he would 'condescend' to lay before the people his accounts with Grand & Co. the whole affair might be brought to light.

When a plain, honest, unsophisticated man is contending with an artful, wily politician, he finds great difficulty in following him along the mysterious labyrinth of his deceitful course. Such, I confess, is my present situation with respect to Mr. Jefferson. Instead of meeting this question (about which not more than 20 lines need to have been written) like a man of frankness and candor, he artfully and insidiously (and in many instances, I fear, successfully) attempts to 'draw off the reader's attention from the true points of inquiry. Men of this description, however, sooner or later, whatever may be their talents, get caught in their own nets, and this circumstance alone ought to admonish us all of the excellence of that old proverb, that 'HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.' I am led to these reflections from a comparison with what Mr. Jefferson has stated in his first letter on this subject, dated the 13th May last, and that of the 10th June, now under consideration. In his letter of 13th May, he has these words: 'I have now under my eye a duplicate furnished me by Grand of his account of that date [no date, however, being stated] against the United States, and his private account against myself,' and I affirm, that he has not noticed this bill in either of these accounts.' Now let us compare this with what he says in his letter of 10th June, published in the 'Enquirer' of the 18th.—Speaking of his letter to Grand, he says:—'But it (the bill) was drawn on the eve of my embarkation with my family from Cowes for America, and probably the hurry of preparation for that did not allow me to take a copy. I presume this, because I find no such letter among my papers; nor does any subsequent correspondence with Grand explain it, because I had no private account with him, my account as minister being kept with the Treasury directly.' And yet, this immaculate gentleman tells us, when he wrote his first letter, of the 13th May, that he had a 'private account' with Grand, and that it was then 'under his eye!' Here is another discrepancy, I think, of some importance to reconcile, which cannot, I apprehend, be done by any alleged destruction of papers. The private account with Grand would, no doubt, be an important document in the investigation of this mysterious affair—made so, however, by Mr. J.'s own tergiversations. And so anxious has he been to extricate himself from the dilemma in which he found himself placed, that in his last letter he forgets what he had expressly declared in the first. Both statements cannot be true; one or the other must be false; and a man who is fairly convicted of telling a falsehood has no right to claim credence for any thing which he may state.

As a specimen of Mr. Jefferson's reasoning powers in this case, take the following as a sample. He says, the allegation of his having received the money for this bill is (I use his own words) 'sufficiently refuted by the fact, that Grand was at the time in France and myself in England.' As though it were impossible for a man in England to get a remittance of money from another who lived in France! This may be very good logic for some people; but with men of common sense, it will be considered (coming from the quarter it does) as something worse than nonsense; for Mr. J. is not, it is well known, in the habit of writing nonsense.

But Mr. Jefferson thinks I am quite out in my law as regards the liability of the Treasury to pay the rightful owner of this bill in case it should now be presented for payment. He thinks the holder is completely barred by the law of limitation, 'The law (he says) deems 7 years absence of a man, without being heard of, such presumptive evidence of his death, as to distribute his estate and allow his wife to marry again.' And by analogy he applies this reasoning to the lost bill. But Mr. Jefferson took especial care not to apply his law to his own case; for it was twenty years after the bill was lost before he made demand on the Treasury for the amount of it. By his course of reasoning it would seem, that while seven years would be sufficient to shut out the rightful owner of the bill, thrice that time is not sufficient to bar an illegal claim to it. If his reasoning means any thing it means this.

Mr. Jefferson used to be (and very properly too) a great stricker for adhering most rigidly to 'specific appropriations.' Will he be pleased to 'condescend' to tell us the sovereign people, out of what specific appropriation he got this money from the Treasury? I know there was no law authorising its payment; nor did Congress make any specific appropriation for paying him. But this is not the only case, by many, in which certain great folks have drawn money from the Treasury without there being an appropriation; the provision in the constitution of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Jefferson, now, it seems, agrees to give bond and security to the U. States to indemnify them against all claims upon them for value of the bill in the question. He goes further—he says if any one will present the bill to him, and show that he came by it fairly and honestly, he will 'pay him the money, and look for reimbursement to the quarter appearing liable.' Indeed! And what 'quarter' could that be, I would respectfully ask? Certainly not to the U. States' Treasury; for it has already once paid the money. Would he go to Grand? No, surely—for he now tells us he 'had no private account' with him. Would he apply to the Bankers at Amsterdam? I imagine he

would not; for they have never seen the bill, and of course got nothing for the settlement of their accounts with the United States. Where, then, I ask, could he go to get 'reimbursement' of the money? Most clearly he could go to where—not even to that treasury which formerly, through the officiousness of one of its officers, so often 'wooded' him to wrongfully take this money from its vaults. This new agreement on the part of Mr. Jefferson to pay the amount of the bill to the rightful owner (he don't say, however, whether he will pay interest from the time he received the money from the Treasury) completely settles the whole question of value for the bill.

And here I might safely let this matter rest; but I have determined (as so much has been said and written about this affair) to bring into view every important fact which may have a bearing upon this litigation—so that the parties concerned may not have a hole or a crevice left to creep out at.

I will now prove, from the correspondence which has been published, that Mr. Harrison, the auditor of the treasury, deemed Mr. Jefferson's right to draw the money from the treasury, to rest, exclusively, on the fact, that the bankers of the United States at Amsterdam had not paid the bill in question, nor charged it in their account with the United States. I say, he founded his opinion of Mr. Jefferson's right exclusively on that fact, and not upon the ground that Mr. Jefferson had not received value for that bill. I prove this thus:—in Mr. Jefferson's first letter on this subject, dated 13th May, he says, 'It was not until the 24th June, 1804, that I received a letter from Mr. Richard Harrison, the auditor informing me, that my accounts, as minister to France had been adjusted and closed'—adding, the bill drawn and credited by you, under date of 21st October, 1789, for banco florins 2800, having never yet appeared in any account of the Dutch bankers, stands at your debit only as a provisional charge. It should hereafter turn out, as I incline to think it will, that this bill has never been used or negotiated by Mr. Grand, you will have a just claim on the public for its value.' 'This (adds Mr. J.) was the first intimation to me that I had too hastily charged myself with that draught.'—And this was nearly thirteen years after the bill had been drawn.—This then being the 'first intimation' Mr. J. had of this matter, Mr. Harrison, of course, could not have learned from Mr. Jefferson, that he had parted from that bill without consideration. It consequently follows, that Mr. Harrison's opinion of Mr. Jefferson's right to receive the money from the treasury was, as I have before stated, founded exclusively on the fact of the Dutch bankers not having charged the bill in any of their accounts with the United States. This assuredly was the ground of Mr. Jefferson's opinion at that time also—for he himself tells us, that he declined accepting of the kind offer of the auditor at that time, and was willing to let the matter remain awhile, as there was a possibility (I use his own words) that the draught might still be presented by the holder to the bankers.' And what if it had been presented to the bankers? Why, they would either have paid it, or referred the owner to the American government for payment, where it would, as matter of course have been paid; & there would have been an end of the matter. But where it may be asked, would Mr. Jefferson then have looked for 'reimbursement?'—Just where he will look after he shall have paid to the rightful holder of the bill the amount of it. He can rightfully look to no one for reimbursement, and he knows it.

Having followed Mr. Jefferson through the mazes of his subtle course—having thus followed him step by step—let us now see how this coy and cautious gentleman acts in the closing scene, when he comes to the treasury to 'finger the cash.'

In my first communication to you, fellow citizens, on this subject, I stated, that in a manner in which Mr. Jefferson had presented his account to the treasury, in 1809, when he drew the money, was 'calculated to deceive.' It does, we all know, very often happen, that when a man is about to commit an illegal or improper act, his 'abundant caution' leads to detection: This was precisely the case with respect to Mr. Jefferson, when, in March, 1809, he appeared at the United States Treasury, and presented for payment the following account:

The United States,
To Thomas Jefferson, Dr.
For this sum, being the value of 2,870 gilders, brought to his debit in the settlement of his account at the treasury, per report No. 15,871, beyond the amount which appears to have been actually paid to him by the bankers of the department of state at Amsterdam, at 40 cents per guilder \$1148

Now I appeal to every plain, honest man in the world—one who has never been accustomed to the wiles and tricks of demagogues and statesmen—whether he would ever suspect there was lurking in this account a claim upon the public for the value of a Bill of Exchange alleged to have been lost by the claimant, when he was an accredited agent of the U. States in Europe? I assure every man in the world: because the account does not say one syllable about a bill of exchange, in any shape or form. Nothing is said about the draught, on Willink, Van Staphorst and Van Hubbard, which had been lost by the 'French or the British mails,' or had ever existed. In short, the bill which was referred to, has no manner of direct reference to this 'lost bill of exchange,' or to any of the facts and circumstances connected with it. And therefore this 'abundant caution'—Plainly this; to keep the 'abundant caution' of the case entirely out of view of those who were not in the secret! When I say this, I speak advisedly. What other motive, I ask, could have induced any one to draw out such an account for such a purpose? If

the claim had been obtained from stating the true grounds on which master actors in this kind answer this question. But this is not all, and truly rested upon the account—simply of money erroneously debit, beyond the sum of the banker's state—why did the ing, the expediency curity from Mr. Jefferson's money? The riches was his abundant this. And to that the development of ter this Mr. Jefferson impartial posterity, preferred against hi this matter, with o my conscience tells more than to discl one member of the reat. Whether make the disclosure My own judgement ed long enough, and vined in my own the people hangs b overweening confid regardless of princ destroy any free op sion. I again repeat those who suppose down one set of met ing in their place more mistaken. I consistent with my ties, in correcting agree that there freely. I have not expect from any mean) in power or the least actuated i onal or political re or set of men. My out after the most shall, with the bell end, unless I shall destruction of our

BALTI We learn by schooner Virginia yesterday in ten Tarbide had been Mexico. Troop force the Portre This was the onl yanna when Capt It was getting The U. S. Fi thence on a cruiz

Don Manuel T from the Republi day presented to States, by the S The estimabl conduct of this been known in th but to give an incident, added being the first p matic character of the South.

We regret to of the health of fied to find that 'that he has been city, from his r for that purpose

Novel and men were seen Monday afternoon Governor's Isla Dresses, and (o man) walked gr Battery as upri tonishment of h understand that vention intends fulness of such a in a public exi hoped so usefu with every encou

SOME TH A gentleman Campbell count handed us a singular occurrence neglected to ask years ago, a T buried in the M. Clarkson. considerable tim lately determin Mrs. S. to som the coffin, her b cayed, and rose The gentleman ment, received worthy of credi miles from the raised.—Lynch

Has a man his own Wife has been recen the Court of Sessions of the Angston county circumstances. was brought b father of the w way, and deta will, and that o on in the cour Plaintiff, and th the trial of th that the daught against the will be defendant. ed to be legal, to the cu floor child, the and the court ed the plaintiff. to term, howe d suit, and

the claim had been just and upright, why abstain from stating fairly and above-board the true grounds on which it rested? Let the master actors in this extraordinary proceeding answer this question.

But this is not all. If this claim had really and truly rested upon the ground stated in the account—simply and exclusively for a sum of money erroneously paid to Mr. J.'s debit, beyond the amount actually paid to him by the bankers of the department of the Treasury—why did the auditor suggest, in writing, the expediency of taking bond and security from Mr. Jefferson to indemnify the United States against any other claim for this money? The Richmond 'Enquirer' tells us it was his abundant caution made him to do this. And to that very cause may be ascribed the development of this whole affair. If, after this Mr. Jefferson shall be pronounced by impartial posterity, innocent of the charge preferred against him—he it so. In bringing this matter, with other things, to public view, my conscience tells me I have done nothing more than to discharge a solemn duty which one member of the community justly owes to the rest. Whether this is a proper time to make the disclosures is another question. My own judgement tells me it is. I have lived long enough, and seen enough, to be convinced in my own mind, that the liberty of the people hangs by a thread. A blind and overweening confidence by the people in men regardless of principles, will, sooner or later, destroy any free government. On this occasion, I again repeat, I am no party man; and those who suppose that my object is to pull down one set of men merely for the sake of putting in their places another set, were never more mistaken. Whatever aid I can give, consistent with my other and imperative duties, in correcting public abuses; (and we all agree that there are such) shall be given freely. I have nothing to ask, to hope, or to expect from any set of men (politicians I mean) in power or out of power. Nor am I in the least actuated in my conduct by either personal or political resentment towards any man or set of men. My course has been marked out after the most mature deliberation; and I shall, with the help of God, pursue it to the end, unless I shall be arrested in it by the destruction of our present constitution.

A NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

and James, Judges, dissenting; so that the parties now stand in statu quo. We may add, ante bellum.—Com. Adv.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

Obvious remarks upon Mr. Jefferson's two letters against the Native of Virginia.

The particulars of the case of Mr. Jefferson's having improperly taken \$1148 from the Treasury of the United States when he was about to remove from Washington after he had ceased to be President, are known to all—we shall not therefore tediously go over them, but make such remarks on the justification he sets up in his two letters of defence, as seem fair, obvious and dispassionate.

Mr. Jefferson in his first letter says 'he settled his accounts 10th Oct. 1792, with the accounting officers at the Treasury, and received a certificate'—and in the very next sentence of the very same letter he says, 'It was not until the 24th June 1804 that he received a letter from Mr. Harrison (the Treasury Auditor) informing him that his accounts were adjusted and closed—' This seems to be a flat contradiction—for if he settled his accounts as he says and got a certificate in Oct. 1792, which is the evidence of final settlement, how could it be that the first knowledge he had of his accounts being adjusted and closed was not till 24th June 1804?—Does Mr. Jefferson by this intend to impose the belief, that he did not consider his own adjustment with the Treasury and his receipt of their certificate, that all was settled, as final—but that he was waiting the fate of this draught on the Dutch Bankers for twelve years, without ever making an enquiry about it, although he was all the time within a half mile and most of the time within two hundred yards of the Treasury office?

It is evident from Mr. Jefferson's own letters, and he seems to admit it, that it was Mr. Harrison's letter of the 24th June 1804 that put him up to laying claim to this money, for Mr. Jefferson represents Mr. Auditor Harrison as saying 'if it should turn out, that this bill has never been used or negotiated by Mr. Grand, you will have a just claim on the public for its value'— This, says Mr. J., was the first intimation to me that I had too hastily charged myself with that draft—This may very probably be true—but is it conceivable, that if Mr. J. had not received a consideration for the draft in Europe, that he would have closed his accounts and waited twelve years afterwards without ever making an enquiry whether the draft was paid or not, when he could have done it so easily, being all the time on the spot to make the enquiry?

If he had not received the consideration for the draught, why charge himself with it at the treasury four years afterwards? If he had not received the consideration, for the draught, would he not have stated that important fact to the treasury at the time of settlement, and said, I never received the consideration for this draft, therefore if it should be presented for payment, protest it in my name, and as I have charged myself with the amount of it without receiving it, don't pay the draft but restore to me, what I have charged myself with not having received it—or if he never received a consideration for it, why did he not advertise the draft, state that fact and forwarn its negotiation?—This is what every honest, discreet and sensible man would have done—it is impossible to conceive that any man of common sense would have charged himself with a draught for which he received no consideration, and never make any enquiry about it for twelve years.

Mr. Jefferson says, 'I determined, however, as I had allowed it (the draft) in my account, and paid up the balance it had produced against me, to let it remain a while, as there was a possibility that the draught might still be presented by the holders to the bankers'—This then is confessing that if the bankers had forwarded on the bill to the Treasury, Mr. J. could have had no claim to the \$1148—why we ask? because the bankers had the claim—and how came the bankers by the claim? because they had honored a draft that Mr. J. the American minister had drawn on them—yet in spite of all this, Mr. J. says, he never received any consideration for that draft—does the story tell? can his blindest friend believe him under these circumstances unfolded by himself?

Mr. J. must have drawn the draught for some object—can he tell us if that object was ever answered? or did he ever afterwards provide for that object? if not—then he could have no fair claim to the \$1148 whether the draught was ever presented or not—but Mr. J. in his 2d letter says 'he received no money on it, but enclosed it to Grand & Co. for some purpose of account, but for what particular purpose, neither his memory, after a lapse of 33 years, nor his papers enable him to say'—what, not even 'his pocket diary'? Yet Mr. Jefferson told us in his first letter 'he had examined' how it happened 'minutely,' and could state it clearly—but in his 2d letter, most of it is forgotten again, and he can't even tell us for what purpose the draught was drawn, his memory don't reach minutely to transactions of the past century.

Mr. J. in his first letter says 'I have now under my eye a duplicate furnished me by Grand & Co. for some purpose of account, but for what particular purpose, neither his memory, after a lapse of 33 years, nor his papers enable him to say'—what, not even 'his pocket diary'? Yet Mr. Jefferson told us in his first letter 'he had examined' how it happened 'minutely,' and could state it clearly—but in his 2d letter, most of it is forgotten again, and he can't even tell us for what purpose the draught was drawn, his memory don't reach minutely to transactions of the past century.

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ter in May last, Mr. J. had a duplicate of Grand's accounts, both his public account against the United States, and his private account against himself, then under his eye—and in his 2d letter, a month after, Mr. J. says he had no private account with him—which is true? the first or second letter? both these are transactions of the present century—both within the compass of two contiguous months—yet one plumply contradicts the other—where facts are not adhered to a good memory is invaluable.

One thing very remarkable in Mr. Jefferson's letters—he sticks to particular phrases—he always says 'he received no money on the draught' he never says he never received any consideration for the draught—Can this be a quibbling evasion? yet any thing might be expected after two palpable contradictions in two letters written within about a month of each other.

Mr. Jefferson in his 2d letter, charges the Native of Virginia with interpolation, when he states that Mr. Jefferson in rendering his accounts credited this draught thus, 'By cash received of Grand for bill on Willinks & Co.' and says that he (Mr. J.) credited it thus: 'By my bill on Willinks & Co.'—To ascertain which was right, Mr. J. wrote to Mr. Auditor Harrison for an official certificate of the very words of his autograph account deposited in the office'—He received Mr. Harrison's answer the day before he wrote his second letter, and Mr. Harrison tells him (alas) that his original accounts and vouchers were all burnt up in the memorable conflagration of 1814!!! and so it has happened with all the evidences in every case almost, when a favourite great man was accused—Mr. Dexter's fire—Admiral Cockburn's fire have darkened all evidence.—On this point we must leave the Native of Virginia to give us his facts and his evidences—our remarks are briefly these, viz: That the Native of Virginia most probably took the words 'By cash received of Grand for bill on Willinks & Co.' literally copied from the Treasury books, that were not burnt, and which in the nature of things in the statements of accounts & credits can be nothing else but exact copies from originals—Mr. Jefferson did not ask Mr. Harrison for a copy from the treasury books—that he will repudiate as a copy of a copy—he wished the autograph statement by Mr. Jefferson alone as being the only authentic original—finding that was burnt, why then he had a copy at Monticello taken by his own machine—what a pity Mr. J. had not thought of this before in his first letter, and referred every body to the original in the office before he had ascertained that it was burnt. But he feels justified in asserting that the Native of Virginia knew that the original papers were burnt, and that he took advantage of that fact to interpolate—The Native might with equal liberality resort in a supposition, that Mr. Jefferson's press copy with his machine, would never have been thought of, if Mr. Jefferson had not found out by Mr. Harrison's letter that the original deposited in the office was burnt—and it might happen too, that this press copy of his own 'which now lies before him' might, like the private account of Grand which was under his eye, disappear by the time of the next letter.

Mr. J. most smartly in conclusion, professes himself as ready to give a bond of indemnification against the appearance of the draught from this time forward—This is ludicrous indeed at this time of day—he might as well give a bond of indemnity against a claim from the Antediluvians. But this has nothing to do with the case now, although the suggestion of such a bond at the time Mr. Jefferson settled his account in 1792 was very proper on the part of the Treasury officer.

In 1789 the Bill was drawn—in 1792 Mr. Jefferson settled his accounts himself as if he had received the consideration for the Bill—he never made enquiry at all afterwards about the Bill—this surely looks as if Mr. J. thought he had no further concern about the Bill—but in 1804 being told by the Auditor that the Bill had not been presented at the Treasury, and that according to the statement of the accounts Mr. J. could take the money & the U. S. not lose by it, Mr. J. determined 'to let it lay awhile' he had another President at stake; but in 1809 when he was quitting Washington & office & power for ever, he concluded that after the lapse of 20 years the Bill would never rise in judgment against him, and he might safely take that which was not a loss, but clearly and justly ought to have been a gain, to the U. States, and so he pocketed this \$1148, which never would have happened but from the overweening officiousness of the Auditor—for Mr. Jefferson would never have enquired about it, being perfectly satisfied with his own settlement, and that satisfaction could only have arisen from his own knowledge that all was right, paid up and discharged in 1792.

It had been well for Mr. Jefferson if he had stuck to his first determination of writing no more, for his second letter makes the matter worse, both by the flat contradiction it gives the first, and by furnishing fresh grounds of conclusion and suspicion against him—When the Native of Virginia comes out and tells him that the words 'By cash received of Grand for bill on Willinks & Co.' is a true copy from the Treasury books, what resource will Mr. Jefferson then have? and that he will, is most certain, and will prove it too.

This is a mortal stab to the fame of a great man—after ages will learn how small a speck of corruption can undermine a lofty pillar.—The courteous Mr. Walsh may accuse us of 'malignity'—We have no private fortunes to seek, and shall therefore speak sincerely.

[Since the above was in type we have received the 36th number of the Native of Virginia, which will be found in the preceding columns.]

BALTIMORE, June 24.
DREADFUL FIRE!!!

About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon the alarm of fire was raised, and the dense black smoke which immediately followed thereafter indicated the quarter of the city whence it originated. The fire proceeded from the midst of the extensive and well stocked lumber yard of Messrs. Kirby & Clark, and spread with unexampled rapidity, being aided by a strong south east wind. The combustible nature of the property soon caused it to communicate to the yards of Messrs. Wm. West & H. B. Bromwell & Co. which were also full of lumber, and thence to the extensive range of brick warehouses and dwelling, fronting on M'Elderry's wharf, the first seven of which, counting south from Mr. John Diffenderfer's warehouse at the corner of Pratt street, were soon enveloped in a general conflagration, and, with much of the property within them, reduced to ruins! On the south side of Pratt street two or three houses were burnt—but the intervention of the streets and the indefatigable exertions of the citizens, stopped its progress in that quarter. The high wind, the immense mass of lumber and the consequent heat arising from its almost simultaneous combustion, were the causes which rendered every effort of the hose and engine companies to check the extension of the conflagration, fruitless and unavailing. Personal observation enables us to say that every exertion which enterprise, hardy daring, or persevering industry could suggest as likely to prove of service was essayed on this occasion—but all in vain.—The destructive element had gained such power as to baffle every human attempt to subdue it. It was not until about 8 o'clock that the fire was checked at the lower or south end of the wharf at the seventeenth house. The lumber here was not so thickly piled away, and there being a vacant lot between this house and the block below it, the laborious exertions of the firemen at length arrested the progress of the flames in this quarter also.

We will not attempt to describe the loss which has occurred by this desolating fire, certainly the most destructive in its consequences of any which was ever experienced in this city. The number of houses large and small which were burnt, amount to from twenty five to thirty, twenty of which were large and valuable. The property destroyed in them must have been of great value in the aggregate, and much of that which was at first removed was subsequently thrown into the dock to preserve it from the devouring element. The sufferers are so numerous that we find it impossible to ascertain their names at this late hour. The lumber alone destroyed has been estimated, and we believe without exaggeration, at one hundred thousand dollars! With the sufferers, in common with our fellow citizens, we sincerely sympathize. We know many of them to be active, honest and industrious, and well worthy of that assistance which generous hearts cannot fail to offer on so distressing an occasion.

MARRIED
On Tuesday the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, Mr. THOMAS A. COOPER, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN BODFIELD, all of Caroline county.

Public Sale.

Will be sold on the 2d of July next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on the premises, the HOUSE and LOT, situate on Washington street, in the Town of Easton, adjoining the property of Mrs. Holmes, and directly opposite Mr. B. Jones' Hat manufactory, the property of Mr. William M. Wainer. Terms of sale will be one half cash, the residue on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

THOMAS JONES & RICHARD D. RAY,
Agents for Wm. M. Wainer.
Easton, June 29—1w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of Henry Howard, against William Baldwin, and to me directed will be sold at the Court House door in Easton, on the 24th day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty two, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, sundry Lots or parcels of Land or ground, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in the Town of Easton, the property of the said William Baldwin, being those several lots or parcels of land or ground, with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, which were assigned and allotted to the said William Baldwin by the Commissioners under and by virtue of a commission issued out of Talbot county Court, for the division of the real estate of Samuel Baldwin, deceased, and all the estate of the said William Baldwin, legal or equitable, in possession, reversion or remainder, of, in and to the same.

E. N. HAMBLETON SHFF.
June 29—1s

NOTICE

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

JAMES CAREY.
Snow Hill, June 29—3w

To be Leased,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The House occupied by Sol. Wilson as a Tavern, at the corner of High and Poplar streets, Cambridge.

This House is large and commodious, and situated in the most central and populous part of the town, is in all respects, suitable for public business; it has six rooms on the first floor, one of which is fifty two feet long, and seven on the second, an excellent cellar, two kitchens and usual out houses.

JOS. E. MWSE.
Cambridge, June 29—5w

NOTICE.

A Semi-Annual meeting of the Easton Male Sunday School Society, will be held at the Court House on Monday the 1st July next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing officers and transacting other business of importance.

The punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested.

D. RING, Secretary.
June 25.

BALTIMORE, June 21, 1822.

We learn by Captain Lowe, of the schooner Virginia Ross, who arrived here yesterday in ten days from Havana, that *Barbide had been declared Emperor of Mexico.* Troops had been sent to reinforce the Fortress of St. John de Ulloa. This was the only news of moment at Havana when Captain Lowe sailed.

It was getting sickly at Havana.

The U. S. Frigate Macedonian sailed thence on a cruise on the 5th instant.

Amer.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

Don Manuel Torres, Charge d'Affaires from the Republic of Colombia, was yesterday presented to the President of the U. States, by the Secretary of State.

The estimable character and correct conduct of this gentleman, who has long been known in the United States, contribute to give an unusual interest to this incident, added to the circumstance of his being the first person received in a diplomatic character from any of the republics of the South.

We regret to learn that the infirm state of the health of Mr. Torres had for some time delayed his reception, and are gratified to find that it is now so far restored, that he has been enabled to repair to this city, from his residence at Philadelphia, for that purpose.—Nat. Int.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Novel and Interesting Sight.—Two men were seen walking in the water on Monday afternoon, for a length of time near Governor's Island, in Life Preserving Dresses, and one of them (a very stout man) walked across from the Island to the Battery as upright as on shore, to the astonishment of hundreds of spectators. We understand that the proprietor of this invention intends to shew the effect and usefulness of such a dress in case of shipwreck, in a public exhibition next week. It is hoped so useful an invention will meet with every encouragement.

SOMETHING SINGULAR.

A gentleman (we believe a resident of Campbell county) called at our office, and handed us a statement of the following singular occurrence. In Kentucky, (we neglected to ask in what county) about 13 years ago, a Mrs. Smith died, and was buried in the grave yard of Mr. James M. Clarkton. The grave had been for a considerable time full of water, and it was lately determined to remove the remains of Mrs. S. to some other spot. On raising the coffin, her body was found to be undecayed, and resembling a marble statue.—The gentleman who handed us the statement, received it in a letter from a person worthy of credit, who resides about five miles from the place where the body was raised.—Lynchburg Press.

Has a man a right to the possession of his own Wife?—This question it appears has been recently and gravely agitated in the Court of Common Pleas, and general Sessions of the Peace at Genesee, Livingston county, N. Y. under the following circumstances.—An action on the case was brought by the husband against the father of the wife, for forcibly taking her away, and detaining her against her own will, and that of her husband. The decision in the court below was in favor of the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed.—On the trial of the appeal, it was admitted that the daughter was a minor, and married against the will and without the consent of the defendant. The marriage was admitted to be legal. The defendant's counsel contended that the father had a right by law, to the custody and services of his minor child, the marriage notwithstanding; and the court on that ground non suited the plaintiff. On the subsequent day of the term, however, the court set aside the verdict, and granted a new trial; Rig-

THE LATE FIRE.

The following are the names of the principal sufferers in the neighbourhood of M'Elderry's wharf, together with an estimate of losses, as made and communicated by one of the sufferers.—Chronicle.

John Diffenderfer	1 house*
Daniel Conn	1 do
Captain Stevens	1 do*
Elias Glenn, Esq.	1 do*
B. H. Mulliken	1 do*
Hugh M'Elderry	2 do*
Heirs of Thomas M'Elderry	2 do*
John M'Elderry	1 do*
George Douglass	1 do*
Captain Eccleston	1 do*
Mrs. Everson	1 do*
John Matthews	1 do*
David Wilson	1 do*
William Bromwell	2 do

Making 17 houses on M'Elderry's wharf destroyed, 14 of which marked * were insured by the Equitable Insurance Company, to the amount of \$40,000. There were also on Pratt street 4, and counting Houses attached to Lumber yards, a Distillery, Work shops, &c.—making a total of 27 houses destroyed by this devouring element.

The cost of repairs estimated for the 27 houses burnt \$50,000

Of Lumber lost by Messrs. Kirby & Clark, Wm. Bromwell Jr. & Wm. West 60,000

Valuable stones & marble cracked or calcined by the intensity of the heat belonging to Col. Stenart 3,000

Furniture, Store Goods, &c. &c. 10,000

\$123,000

The last accounts from Liverpool, state that they have in store more than six millions of bushels of foreign wheat, which under existing corn laws, cannot be consumed in Great Britain, although the population are starving. Most of this wheat, should our present prices continue, (& no foreign demand arise) may be expected to arrive in this country.—Three cargoes have already reached New York, and have been sold at from one hundred and twenty-seven cents to one hundred and twenty-seven cents per bushel. What is more astonishing, part of this wheat was raised on the borders of the Black Sea and shipped at Odessa. Now, after having been for three years in store at England, it is reshipped for this country. Two of the cargoes recently arrived are composed of American wheat shipped from this country to England two years ago, and returned to us.—Baltimore Chronicle.

MARYLAND,
Caroline County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of said county, by petition in writing of William F. Peters, stating that he is in actual confinement and prays for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805 and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, & the said Wm. F. Peters having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up his property and given sufficient security for his appearance at the next county court of said county to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Wm. F. Peters be and appear before the county court of said county, on Tuesday after the second Monday in October next and such other days as the said court may direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be required of him, and I do further direct that the said William F. Peters give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks three months in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton before the 1st Tuesday after the 2d Monday of October next. Given under my hand the 4th day of June 1822.

PETER WILLIS.
True copy
Test JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.
June 29 3w

At a Meeting

Of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College held June 4th, 1822, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the proposition for a meeting of the Alumni of the University of Maryland, on the 1st Monday in August next, at St. John's College, meets the cordial approbation of this Board, and that the College Hall be prepared for the reception of the meeting.

Test,
W. E. PINKNEY,
Secretary to the Board.
June 22—

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 Worlings, 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—13w

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NEW GOODS.
AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.

Thomas & Groom
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 lowest Cash prices.
Easton, May 25th, 1822.—f

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, CHOCKERY and GLASS WARE, **GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, Fresh TEAS, &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

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	Satinette
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

Wool Carding.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he has erected at the Grist Mill, the property of the late Edward Price, near Wye Mill, in Talbot county; a
Wool Carding MACHINE.
New and complete, and will be able to attend to all orders with which he may be favored at the lowest rates, and to order and will take wool in payment at market price. Wool well washed and picked will ensure the return of good rolls. One pint of grease to 10 pounds of wool.

HENRY HOLMES.
June 1, 1822.—f

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

RANAWAY,
From the Farm of Mr. William Troth, near Dover Bridge, in Talbot county, to whom he is 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 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.—f

NOTICE
Is hereby given to all my Creditors, that I intend to apply to the Honourable the Judges of Cecil County Court, at Septimber Term next, for the benefit of the Act of Insolvency, and the several supplements thereto.

JAMES WOODLAND.
Bohemia, May 18th, 1822—7w

Nathan Sheppard,
Has removed to that New Warehouse No. 75, South Calvert, third store from Pratt-street, where he offers for sale
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO,
Whittemore's Cotton and Wool CARDS
Clothier and Hatters' Jack ditto
Machine CARDS
Cotton seine TWINE, at the manufacturer's prices
A quantity of large and small Twist TO-BACCO, low to close sales, &c. &c.
Baltimore, June 15, 1822.



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, 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, on Monday the 1st day of April, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester town 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—f

Easton Mail Line.
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 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.—f

Union Tavern.
The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheller, 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—Husservants 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—f

Harvest Goods.
CLARK & GREEN
Have just received from Baltimore, THEIR HARVEST SUPPLY OF
Rum, Whiskey, MOLASSES, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Best prime Sythe Blades and Sickles, AND AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS.
They have also just received from Philadelphia, a Pipe of nice old
PORT WINE,
Which is warranted to be GENUINE and of a superior quality.
Easton, June 15—3w

NOTICE
The Levy Court for Talbot County, Have appointed Robert Kemp a Commissioner from this county, to meet the Commissioners from Queen Ann's and Caroline counties, to examine Tuckahoe Bridge and report thereon.—The Levy Court will meet on the 9th day of July next, to appoint a Collector of the County Tax for the present year.

Test,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Easton, June 15, 1822.

SIGN OF THE 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 Inn-keeper; and 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 Ostlers 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—Boarders taken at a moderate price by the day, week, month or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES RUE.
Easton, May 18th, 1822.

MARYLAND,
Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,
June 13th, 1822.

On application of William G. Spry, executor of George Spry, 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 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 13th day of June, Anno Domini 1822.

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 Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Spry, late of Queen Ann's 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 17th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of June Anno Domini 1822.

WILLIAM G. SPRY, Ex'r.
of George Spry, dec'd.
June 15—3w

MARYLAND,
Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,
June 13th, A. D. 1822.

On application of Ann Green, administratrix of Henry Green, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she 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 June, 1822.

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 Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Green, 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 17th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of June Anno Domini 1822.

ANN GREEN, Adm'r.
of Henry Green, dec'd.
June 15—3w

Earthenware.
The Subscribers have received, by the recent arrivals at this port from Liverpool, their spring supply, consisting of
477 CRATES EARTHENWARE,
comprising a very general and complete assortment of every article in the line. They will be sold to country merchants and others on better terms than they have been in the habit of buying. This ware is of anchor stamp, and put up to our order in the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. John and James Davenport, expressly for this market. 150 crates of the above number are variously and handsomely assorted, to suit every demand.

We have made arrangements to be regularly and constantly supplied with articles of Earthen and Queen's Ware, and invite examination of prices and quality of ware, at our Warehouse, No. 3, North Charles-street, Baltimore.
GEORGE GRUNDY & SONS.
N. B. We expect by the earliest fall arrivals 580 crates, which will be sold on our usual terms.
Baltimore, June 15—3w

NOTICE.
The Levy Court for Talbot County, Have appointed Robert Kemp a Commissioner from this county, to meet the Commissioners from Queen Ann's and Caroline counties, to examine Tuckahoe Bridge and report thereon.—The Levy Court will meet on the 9th day of July next, to appoint a Collector of the County Tax for the present year.

Test,
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Easton, June 15, 1822.

NOTICE.
The subscriber having lived upwards of twelve years on the lands of Edward Lloyd, Esq. on Miles River, Talbot county, and he having sold said lands; I am now under the necessity of looking out elsewhere—I am therefore compelled to solicit a Farm of about one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand corn hills; any gentleman having such a Farm to rent will please to inform the subscriber thereof—A Farm on the salta would be preferred; and a lease taken at a fair rent, any gentleman wishing to know my ability as a Farmer, I refer them to the above named gentleman or to any of the adjacent neighbours.

WILLIAM MURPHY.
June 22—f

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE Canal Company.
Pursuant to legal notice heretofore given, the Stockholders of the said Company are requested to pay an additional instalment of five dollars on every share of stock by them held on or before the second Monday of July next, at the Company's Office, in Carpenter's Court, in the City of Philadelphia. At which time and place all those who have neglected to pay the sums aforesaid required are requested to pay the same under penalty of their being exposed to sale at public auction, and forfeited with all monies thereon paid, agreeably to the provisions contained in the charter of the Company.

KENSEY JOHN, President.
H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, 6th June (22) 1822—3w

\$300 Reward.
Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 3th 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 make, 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

A Farm for Sale.
In virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 27th day of July next, at the tavern of Thomas Peacock, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock A. M. all that **FARM OR PLANTATION,** Lying in Kent county, heretofore the property of Wm. Dwyer, deceased, containing about two hundred and fifty four acres of LAND.—This land adjoins the farm of Mr. Philip Brooks and is now cultivated by Mr. John Hepbron.

A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any person disposed to view the premises, will have an opportunity of doing so—a plot may be seen at my office.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay three hundred dollars on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments.

Further particulars on the day of sale.
The creditors of Wm. Dwyer, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, into the Chancery Office, or to the trustee, within six months from the day of sale.

E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.
Chester Town, June 22—3w

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a decree of Talbot county court, at May Term 1822, sitting as a court of Equity. The subscriber will expose to public sale, on the 23d day of July next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on the Court House Green in Easton, all that Farm or plantation, whereon Henry Casson lived, and of which he died seized—situated on the Post Road leading from Easton to Centerville—and estimated to contain three hundred & twenty acres.

The terms of Sale are as follows:
The purchaser or purchasers, will be required to give bond, with such security as the trustee shall approve of, for the payment of the purchase money, (with interest thereon from the day of sale) within twelve months thereafter—and upon a ratification of the said sale by the court, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest as aforesaid, and not before, the trustee is authorized to make to the purchaser or purchasers a deed in fee simple.

The situation of this farm is desirable, and the soil adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Tobacco, Clover &c. &c. it is well adapted also to Plaster of Paris; and the buildings and improvements will be found complete and comfortable.

The creditors of Henry Casson, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of Talbot county court within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS P. BENNETT, Trustee.
June 15—6w

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of James Sangston, use of Abraham Griffith, against Samuel Lucas & A. Brahan Griffith, will be sold on Tuesday the 9th of July next, at the Court House Door in the town of Easton, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the life estate of said Lucas, in and to an unimproved Lot, adjoining the Lot of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. on Dover street, in the Town of Easton, also, two Negro Girls, seized and sold to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
June 15—ts

NOTICE.
The subscriber having lived upwards of twelve years on the lands of Edward Lloyd, Esq. on Miles River, Talbot county, and he having sold said lands; I am now under the necessity of looking out elsewhere—I am therefore compelled to solicit a Farm of about one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand corn hills; any gentleman having such a Farm to rent will please to inform the subscriber thereof—A Farm on the salta would be preferred; and a lease taken at a fair rent, any gentleman wishing to know my ability as a Farmer, I refer them to the above named gentleman or to any of the adjacent neighbours.

WILLIAM MURPHY.
June 22—f

NOTICE.
The subscriber having lived upwards of twelve years on the lands of Edward Lloyd, Esq. on Miles River, Talbot county, and he having sold said lands; I am now under the necessity of looking out elsewhere—I am therefore compelled to solicit a Farm of about one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand corn hills; any gentleman having such a Farm to rent will please to inform the subscriber thereof—A Farm on the salta would be preferred; and a lease taken at a fair rent, any gentleman wishing to know my ability as a Farmer, I refer them to the above named gentleman or to any of the adjacent neighbours.

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June 22—f

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June 22—f

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WILLIAM MURPHY.
June 22—f

BOOT & SHOE Manufactory.
The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Nicols Layton, as a Grocery Store on the corner of Washington and Dover streets, where he has on hand, an assortment of Home made Shoes, and having a number of good Workmen employed, he will continue to Manufacture Boots and Shoes in all its various branches; he pledges himself to use his best endeavours to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

PETER TARR.
Easton, June 22—f

MARYLAND,
Caroline County, to wit:
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid of Richard Nicols (coloured man) stating that he is in actual confinement and praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled an act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session Eighteen hundred and five, and the several acts supplementary thereto upon the terms therein mentioned a schedule of his property and a list of creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Richard Nicols having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided the two last years preceding the date hereof, within the State of Maryland, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property and given security for his appearance at the county court of Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do hereby order and adjudge that he, the said Richard Nicols, be discharged from confinement, and that he be and appear before the county court of Caroline on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and at such other time and times as the court shall direct to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in Easton once in each week for four successive weeks, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door and one of the Taverns in Denton, three months before the said day, to appear before the said county court for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit & to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Nicols should not have the benefit of the said act & the supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 13th day of April 1822.

True copy
JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
June 22—4w

MARYLAND,
Caroline County, to wit:
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' court for said county, by petition in writing of Henry Dyatt, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of Assembly, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition; and the said Henry Dyatt, having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and has given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be propounded to him. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Dyatt be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the county court of Caroline county on the Tuesday after the second Monday in October next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed at Easton, once a week 4 successive weeks 3 months before the said Tuesday to appear, and also by causing a copy to be set up at the Court House Door three months before the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Dyatt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 24th day of January 1822.

JOHN BOON.
True copy
JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
June 22—4w

MARYLAND,
Caroline County, to wit:
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of said county, by petition in writing of Noah Wilson, stating that he is in actual confinement and prays for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805 and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Noah Wilson having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up his property and given sufficient security for his appearance at the next county court of said county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Noah Wilson be set up at the Court House Door three months before the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Dyatt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 24th day of January 1822.

JOHN BOON.
True copy
JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
June 22—4w

MARYLAND,
Caroline County, to wit:
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of said county, by petition in writing of Noah Wilson, stating that he is in actual confinement and prays for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805 and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Noah Wilson having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up his property and given sufficient security for his appearance at the next county court of said county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Noah Wilson be set up at the Court House Door three months before the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Dyatt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 24th day of January 1822.

JOHN BOON.
True copy
JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
June 22—4w

NOTICE.
The subscriber having lived upwards of twelve years on the lands of Edward Lloyd, Esq. on Miles River, Talbot county, and he having sold said lands; I am now under the necessity of looking out elsewhere—I am therefore compelled to solicit a Farm of about one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand corn hills; any gentleman having such a Farm to rent will please to inform the subscriber thereof—A Farm on the salta would be preferred; and a lease taken at a fair rent, any gentleman wishing to know my ability as a Farmer, I refer them to the above named gentleman or to any of the adjacent neighbours.

WILLIAM MURPHY.
June 22—f

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—f

VOL. V.
PRINTED EVERY SATURDAY BY ALEXANDER LEITCH, at Two Dollars per annum payable half in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted three times for five cents for every line.

On application of the Justices of the county aforesaid (man) stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session Eighteen hundred and five, and the several acts supplementary thereto upon the terms therein mentioned a schedule of his property and a list of creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Richard Nicols having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided the two last years preceding the date hereof, within the State of Maryland, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property and given security for his appearance at the county court of Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him—I do hereby order and adjudge that he, the said Richard Nicols, be discharged from confinement, and that he be and appear before the county court of Caroline on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and at such other time and times as the court shall direct to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed in Easton once in each week for four successive weeks, and a copy thereof to be set up at the Court House door and one of the Taverns in Denton, three months before the said day, to appear before the said county court for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit & to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Richard Nicols should not have the benefit of the said act & the supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 13th day of April 1822.

True copy
JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
June 22—4w

On application of the Judges of the county, by petition in writing of the said Richard Nicols, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of Assembly, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition; and the said Henry Dyatt, having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and has given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be propounded to him. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Dyatt be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the county court of Caroline county on the Tuesday after the second Monday in October next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed at Easton, once a week 4 successive weeks 3 months before the said Tuesday to appear, and also by causing a copy to be set up at the Court House Door three months before the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Dyatt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 24th day of January 1822.

JOHN BOON.
True copy
JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
June 22—4w

On application of the Justices of the county, by petition in writing of the said Richard Nicols, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of Assembly, entitled An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition; and the said Henry Dyatt, having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland immediately preceding the time of his application, and has given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Caroline county, to answer such allegations as may be propounded to him. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Dyatt be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the county court of Caroline county on the Tuesday after the second Monday in October next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed at Easton, once a week 4 successive weeks 3 months before the said Tuesday to appear, and also by causing a copy to be set up at the Court House Door three months before the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Dyatt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed for. Given under my hand this 24th day of January 1822.

JOHN BOON.
True copy
JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
June 22—4w