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VOL. VI.

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NO. 1.

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## AGRICULTURE

AND

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

### FINE TOBACCO MAY BE MADE ON OLD LAND.

Baltimore, 4th Dec. 1822.

DEAR SIR,

In the fall of the year, plough up your ground as deep as you can, "first sprinkling your manure on the surface;" let the field lay in this state until the opening of the spring, then plough it again and harrow it well, to get it into a loose, mellow state; when this is done, list it as you would prepare land for corn planting, but only about 2 1/2 feet wide, throwing your furrows against each other; by this process, you form a ridge sufficiently elevated to enable you to make your hills on it, which is done by one stroke of the hoe, and a pat on the top of the hill. Let your hills on the elevated ground, be only 12 inches apart—when your hills are thus formed, set out your plants as soon as you can. It will be a great saving to manure in the drill, which will answer every purpose. By this process, your tobacco will grow well, and when ripe will put on a yellow appearance in the field. Thus treated, it is easily kept clean, and when housed, it will cure nearly as yellow as Tobacco raised on new grounds, and the crop be more abundant than in the usual way. This method has been fully tested, and found to answer every expectation; and old grounds have been thus made to yield equal to new land, and nearly as good prices have been obtained for their produce. This being the case, as I am assured by persons who have tried it, on whom I entirely rely, the culture may be immediately very profitable to our planters, and as much so remotely, by saving timber from being uselessly cut down, as it now is, for the purpose of making yellow Tobacco. The saving of timber has become an object of much importance, already in many parts of our country. I hope that this hint may spare much of what is left, and be otherwise useful.

Your's Respectfully, G. W.  
TO JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq

### TO CURE HORSES OF THE BOTTS.

Lexington, Ky. 14th Nov. 1822.

SIR,  
If a recipe for curing horses of the Bots, will be any acquisition to the readers of your very useful paper, you may insert the following, which I can vouch for, by most successful experiments. Indeed I do not know, nor have I heard of a case in which its application has not accomplished a speedy and perfect cure.

"Drench the horse with 1/2 ounce of salt petre dissolved in common water, and in about 15 minutes drench him with 1/2 ounce of alum, dissolved in like manner. It is recommended that the horse have no water for 24 hours after this process."

The effect produced by the prescription, is this: The salt petre forces the Bots fly to release his firm and buried hold in the maw and stomach of the horse, and the alum destroys it.

A pint of molasses, mixed with a like quantity of sweet milk, will be a good substitute for the salt petre, if the latter cannot be had. The molasses and milk entice the fly to quit its place, that it may partake of the grateful repast. The salt petre forces a release, by the pain which it inflicts. But in either case, the alum destroys, yet this would be inoperative, so long as the fly were entrenched in the strong fortress which he makes in the maw and stomach.

Very Respectfully, R. H.

TO J. S. SKINNER, Editor Am. Farm.

### MAMMOTH OX.

"We observe in the last Winchester Gazette, that a large Steer raised on the South Branch, Handy county, Virginia, by Mr. Adam Harness, Jr. was to be exhibited in Winchester. It is said that good judges estimate his weight at 3500 pounds—This bullock far surpasses any other in size hitherto produced in this state, or we believe, any other. The celebrated Philadelphia Steer weighed but 2100, and the Delaware Steer 1900. This fall two years, Col. James Hite, of Jefferson county, drove to Baltimore, a Steer raised in this county, that weighed about 1700—but he must have been a mere calf in comparison to the Handy Steer.—Martinsburgh Gaz.

A Baptismal mistake.—A citizen accustomed to the signature of the firm in which he was a partner, having to sign the baptismal register of one of his children, entered it as the son of Smith, Jones & Co.

## CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 9.—On motion of Mr. Pleasants, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain, and on counting the ballots, they stood as follows:

For the Rev. James McIlvaine 23  
Rev. John Brice 9

Mr. McIlvaine, having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was accordingly elected.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the appointment (by ballot, agreeably to the practice of the Senate,) of the Standing Committees.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. BRENT, of the Department of State:

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 8th of May last, requesting information relative to the Copper Mines on the southern shore of Lake Superior, their number, value, and position; the names of the Indian tribes who claim them, the practicability of extinguishing their titles, and the probable advantage which may result to the Republic, from the acquisition and working these mines, I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of War, which comprises the information desired, in the resolution referred to.

JAMES MONROE

Washington, Dec. 9.

The Senate then adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.—Agreeably to notice Mr. Johnson, of Ky. having obtained leave, introduced a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, by the Courts of the United States; and the bill was twice read by general consent, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

In introducing this bill, Mr. J. made a few general remarks, explanatory of the justice and expediency of such an act; intimating that he should go more fully into the merits of the measure, when the bill should come up for consideration.

The following Message, from the President of the United States, received yesterday was read:

To the Senate of the United States:

Recent information of the multiplied outrages and depredations, which have been committed on our seamen and commerce, by the Pirates in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, exemplified by the death of a very meritorious officer, seems to call for some prompt and decisive measures on the part of the government. All the public vessels adapted to that service, which can be spared from other indispensable duties, are already employed in it; but, from the knowledge which has been acquired of the places from whence these outlaws issue, and to which they escape from danger, it appears that it will require a particular kind of force, capable of pursuing them into the shallow waters to which they retire, effectually to suppress them. I submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of organizing such a force for that important object.

JAMES MONROE

Washington, 6th Dec. 1822.

The Message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to consider and report.

The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.—The Senate took up the resolution submitted by Mr. Barton yesterday, relative to the Lead Mines, and agreed thereto.

On motion of Mr. Lowrie, the Message of the President of the United States, of the 9th inst. relative to the Copper Mines on the Shore of Lake Superior, together with the accompanying documents, were referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Agreeably to the notice given by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, yesterday, he asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill to enable the holders of French, British and Spanish titles to lands in Louisiana, which have not been acknowledged as valid by the government of the United States, to institute proceedings to try the validity thereof, and for other purposes, and the bill was read, and passed to a second reading.

The bill yesterday introduced by Mr. Barton, relative to the lands to be granted to the State of Missouri, was read a second time and referred.

The Senate then adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 12.—Mr. Rodney laid the following resolution on the table for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of continuing in force the act, entitled "An Act to protect the commerce of the United States, and to punish the crime of piracy"—and also of making such further provisions on the subject as may be deemed proper for the security of our cities, seas, the safety of our commerce, and the punishment of the offence.

SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

Mr. Pleasants, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill, which was twice read by general consent, and referred to the Committee on the Navy, for the purpose

of enabling the President of the U. States to afford more efficient protection to the commerce of the United States, from the depredations of Pirates in the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indian Seas, the sum of ——— dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated—which sum shall be used by the President in provided such an additional force as in his judgment shall be best calculated to answer the end aforesaid.

[Accompanying this bill, Mr. Pleasants laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy to the Chairman of the Naval Committee, furnishing estimates of the additional force deemed necessary for the suppression of piracy, and the expense thereof. The Secretary, having the concurring opinion of the Navy Board in its favor, recommends an additional force, of

First, 1 Steam Boat of 90 to 120 tons, to carry two 18 pounders, and two 12 pounders, upon travelling carriages, so as to fire from any part of the vessel.

Second, 10 fast sailing Schooners, of 45 to 60 tons burthen, to draw not more than 5 to 7 feet water—each to be armed with one long 12 or 18 pounder, mounted on a circle, with two 12 pound carronades—with the necessary number of small arms, to row from 20 to 24 sweeps; and

Third, 5 light double bank Cutters, each to row 20 oars, and adapted to carry 10 men, well armed with muskets, pistols, boarding pikes, cutlasses, &c.

The whole cost of procuring these additional vessels and of equipping and fitting them for service, is estimated at 44,000 dollars.]

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the better security of the public moneys in the hands of Clerks of Courts and Attorneys, Marshals and their deputies.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 9.—After the presentation and reference of petitions, twenty three in number.

A letter was laid before the House, from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a list of balances on the books of receipts and expenditures, which have been due more than three years, prior to 30th September last; also a list of balances standing on the books of the revenue, unsettled by the Collectors of the Customs, during the period before mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, the Calendar (or Roll) of Orders of the Day, as it stood at the close of the last Session, and of course at the commencement of this, was ordered to be reprinted for the use of the House.

### DISBURSEMENT OF PUBLIC MONIES.

On motion by Mr. Bassett, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor, of New York, being called to the chair, on the bill, reported at the last Session, "concerning the disbursement of public monies."

The bill having been read—  
Mr. Bassett, said if the bill were to go through the committee, without the amendment all proper time to consider the subject, move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Smith, of Md. suggested that few of the Members had preserved the printed copies of the bill from the last session; and, as the subject was of some magnitude, he thought the Members ought to have an opportunity to examine it. He therefore, with this view, moved that the Committee should rise.

The Committee rose accordingly, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

### THE MILITIA.

The next business on the list of orders of the Day was two bills, the one for disciplining the Militia of the United States, and the other for clothing them at the public expense when called into actual service. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole thereon, Mr. Condict in the Chair—  
The first of these bills was read.

On the suggestion of Mr. Little, the committee rose, and the bill was recommitted to the committee on the Militia, there to be amended, that it might be presented to the House at once in the shape in which the committee wished to have it.

On the other bill (for clothing the Militia) the committee obtained leave to sit again.

### AMERICAN CAPTIVES.

The next bill in order was the bill reported at the last session, supplementary to the act for the relief of American Captives during the late war; and, on motion of Mr. Sibley, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. McCoy in the chair.

The bill was read through.

Mr. Sibley briefly stated the object of the bill.

No other remarks being made on the bill, the committee rose and reported it to the House, and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The next subject in order, was a resolution, proposed at the last session, for carrying into effect a certain agreement between the United States and Georgia. Before taking that up, however, a motion was made to adjourn, and prevailed. So the House adjourned, to to-morrow.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.—A number of petitions (23 in all) were presented and referred; among which we are requested to notice that of David Holbrook, an officer of the Revolution, who prays to be replaced on the pension list.

On motion of Mr. Cook of Illinois, it was Resolved, That so much of the several acts of Congress passed for the admission of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri into the Union, as sets apart a portion of the money arising from the sale of the public lands in those states, for the purpose of constructing roads and canals leading to those states, respectively, be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Cannon submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the national defence by improving the Militia of the United States.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether it is most expedient to improve the Militia throughout the United States, by means of the military Academy, or that of the campment of the officers, by brigades or otherwise, under proper regulations.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing the preference given to the Cadets educated at the public expense, in the Military Academy at West Point, in entering the public service, over others of equal qualifications and merit, who are or may be, educated at their own expense, or that of their parents or friends, at the school, under the superintendance of Capt. Partridge, in the state of Vermont, or at any other place in the United States.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing the regular army, or a part thereof, in the erection of fortifications during a state of peace, instead of having them built by contract in the way heretofore pursued.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to make a statement to this House, containing the names and grade of the officers belonging to the Naval Establishment of the United States, and the duties each officer is performing; also, the number of officers of each different grade necessary to command in active service the vessels of war, at this time belonging to the Navy.

Mr. C. said he did not mean to press these resolutions to an immediate decision. Being of much importance in his view, he wished them to lie on the table and be printed, with the expression of a determination on his part to call them up on an early day.

The resolutions were ordered to lie upon the table accordingly.

On motion of Mr. F. Johnson of Ky. it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the widowed mother of lieutenant W. H. Allee, of the United States' navy, a half pay pension for five years.

The engrossed bill, supplementary to the act 'relating to the ransom of American captives in the late war,' was read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

### CLOTHING THE MILITIA.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Cannon, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for clothing the militia when in actual service—Mr. Condict in the chair—read and ordered to lie on the table.

The next subject in order was the resolution for carrying into effect the agreement between the United States and Georgia; and the house having gone into committee upon it, on request of Mr. Gilmer, (Mr. Bassett in the chair)—

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again, and the explanatory report upon the subject, made at the last session, was ordered to be printed.

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.—Eleven petitions were presented to day, and referred to different committees.

On motion of Mr. Cushman, it was Resolved, That the subjects of the Public Buildings and the Public Lands in the City of Washington, be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Colden of N. Y. submitted for consideration the following resolution, which lies on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to lay before this House such information as he may possess, with regard to any hostile expedition which may have been prepared in the United States, and sailed from thence, within the present year, against the territory or dependence of any power in amity with the United States, and to inform this House whether any measures have been taken to bring to condign punishment persons who may have been concerned in such expedition

contrary to the laws of the United States.

Mr. Condict of N. J. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that it shall be the duty of the Secretary and Clerk of the respective Houses to lay before Congress at the commencement of every session, a detailed statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund of each House during the preceding session, stating the items, quantity, prices and to whom payment is made.

This resolution was read, and by the rules lies on the table one day.

On motion of Mr. Condict of N. J. it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Accounts be instructed to inquire and report whether any, and what part of the contingent expenses of this House can be curtailed, without detriment to the public service; and that said committee revise the system pursued by the officers of this House in disbursing the contingent fund, and report whether any further restrictions, responsibilities or checks are necessary for its disbursements.

### OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA RIVER.

The bill of the last session, providing for the occupation of the mouth of Columbia river, being next in order—

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, the house went in and out of committee upon it, leave was given to sit again, and the bill was ordered to be reprinted.

A similar course being proposed on another bill.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, said he had no idea of sitting here, to receive motions to go in and out of committee, and to reprint bills; and suggested the propriety of some step to put an end to this (as it appeared to him) wasteful consumption of time.

No specific proposition, however, being made by Mr. Campbell, the Speaker proceeded in calling over the bills.

### LAND OFFICE RECEIVERS, &c.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill reported at the last session, fixing the compensation of Receivers of the Public Monies for their services in transmitting public monies to safe places of deposit; Mr. Mallary in the chair.

No objection being made to the bill, the committee rose & reported it to the house, and it was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

To the same committee of the whole had been also referred the bill 'for the relief of the Registers and of the Receivers of Public money of the several Land Offices,' which was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

A bill to enable the proprietors of lands held by titles derived from the U. S. to obtain copies of their papers, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The next bill in order was the bill 'To abolish imprisonment for debt.' Before taking up;

The House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 12.—Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on the Militia, reported the bill for disciplining the militia, of the United States, in an amended shape; which was ordered to lie on the table.

### PORTO RICO EXPEDITION.

The House then resumed the consideration of the following resolution, yesterday submitted by Mr. Colden:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House such information as he may possess, with regard to any hostile expedition which may have been prepared in the United States, and sailed from thence, within the present year, against the territory or dependency of any power in amity with the United States, and to inform this House whether any measures have been taken to bring to condign punishment persons who may have been concerned in such expedition, contrary to the laws of the United States.

The question was after considerable debate taken on agreeing to the resolution and decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

The engrossed bill 'fixing the compensation of Receivers of Public Monies for their services in transmitting Public Monies to safe places of deposit,' was read a third time; and the question being "Shall this bill pass?"

A debate arose on the bill, which was finally ordered to lie on the table.

### DISBURSEMENT OF PUBLIC MONEY.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Condict in the Chair, on the bill for imposing more rigorous checks on the disbursement of public money.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the bill was amended by adding to it the following, as a new section:

'Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That no security given to, or obligation entered into with the Government, shall be in any wise impaired by the dismissing any officer, or from failure of the President to dismiss any officer, coming under the provisions of this act.'

Another slight amendment being made—

The committee rose and reported the bill; and, on motion of Mr. Bassett, who did not wish to precipitate the bill through

The House, the consideration of the report was for the present deferred. And  
The House adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 13.—Petitions to the number of eighteen were this day presented and referred.

**Suppression of Piracy.**  
The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Lathrop in the chair, and took up the following bill, being that reported this day by the Committee on Naval Affairs:

**AN ACT** authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to purchase or construct a sufficient number of vessels, in addition to those now employed, of such burden and construction as he may deem necessary, and to fit, equip, and man the same for immediate service, for the purpose of repressing piracy, and of affording effectual protection to the citizens and commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, & the seas and territories adjacent.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of — dollars be appropriated to meet the expenditure to be incurred as aforesaid, and paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

The bill after considerable debate was read a third time, passed, without a division, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence; and  
The House adjourned to Monday.

### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

#### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

##### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 9.—The usual proceedings in balloting for a governor took place, the result of which was noticed in our last.

The clerk of the Senate delivers a communication from the Executive, inclosing several communications. Ordered to be printed.

On motion by Mr. T. Kennedy, the following order was read:

Ordered, that the Treasurer of the Western Shore, furnish to this house a statement of the amount of money annually expended for the support of the Judiciary Department in the several Judicial Departments of this State; Also a statement of the annual amount paid out of the Treasury to each county for Colleges, Academies and schools.

Ordered, that the Treasurer of the Western and Eastern Shore furnish to this house a statement of the revenue received by them in each year for three years ending the 30th November 1821, shewing under what heads, the amount received, from each county of every species of revenue also a similar statement for the year ending Nov. 30, 1822.

Tuesday, Dec. 10.—PETITION from the Alumni of the University of Maryland, praying that means may be adopted to bring an early judicial inquiry on the question which has arisen to the validity of the several acts of assembly, by virtue of which the funds have been withdrawn from the said University.

Mr. Lockerman reports a bill to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of government, as relate to the election of four delegates from each county.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.—Mr. Kilgour, reports a bill to authorize citizens of the State to sue in any of the county courts, without being compelled to give security for officers fees.

Mr. Estep, delivers a report from the committee of claims, which was read.  
Mr. Thomas reports a bill, entitled, An act to regulate elections.

Thursday, Dec. 12.—The speaker laid before the house, a communication from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, in compliance with the order of this house of the 9th instant read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lockerman reports a bill entitled, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Eastern Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at the said town, which was read.

The bill to appoint commissioners for the purpose of dividing Dorchester county, into five separate election districts; was read the second time, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, a supplement to an act entitled an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

Ordered, That Messrs. Kilgour, Keller, Worthington, Lockerman, Wright, Greenwell, and Stonestreet report the same.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to the second reading of the resolution relative to the per diem.

And on motion of Mr. Lockerman the question was put, that the blank be filled up with the word three dollars.

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:—Yeas 17—Nays 53. Determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. J. P. Kennedy, the question was put, that the further consideration of the same be referred to the 1st day of June next.

The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:—Yeas 37—Nays 53. Resolved in the affirmative.

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

Ordered, That if any member of this house, shall believe in his judgment and conscience, the per diem allowed him is

more than his talents and services are worth, that he have permission to restore the surplus, and apply the same to the school fund, for the benefit of the citizens of this State and place the same in the Treasury of either shore.

On motion by Mr. J. P. Kennedy, the question was put, that the words 'talents and' be stricken out? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. T. Kennedy, the question was put, that the same be referred to the next General Assembly? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Dalrymple, the question was put, that the same be referred to the 1st day of June next? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Purviance, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, A supplement to an act, taxing or licencing certain dealers in lottery tickets and others. Ordered, That Messrs. Purviance, T. Kennedy and Stansbury report the same.

The clerk of the senate delivers the resolution relative to the members and officers of the legislature endorsed 'Assented to.'

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the agent for the Western Shore, which was read.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the N. York American of Dec. 11.

By the arrival last evening of the packet ship Cortes, Captain De Cost from Liverpool, from which place she sailed on the 25th of October, one day after the Triton, we have regular files of London and Liverpool papers—the former to the 22d, and the latter to the 24th October inclusive.

In the short interval of one day, the occurrence of important events to give interest to our readers, is hardly to be expected.

The dealers in Colombian stocks had been somewhat disturbed in their golden dreams, by a proclamation issued by Francisco de Paula Santander, dated on the 1st of June, stating that it had come to the knowledge of the republic that certain individuals resident in Europe had assumed the title of agents of the republic, and under that imposture to contract obligations in its name, &c. declaring that no person is authorized in Europe to contract loans, or make engagements to bind the government of Colombia, &c. In consequence of this information the prices of Colombian stock fell on the 22d of October from 95 1/2 and 96 to 91.

The Duke of Wellington, remained ill at Vienna, and is said to have received very flattering attentions from the Emperor in person.

It is rumoured that Lord Amherst will be appointed Governor of India, in the place of Mr. Canning.

San Martin, the late political chief, has been sent to the state prison, by the Spanish government at Madrid.

An expedition was fitting out to visit the interior of Africa. The Fulas (tribe of negroes) have, in a great measure, abandoned their trading in slaves, for the more peaceful one of bartering with the English merchants for their commodities.

Captain Franklin, the traveller arrived in London on the 21st, from his journey to the Coppermine river in the arctic regions.

The settlements of Stellenbosch, Zwartland, and other places near the Cape of Good Hope, suffered extremely about the 1st of August. [In the former town 94 houses have been injured or destroyed, and the settlement is said to present nothing but a scene of desolation and ruin.

### IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

#### Peace with Turkey and Greece.

By the arrival at New York of the brig Ann, Capt. Ashford, in 45 days from Leghorn, the important intelligence is received through the Captain that peace had been concluded between the Turks & the Greeks, through the mediation of the Emperor of Russia.

The news was brought to Leghorn on the 22d October, by a vessel from Constantinople, and Captain Ashford states, that the fact was generally believed at Leghorn, whence he sailed on the 25th. He also says, that the treaty leaves the Greeks in the same state of slavery they were in before the war. We very much doubt this part of the information.

Captain Ashford sailed from Leghorn in company with the United States frigate Constitution, for Port Mahon, and sloop of war Ontario, for Tunis, with an American Consul on board for that place.

The Governor of Leghorn died on the 24th of October, and was interred on the 25th.—*Balt. Amer. Dec. 14.*

### FROM THE PACIFIC.

#### NEW YORK Dec. 14.

Mr. E. S. Burrows, owner and supercargo of the brig Post Captain, which arrived last evening, has obligingly furnished us with the following intelligence. The Post Captain sailed from Valparaiso, September 6th, at which time there were no American vessels in port. The ship Flying Fish, & brig Stranger, wore the American flag, but their papers had been taken from them by Mr. Hogan, our active and vigilant Consul, which course he invariably pursues, when there is a transfer of property, and compels them to obtain Chilean papers. This has a great tendency to benefit American ship owners, as no flag ranks, in the estimation of the shipper, for protection to his property, so high as that of the United States. This is attributed to the gallant course pursued by Com. Stewart, and the American commanders who preceded him on the

Chili and Peru stations. The English complain bitterly of the supineness of their naval commanders, in not affording more prompt and decisive assistance to their merchant men.

The Franklin, 74, Com. Stewart, and the schooner Dolphin, her tender, were at Callao, and expected at Valparaiso in about 60 days.

General Bolivar, as we have before heard, had taken possession of Guayaquil. A minister and suite had arrived at Valparaiso, from Colombia.

San Martin, and his prime minister, had suddenly left Lima, on a visit to Gen. Bolivar at Guayaquil. San Martin sailed for that place in the American brig Macedonian.

All the Chilean squadron, except the Lautaro, were at Valparaiso. The sloop of war Ausaraco, which was taken possession of by the crew, was supposed to have proceeded for the Atlantic Ocean. The captain, who was put ashore, had arrived at Valparaiso.

The new Congress of Chili were in session at Santiago. The Supreme Director, O'Higgins, had resigned the office, but had been re-elected for five years.

Business of every kind was extremely dull at Valparaiso. It was believed, from the great quantity of wheat that had been sowed, the article, would be down to 50 cents per bushel, when the harvest came in.

The Post Captain left Valdivia September 22d, at which place was the expedition destined against the Island of Chiloe, under command of Colonel Beuchef, and Commodore C. W. Wooster.

### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

#### 'Pon Cicero's name—oh linger awhile.

(CONTINUED.)

If he were not engaged in deep study, you might find him in the society of the learned; if he walked out into the gardens for exercise, he still had his amanuensis, who recorded his thoughts as they sprang and bloomed. Thus this great man whether sleeping or waking, walking or sitting still, had but one aim, and that aim was knowledge. And where are our youths, who ever travelled after this manner, or if they have, where are the treasures of those who go, and return pretty much as they went, except with a few obols less in their pockets? Where is he, who ever preferred the Lyceum to the house of mirth, or turned from the seductive paths of pleasure, to the intricate windings of science? The example is rare indeed! But much is it to be wished, that all who travel, or indeed for any other purpose, would take up Cicero as their model; for having thus spent their youth, they would not sigh at the approach of old age; since the old age of such a man must be as calm, and as serene, and as peaceful, and as untroubled as an evening in summer.

Cicero now began to observe the approaching termination of that time which he had allotted to see the world; and the sorrow that he felt at being obliged to leave Athens, was not greater, than the anxiety with which his country longed for his return. The city was agitated, and they were in search of some one, who could allay the tumult, and relieve all minds from doubt and fear. This so much desired object they knew was centered in Tully, and they hailed his arrival with reiterated expressions of joy. Having digested well the laws of his own country, he compared them with those of other parts of the world; and where the former discovered a deficit, he repaired it by the aid of the latter. Thus was he fitted to direct the helm of state, and in so high a situation did no one ever display superior wisdom or skill.

Plutarch, the historian, 'who' according to Rousseau 'endears our feelings to men,' says, that previous to his return, he went to the Delphic Oracle in order to obtain an answer with regard to his future destinies. This circumstance I do not recollect to have seen mentioned in his works, and it rests therefore solely upon the authority of Plutarch, who although fond at times of the marvellous, is yet an author distinguished for his love of truth. But how true soever the incident may be, still we have the reputed answer of the Priestess, and in conformity with the maxim it inculcated, we see he passed the remaining years of his life.

Your own genius, and not the opinion of the people, must be the guide of your life. Such were the words, that proceeded from the tripod. Thus was his ambition checked, and his hopes and thoughts, which success had rendered full and aspiring, gave way to other views and rules of conduct. It is unnecessary to discuss any further the reality of this matter; for if it be true, it only goes to shew among a few more incidents, that his most rational opinions were somewhat infected by superstition, and if not, his own wisdom, and long and continued conversations with the wise men both of Greece and Rome, might have suggested the same. If he did go, it was merely to gratify his desire of seeing something wonderful, just as travellers of the present day are drawn to Rome by the fame of St. Peter, which a modern poet has called

'The dome! the vast and wondrous dome! To which Diana's marvel was a cell.'

He was now already upon his return towards home, and Athens, and its learning, its temples and its spires, were nearly obscured in the mists of the horizon. Variations must have been the feelings that at this time agitated his mind. On the one hand his great mass of knowledge, and extension of fame in foreign countries, must have caused him both happiness and delight, while on the other, the disturbed and unsettled state of his country, could have created nothing but the most anxious solicitude and fear. Atticus he had left behind, a man to whom, above all others he oftenest unbosomed himself, and in whose coun-

sel he felt happiest, and who was soon now about to depart for Rome, in the midst of friends and enemies too, and he had some slight doubts that his character was not sufficiently established, as to create him a safeguard in the general affections of his countrymen. Such were the thoughts that crossed his mind as the vessel ploughed the deep, and approached the coast of Hesperia.

He was now in the thirty first year of his age, and immediately upon his arrival offered for the Quæstorship; and notwithstanding he had many opponents, gained his point by a unanimous choice of the tribes. The Quæstors were the receivers or treasurers of the republic. One was sent into every province with a proconsul, and allowed the fasces, the insignia of a magistrate. Besides this it was their duty to supply the armies of the republic with corn, and necessary provisions.

This was the first step, in the regular gradation of honours to the consulship. The Quæstors were a body of men, who served to supply the vacancies of the Senate, being annually chosen by the people, and although it was customary to appoint Quæstors at every lustrum, yet this was a mere matter of form, and he, who had once been Quæstor, could claim with truth and justice, a right to the ivory chair. Such a regulation, it will at once be perceived, was excellent in the extreme, inasmuch as it gave an opportunity to the meanest in Rome, (provided he had merit only) of enjoying the noblest and most honourable stations in the republic.

In the distribution of provinces, the island of Sicily fell to the share of Cicero, and as it was his determination henceforth to keep himself fully in the view of his countrymen, a happier lot could not have befallen him. Sicily was called the 'cella penaria republicæ nutrix plebis Romanæ,' or in other words the 'granary of the republic,' and in consequence was deeply connected with the mother country. The fertility of its soil, and agricultural disposition of its inhabitants, enabled it to supply a great part of the Roman empire with provisions, and if at any time it failed in yielding its accustomed supply, famine was thought to be inevitable, and despair filled every countenance. It happened at the time that Cicero entered upon the duties of his office, that ten other colonies were so unfortunate as to loose their crops in a great degree, and Sicily being obliged to furnish a double quantity, and yet retain enough for her own consumption, it must be perceived that a most important, as well as difficult trust devolved upon the existing Quæstor. And let it be remembered to the eternal glory of Cicero, that he not only discharged that duty with integrity and honour, but with an accuracy so nice, that in the strong language of the poet,

'Not so much perdition as an hair Was bid to any creature in the isle.'

LÆLIUS.

### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

#### THE STRANGER, No. 13.

By ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

I thank Heaven that declining age, and fifteen years of solitary study and reflection, have thoroughly extinguished in me that burning ambition, which once rendered life a continual scene of perplexity and embittered my very existence. I can now look upon the distinctions which place man above his fellow, exacting the awe, reverence or admiration of thousands, with equal composure and unconcern. I possess all my heart desires, an easy fortune, a contented mind, and a conscience void of offence. There is not an office of trust, profit or honour, nor a title or station of any kind, which, on account of the celebrity it confers, I have the least inclination to possess. On the contrary, I look upon our legislators, our judges, and our generals, as my very humble servants—men whose business it is to guard the quiet and felicity I enjoy, and who, if they faithfully discharge their duties, are entitled to my gratitude unmixed with a single particle of envy. While I feel deeply interested in the welfare and glory of my country, and my heart dilates with good will to the whole race of mankind, my highest aim is to spend the remainder of my days in the tranquility of retirement, amidst the smiles of my family, and surrounded as I have been, by the most illustrious of the poets, historians and philosophers of ancient and modern times. In the acquisition of knowledge and the communicating of it to those who are near and dear to me, I have experienced the most exquisite and unalloyed pleasure; and, as in both these employments, my labours have not proved in vain, I shall continue to view them as the pursuits best entitled to the short remnant of my life. In short, nearly all the comforts and pleasures I expect or desire to enjoy in this world, 'lie in' three words—MY BOOKS, MY FAMILY, MY FIRSIDE.

The last lingering graces of Autumn, whose 'mistle's food resting upon the groves,' delayed for a while the savage of his conquering rival, have taken their melancholy leave. Winter, cloud enveloped, and throned on the singing blast, already triumphs amidst sublime and awful desolation. This terrific giant is, however, in a climate like the one we inhabit, generally to be hailed with welcome; for the most enthusiastic admirer of nature's fair array, can hardly regret the departing beauties of the year, when, along with them, he bids adieu to the agues and bilious affections, that wasted his frame, and incapacitated him for enjoying the finest sky and the most luxuriant landscape. The long evenings, too are peculiarly favourable to social intercourse and mental improvement. At Castle Vale we have begun to trim the cheerful fire in the sitting room, and to resume, as far as engagements with company will permit, our accustomed routine of employ-

ment, and I have pursued a systematic distribution of our time, which, with few variations, we shall continue to follow, partly because custom has rendered it most agreeable, and in part from our experience of its utility. During our practice to set apart several hours of each day for reading and profitable conversations—in winter the evenings have been sacred to the same purpose.—And though we must acknowledge ourselves guilty of occasional truanting, yet has this plan been pursued for more than ten years, with pretty constant uniformity. It has been not uncommon with us to use but one book at a time, each taking turn in reading aloud; and when we perused different ones, it was a law, that we should give each other a summary of what we read, with such a criticism upon the style and matter as we might deem useful and appropriate. As this plan was designed principally for Emily's benefit, she has at all times made one of our party. As may be supposed, for some time subjected ourselves, during these readings, to the use of books best adapted to her infant capacity, and though these might not be the most interesting to Matilda and myself, we found an ample recompense for the restraint we lay under, in the rapid improvement of our charge; for, though our exertions were undelimited, her progress exceeded any thing we had dared to expect or to hope, even in the moments of our most enthusiastic fondness. Let me not be accused of an over-weening partiality for my little favourite, when I say that nothing ever gratified me so much as to witness the unfolding powers of her juvenile mind, and the ardour with which, at ten years of age, she read and digested works, which, by the accomplished ladies of the present day, are seldom perused, and seldom understood, to the latest period of their lives. I subjected her but for a short time, to the common school-routine of tasks and recitations: taught to study from a love of knowledge, she stood in little need of such discipline. The subjects to which we thought proper to direct her attention, were the ones she seemed most impatient to comprehend; there was scarcely a useful observation made in her hearing that she did not remember; not a word or a phrase occurred in her reading, or in conversation, the meaning of which could escape the ardour of her curiosity. To her, every useful book was a friend, and every one who would instruct her, a benefactor.—She received information with a delight and a gratitude, that gave a glowing expression to every feature of her countenance. Such was Emily seven years ago.—Nor has her comparative maturity belied the promise she then gave of all that is lovely, intelligent and interesting. I hardly know what sentiment I feel most strong, when I compare her with the present race of learned misses, who are sent forth from the boarding schools of the present day to meliorate and embellish society, and whose boasted attainments are, at best, but a foil to the genuine diamond—a wretched mockery of every thing like intellectual cultivation.

In accordance with the fashionable plan, a girl is kept constantly at school eight or ten years, in the course of which she receives what is called 'a first rate education.' Her friends and acquaintances puff her off as a prodigy—and her parents, who, poor souls are, perchance, either too ignorant or too busy to ascertain the real extent and utility of her acquirements, exult in the idea that she is learned and accomplished almost beyond their wishes. Let it not be supposed that I am desirous of marrying the happiness which the worthy Mrs. Heartfree enjoys in contemplating the vaunted perfections of her darling Julia, if I attempt to give her a correct idea of what these wonderful perfections consist of. The young lady is seventeen years of age. She has been kept from her infancy at what are called the best female seminaries; and an expense has been spared upon either the solid or the ornamental parts of her education. Ask the young lady what she has learned, and with the readiest volubility she will tell you, Grammar, Rhetoric, Geography, History Ancient and Modern, Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chymistry—and, perhaps, will name to you as many sciences as Miss Edgeworth or Miss Hannah Moore, have been able to acquire during thirty or forty years of laborious application. Examine her in any one of these branches, & with scarcely an exception, you will find her just as ignorant of them as Jenkinson in the Vicar of Wakefield was of Hebrew or Arabic. Her whole stock of erudition, gleaned here and there as it has been, from some half dozen piffling compends, is nothing but a medley of difficult terms, not one in five of which she can either define or pronounce with accuracy. It is not owing to any original deficiency of talents, that the mind of Julia is thus superficial, but to the wretched course which has been pursued in her education. One study has been crowded upon her after another, without regard to her powers of comprehension; and, distracted by as many different pursuits as there were hours in the day, it was next to an impossibility that she could have time to acquire a foundation for any of them. Custom required that she should be so—Miss Loffy and the Misses Superb were thus educated—and Miss Julia Heartfree must do precisely as they did. But, though this formidable treatise, compelled her to learn a great many hard things, it scarcely required that she should understand a syllable of any book whatever—she must commit to memory so as to recite verbatim a good long lesson—but elucidations or lectures from her teacher, as they were not common, were generally regarded as a troublesome waste of time. All that she should be able to answer such a string of questions as would

enable her school... was done... education... praises, a... with joy!... due—for... particle of... she doubt... tolerable... piano, an... herome. I... a suitable... do not c... are gene... to detach... more soli... is custom... before sh... find wi... such a th... a system... game out... for value... be sure, I... contrary... hours sh... than ever... fling.—S... accomplish... passively... with a so... that mad... school-g... having... vastly lea... ita is nov... of nothing... which by... volumes... per, they... Rollin ar... excellent... other pe... tience to... Her con... how inco... education... creet, in... men. But, o... out of th... knowled... girl S... and her... lence, is... and unat... ness and... downment... believe t... more to... no inco... a blessi... would h... of stand... are—dig... —capabi... of sentime... refined... an impe... them the... their co... as her p... pass this... —but in... leave no... with the... of gener... In th... charact... attempt... what ou... frequent... —but... change... which y... wisdom... though... Julia w... the exp... it will... had hu... solely... and A... about a... Alphabet... I pu... cultiva... that m... whene... ramp in... "Jul... has be... in the... A... undr... Mary... field... nativ... weigh... the s... of the... an is... of th... throa... just... next... [I... in... whol... Virg...

enable her to pass off with credit at a public school examination—and then the work was done—Miss had received "a first rate education—the audience were loud in their praises, and the parents were transported with joy! But to give the young lady her due—for I would not deprive her of one particle of merited praise—I must own that she daubs flowers and even landscapes tolerable well; plays admirably on the piano, and sings and dances like a stage heroine. These pretty accomplishments, a suitable degree of attention to which I do not condemn, but which, by the way, are generally so fascinating as completely to detach the minds of young girls from more solid and useful pursuits, came in, as is customary, for a large share of her time, before she was twelve years of age—a period when her mind might have begun, if such a thing is possible under so wretched a system of female discipline, to acquire some enlargement of capacity, and a relish for valuable information. Her books, to be sure, were not thrown aside—on the contrary they were multiplied—but the hours she devoted to them became, more than ever, so many scenes of laborious trifling.—She was to be erudite as well as accomplished, and she therefore submitted passively to the tasks imposed on her—yet with a secret impatience and a loathing, that made her sigh for the time when her school-girl days should terminate. Thus, having spent her pupillage in becoming vastly learned, that is to say, in contracting an aversion to serious studies, Miss Julia is now, as one might suppose, a reader of nothing but novels and light poetry, of which by the way she devours her half dozen volumes per week—as to Milton and Cowper, they are too dull for her—and Plutarch, Rollin and Robertson, she will allow to be excellent writers, because she has heard other people say so, but she has not patience to get through a page in any of them. Her conversation is of a kind which shows how inefficient the prevailing plan of female education is, to render young ladies discreet, intelligent and companionable women.

But, after all, leaving the learned lady out of the question, I must in justice acknowledge that Miss Julia is a pretty good girl. She is a pattern of filial affection; and her heart, warm with general benevolence, is ever open to the claims of charity, and unaffectedly alive to every tale of sickness and sorrow.—And, as her mental endowments are by no means contemptible, I believe that, had she enjoyed advantages more to my liking, she would have been, in no inconsiderable degree, an ornament and a blessing to her sex and to society. She would have been an example of what ladies of standing ought to be, but too seldom are—dignified, intelligent, actively useful—capable of imparting to every circle the tone of her own character—of diffusing sentiments the most amiable, exalted and refined—of communicating to her children an impetus which might one day render them the pride, the glory and bulwark of their country. But, cramped and perverted as her powers have been, she will probably pass through life—a clever lady to be sure—but in that humble mediocrity, with respect to talents and usefulness, which will leave not one memorial behind her, to call forth the sigh of lasting regret, or the tear of generous sorrow.

In this brief and imperfect sketch of the character of Miss Julia Heartfree, I have attempted to give a favourable specimen of what our accomplished young ladies too frequently are—I do not say they are all—but I must insist that, under existing circumstances, the fair sex stand a pitiful chance for that cultivation of their powers, which would enable them to adorn and dignify the important station, in which the wisdom of an overruling Providence has thought proper to place them.—My friend Julia may, in the course of time, disappoint the expectations I have formed of her, but it will be fortunate if she be not, in a few years, like many ladies I know, who having had hundreds expended in giving them "a first rate education," are at thirty, as completely destitute of ideas, not to say as inappreciable and nonsensical, as *Madam Bohea* and *Madam Ape-style*, who can hardly boast of knowing any five letters of the Alphabet.

I purpose to say more hereafter on the cultivation of the female mind; and I hope that my enlightened correspondents will, whenever humour or inclination may prompt them, favour me with their ideas on the subject.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
"Abundant Goodhumour's" second letter has been received, and shall have a place in the next Stranger.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.  
A CHALLENGE.  
A VIRGINIAN proposes a wager of five hundred dollars, that he will exhibit at the Maryland Cattle Show, which may be held near Baltimore in the year 1824, a native Bullock of Virginia, of greater net weight than any that can be exhibited at the same time and place, by any New Yorker, whose Bullock shall be a native of that State. The address of the Virginian is left with J. S. Skinner, Esq. Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, through whom the preliminaries may be adjusted, should this offer be accepted at any time previous to the first day of March next.

[It is worthy remark that every facility is in this case offered to New York, over Virginia, in having a water carriage the whole distance to Baltimore; whereas the Virginia Bullock must travel by land.]

Editors.

### Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21.

## REMOVAL.

The Office of the "EASTON GAZETTE" is removed to the middle house in the brick row in Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, and adjoining the houses occupied by Messrs. Edmondson and Stevens.

The Editor of the Maryland Gazette or the Republican would confer a favour by informing us by what route their papers are now forwarded to this Shore, as the Post Master here assured us they have not been received at his office for the last ten days. These papers contain a Summary of the proceedings of our State Legislature now in session, which renders them particularly interesting to us at present, being anxious to learn what that body are doing.

SAMUEL SMITH was on the 11th inst. elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of this State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Pinkney—there are a number of candidates announced in the Baltimore papers to succeed Mr. Smith in the House of Representatives.

### ANOTHER STATE NOMINATION.

The members of both houses of the Legislature of Missouri, met in Caucus on the 7th ultimo, and recommended Henry Clay, to the people of the United States, as a candidate for the next Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.  
The bill providing for the further suppression of Piracy, which passed the House of Representatives on Friday, was taken up in the Senate—it passed unanimously through all its stages, and returned to the House of Representatives. It now may be considered a law, wanting only the approbation of the President, by whom its passage was recommended to Congress.

Tuesday the 10th inst. was the day fixed on by the legislature of Virginia, for the election of a governor. By the Richmond Enquirer we perceive, that among the candidates put in nomination for that office, are James Madison, James Pleasants and William B. Giles. The editor of the Enquirer says, he has no idea that Mr. Madison will serve in the office. [Mr. Pleasants we understand is elected.]

From the National Advocate, Dec. 12.  
SPAIN.  
The political government of the province of Toledo, has decreed, that in the exordium of every sermon, whether doctrinal or practical, and in whatever church it is preached, cathedral, collegiate, or parochial, the orator shall explain some one article of the constitution. The reason assigned for this measure is, that they may escape the scandal of forgetting its principles. The preachers are to show the inseparable connection that exists between the highest commands of the Gospel, and 'the holy text of the constitution;' and the audience are to observe the deepest attention, and the most profound silence. This is not all—the officers of the church are to remit a particular statement of exercises in it, within two days, to the political government. The constitution is to be thus explained, article by article from beginning to end. The Constitutional Alcades, are made responsible for the execution of this decree, and the aid of every good citizen is requested in putting it in force.

King's Speech.—The following speech was read by H. C. M. on the opening of the Cortes, on the 7th Oct. last.

The most weighty circumstances call me among the Representatives of the nation, who, have so many claims to its confidence. Mine is revived at seeing them again in this sanctuary of the laws, for the urgent necessities of the State will now soon be remedied.

The enemies of the constitution not losing sight of any method their folly or barbarity might suggest, have succeeded in dragging in the career of crime a considerable number of Spaniards. The calamities which these disorders produce in Catalonia, Arragon, and other frontier provinces, are as afflicting to my heart as to yours. To you it belongs to employ the most efficacious remedy to such lamentable irregularities. The nation requires a numerous force to curb at once the audacity of its rebellious sons, and the faithful and brave soldiers who serve her in the field of honor, require powerful and abundant assistance to secure a happy completion to the duties to which they have been called.

Nations are mutually respected by their power and the energy which they know how to exhibit in certain situations. Spain by her position, her coast, her productions, and the virtue of her inhabitants, merits a distinguished place on the political map of Europe. Every thing induces her to take that imposing and vigorous attitude which will draw from the others the consideration of which she is worthy. It appears necessary to make new relations with the states who know how to value our real riches.

It is useless to offer to your consideration the glory and merit of the Spanish army, a model of disinterestedness and patriotism. Its heroic sacrifices for the National Independence are well known; it is evident to all Europe the services it is rendering to the cause of liberty and its country. These citizen warriors require statutes and regulations conformable to the established laws, and the improvement in the art of war.

The Cortes, accepted in its former session, a bill relating to the printing work; its contin-

uation is one of the objects which ought to fix its attention.

As we now possess a criminal code, & as the promulgation of so necessary a work relieves those who administer justice from the immense fatigue of referring to it in so voluminous a shape, it is absolutely necessary that such part of it relative to proceedings should be immediately finished.

These gentlemen, are the important subjects to which you are called; others of equal moment will be submitted to your determination in the course of this session—if all of them are arduous and difficult, they will be surmounted by your wisdom, decision and patriotism. The unanimity among all lovers of liberty, will add a new lustre to these eminent qualities, which are a sure guarantee to Spain, and to me, of your judgment. The good will rejoice to see you occupied a second time for their happiness; and the wicked will find in the National Congress an impenetrable barrier to their criminal projects.

We cannot suppose after this, that any doubt will exist of the progress of wild revolutionary feelings and sentiments in Spain, nor that that country is doomed to scenes of horror, ere it be long.

We have never ceased from the first to believe, that the Revolution in Spain was not complete and permanently adjusted, but in progression, or rather under trial—for not one moment of tranquility has she experienced from the commencement.—We have given our reasons for this unacceptable opinion at sundry times, all of which were drawn from the history of the past and from the nature and character of man.—We will not again make a parade of these reasons, because some of our friends thought us in error, and we want to do nothing that may look like the triumph of opinion, when that triumph is to be marked by the blood and sufferings of a portion of the human family.

The above decree wears the aspect of an incalculable revolution that is to be fed on all the wickedness of men—It brings to mind the horrors and abominations of revolutionary France. The 'exposition' which is here ordered to be made in the exordium of every Sermon, reminds us of the detraction of the Holy Sabbath with its sacred ordinances, and the blasphemous introduction of the Decade with its prostituted worship of the pretended Goddesses of reason & of liberty.—The pointing out the "connexion between the highest commands of the Gospel and the holy text of the constitution" is about equal to the impious decree that "Death was an eternal sleep"—and the espionage here instituted over the lowly exercises of religious worship, and its amenability to State Authority, is altogether resembling the general system of irreverence, pollution and Atheism, which marked the maddest periods of the National Convention.

When a nation thus publicly repudiates the worship of God and fixes its heart on things below to the utter exclusion of every celestial purpose, and to the conjugal disparagement of the Divine Commands, that nation is destined to wretchedness—it is signalized by the drunkenness which precedes destruction, for, 'whom God means to destroy, He first makes mad.'

These are the indications to which we have looked forward with fear, but with strong anticipations—it was to be dreaded, that an ignorant populace, cut loose from Sacerdotal Tyranny, and suddenly emerging from abject servitude to become liberated in every sense, would fly from one excess to another—Rising from the objection of Priestcraft, that they would fly off into Atheism.—The times too favoured this tendency to extremes—they were revolutionary, new, untried, unsettled.—The passions were high and strong, and had been fretted by interfering menaces from abroad, as well as by counter revolutions at home, headed by the very tyrants who had bent them to the earth.—Under such a conspiracy of things, we are not surprised at the threatened aspect of Spain, although we lament it.—We would fain hope that we may yet be disappointed in looking forward to events little less shocking than those which marked the Revolution in France—but we cannot but own, that we dread them.

to appear to such suits or suits on behalf of the state or any of its officers, as the case may be, and submit to a speedy conclusion, a fair trial of the above question, and the claims of the said visitors and governors to the funds withdrawn and appropriated by the said law, in case it should be judiciously decided that the said law is unconstitutional.

Resolved, That in any suit or suits, action or actions either in law or equity, which may or shall be commenced by 'The Visitors and Governors of Washington College in the state of Maryland' against 'his state or any of its officers, with a view to try the constitutionality of the said law, or for the purpose of trying the constitutionality of the second section of an act passed at the November session, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, Chapter, one hundred and seven, entitled "An act for the promotion of literature in this State," the Attorney General be instructed and required and he is hereby instructed and required to appear to such suit or suits, on behalf of the state or any of its officers as the case may be, and submit to a speedy conclusion a fair trial of the above question or questions, and the claims of the said visitors and Governors, to the funds withdrawn by the said laws, in case it should be judiciously decided that the said laws are unconstitutional.

Resolved, That such suit or suits contemplated in the foregoing resolutions, shall be docketed by the said attorney general with the consent of the said visitors and governors, on the docket of the court of appeals of the Western Shore of this state and tried at the next term of the said court.

MR. CARROLL.  
Read and ordered to be printed.

CUMMING & M'DUFFIE.  
Extract of a letter, dated August, November 30.

"As you no doubt will have different accounts of the duel that took place this day, you may depend upon the following statement as correct. The combatants met this morning, and fought at ten paces; they had two fires; the first was ineffectual—Col. Cumming's ball struck the ground between himself and Mr. M'Duffie, throwing the dirt in the latter's face, they fired so exactly together that it was like the report of one pistol. The second shot, Mr. M'Duffie fired exactly at the word fire—Col. Cumming then took deliberate aim, fired, and the ball struck Mr. M'Duffie in the left arm, half way between the shoulder and elbow, and broke it.—The ball passed his back and struck his arm, which was pushed backward. It was said, that had not Mr. M'Duffie moved his body a little by his quick fire, Col. Cumming would not have touched him.

Charleston Mercury.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.  
On Wednesday morning the case of the three men who were arraigned for a conspiracy to defraud certain Insurance Companies, was concluded in the Court of Oyer & Terminer. Two of them, Hollingshead and Scull, were found guilty. Mr. Hulme was acquitted.

The sloop Norfolk, our readers may recollect, sailed from this port, for New Orleans, with a cargo, consisting, according to the invoices, of specie, dry goods, and other valuables; but a fire breaking out very mysteriously in her hold, the captain, to save his own life, and the lives of the crew, was obliged to put into Norfolk; where, on unloading the vessel, the boxes and kegs, were found to be filled with lead, iron, brickbats, hay and shavings, instead of gold, silver, broadcloth, linen, &c.

Union.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday, says, "This morning, Judge Tighman passed sentence upon Hollingshead and Scull, lately convicted of conspiracy to defraud the underwriters of the Sloop Norfolk, 'that they, and each of them, should pay a fine of 100 dollars to the Commonwealth, to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for one year at hard labor, to be fed and clothed as the law directs, to pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.'"

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.  
PRICES CURRENT.  
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	\$6 12 1/2
Howard-street, wagon	6 87 1/2
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 25 1/30
Do white do	1 40
Rye, bushel	77
Indian Corn, bushel	60
Oats do	35

### REPORT

Of the Committee appointed upon the petition of the Alumni of Washington and St. John's Colleges.

The Committee to which was referred the memorial of the Alumni of St. John's and Washington Colleges, beg leave to submit to the consideration of the house the following resolutions. They offer them for the purpose of having the constitutionality of the laws, withdrawing the funds formerly granted to the university of Maryland, decided by the chief judicial tribunal of the state. This measure is recommended that, if any injustice has been done, the legislature may have an opportunity of repairing it, and if not, that the faith of the state may be rescued from the imputation under which it labors.—Therefore,

Resolved, That in any suit or suits, action or actions, either in law or equity, which may or shall be commenced by the "Visitors and Governors of Saint John's College in the state of Maryland," against this state, or any of its officers, with a view to try the constitutionality of a law, passed at the November session in the year one thousand eight hundred and five, chapter eighty five, entitled "An act to withdraw the funds from Washington and Saint John's colleges, and subject the same to the appropriation of the legislature," the attorney general be instructed and required, and he is hereby instructed and requir-

### Circular Notice.

To Students of Medicine and those who may be disposed to engage in the Study of Medical Science.

DOCTOR WIESENTHAL  
Proposes to open his Office in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, for a course of Medical Instruction, to such gentlemen as may be disposed to engage in the Study, in order to prepare themselves, for attending the Lectures in the University, and for Graduation.

Lectures will be delivered on Pathological and operative Surgery, Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and obstetrics; and whenever opportunity affords, Anatomical Demonstrations will be given; and an examination of each Student once a week during the course.

Dr. W's. Medical Library is very full and complete, and additions will constantly be made, of all modern Publications of merit, together with the approved Medical Periodical works.

The duration of the course will be, from one to four years, as may suit the disposition of the Student—the fee for admittance will be \$100 for the first year, and \$30 per annum afterwards.

Chestertown, Kent county, Md. }  
December 21—5w }

### TO RENT,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR, 1823.  
A Comfortable Dwelling House and Kitchen, situated on Port Street, and also for Sale or Rent, a Stable situated on West Street—For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to the Editor of this paper.  
Dec. 21, 1822—5w

### Insolvent Notice.

We the Subscribers of Dorchester county petitioners for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and the several supplementary acts, do give notice to our creditors that the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next is appointed for us to appear in Dorchester county court to obtain a final discharge, the same time and place is appointed for our creditors to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why we should not obtain the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.

Charles LeCompte,  
James LeCompte,  
Messrs Edmondson,  
Garretson Harding,  
Leonard Boose,  
Obediah Lake,  
Jeremiah Jones,  
Dorsey Foster,  
Spencer Clark.

Dorchester county, }  
Dec. 21, 1822—4w }

### Notice

Is hereby given—In obedience to the law, and the order of the Honorable the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of said county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the estate of Charles Moberly, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the first Monday in July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate—Given under my hand the 10th day of December, Anno Domini 1822.

THOMAS APPELGARTH, Adm'r.  
of Charles Moberly, dec'd.  
Cambridge, Dorchester, Md. }  
December 21—3w }

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of James Thomas against Anthony Toomy, will be sold on Tuesday the 14th of January next, on the Court House Green, between 10 and 4 o'clock, the following property:  
One HOUSE in Church Alley, in the Town of Easton—seized and taken to satisfy the above claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, SH'F.  
December 21—ts

### To Hire,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
Several Men, Women and Children. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.  
Dec. 21—1f

### Fountain Inn TAVERN.

The Subscriber having taken that large and convenient House, the "FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN," in the Town of Easton, formerly occupied by Mr. James C. Wheeler, solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction in the line of his profession.

This Establishment is in complete repair for the accommodation of Travellers or Citizens, who may honour it with their custom.

His Table will at all times be furnished with the best products of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors.

His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. of the first quality, and are attended by faithful Grooms.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula at a moment's notice—His Servants are attentive, and it will be his constant endeavour to please all who may favour him with a call.

Board may be had on reasonable terms by the day, week, month or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
RICHARD SHERWOOD,  
Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—1f

### A Cook Wanted.

The Subscriber is desirous of purchasing a good Cook, for which a liberal price will be given.  
E. FORMAN,  
Cloverfields, near Wye Mills, Md. }  
December 14—3w }

### WANTED

TO HIRE for the ensuing year, a Negro Woman who is a good Cook, and a Negro boy of about 18 years of age, for whom liberal wages will be given—Apply at this Office.  
December 14—3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



# 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. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1822.

NO. 2.

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.

## AGRICULTURE

AND

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the New York American.

#### BUTTER—RUSSIAN MODE OF MAKING—A NEW DISCOVERY.

Sir—Observing in your paper last evening, a communication from Mr. Hugh Hartshorn to J. S. Skinner, Esq. on the subject of making Butter in Winter, I beg leave to furnish a few particulars on that subject, as practised in Russia, since the year 1816, and which may, perhaps, be of some service to those who may be induced to make the experiment, either in Summer or Winter. Being in that country in the year 1817, I was informed by a Russian Nobleman that the proprietor of an extensive estate (also a Nobleman of high rank) had discovered a new mode of making butter, and had received letters patent from the Emperor as a reward for the discovery, and which he stated as being at that time in full and successful operation. The process consisted in boiling (or rather that species of boiling called *smearing*) the milk for the space of fifteen minutes in its sweet state—observing at the same time not to use sufficient heat to burn the milk; it is then churned in the usual manner. He also stated that no difficulty ever occurred in procuring Butter, immediately, and of a quality far superior to that made from milk which had undergone vinous fermentation; and that, in addition to its superior flavour, it would preserve its qualities much longer than that made in the ordinary mode; that the additional advantages were, that the milk, being left sweet, is possessed of almost the same value for ordinary purposes, and by some was considered more healthy, as they supposed the boiling or *smearing* to destroy whatever animalcules it may have contained.

If the above process should upon experiment prove of sufficient importance, so as to bring it into general use, particularly in the winter it would perhaps be to the advantage of those who may practice it to have their milk scalded in vessels calculated to stand in the kettle or boiler, by which mode the danger of burning the milk would be avoided, for it is ascertained that milk only burns on the edges of its surface, or where it comes in contact with the sides of the vessel in which it is heated, which can never happen in double kettles, or where one is placed within the other. A SUBSCRIBER.

December 5.

#### Cursing according to Law.

Some years since, when a scarcity of grain prevailed in Connecticut, a poor man by the name of Crocker, went to a rich farmer, whom he knew to be possessed of a surplus of Indian Corn, and tendered him the highest price for a bushel of it; but the farmer refused to sell, pretending that he had none to spare, whereas it was evidently false; and that he only hoarded it up for the present, as some now do, in order to starve buyers into the necessity of giving them the extortionate price they wished to take.—Upon this Crocker gave him his true character, in which, it seems, he did not take the name of God in vain. However, the farmer immediately arraigned him for abuse, before one justice Hyde, and when our paper was called to answer to the charge, and make his defence, instead of attorneys and law books, he produced only a bible, (for bibles were then regarded,) and read a passage which says, "Cursed is the man that withholdeth Corn from the poor, yea and the people shall curse him. Here he argued that he had done no more than what God had authorized, and expressly commanded; and turning to the old Gripsus who had prosecuted him, said, "You see, God curses you? and I curse you! Do you curse him too, Esq. Hyde, for one of your curses is worth two of mine!"

#### PRUSSIAN FORM OF PRAYER.

An addition made to the Prayers for National holidays in the Court Church, and the Cathedral of Berlin, contains the following passage—Bless and protect, in a peculiar manner, the Holy Alliance, and the Monarchs who formed it, in order that they may govern their people, and render them happy in the faith of Thee and thy Son, Saviour of the world. Cause their Holy work to succeed for the glory of thy name, and the assurance of the general welfare, to the end that peace, order, and justice, may reign every where; and that our most remote posterity may with gratitude partake of Thy benedictions and mercies.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, Dec. 13.—Mr. Allen reports a bill entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution so that members of the senate may be hereafter elected immediately by the people; which was read.

On motion by Mr. Allen, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, An act to regulate divorces.—Ordered, that Messrs. Allen, Douglass and Sherred report the same.

The committee appointed by the House of Delegates to confer with the gentlemen named by the Senate beg leave to report that they have had a conference on the subject, and recommend to the House that the proceedings shall be printed daily, in such manner that the votes and proceedings of each branch may be kept separately.

The committee ascertained that the printing can be done for sixty dollars the 100 pages, 106 copies, and estimating the amount of printing the proceedings at the last session, the gross amount of cost will not exceed 200 or 250 dollars.

By order—

SAM'L S. HODGKIN, Clk.

Which was twice read by special order, and the question put, that the House concur with the same? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Teschke, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, An act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and for other purposes. Ordered, that Messrs. Teschke, Millard, A. Lee, Meconkin and Wright report the same.

On motion by Mr. T. Kennedy, the following resolution was read:

Resolved, That the resolution passed at December session 1821, No. 60, compelling practitioners of law in this state to take out licenses until the decease of Luther Martin, be and the same is hereby repealed.

The clerk of the Senate delivers the following message:

BY THE SENATE,

Dec. 13th, 1822.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate have received the report of the committee of conference, who were directed to devise proper means to cause the proceedings of the legislature to be published daily, and have concurred therewith. The senate are of opinion that the plan suggested by the committee will be productive of mutual advantage, to an extent which will amply remunerate the state for the estimated cost, and therefore will be gratified to learn that you accord with us in opinion.

By order, Wm. KILTY, Clk.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the question was put, That the house reconsider the report of the joint committee relative to printing the journal daily? Resolved in the affirmative. The report was thus concurred with.

Mr. John P. Kennedy reports a bill, entitled, An act, to repeal certain parts of the act entitled, An act, entitled, A supplement to the act laying duties on licences to retailers of dry goods, & for other purposes, passed at December session, 1821, chapter 246; which was read.

Saturday, Dec. 14.—On motion by Mr. Millard, the following resolution was read.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve, five to be appointed on the part of the senate, and seven on the part of the house of delegates be appointed by the speaker, to visit and inspect the Penitentiary during the recess of the legislature, and that they be requested to report to the general assembly of Maryland the situation of the said institution.

Mr. Purviance presents a memorial of the president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, praying to be exempt from the payment of a tax to raise a school fund; read and referred to Messrs. Purviance, Steele, Stonestreet, Thomas and John P. Kennedy.

Mr. Wright presents a petition from Nathan Betton, late sheriff of Queen Annes county, praying further time to complete his collection; read and referred to Messrs. Wright, Maconkin and Lockerman.

Monday, Dec. 16.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the treasurer of the western shore, in compliance with the order of this house of the 13th instant; read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion by Mr. Carroll, the following resolution was read:

Whereas, General Washington resigned to the congress of the United States, assembled in the senate chamber of the state of Maryland, that commission, under which he so gloriously and so successfully contended for the liberties of this country; and the members of the present legislature, anxious to testify their veneration for his character, and particularly their gratitude for this most distinguished event, do Resolve that the governor be requested to procure, for the purpose of placing it in the senate chamber of this state, upon the very spot whereon he stood, a marble statue of General Washington, in the attitude of delivering his commission to the President of Congress.

And be it resolved, That a sum of money not exceeding five thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

Mr. Douglass presents a petition from William and Elisha Triste, praying their names may be changed; read and referred to Messrs. Douglass, Cassin and Peckinpaugh.

Mr. Chambers and Mr. Dickinson from the senate, informs the speaker that the governor elect is attending in the senate chamber, where the senate request his attendance, with the members of the house of delegates, to see the governor qualify.

The speaker left the chair, and attended by the members of this house, went to the senate chamber, where his excellency qualified in the presence of both houses, by subscribing a declaration of his belief in the Christian Religion, by taking the several oaths required by the constitution & form of government, the oath of office directed by the act of assembly, and by taking the oath to support the constitution of the United States.

The speaker attended by the members of this house, returned and resumed the chair.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.—On motion by Mr. J. P. Kennedy, Ordered, That the bill to alter and amend the constitution which relates to the election of two delegates from the city of Baltimore have a second reading on the 14th January next.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, An additional supplement to an act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this state, and for the administration of justice therein. Ordered, that Messrs. Johnson, J. P. Kennedy and Lockerman, report the same.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.—Mr. Colden presented a memorial of Lawrence Kearney, commander of the U. S. brig of war *Enterprise*, on behalf of himself, the officers and crew of said brig, stating that, in execution of the orders of the Navy Department, he captured in the month of October 1821, five piratical vessels, with two of their prizes; that he destroyed two of the piratical vessels, and with the remaining three and the two prizes, arrived in the port of Charleston, in South Carolina, where the former were libelled for condemnation, and the latter for salvage; that the condemnation took place, and the claim for salvage was allowed; but that the costs of prosecution were so enormous as to amount to upwards of 700 dollars more than was received for the sale of the prizes; which deficiency he has been compelled to pay; and that the costs of prosecuting the claim for salvage amount to almost as much as the proceeds of said claim, leaving but a small balance to be distributed among his crew as prize money; that the merchandise libelled for salvage paid upwards of nine thousand dollars duties into the Treasury, and praying that such part of said duties may be refunded as will make a reasonable compensation to himself, his officers and crew, for the risk and trouble they have had in the captures aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. Little, the resignation of Mr. Smith, a member of this House, having been announced, the speaker was instructed to inform the Executive of the state of Maryland thereof.

[It appeared from a conversation between the speaker and Mr. Fuller, that all the bills received from the Senate at the last session, are defunct, and cannot be re-considered without being originated anew.]

The bill to provide for clothing the Militia of the United States when in actual service, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

#### Disbursement of Public Money

The engrossed bill "concerning the disbursement of public moneys" (forbidding advance on contracts) was read a third time; and the question being 'Shall the bill pass,' an animated discussion ensued; when the question was taken on the passage of the bill; and it was passed by a large majority, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

#### COLUMBIA RIVER.

The next bill in order was the bill to provide for the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia River, and the House went into committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Campbell of Ohio in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the blank for the number of miles square to which the Indian Title is to be extinguished, was filled with thirty; and the blank for the number of acres to be allowed to each actual settler, who is the head of a family, was filled with three hundred and twenty.

On the suggestion of Mr. Wright, that the word 'occupy' did not seem to him proper to apply to the settlement of a territory already ours.

Mr. Floyd thought the word proper, as applying to military occupation, but to accommodate the views of the gentleman from Maryland, moved to insert the words, 'with a military force' after the word 'occupy.' This amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the blanks in the bill were filled, respecting which there was no contest, except as to the one which fixes the salary of the Governor of the proposed Territory of Oregon.

Mr. Floyd moved \$3,000; Mr. McCoy \$2,000; and Mr. Colden \$5,000.

The sum moved by Mr. Floyd was agreed to. The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.—Mr. Jennings presented a petition of the Board of Trust of the Western Missionary Society, praying for a grant of a tract of land, the better to enable them to carry into effect their plan for the civilization of certain Indian tribes; which was referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. J. S. Johnson, of Louisiana offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to lay before this House so much of the letter of Mr. Prevost as relates to the establishment at the mouth of Columbia river, and such information as he may have in his possession in relation to the arrangements made about the year 1814, by the North West Company, with the proprietors of a settlement made by citizens of the United States, at the mouth of Columbia river, by which that company became possessed of that settlement.

This resolution from its nature, lies on the table one day of course.

Mr. Metcalf submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to this House what progress has been made in the execution of an act of the last session, entitled 'An act to abolish the Indian Trading Establishment;' with a report from the factories respectively, as the same may be made to him.

#### Occupation of Columbia River

The House then, according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell of Ohio, in the chair, on the bill to authorize the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river.

No debate or proposition being offered thereon, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House with the amendments.

The amendments were severally taken up and agreed to by the house, and the bill being further amended.

Mr. Floyd rose, and, in order to accommodate the wishes of some gentlemen, who desired time to consider this subject, and also because a resolution had been this day laid on the table calling for further information on the subject, moved that the further consideration of this bill be postponed to the second Monday in January.

This motion was agreed to; and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 19.—Among the petitions this day presented, Mr. Stewart presented one from sundry individuals of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the aid and patronage of Congress in a plan for the improvement of the river Potomac, from tide water to Cumberland, in the state of Maryland; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The House having taken up the resolution yesterday moved by Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, requesting the Secretary of State to communicate certain information respecting the Territory at the mouth of Columbia river,

Mr. Colden suggested that the letter of Mr. Prevost had been already published.

Mr. Johnston of Lou. said, he was aware the letter was published. The information in that letter was not a material part of the resolution. It might be dispensed with, though it was desirable to lay all the information on the subject before the house together. He said, the British North West Company had extended their trade through Canada, to the westward of the Rocky Mountains, so that it had been necessary to supply their factories by the Pacific. The goods had been usually sent to Boston, and then shipped to the mouth of the Columbia, and thence to their factories. It was generally understood, that about the year 1814, the proprietors (our citizens,) made an arrangement with the North West Company, by which they became possessed of the establishment, and through that channel their factories are now supplied. He wished to know the nature and character of this arrangement; what sort of possession they had obtained, and what measures were necessary to assert our claim to this country.

Mr. Floyd said he was glad to find the gentleman favorably disposed towards the bill for establishing a government at the mouth of the Columbia. He objected, however, to the phraseology of the resolution. The departments of the government as they are called, exist merely as the creatures of a law of congress, and the language of congress to them had always been that of command or instruction not of request. As the readiest way of amending this resolution, Mr. F. moved so to alter it as to address the inquiry to the president of the United States, instead of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Johnson assented to this amendment & the resolution, as amended was agreed to.

The bill securing to mechanics & others in the District of Columbia, payment for materials and labor employed in building, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Dwight in the chair, and was amended, on the motion of Mr. Lathrop, so as to require the contract constituting the lien on the property, to be in writing and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court before the completion of the building. Thus amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday next, by a vote of 65 to 40.

Friday, Dec. 20.—The resolution yesterday moved by Mr. Trimble, requesting from the President of the United States information and estimates of the expense of fortifying Thompson's Island, commonly called Key West, on the coast of Florida, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Fuller offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy Department be directed to inform this house what rules and regulations have been proposed by the board of Commissioners and approved by the President for the government of the Navy of the United States, and how far a revision of the same may be necessary.

This resolve lies over for one day.

Mr. Wright submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of arming the militia with rifles, except those residing in cities, towns and villages, and report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The motion of Mr. Wright, was ordered to lie on the table.

#### U. S. Naval Fraternal Association.

The House on motion of Mr. Fuller, took up the bill, lying on the table from the last session, for incorporating the United Naval Fraternal Association for the relief of the families of deceased officers.

The bill was then ordered to lie on the table; but was subsequently taken up, on motion of Mr. Fuller, and recommitted (for such amendment as Mr. F. thought would take away all objection to it) to the committee on Naval affairs.

The engrossed bill to make perpetual the act of March 3, 1815, to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, was read a third time; passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Monday, Dec. 23.—Mr. Little presented a petition of sundry merchants of the city of Baltimore, praying for further compensation for damage sustained by their vessels, in consequence of their being sunk in the entrance of the harbor of Baltimore to prevent the entrance of the British shipping into that harbor in the month of September, 1814, which petition was referred to the committee of claims.

#### PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY.

On motion of Mr. Gotham, of Massachusetts, the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell of Ohio, in the Chair, on the bill in addition to an act to continue in force the act to protect the commerce of the United States against pirates, and to publish the crime of piracy.

Mr. Gotham said, the object of the bill was to make perpetual certain provisions of our laws which are now only temporary. The first act on this subject was passed on the 3d of March 1819. The first section authorized the employment of the public armed vessels to protect our commerce from piratical depredation; the second section authorized the sending pirates into our ports for adjudication, and the recapture of vessels taken by pirates; the third section authorized merchant vessels of the United States to defend themselves from piratical attacks, and to capture and send on the offending party; the 4th section subjected piratical vessels, so captured, to condemnation in the ports of the United States. This act was temporary; by the act of the 15th May, 1820, these four sections were continued in force for two years, and to the end of the session of Congress thereafter, viz. to the end of the present session of Congress. The object of the bill was to make these clauses perpetual.

No objection being made to the bill, the committee rose and reported it, and it was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.

By the ship Factor, Captain Sheed, arrived at this port from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 30th October, the editor of the National Gazette received Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 28th of the same month, inclusive. They afford no positive intelligence of moment. It will be seen, by the extracts which we subjoin, that the Greek insurrection was still an encouraging aspect. The fall of the French stocks is important in the cause to which it is ascribed, the illness of Louis XVIII. His death would be attended with serious embarrassments to the Congress of Verona. No official intelligence had been received at London from that Congress. The London Courier appears to give credit to the Paris article which makes the Emperor Alexander hold a new

and strong language as regards the Turks. That paper of the 24th October, denies that England is seeking to secure to itself the exclusive trade with Spain and her former colonies; but adds—

'At the same time there is no government, nor any Statesman, in Europe, who is not convinced, that the policy of Spain is to do that which seems to be dictated by sound wisdom and prudence—to acknowledge that which she has not the means of preventing—the complete independence of her American colonies. We have proved, and she would prove, that such an independence would strengthen, rather than weaken, her resources and prosperity at home.'

This language is diametrically opposite to that which the Courier has held on the same subject, within the last twelvemonth. The palinode, as well as the new conviction of every government, and every statesman in Europe, may be ascribed chiefly to the recognition of the Spanish American states by our government.

The accounts from the North of Spain are contradictory. Advertisers from the South of France, stated that the Spanish constitutionalists were pushing with great activity, their preparations for expelling the Royalists. It was thought that the Constitutional army in Catalonia, would amount to 30,000 effective men, before the end of October.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 26th October says—The Turks are now driven once more from the Peloponnesus and they have been beaten in a variety of engagements.

The Morning Chronicle contains a series of long letters from 'The Ghost of the Marquis of Londonderry' to the Right Hon. George Canning?

We understand that a rencontre took place on Tuesday morning between Sir Hudson Lowe, and the Baron Las Cases, eldest son of the Count of that name, opposite the house of the former, when the Baron applied a horse whip to the shoulders of the Major General.

From the Courier, Oct. 25. We alluded lately to a Decree of the Portuguese Cortes, inviting speculative Legislators to devise a Civil Code of Law for that regenerated country. We now lay before our readers the terms of this Decree; and we must say, the prize it offers is a tempting one.

#### DECREE.

'The King has published the following: THE CORTES, &c.—Considering the urgent necessity at the present moment of proceeding to the formation of a new Civil Code, &c.

It was proposed and is resolved, to give a reward to the individual who, before the 1st December, 1824, shall present the best project of a civil code for Portugal. The decision to be made by five persons to be appointed by the Cortes, in the first instance, and afterwards to be revised by the Cortes, whose determination shall fix the claim to the prize.

The prize shall be 50,000 golden crusades, payable in 20 years, and 600,000 reas of annual revenue to be applied to this purpose; also a medal of the value of 50,000 reas.

The unsuccessful candidates shall be rewarded according to the recommendation of the Cortes.

We regret to learn from the Irish papers received this morning, that the system of outrage still continues in the counties of Cork, Limerick, Carlow, Westmeath and Leitrim. The following remarks upon this subject are from the Dublin Evening Post of Tuesday last: 'The accounts from the South of Ireland, since Saturday, are of a very unpleasant nature. Though the King's council are sitting at Special Sessions in Limerick and Cork, the work of destruction goes on as actively, almost, as at any period during the last winter or spring. The infuriated and desperate peasantry are again collecting arms; and again have the gentry, who were not able to remove to towns or to the capital, called upon the government for assistance. But what can the government do more than it has done?'

From the London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 26.

Accounts have this morning been received from Greece of the most satisfactory nature. On the 24th of September the Castle of Corinth surrendered to the Christians, and by this achievement the Morea has been again liberated from the Barbarians. This event will be considered important in history, because it has been preceded by the most brilliant success on the part of the Greeks.

The Turkish fleet, after the loss of six ships which they sustained in action with the Grecian navy, attempted in vain to gain the Dardanelles, and were forced back into the bay of Napoli di Romania, where the Greeks had assembled all their forces round them. The situation of the barbarians was highly critical, for they were hourly exposed to an attack, and their destruction was extremely probable, for the Greeks recollecting the bloody scenes at Scio & Cyprus, were filled with the most determined purpose of revenge, particularly the islanders.

Letters from Zante of the 14th ultimo, given in the foreign papers, fully confirm the previous reports of the successes of the Greeks in the Morea. The Turks after being defeated in the plains of Argos by Colocotron on the 25th of July, at the defile of Tete on the 24th and 25th, entrenched themselves at St. George's where they received reinforcements from Patrass and Lepanto. The Greek army was, in the mean time, increased by volunteers from all quarters to 25,000 men; and they occupied all the passes leading towards the isthmus.—On the 6th and 7th of August, the Turks sought to force a passage upon Corinth. In the engagement of the 6th

they were attacked upon all points, and repulsed with great loss; in the battle of the 7th, which was very bloody, 3000 Turks perished upon the field of battle; the general in Chief Ali Pacha, formerly grand vizier, was among the number. Mahmud Dramali, (native of Drama) Pasha of Thessaly, was made prisoner, with several Beys of the province, and of Macedonia. The rest of the Turkish army dispersed itself upon three different points. A corps of about 2500 men gained the high road to Corinth, where they were pursued. Another corps of 2000 men took flight towards Hagion Oros, from whence they sought by a desperate effort, to regain the road to Napoli di Romania; but surprised by Nicetas, near Berbati, it was cut in pieces, a very small number throwing themselves into the mountains, whence they eventually reached Corinth. A third corps, the most considerable of all, and composed principally of Albanians, was unable, from its desperate situation, to take any other course than to precipitate itself on the route leading to Tripolizza; overtaken in its flight between Agladocampus and the lake of Lerne, it was attacked, and left on the place more than 1000 men; the rest surrendered at discretion. In the number of prisoners was Ali Pacha, native of Napoli di Romania and Vizier of Tracala, and Aclan Denza, a very enterprising Albanian chief. The Turks in Candia have also sustained several defeats, and have been compelled to shut themselves up in the fortresses, Accounts from Constantinople confirm the reports of a naval battle having been fought between the Turks and the Greeks, in which the latter were victorious, and captured six of the Turkish vessels.

The French papers contain a curious note, dated August 27, and said to have been presented to the government of the Sublime Porte by the British Ambassador, Lord Strangford.—This note complains that several British subjects have claims upon the property of the Greeks who have fled from the fear of massacre.

These claims the Turks will not liquidate, because according to the Mahomedan laws, a man's property cannot be made answerable for his debts, unless himself be present to admit the justice of the demands. 'Therefore,' says the British diplomatist to the court to which he is accredited, 'recall these fugitive indebted Greeks to their homes that my countrymen may be paid.'

London, Nov. 28. The Paris papers of Thursday and Friday have arrived since our last. They contain a somewhat curious correspondence, which we have given in our subsequent page, between the Royalist Gen. Egus and the Constitutional Governor of Pampelona, Don Ramon Sanchez Salvador. Egus it seems has intimated to M. Salvador that if certain Royalists, now prisoners in his hands, suffer death by virtue of any sentence of a military tribunal he will immediately retaliate, by causing two Constitutional officers to be put to death for each Royalist who may be executed.

The Journal des Debats contains a long, and we think important article, relative to Turkey. It is therein stated, and apparently from authority, that the Emperor Alexander had announced to the Congress at Verona his intention of entirely changing his system with regard to Turkey, and of employing means of force, to compel at last the barbarous government of Constantinople to make concessions. We shall offer no remarks upon this statement. A few days, we expect will enable us to communicate intelligence that will supply the best comment.

THE STRANGER, No. 14. BY ALEXIS AIRCASTLE.

What sin of mine could merit such a rod? That all the shot of dullness now must be From this try blunderbuss, discharged on me! Porc.

'Patience is like a stout Welch pony; it will travel a great way, but will tire in the long run.'

The passages above selected occurred to me more than once in reading the following letter, as without doubt, they did to its truly goodhumoured author, during the conversation of which he gives so delightful a specimen.

To Mr. ALEXIS AIRCASTLE, OF CASTLE VALE.

DEAR SIR, Since I had last the pleasure of seeing you, which I shall always remember with delight, I have had another social evening with a few of our good folks, which had been well nigh interrupted a little by one of those prodigious recitatives of which I gave you some account in my last communication, and of which we gaily chatted at the cheerful fireside of Castle Vale.—The company were all in good spirits, after a voluptuous Oyster Supper, and conversation was high, flowing and versatile; until something was said about the Bakewell Sheep, when Mr. Slowly took up the thread of his discourse, and spun us out a yarn, of which, in point of length, the fair Ariadne would have been proud, to have presented to a wanderer in the bewildering Labyrinth.

You must know the story that Mr. Slowly intended to tell, in order that you may properly appreciate his contrifugal and epigrammatic powers—it was to this amount.—Mr. Slowly had a fine flock of Country Sheep and a rough haired dog, which last was so good tempered, that he even associated with his Sheep at times—the neighbourhood had been infested with rogues, and Mr. Slowly had purchased a Bakewell Sheep to improve his Sheep, which was unfortunately caught by the rogues the first night it came, who skinned it from the nose to the hindmost heels, and very adroitly wrapped it round his good tempered dog, which being enveloped entirely in the Sheep Skin, made a very singular addition indeed to his flock the next day when he went out to view them.

After the manner of Mr. Slowly, the story goes thus—Ha! ha! ha! speaking of Sheep, that reminds me of a very curious incident which took place the last summer—I think it was about the 25th or 26th day of August, during that immense drought, which injured all our corn and made our pastures so bare that I thought at one time all the cattle would die, indeed mine have not recovered it yet, and I dare say others are in the same condition, for my land, although it bears pretty good wheat, is not grass land by no means.—But I ought first to premise, that I have a very good flock of Country Sheep, for which I am mainly indebted to an accident of a somewhat singular nature—I be division fence between me and my neighbour Mr. — was, some years ago, growing weak in his part that he had to keep up, and I often spoke to him about it, and said, I wished he would make it up, for I feared one of our stocks might trespass on the other, and trespasses often produced unpleasant neighbourhood wrangles, for I had often heard it said, that 'good fences made good neighbours.' However my neighbour being a procrastinating man, and when you once begin to procrastinate you know there is no end to it—it is like one of your long, tedious, rigmorole stories, where there is no calculating where it will terminate, that some people are unfortunately given to, that spoils company & makes people all sleepy—he omitted to make up his fence, & just as I predicted, his flock of Sheep all got into my field, it being in the early part of the month of September, and the consequence was, ha! ha! ha! that my next winter lambs were remarkably fine indeed, for my neighbour had the best Sheep in the county.—You must also be informed that my old water dog, Nap, a good tempered creature as ever lived, who followed me many a day, and brought me many a Duck, who once on a very cold day at Bolinbroke brought out Ducks continually for five hours, and every time he came out he was covered with a sheet of ice.—I believe that day I killed and got near forty Ducks, all red heads, except a few half pates and a canvass back or two—it was just at the setting in of a frost, and was one of the coldest days I ever experienced.—The Choptank began to freeze long before sun set, though there was a hard north wester going.—My old dog Nap, as I remarked, who is a good natured creature, and who has been subject to rheumatism ever since that day, strange to tell, seems to have taken up an innocent partiality for my Sheep, a thing very unaccountable and out of the common way, for dogs are apt to be mischievous among Sheep, and he strolls among them for hours, and the Sheep have got so used to him they don't mind him at all, but feed on just as if he was not in the field, and old Jerry, that feeds my Sheep, tells me, he has seen Nap lying under the shade of the trees with the Sheep.—I mention this by the way as rather an extraordinary occurrence, and now to cut the matter short, for I don't mean to be tedious, I will just observe, that our neighbourhood has been a good deal plagued with rogues, who have stolen a great many Sheep, some hogs, one little steer too among the rest, and have become so bold, they attacked the poultry house of my neighbour Mr. — just across the creek, and I began to fear that they might get into the smoke houses—indeed there ought to be some stop put to this business or there will be no living for us after a while—well, as I observed, it was somewhere about the 25th or 26th day of August that

having heard a great deal of the Bakewell sheep and being desirous to improve my flock with that cross, for although they say the wool is not so good, yet they fatten so kindly and are the very thing for the Butchers, I wrote a letter, a short one, to Mr. B. of Delaware, briefly describing the kind of sheep I wanted, and begging him to send me a fine Back Sheep not exceeding two years old.—Having finished my letter, I folded up two ten dollar notes, one of the Easton Bank and the other of the Bank of Baltimore, together with a five dollar note of the Mechanics Bank, making in all just twenty five dollars, and sealed them up in the letter—so I called my faithful servant Rubicon, and told him to get the little horse cart that I sometimes draw shells in and one stuff or other, and grease the wheels, and to take the Roan Mare that I bought out of a Dutch Wagon in Baltimore, and brought over in the Steam Boat—that Steam Boat is an excellent conveyance for Horses and Cattle, as well as for Gentlemen and Ladies and Children too) to feed her and put clean straw in the cart, for that I wanted him to go after my Back Sheep to Delaware—next morning all was ready, and I gave Rubicon the letter, his orders and a dram, and bade him be very particular in the heat of the day, not to distress my sheep—well off he went, and when he got to Mr. B's, Mr. B. was not at home, he had been unwell and had gone to Cape May for change of air—However they kept my man Rubicon there, telling him each day that Mr. B. would be back, and sure enough, on the third or fourth day, I can't tell exactly, but Rubicon could tell if he was here, but I believe the third, Mr. B. came back, and Rubicon gave him the letter containing the two ten dollar notes and the five.—Mr. B. opened the letter and read it—he said he was quite unwell, but would see him again presently—after some time, Rubicon says, he called him again, and asked him what sort of a sheep would please his master? Rubicon said, he did not exactly know, but he supposed a good fat one, ha! ha! and so says Mr. B. well I will give him one shall please him.—Mr. B. had the sheep then brought up and he went in among them, Rubicon says, as if he knew every one of them, and every one of them knew him—he could handle them, Rubicon says, just as I handle old Nep, and at last he selected one, and told Rubicon how to place him in the cart and how to manage him, and then bid him go in and get his dinner and that he would write to me—so after Rubicon had got his dinner, Mr. B. gave him the letter and a drink of grog, and off he came.—Well! it so happened, that I had been long expecting some of our Carolina friends, and just at this time, sure enough, they came, and were with me when Rubicon and the Back Sheep arrived.—It was after dark, and I told old Jerry to take the sheep and turn him into the pasture with the others—I got a very clever letter from Mr. B. upon the subject of the sheep—short, it was not long, you know it is not worth while to say much about a sheep, for some people have a wonderful knack of spinning out matters, and so I read his letter and put it on the mantle piece, determining within myself, that next morning I would go out and see the sheep—I got up in the morning & shaved, gave some orders before breakfast about an old water fence, it was low, and I was afraid my Cows would get over into the corn field, and when they once get a habit of it, you know it is difficult to break them of it.—Soon after breakfast our friends left us, and I was sorry too, for I had a very fine Rock-fish for dinner, which I intended to serve up with crab sauce—however, off they went, and after going into the garden to see if the Celery had been watered that morning, I sat out most impatiently to see my new Bakewell Buck, the hopes of my flock—getting over the fence, I found the sheep were at the other end of the field, so I walked on towards them to get a good view at my Bakewell Buck; the morning was hot, & I stopped a little under the shade of an old beard cherry tree, just ninety three yards and a half from a cow shelter I had some years ago, and from which I shot a large Bald Eagle sitting on the top of this tree, which measured just 6 feet 4 inches and a quarter from tip to tip—I took off my hat, wiped my brow with my handkerchief, breathed a little, put on my hat, and walked on, very impatient, as you may well suppose, to see my Bakewell Buck—as I neared the flock, I thought they appeared wilder, more uneasy than usual, this however I ascribed to the stranger that was among them, and I thought perhaps they were as much delighted with him as I expected to be—but upon getting nearer, the sheep seemed to be rather in consternation, at which I was surprised, and I began to pick out for my Bakewell Buck—at last I saw him, and a—m'd curious looking fellow he was—so I went nearer to examine him, and as I approached him, he made rather towards me—this I thought strange, but recollecting what Rubicon had told me, how tame all Mr. B's sheep were, that he could go among them and handle them, this reconciled me at once to the thing, and at first I wished to be off at a little distance to view him the better, then I would be as intimate as he pleased.—So I walked round and round him, and I thought I never had seen so curious a sheep in my life.—This, said I, is the true Bakewell sheep!—how different from our own!—the very walk is different—the action, the whole style of the sheep is different—after viewing him for some time, the other sheep having gone off, I resolved to approach him nearer, and the nearer I approached the greater my astonishment, until at last, I ventured to put my hand upon him, when I found that he seemed inclined to fiddle or move like a dog—and as he jumped up, I saw a curious exhibition which alarmed me almost, and I made for the House to call old Jerry and Rubicon to

drive up my Bakewell Buck to the stable, where I could have a better and more patient inspection of him—I soon called them, sent them after the sheep, and stepped to the House to get a glass of water, when returning back again, I met Jerry and Rubicon running with agitated air and staring eyes, and before I could ask them what was the matter? they both bawled out, old Nep had eat the Bakewell Buck clean out of his skin—not understanding them, I hurried to the fence, and you may judge of my mortification and surprise, to find that my famous Bakewell Buck had been stolen the very night he got home, skinned completely, and the skin most nicely put about old Nep from the nose to the heels.

This, my dear sir, is a fair exemplification between the neat, succinct narrative, and the too prevalent protracted garrulity of the day.

Your's always, ABSALOM GOOD HUMOUR.

Easton Gazette.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28.

### REMOVAL.

The Office of the 'EASTON GAZETTE' is removed to the middle house in the brick row on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, and adjoining the houses occupied by Messrs. Edmondson and Stevens.

#### The Correspondence between the Ex. Presidents, Jefferson & Adams.

There certainly would be something very delightful in contemplating two aged gentlemen, two old and devoted friends, who had lived to a very advanced period, enjoying themselves with the rational and innocent pleasure of cheerful epistolary intercourse, after their retirement from a long and conspicuous course in the Public Service.—Such interchange is among the very few enjoyments that are left to age, and when man has outlived every thing but one or two contemporaries, it is gratifying to all that he should find pleasure in communicating with them.

Such reflections have been produced by the recent publication of a correspondence between the two Ex Presidents, Jefferson and Adams, and if we could have any confidence in their mutual friendship, we should rejoice at the gratification their correspondence would afford to them. But who is there that does not know, that the bosom of each long burned with a fierce like heat of animosity, and jealousy, and opposition against the other? who is there, that is capable of knowing any thing about these old gentlemen, that is not convinced, that their professions of friendship, are either mere professions, or a half sort of death-bed repentances—or that the whole of this farcical affair is nothing more than playing off the man of the world, in the sixth and seventh periods of Shakespeare's seven ages, even upon the very brink of the grave? It would have been better if these sages had taught us a better lesson of sincerity and truth.—We had a right to expect from such men, at such a time of life, a different example—their correspondence ought to have begun in a different style.—They had each grievously offended the other in thought, word and deed, and the correspondence ought to have been opened by a magnanimous and frank avowal of the existing hostility and its now being sincerely discarded—and candour should have marked the wish that all former differences with their causes should be forgotten and forgiven, that the remnant of their lives might be passed in friendliest intercourse, as being not only a point of duty, but as greatly conducive to each others happiness.—This would have been an example worthy to have been followed—and he who should have commenced such a correspondence would have received most praise—whilst he who should have sustained it in the spirit of a christian and a gentleman, would have received not much less. It is too violent a presumption to be admitted that the edification has taken place before, and that these letters are the result of it.—The eclairsissement ought to have been as satisfactory as the hostility, otherwise it may be suspected that there is some wily design in this friendly correspondence.

#### FOR SALE.

A pair of gentle, well broken Horses and a second-hand four wheel Carriage, they will be sold separately, or together, to suit the convenience of the purchaser—for farther information enquire of the Editor. December 21—W

#### WANTED.

TO HIRE for the ensuing year, a Negro Woman who is a good Cook, and a Negro Boy of about 18 years of age, for whom liberal wages will be given—Apply at this Office. December 14—Sw

#### A COOK WANTED.

The Subscriber is desirous of purchasing a good Cook, for which a liberal price will be given. E. FORMAN. Cloverfields, near Wye Mills, Md. } December 14—Sw

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A pair of gentle, well broken Horses and a second-hand four wheel Carriage, they will be sold separately, or together, to suit the convenience of the purchaser—for farther information enquire of the Editor. December 21—W

#### Circular Notice.

To Students of Medicine and those who may be disposed to engage in the Study of Medical Science.

#### DOCTOR WIESENTHAL.

Proposes to open his Office in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, for a course of Medical Instruction, to such gentlemen as may be disposed to engage in the Study, in order to prepare themselves, for attending the Lectures in the University, and for Graduation. Lectures will be delivered on Pathological and operative Surgery, Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, and Obstetrics, and whenever opportunity affords, Anatomical Demonstrations will be given, and an examination of each Student once a week during the course. Dr. W's Medical Library is very full and complete, and additions will constantly be made, of all modern Publications of merit, together with the approved Medical Periodical works. The duration of the course will be, from one to four years, as may suit the disposition of the Student—the fee for admittance will be \$100 for the first year, and \$30 per annum afterwards. Chestertown, Kent County, Md. } December 21—W

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Regarding these letters as something unusual, we present them for the amusement of our readers, and intersperse a few remarks which flow immediately from them.

#### MONTEZELLO, June 1, 1822.

'It is very long, my dear sir, since I have written to you. My dislocated wrist is now become so stiff that I write slowly and with pain; and, therefore, write as little as usual. Yet it is due to mutual friendship to ask once in a while how we do? The papers tell us that General Starke is off at the age of sixty three. — still lives, at about the same age, cheerful, slender as a grasshopper, and so much without memory, that he scarcely recognizes the members of his household.—An intimate friend of his called by him not long since. It was difficult to make him recollect who he was, and sitting the hour, he told him the same story four times over.'

So far this is agreeably written and forbids any comment but that of commendation—the letter then proceeds—

'Is this life?—with lab'ring step To tread our former footsteps' pace Round Eternal—to beat and beat The beaten track—to see what we have seen— To taste the tasted—o'er our plates to do cant Another vintage?'

It is, at most, but the life of a cabbage surely not worth a wish. When all our faculties have left, or are leaving us one by one, hearing, memory, every avenue of pleasure, sensation is closed, and starchy, debility and malaise left in their places, when the friends of our youth are all gone, and a

tion is risen death an evil When one And friend When man Oh, then

When trem And films When clou 'Tis nature I really thi

'This is a man above f and will gai perience ha the love of decline year vanced years of life, have and gascous kept up until the wall' wh

'Vanity th thing but th ment,' and deener can any degree

biusiasm his believe, cer fearless to derive any a tomb. The ing into nau gospel rests therefore ca for when the do, much in our, and th

'I have my health h now so good decline of my has made me During sumn shudder at could sleep and only wa

It is some these reflect professed, interesting a and the extend wis word or sen sion, or of f

'The rapid at winter I saw the l of speech w ege to a w by the elem he sees the and be merr

'They say room. I an can only re sible fatigued reading is m pen to the teacher publishing of Mansfield d punishable penitentiary that they b the newspa ate for me get my indi vely to rec

Those l as stricke cold—the something wounded a little ir worst ing thoughts into an im

—he had tence to ment from not perm the cutting Virginia' We shal aptness c

old men for which celebrate the worl

'To tu that the ing one a T & snake, a destructo pugnacity the law. too greechanism

men yarc do with ag him' & happier that the of the f

the des the ear or part or milk by the bless y, upitris, having

The 'news thropy sion to manag projec fortius times his el there ritical affair

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When one by one our ties are torn,  
And friend from friend is match'd forlorn;  
When man is left alone to mourn,  
Oh, then, how sweet it is to die!

When trembling limbs refuse their weight,  
And films slow gathering dim the sight,  
When clouds obscure the mental light,  
'Tis nature's kindest boon to die!

'This is a cold philosophy becoming a  
man above four score—it is unnatural too  
and will gain little credit for veracity. Ex-  
perience has long taught the world, that  
the love of life, and the love of wealth do not  
decline with age, and most of those in ad-  
vanced years who profess themselves tired  
of life, have a little remains of affectation  
and gasconade left, which is pretty well  
kept up until the hand writing is visible on  
the wall' which announces the last summons  
—Vanity then no longer availeth, and no-  
thing but the "consciousness of a life well  
spent," and a solid hope through the Re-  
deemer can render them composed or in  
any degree resigned. Philosophy and en-  
thusiasm have induced men perhaps to  
believe, certainly to proclaim themselves  
fearless to die, but from neither do we  
derive any assurance of a state beyond the  
tomb. There is an "inward dread of fall-  
ing into naught"—And who believes in the  
gospel rests on hope alone—A wise man  
therefore cannot meet death without fear,  
for when the best of us has done all we can  
do, much is left to the mediation of a Sa-  
viour, and the mercy of Him who sent him.

I have ever dreaded a doating old age,  
and my health has been generally so good,  
and is now so good, that I dread it still. The rapid  
decline of my strength during the last winter  
has made me hope sometimes that I see land  
during summer, I enjoy its temperature, but  
I shudder at the approach of winter, and wish  
I could sleep through it with the dormouse,  
and only wake with him in spring, if ever.

It is somewhat extraordinary, that in all  
these reflections, communicated, as it is  
professed, to a dear old friend, upon so in-  
teresting a subject as the decline of life,  
and the expectation, nay the almost pre-  
ferred wish for death, there is not one  
word or sentiment which breathes of Reli-  
gion, or of the hope of a future state, or of  
faith in the Testament of Jesus Christ.

The rapid decline of my strength (says he)  
last winter made me hope some times that  
I saw the land!—What is this but a figure  
of speech where he likens himself in old  
age to a weary mariner, who long tossed  
by the elements, rejoices in the hope that  
he sees the land, where he may go on shore  
and be merry after his voyage?

They say that Starke could walk about his  
room. I am told you walk well and firmly.  
I can only reach my garden, and that with  
sensible fatigue. I ride, however, daily; but  
reading is my delight. I should wish never to  
put pen to paper, and the more because of  
the treacherous practice some people have of  
publishing one's letters without leave. Lord  
Mansfield declared it a breach of trust, and  
punishable at law. I think it should be a  
penitentiary offence; yet you will have seen  
that they have drawn me out into the arena of  
the newspapers. Although I know it is too  
late for me to buckle on the armour of youth,  
yet my indignation would not permit me pas-  
sively to receive the kick of an ass.

Those last sentences show that the shaft  
has stricken deep and rankles a little in its  
hold—the most of the above passage is  
something like another moralizing over the  
wounded deer, unfortunately frustrated by  
a little irritation. Angry passion is the  
worst ingredient that can enter into our  
thoughts—it has here betrayed the sage  
into an indiscretion by carrying him too far  
—he had said enough before the last sen-  
tence to have elicited a soothing compli-  
ment from his old friend, but passion could  
not permit him to refrain from comparing  
the cutting shrewdness of the "Native of  
Virginia" with the stupidity of a Jack Ass.

We shall not undertake to criticise the  
aptness of this delicate comparison, but re-  
ceive it as good evidence of the decline in  
old men of the government of the passions,  
for which Mr. Jefferson has always been  
celebrated heretofore in his intercourse with  
the world.

Return to the news of the day, it seems  
that the cannibals of Europe are going to  
eat one another again. A war between Rus-  
sia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite  
& snake, whichever destroys the other, leaves  
a destroyer the less for the world. This  
pugnacious humour of mankind seems to be  
the law of his nature, one of the obstacles to  
the mechanism of the Universe. The cocks of the  
pen yard kill one another, bears, rams,  
do the same, and a horse in his wild state,  
kills all the young males, until worn down  
with age and war some vigorous youth kills  
him. I hope we shall prove how much  
happier for man the Quaker policy is, and  
that the life of the feeder is better than that  
of the fighter; and it is some consolation that  
the deceleration by these maniacs of one part  
of the earth, is the means of improving it in  
other parts. Let the latter be our office, and let  
us milk the cow, while the Russian holds her  
by the horns, and the Turk by the tail—God  
bless you and give you health, strength, good  
spirits, and as much of life as you think worth  
having.

There is in these remarks about the  
"news of the day" any thing but philan-  
thropy. Mr. Jefferson always had an aver-  
sion to war & possessed subtlety enough to  
manage and restrain the war tempers and  
projects of other men. So far it has been  
fortunate—He was well aware that he was  
himself a warrior—that he would be out of  
his element the moment he engaged in it, &  
therefore it has been his study always to  
trifle and avoid it, as an unmanageable  
affair, in which he had no dexterity.

War is certainly an evil always to be de-  
precatory, yet it has been found an indis-  
pensable means in the affairs of men, some  
times unnecessarily resorted to, to be sure,  
but at others again, inevitable. They who  
are destined to suffer under its horrors are  
entitled to our sympathy, whilst they who  
causelessly or unnecessarily produce it  
should be weighed down with reproach and  
dishonour. The comparison of men in a  
state of war with cocks, bears, bulls, rams

and wild horses, is disparaging enough, but  
we cannot exactly see its applicability—We  
presume, however, that in a social letter  
between dear, confidential friends, we must  
not attend so much to the critical accuracy  
of the composition, as to its general spirit  
and tendency, although this is "the best  
letter that ever was written by an Octogenarian."  
—The compliment to the mild  
policy of the Quaker is well paid, and the  
preference given to the "feeder" over the  
"fighter" is both alliterative and quaint, two  
things that are rarely admired in composi-  
tion—We shall conclude the review of this  
letter with the single remark, that this is  
the first time we ever knew that that val-  
uable animal the Milch Cow contained in  
itself the varied emblems of such opposite  
things—Her horns & tail denoting war, her  
teats neutrality and peace.—In selecting  
subjects for the pencils of our rising artists  
to adorn our academies, it would be ad-  
mirable to see the grand Milch Cow of some  
of our Cattle Shows, with the Autocrat of  
all the Russias hold of her horns, the  
Grand Turk wrapped in her tail, and the  
two great Sages tugging away at her udders.  
Spectatum admitti, rursus lenitissimus amicit?

MONTICELLO, June 11, 1822.  
Dear Sir—Half an hour ago I received, and  
this moment have heard read for the third  
or fourth time, the best letter that ever was  
written by an Octogenarian dated June 1st.

I have not sprained my wrist, but both my  
arms and hands are so overstrained that I can-  
not write a line.—Poor Starke remembered  
nothing and could talk of nothing but the bat-  
tle of Bennington. \*\*\*\*\* is not quite so re-  
duced. I cannot mount my horse, but I can  
walk three miles over a rugged rocky moun-  
tain, and I have done it within a month, yet I  
feel when sitting in my chair as if I could not  
rise out of it; and when risen as if I could not  
walk across the room; my sight is very dim,  
nearing pretty good, memory poor enough.

Mr. Adams thought a greatly distinguish-  
ed man, has been always celebrated for his  
vanity & love of flattery—and hence we may  
account for the extravagant delight he shows  
at the receipt of Mr. Jefferson's letter, which  
he caused to be read over to him three or  
four times, and undertakes to answer it in  
the first half hour.

The mood we are in often operates much  
upon the matter we are engaged on, and  
therefore it is presumable that the raptur-  
ous delight occasioned by the receipt of the  
letter had no little influence in making  
Mr. Adams think that Mr. Jefferson's was  
"the best letter that ever was written by an  
Octogenarian."—We are induced to believe  
that, from the excess of the Sage's  
delight at Mr. Jefferson's letter, it must  
have arrived unexpectedly, and thus the  
supposition of a previous eclaireissement  
is defeated. Or could the delight spring  
from an expectation that so friendly a de-  
monstration towards him from such a quar-  
ter, at such a time, might have a wide  
spreading good influence upon the preten-  
sions and hopes of one in whose advanc-  
ment Mr. Adams felt a paternal solicitude?  
We are at a loss in the conjecture.

I answer your question—Is death an evil?  
It is not an evil. It is a blessing to the indi-  
vidual and the world; yet we ought not to wish  
for it till life become insupportable. We must  
wait the pleasure and convenience of the  
"Great Teacher." Winter is as terrible to me  
as to you. I am almost reduced in it to the  
life of a bear, or a torpid swallow. I cannot  
read, but my delight is to hear others read;  
and I wax all my friends most unmercifully  
and tyrannically against their consent.

These are more like the sentiments of a  
man trained and educated in the christian  
creed—they are very different from that  
cheerless, frigid philosophy which we read  
before—One expression we dislike, "the  
convenience of the great Teacher."—This  
word convenience is alone applicable to man-  
in the management of human concerns—  
when placed in connexion with Omnipotence  
and Omnipotence it is lost in uselessness—  
He who is all wise and all powerful governs  
all things by his will—His plans are settled  
to eternal ages, nothing can more conduce  
to their accomplishment, nothing is wanted  
to fall in with or to aid them.

The ass has kicked in vain; all men say the  
dull animal has missed the mark.

This was to have been expected, and  
we hope gave Mr. Jefferson as much pleasure  
as the arrival of his letter did to Mr.  
Adams. It would have been better though  
if it was as extensively true as asserted—  
unfortunately all men do not believe the  
"dull animal has missed his mark" for there  
are thousands who wish, out of their ten-  
derness to Mr. Jefferson, that the discus-  
sion had never been made, and ten times  
as many wish that the facts disclosed had  
never existed. We mean, however, any  
thing rather than to revive this topic, we  
only lament that Mr. Adams had not ex-  
ercised a little more ingenuity of speech  
in soothing his friend upon this lacerating  
affair, so as not to have been so broad in  
his assertion. We are all apt to go a little  
too far to help a friend, and there can be  
no doubt that Mr. Adams felt as much  
aversion to the hunting up and publishing  
this affair of the Bill of Exchange, as he  
would have had to that of the chariot, &c.  
&c.

'This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabi-  
tants are all heroes. The little eels in vin-  
egar, and the animalcules in pepper-water, I  
believe are quarrelsome. The bees are as war-  
like as the Romans, Russians, Britons, or  
Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars and canker  
worms, are the only tribes among whom I  
have not seen battles and heaven itself, I  
believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians, and Ma-  
hometans, has not always been at peace. We  
need not trouble ourselves about these things,  
nor fret ourselves because of evil-doers. Nor  
safely trust the "ruler with his skies." Nor  
need we dread the approach of dotage; let it  
come if it must. \*\*\*\*\* it seems still deli-  
cious in his four stories; and Starke remembered  
the last his Bennington, and exulted in his  
glory; the worst of the evil is, that our friends  
will suffer more by our imbecility than we  
ourselves.'

The history here given of the little eels,  
the animalcules, the bees, the caterpillars,  
the ants, and the canker worms, is too ar-

vile an imitation of his friends letter and  
is therefore undignified—he ought to re-  
member too that he can handle the little  
thought so neatly and so adroitly as his  
friend—he has been accustomed more to  
the drudgery of learning than to the mil-  
lenary of phrase or the sportive dandling of a  
happy idea. Mr. Adams has always been  
a deliver in the mines of learning—Mr.  
Jefferson has sipped the honey from every  
flower in the parterre of science. The  
remark in regard to the accounts of the  
Hindoos, Jews, Christians and Mahometans  
parades too much of levity and is altogeth-  
er irreverent—he was no doubt beguiled  
into that from a wish to please the taste  
of his friend, we are rather surprised at  
Mr. Adams yielding to such influence.  
The recurrence to Gen Starke and the bat-  
tle of Bennington savours much of the im-  
becility of the old acquaintance who deli-  
ghted in his stories four times told over,  
and rather realizes the anticipation, that  
"friends suffer most from the imbecility of old  
men."

In wishing for your health and happiness, I  
am very selfish; for I hope for more letters—  
this is worth more than \$500 to me, for it  
has already given me, and it will continue to give  
more pleasure than a thousand. Mr. Jay, who  
is about your age, I am told experiences more  
decay than you do.

I am your old friend,  
JOHN ADAMS.

We wish the old Gentleman had termi-  
nated his letter in happier style—the esti-  
mating the pleasure of his dear friends let-  
ter by the miserable standard of dollars and  
cents, is too much after the fashion of the  
low bred Yankee or Dutchman; to the last  
of which we learn he had, in the course of  
his diplomatic career, become very much  
attached. "In the fulness of the heart  
the mouth speaketh" and we have always  
understood that Mr. Adams had a full share  
of fondness for worldly gain.

Thus submitting our cursory thoughts upon  
this very interesting correspondence, we hope  
not to be considered as at all unkind or  
ill humoured towards these venerable old  
gentlemen, these distinguished Patriots in  
their day, these illustrious sages of this  
happy quarter of the world, where all men  
are free to think, to act, to say, & to write just  
as they please. These letters are certainly  
very pretty and very amusing, and we dare  
say, may be considered as very important  
by some—they will unquestionably shew  
to those abroad, that their authors are still  
in the land of the living, and they contain  
characteristic traits enough to prove, that  
they are not much changed by age.

There never were two men perhaps in  
any period of the world, more essentially  
different than these two great ages—they  
are not more dissimilar in shape and feature  
than they are in education, habit, sentiment,  
opinion, manners and views—how a  
friendship could have existed between two  
such opposites, (if it ever has existed, and  
of which we are altogether sceptical) it  
would be hard to tell—and if it can be  
now supposed to exist, it can only be  
ascribed to their having suffered by other  
things but themselves, and their being  
therefore mutually dependent upon each  
other. We wish, if they wish it, that they  
were nearer together, that they might the  
more enjoy each others society, without  
molesting the world, for although we do  
not admire the men, we heartily desire  
that they may spend the residue of their  
lives in peace and enjoyment, and that  
when they depart hence, that all the good  
they have done may avail them, and  
whatever of evil falls to their share may  
be forgiven.

On Saturday last the Legislature of this  
State adjourned agreeably to a previous re-  
solution, to meet on Monday the 30th inst.

Isaac McKim, John Barney, James  
Mosher, jr. W. G. D. Worthington, Wil-  
liam H. Winder and William Scott, are  
candidates for Congress in the city and  
county of Baltimore—the election takes  
place on the first of January next.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.  
The Augusta Chronicle has proposed  
Olixer Walcott, Governor of Connecticut,  
as a candidate for the office of President.

Mr. McDuffie has not lost even an arm,  
but his physicians have advised his not to  
proceed to Washington this Session.  
Nat. Gaz.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.  
SAMUEL STRIGO, Esq. late Governor of  
this state, has headed the subscription for  
the benefit of St. John's and Washington  
Colleges (suggested at the late meeting of  
the Alumni) with one thousand dollars—This  
is truly encouraging—an example worthy  
of the occasion, honorable and liberal—it  
speaks for itself, and its author will not be  
forgotten whilst learning, science and  
patriotism have friends in Maryland.  
Md. Rep.

LIBEL CASE.  
Boston, Dec. 19.

On Monday the trial of Mr. Joseph T.  
Buckingham, indicted for publishing in the  
Galary an alleged libel on the Rev. John  
F. Maffit, commenced before the Municipal  
Court.—Counsel for the defendant, Mr.  
Hooper of this city, & Mr. Hallett of Pro-  
vidence. On motion of the counsel for the  
Defendant for permission to give the truth  
of the allegations in evidence, the County  
Attorney, J. T. Austin Esq. consented to  
the permission. But Judge Quincy remark-  
ed, that if the defendant could not demand  
the permission as a right it was not com-  
petent for the County Attorney to grant it a  
pleasure. The learned Judge then entered  
very fully into the subject of the liberty of  
the press guaranteed by our Constitution; of  
liberty which he maintained in all cases of

indictment for printing a libel secured to  
the defendant the right to give the truth of  
the allegations in evidence. After an able  
disquisition upon the point, he ruled that  
the defendant had a right to give the truth  
in evidence. [Such it is understood will  
be the practice in this court for the future.  
By this decision his Honor has conceded to  
the defendant only the same right which the  
new constitution in Connecticut, and the  
late amendments of the Constitution in  
New York, secured to the citizens of those  
States.] There were then examined two  
witnesses for the defendant, and six for the  
prosecution. This examination occupied  
the whole day. In the evening the coun-  
sel on both sides were heard, and then the  
court adjourned. Yesterday morning  
Judge Quincy submitted the cause to the  
jury in an eloquent & impressive charge.  
He divided the charges in the alleged libel  
into five, to wit: 1. Accused Mr. Maffit  
of falsehood. 2. Of infidelity. 3. Of be-  
traying confidence. 4. Of ridiculing per-  
sons who came to the altar. 5. Of light,  
loose and lascivious behaviour. He stated  
the evidence concisely and clearly which  
had been given on these points—and then  
directed the jury, if they were satisfied  
that the truth of these charges was estab-  
lished, and that the publication was made  
for a "good motive and justifiable end," the  
defendant must be acquitted; otherwise he  
must be found guilty.

The jury went out at eleven o'clock, and  
after being absent five hours without agree-  
ing, came in, and inquired of the learned  
Judge, whether in their opinion some of the  
allegations were proved by defendant  
and some were not, they should acquit  
or convict the defendant. The Judge then  
repeated to them a part of his charge to this  
effect; that if the allegations proved were  
in their opinion of such a nature and of  
such high importance as to authorize  
defendant to attack the character of the  
person with a view to benefit the public  
by exposing him, then defendant ought to  
be acquitted. The jury retired again, and  
in a few moments returned a verdict—Not  
Guilty. A full report of this trial, we learn,  
is in press.—Continued.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.  
PRICES CURRENT.  
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour, wharf	26 12 1/2
Howard-street, wagon	6 87 1/2
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 25 a 1 30
Do white do	1 40
Rye, bushel	67
Indian Corn, bushel	63
Oats do	37 1/2

MARKED  
On Thursday evening 19th inst. by the Rev.  
Stevens Woolford, WILLIAM H. APPELBAUM,  
Esq. to Miss MATILDA PRATER, all of Dorches-  
ter county.

On Tuesday 17th inst. by the Rev.  
Mr. Hamilton, Charles Williams Lister, Esq.  
of Virginia, to Hester, youngest daughter of  
George Thurnburgh, Esq. of Baltimore.

DIED  
On Sunday afternoon last, at the residence  
of his brother Joseph, near this Town, Major  
William Watkins, of Caroline county, after a  
long illness.

Last night in this county, Mr. Thomas  
Dudley, after a short illness.

**BOOT & SHOE**  
  
**Manufactory.**

The subscriber takes this method of in-  
forming his friends and the public in general,  
that he has commenced the above business, at  
the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Henry  
Willis, having bought out his Stock and ad-  
ded a large supply of the very best Materials  
in his line from Baltimore; selected by himself,  
superior to any work executed here or equal  
to any done in Baltimore; he has also brought  
a large supply of Ladies' and Children's Mo-  
rocco Shoes, &c. he will manufacture all kinds  
of Ladies', Misses and Children's Morocco,  
Silk, Satin, Prunelle, &c. Shoes or Boots, and  
from the experience he has acquired in work-  
ing in different parts of the union, he flatters  
himself to yield general satisfaction, as his  
whole attention will be regularly paid to his  
business. All orders thankfully received, and  
punctually attended to.  
By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
JOHN GRACE.  
Easton, Dec. 23—11

**Joseph Chain,**  
OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,  
Respectfully informs his customers and the  
public generally, that he has just received a  
large supply of Baltimore Beer, which he will  
dispose of by the half barrel or quarter keg.  
Also very fine Cider by the barrel or smaller  
quantity—Beef Tongues cured in a superior  
manner by himself—Bologna Sausages—Eng-  
lish Walnuts by the bushel or peck—all of  
which he will dispose of low for Cash.  
Easton, Dec. 28, 1822.  
N. B.—J. C. Has just received a num-  
ber of very fine Terrapins.

**Take Notice.**  
The creditors of William Hardcastle, late of  
Talbot county, deceased, are requested to  
meet me at Easton on Tuesday the 7th day  
of January, 1823, to receive their dividends as  
struck in the Chancery Office, on the proceeds  
of the sale of the real estate of the aforesaid  
Hardcastle.  
ABEDNEGO BOTFIELD, Trustee  
in the room of Peter Harris, deceased.  
Dec. 28—3w

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

**Public Notice.**  
The Members of the Easton Male Sunday  
School Society are requested to meet at the  
old Market House, on Monday evening the  
5th January, at 6 o'clock P. M. It is hoped the  
Members will all punctually attend, as the  
officers of the Society are then to be  
appointed and business of importance will be  
laid before them.  
Per order of President  
SAM'L. T. KEMP, Sec'y.  
Easton, Dec. 23th, 1822.

**Notice.**  
Under a decree of Worcester county Court,  
sitting as a court of chancery will be exposed  
to public sale on the premises, on Saturday  
the first day of February next, a Farm in said  
county, late the property of John Aydelott, of  
said county deceased.  
The same is situated near the line of Vir-  
ginia, and will be sold about 2 o'clock P. M.  
on the above specified day, for the payment  
of the debts of the said John Aydelott.  
The terms will be a credit of eighteen  
months; the purchaser giving bond with ap-  
proved security with interest from the day of  
Sale. The creditors of the said John Ayde-  
lott, are hereby warned to exhibit and file  
their claims in said court, with the vouchers  
thereof, within six months from said day of  
sale.  
JAMES TAYLOR, Trustee.  
Dec. 28—3w

**MARYLAND,**  
**Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,**  
20th day of December, A. D. 1822.  
On application of Francis I. Mitchell Adm'r.  
of James Davidson, late of Queen Ann's coun-  
ty, dec'd. 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 succes-  
sive weeks in the Easton Gazette, and in the  
Federal Republican printed in Baltimore.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pied from the minutes of pro-  
ceedings of Queen Ann's county  
Orphans' Court, I have hereunto  
subscribed my name and the seal  
of my office affixed this 20th day  
of December, in the year of our  
Lord 1822.  
THO. 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 James Davidson, late of  
Queen Ann's county, deceased. All persons  
having claims against the said deceased's Es-  
tate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-  
scriber on or before the 30th day of June 1823,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 20th day of De-  
cember A. D. 1822.  
FRANCIS I. MITCHELL, Adm'r.  
of James Davidson, deceased.  
December 28—3w

**MARYLAND,**  
**Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,**  
20th day of December A. D. 1822.  
On application of Francis I. Mitchell, Adm'r.  
of William Coursey, Jr. 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 pub-  
lished once in each week for the space of  
three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette  
printed at Easton, and in the Federal Republi-  
can printed at Baltimore.  
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  
20th day of December Anno Domini 1822.  
THO. 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 Wm. Coursey, Jr. late of  
Queen Ann's county deceased. All persons  
having claims against the said deceased's Es-  
tate are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-  
scriber on or before the 30th day of June 1823,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 20th day of De-  
cember, Anno Domini 1822.  
FRANCIS I. MITCHELL, Adm'r.  
of William Coursey, Jr. deceased.  
December 28—3w

**MARYLAND,**  
**Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,**  
20th day of December, A. D. 1822.  
On application of Francis I. Mitchell, Adm'r.  
of Mary E. Coursey, 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 pub-  
lished once in each week for the space of  
three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette  
printed at Easton and Federal Republican  
printed at Baltimore.  
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  
20th day of December, 1822.  
THO. 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 Mary E. Coursey, late of  
Queen Ann's county deceased. All persons  
having claims against the said deceased's Es-  
tate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-  
scriber on or before the 30th day of June 1823,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 20th day of De-  
cember, Anno Domini, 1822.  
FRANCIS I. MITCHELL, Adm'r.  
of Mary E. Coursey, deceased.  
December 28—3w

## POETRY.

### DOMESTIC LOVE.

Domestic Love! not in proud palace halls  
Is often seen thy beauty to abide;  
Thy dwelling is in lowly cottage walls,  
That in the thickets of the woodbine hide;  
With hum of bees around, and from the side  
Of woody hills some little bubbling spring,  
Shining along thro' banks with harebells dy-  
ed;

And many a bird to warble on the wing,  
When Morn her saffron robe o'er heaven and  
earth doth fling.

O! love of loves!—to thy white hand is given  
Of earthly happiness the golden key!  
Thine are the joyous hours of winter's Even,  
When the babes cling around their father's  
knee;  
And thine the voice, that on the midnight  
sea  
Melts the rude mariner with thoughts of  
home,  
Peeping the gloom with all he longs to see.  
Spirit! I've built a shrine, and thou hast  
come,  
And on its altar closed—for ever closed thy  
plume!

## More New Goods.

**Clark & Green,**  
Have just received from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, and are now opening,  
A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

## Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which in addition to their former stock,  
makes their assortment, at this time, very ex-  
tensive and complete; all of which will be sold  
very cheap for Cash, or exchanged for Coun-  
try Kersey, Feathers, &c.  
Easton, Dec. 7—4w

## NEW GOODS.

### Groome & Lambdin

Have the pleasure of informing their friends  
and the public, that they have received from  
Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now  
opening at their Store opposite the Bank,

## Winter Goods;

which, with those before received, comprises  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**GOODS,**

Of almost every description; all which they  
feel disposed to offer at a very small  
advance for cash—or in exchange for Country  
Manufactures and Feathers.  
Easton, Nov. 30—4w

## Winter Supply.

### Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received their entire supply of  
**WINTER GOODS,**

Which added to their recent purchases,  
makes their assortment complete, of Fancy  
and Staple Articles, adapted to the present  
season. Also,

## A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

They solicit their friends and the public  
generally to give them an early call and view  
their assortment—they purpose selling at the  
most reduced prices for Cash, or in exchange  
for Feathers, Linsey, or Tow-Linen. J. & S.  
Easton, December 21—3w

## CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The Subscriber has again commenced the  
manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, in the  
Store House of Thomas P. Bennett, on Wash-  
ington street, near the corner of Dover  
street. He has just received from Baltimore  
a Stock of first rate Materials, selected by  
himself, and intends keeping a constant sup-  
ply, which will enable him to furnish those  
who may please to favour him with their cus-  
tom with every variety of work in his line,  
he will endeavour by punctuality and atten-  
tion to business, to merit a share of the pub-  
lic patronage. JAMES NEALL.  
N. B. Also, Turning executed in its different  
varieties. J. N.  
Easton, Nov. 23—3w

## Land for Sale.

Under a decree of Worcester county Court,  
as a Court of Chancery—will be exposed to  
public sale, at Capt. William Baynes's Tav-  
ern, in Berlin, in said county, on Saturday  
the 4th day of January next, at or about  
3 o'clock, P. M. a small Farm with some  
cypress swamp annexed, the whole con-  
taining about fifty acres of land. It is situated  
on the east side of Potomack River, in said  
County, and near Purnelle bridge. The a-  
bove described land was the property of Wil-  
liam I. Parsons deceased, and will be sold on  
said day for the payment of his debts, on  
credit of eighteen months, the purchaser to  
give his or her Bond to the Trustee, for the  
payment of the purchase money with interest  
thereon from the day of sale, with good and  
approved security.—  
The creditors of said William I. Parsons are  
hereby warned to exhibit and file their claims  
in said Court, with the vouchers thereof, with-  
in six months from said day of sale.  
THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Trustee.  
Dec. 7—8

## REMOVAL.

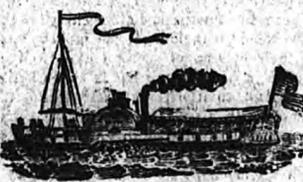
The Subscriber begs leave to inform his  
friends and the public in general, that he has  
removed from the stand heretofore occupied  
by him, to that large and commodious

## Establishment,

at the corner of Washington and  
Goldborough streets, lately in the tenure of  
Mr. Charles W. Nabb. From the central  
situation of this House, being located in the  
most public part of the Town and opposite to  
the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the  
Public Offices, and from his unwearied en-  
deavours and efforts, (being determined to  
spare neither labour nor expense) to give  
general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a  
generous and liberal community for a portion  
of public patronage.—The Buildings and ap-  
purtenances are in good order for the recep-  
tion of those who may honour him with their  
custom—His Stables, which are large and com-  
modious, are now and constantly will be, pro-  
vided with grain and provender of the best  
kind—His Bar is supplied with the best of  
Liquors—His Larder is well stocked and his  
Table will be at all times furnished with the  
best and most choice delicacies and dainties  
of the season, as well as the most substantial  
provisions, served up in the best order—His  
Outlets and other servants are sober, polite  
and attentive—His Charges will be moderate  
and every endeavour will be used to preserve  
order—Horses, Hacks and Gigs, with careful  
drivers, will be furnished to convey travellers  
to any part of the peninsula—Private Rooms  
may be always obtained and private parties  
accommodated at the shortest notice—Board  
may be had on reasonable terms by the day,  
week, month, or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822—4f



## THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

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

March 2—4f

## \$20 REWARD.

Some person or persons whilst hunting on  
Friday night, the 29th ult. suffered their dogs  
to attack my flock of Sheep, in consequence  
of which there were a number of them killed  
and many badly wounded. I will give the  
above Reward for the discovery of the persons  
thus concerned provided they be convicted of  
the fact.

## NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

I hereby warn all persons from hunting  
with dog or gun, either by day or night, or  
otherwise trespassing on any part of my farm.  
Persons who shall be found trespassing after  
this notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost  
rigour of the law. I am compelled to take this  
step from the repeated and great injuries that  
have been done to my Sheep.  
HENRY HOLLYDAY.

December 7—

## NEGROES For Sale or Hire.

In consequence of having rented my Plan-  
tation at Poplar Neck, in Caroline county for  
the next year, I have from

## 20 to 30 Negroes,

Now living on that place to dispose of, either  
by Hiring or by a Sale for a term of years, or as  
Slaves to good Masters residing in this State—  
In case of a sale an accommodating credit will  
be given, if desired.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
Shoal Creek, Nov. 23—5w

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of  
the Honorable the Orphans' Court of Dorches-  
ter county, this is to give notice, that the  
subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtain-  
ed from the Orphans' Court of said county in  
Maryland, letters of administration on the per-  
sonal estate of George Ward, late of said  
county, deceased, all persons having claims  
against said deceased, are hereby warned to  
exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers  
thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st  
Monday in July next, they may otherwise by  
law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.  
Given under my hand this 10th day of Decem-  
ber anno domini 1822.

MARY WARD, Ex'r.  
of George Ward, deceased.  
Near Cambridge, Dorchester  
county, Dec. 14—5w



The subscriber having commenced the  
Coach, Gig and Harness Making Business, at  
the head of Washington street, Easton, in-  
tends keeping on hand a constant supply of  
materials necessary to carry it on, and to em-  
ploy the best workmen. He pledges himself  
to finish, at the shortest notice, Coaches, &c.  
on reasonable terms. He returns thanks to  
his friends and the public, for the encourage-  
ment he has received, and from his attention  
to business, expects to receive a share of  
public patronage.

FRANCIS PARROTT.  
Easton, August 17—4f

## Coach, Gig and Harness Making

The Subscribers wish to inform their  
friends and the public in general, that they  
have commenced the COACH & HARNESS  
MAKING, in the town of Easton, Talbot coun-  
ty, Maryland, at the lower end of Washington  
street, (in the shop lately occupied by Henry  
Newcomb,) under the firm of

## CAMPER & THOMPSON,

Where they intend carrying it on in all its va-  
rious branches; and intend keeping the first  
rate workmen, and a good stock of well sea-  
soned timber and materials of every kind ne-  
cessary for carrying on the business. As they  
are determined to pay the strictest attention  
to their business, they solicit a share of public  
patronage. All new work will be done at the  
shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and  
warranted for twelve months—and repairs done  
in the best manner. Orders from a distance  
will be thankfully received and punctually  
attended to.

JOHN CAMPER.  
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.  
Sept. 14—4f

## CARRIAGE MAKING.

### Edward Hopkins

Respectfully informs his friends and the public  
generally, that he has commenced the  
above business at the corner of Washington  
and Cabinet streets, nearly opposite the Fou-  
ntain Inn, where he intends keeping materials  
necessary for carrying on the business, with  
good Workmen always at his call. He hopes  
by his strict endeavour to please, to merit a  
share of public patronage. Persons wishing  
to have their Coaches, Gigs or Carriages of  
any description repaired can have them done,  
with all dispatch, in the neatest manner and  
on accommodating terms.  
Easton, November 2, 1822.

## \$50 REWARD

Will be given for apprehending negro SAL  
or SARAH, and securing her in Easton jail, if  
taken out of the state, thirty dollars if taken  
in any of the adjoining counties; or twenty  
dollars if taken in this county, and brought  
home.

Said negro, on the morning of the 23d inst.  
and in a black, negro about thirty four or five  
years of age, five feet three or four inches  
high, remarkably slender in person; has thin  
sharp features, looks rather hollow, and  
large prominent mouth, large eyes with ra-  
ther a wild look out of them, very long wool  
inclining to gray, and a small scar near her  
left eye, when walking her head is thrown  
back and has a nodding motion.

She formerly belonged to Mr. H. Dickinson,  
and is supposed to be lurking in the neigh-  
borhood of Fowling Creek, in Caroline county.  
J. ROGERS.

Perry Hall,  
Talbot county, Nov. 30

## To be Leased, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

Or term of years, that large and  
Commodious Brick House,  
situated at the corner of High and Poplar  
streets, Cambridge, at present occu-  
pied by Solomon Wilson, as a Tavern. This  
house has six rooms on the first floor (one of  
which is fifty feet long) and seven on the se-  
cond, with excellent cellars and out houses—  
and from its central situation, is well suited  
for public business of any kind.

It will be rented as one establishment, or  
may be divided, to suit the profession or ex-  
tent of business of a tenant.  
JOS. E. MUSE.  
Cambridge, October 12

## To Hire, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

Several Men, Women and Children. For  
further particulars enquire of the Printer.  
Dec. 21—4f

## TO RENT, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

### Brick House,

Situate on Dover Street, next  
door to the corner of Washington Street, now  
occupied by Mr. William Tarr as a Grocery  
Store and Dwelling. For terms apply to  
HENRY NEWCOMB.  
November 22, 1822—

## Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the Citi-  
zens of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends  
to open SCHOOL on Monday the sixth of Janu-  
ary next, in the School Room, now in the  
occupancy of Mr. R. P. KENNEDY, to Teach (in  
the common way) Reading, Writing, Arithme-  
tic, both common and Logarithmical, Men-  
suration and the Italian and common course of  
book-keeping. Terms of Tuition and fire-  
wood, \$1 per annum. As he is determined  
to exert all his abilities in the improvement  
of his Pupils, in the above branches of litera-  
ture, he earnestly implores a share of the Pub-  
lic support.

THOMAS CROSS.  
December 14—3w

## The Lancasterian SCHOOL

Of this place, having been taken by the Sub-  
scriber, will be continued at its old stand, till  
Christmas, when it will be removed to his  
Dwelling House. He hopes for a share of  
public patronage, and assures those who will  
send their Children to him, that he will do  
every thing in his power to advance them in  
learning. Tuition \$4 per quarter, 75 cents  
for the winter's fuel,—books and stationery to  
be furnished by the Scholars.  
R. HUBBAID.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822—

## A TEACHER WANTED.

A person qualified to Teach the English,  
Latin and Greek Languages, and who can pro-  
duce satisfactory proof of his capability, will  
hear of an eligible situation by applying to  
HENRY NICOLS,  
President of the Board of Trustees of the  
Hillsborough School,  
Hillsborough, Caroline  
county, Nov. 30—4f

## Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court  
of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale,  
on Thursday the 1st day of January next, at 3  
o'clock P. M. at the late residence of Allen  
Bowie, deceased, the remnant of the deceased's  
personal Estate, to wit: Negroes, Joseph,  
Manuel, Abram, Mary the wife of Joseph  
and Esther. The above property will be sold  
on a credit of six months, note or bond will  
be required with approved security, bearing  
interest from the date.

EDW'D N. HAMBLETON, Adm'r.  
of Allen Bowie, deceased.  
December 14—4f

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday  
the 30th of this instant, if fair, if not on the  
next fair day, at the late dwelling of Nathaniel  
Ross, Esq. in North West Fork Hundred,  
Sussex county, Del.

The following very valuable Horses, select-  
ed by the late owner, from the best stock the  
country afforded without regard to trouble or  
expense.

No. 1, is the elegant stud colt Gabriel, up-  
wards of 15 1-2 hands high, of great bone,  
sinew and action, was sired by General Ridg-  
ley's noted horse Oscar, and came out of a full  
blooded mare, which was sired by Col. Lloyd's  
noted horse Vanitune (or Vantling) and came  
out of Mr. Constant Smith's noted running  
mare Lilly, which said Lilly was also dam of  
the running horse Dare Devil, and several other  
horses of great note, a more minute descrip-  
tion of Gabriel's ancestry is considered unne-  
cessary, as his pedigree will be exhibited on  
the day of sale; suffice it to say, that gentle-  
men who have seen him, consider him equal to  
any in the State of Delaware.

No. 2, is the aforesaid dam of Gabriel, about  
8 years of age, well formed, well broke and an  
excellent beast for any kind of service. She  
has proved herself a good breeder, and was  
proposed to be now with foal by Gov. Wright's  
horse Silver Heels, that took the first prem-  
ium at the late Baltimore Cattle Show.

No. 3, is a remarkable fine looking well  
bred Mare, sired by the aforesaid Vanitune,  
she was lately obtained from James Nabb, Esq.  
of Talbot county, (Md.) who says she is a fine  
bred mare, and has proved herself an excellent  
breeder.

No. 4, is a last spring Colt out of the last  
mentioned mare, sired by Chance Medley,  
who took the first premium at Easton Cattle  
Show last month, and is a very handsome colt.

No. 5, is a very handsome Colt 2 years old  
next spring, a full sister to Gabriel.

No. 6, is a good looking Colt one year old  
the fall past, sired by Oscar, and out of a par-  
ner mare.

It is manifest that the above horses, partake  
largely of the blood of Oscar and Vanitune or  
Vantling, which were two of the most celebra-  
ted horses ever in the State of Delaware or  
Maryland—so great was their fame that Col.  
Lloyd gave two thousand seven hundred and  
fifty dollars for Vantling. Oscar when he was  
32 years old and very much injured in his  
legs, sold for eight hundred dollars; we are  
informed that when he was in his prime he  
sold for three thousand dollars. In offering the  
aforesaid horses at public vendue, we pre-  
sent to the enterprising farmer, an opportu-  
nity of improving his stock or breed of hor-  
ses, which has rarely, if ever, occurred in the  
State.

On the same day and at the same place,  
there will be sold, two yoke of Oxen, some  
Milk Cows, and Merino Sheep, one four  
horse wagon, with harness in good order cal-  
culated for hauling gram or lumber, one  
second hand Sulkey, and it is probable one or  
two good work horses, with a variety of other  
articles too tedious to mention. Terms of  
sale will be six months credit, by giving note  
with approved security, without interest, if  
paid as soon as it becomes due, if not,  
interest will be required from the date, or a  
judgment note with approved security on nine  
months stay interest, as aforesaid.

SALLY ROSS, and  
CURTIS J. ROSS,  
Executors of Nathaniel Ross, dec'd.  
December 14—4f

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Caroline county  
Court sitting as a Court of Equity, will be ex-  
posed to Public Sale, on Wednesday the 29th  
day of January next, between the hours of ten  
o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. upon the  
premises, all the Lands and real Estate of  
Nicholas Hopkins, late of Caroline county, and  
being the Farm near Dover Bridge, adjoining  
the Lands of the late Col. Smyth and others  
at present in the occupation of Mr. Thomas  
Kelly. It is presumed to be unnecessary to  
give a minute description of the premises, as  
persons who wish to purchase will probably  
be disposed to examine for themselves. This  
property will be sold upon a credit of twelve  
months, the purchaser or purchasers giving  
bond with approved security for the payment  
of the purchase money with interest from the  
day of sale—and upon the ratification of the  
sale and full payment of the purchase money,  
the Trustee will by a good and sufficient deed  
transfer and convey to the purchaser or pur-  
chasers, all the right, title and estate of the  
said Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, of, in and to  
the premises.

The creditors of the said Nicholas Hopkins,  
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
their claims with the vouchers thereof, and file  
them with the clerk of Caroline county Court,  
within six months from the time of said Sale.  
MATT. DRIVER, Trustee.  
Dec. 14—4f

## Mills for Sale.

That well known property  
**WYE MILLS**  
is offered for Sale on accommo-  
dation terms—It consists of a Grist mill running  
on a pair of Burrs, and one pair of Corn  
mills, with its Machinery in good order—a Saw  
mill in full repair, a Blacksmith Shop, a  
complete set of Tools, Millwrights  
Dwelling House, with  
sc. and above one hundred Acres  
Land, with Wood sufficient for its support.  
The custom is steady and extensive, and  
the hands of a single owner, will yield a  
interest upon the purchase money—For  
particulars apply to either of the Subscribers.

S. HOPKINS  
E. FOULMER

## Kent County Court

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1822  
Christopher Spry, vs. Ordered  
The Heirs of Daniel Turner. The Court  
of Kent County, do hereby certify that  
real estate, made by Edward Eubank  
Trustee appointed by this Court, and was  
returned by the Trustee, to this Court, and  
term. be ratified and confirmed, unless  
it is shown to the contrary by the first day  
of the next March term—and that the Trustee  
cause a copy of this order to be published  
the space of two months in the Eastern  
zette, before the next March Court for this  
county.—The Trustee reports that the  
estate sold for one hundred and twenty  
dollars and seventy five cents.

THOS. WORRELL  
A true Copy,  
Test, WILLIAM SCOTT, Clerk  
of Kent county Court,  
Nov. 4—(Dec. 14)—3w

## Fountain Inn Tavern

The Subscriber having taken  
large and convenient House, the  
"FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN"  
in the Town of Easton, formerly  
occupied by Mr. James C. Wheeler, solicits  
share of the public patronage, and  
himself to use every exertion to give  
satisfaction in the line of his profession.

This Establishment is in complete  
order for the accommodation of Travellers and  
others, who may honour it with their  
patronage. His Table will at all times be furnished  
with the best produce of the market, and  
constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors.  
His Stables are supplied with Corn,  
Blades, Hay, &c., &c. of the first quality,  
are attended by faithful Outlets.

Hacks, with good horses and careful  
drivers, can be furnished for any part of the penin-  
sula at a moments notice—His Servants are  
active, and it will be his constant endeavor  
please all who may favour him with a call.  
Board may be had on reasonable terms,  
the day, week, month or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**RICHARD SHERWOOD**  
Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—4f

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a vendition exponas so re-  
corded, at the suit of James Thomas against  
Anthony Toomy, will be sold on Tuesday  
the 14th of January next, on the Court House  
in Green, between 10 and 4 o'clock  
the following property:

One HOUSE in Church Hill  
in the Town of Easton—seized  
to satisfy the above claim.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff

December 21—4f

## Notice

Is hereby given—in obedience to the  
and the order of the Honorable the Orphan's  
Court of Dorchester county, this is to  
notice, that the subscriber of said county  
obtained from the Orphan's Court of  
county, in Maryland, letters of Administration  
on the estate of Charles Moberly, late of  
county, deceased, all persons having claims  
against said deceased, are hereby warned  
to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers  
thereof, to the subscriber on or before  
first Monday in July next, they may other-  
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of  
said estate—Given under my hand this 10th  
day of December, Anno Domini 1822.

THOMAS A. PLEGARTH, Adm'r.  
of Charles Moberly, dec'd.  
Cambridge, Dorchester, Md.  
December 21—3w

## Insolvent Notice

We the Subscribers of Dorchester county  
petitioners for the benefit of the Acts of As-  
sembly, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors,  
and the several supplementary acts, do hereby  
notice to our creditors that the first Wed-  
nesday day after the first Monday in April next  
appointed for us to appear in Dorchester  
county court to obtain a final discharge, do  
same time and place is appointed for our  
creditors to attend, and show cause, if any  
they have, why we should not obtain the benefit  
of the said Acts of Assembly.

Charles LeCompte,  
James LeCompte,  
Moses Edmondson,  
Garretson Harding,  
Leonard Boaz,  
Obediah Lake,  
Jeremiah Jones,  
Dorsey Foster,  
Spencer Clark.

Dorchester county,  
Dec. 21, 1822—4w

## TO RENT,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR, 1823,  
A Comfortable Dwelling House,  
with Kitchen, situated on Porters  
and also for Sale or Rent, a Store  
situated on West Street—For terms  
apply to the Subscriber, or to the Editor  
of this paper, THISTRAM BOWDLE.  
Dec. 21, 1822—3w

## PRINTING,

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